

Queensland Social Survey

Domestic and Family Violence Survey report

prepared for

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
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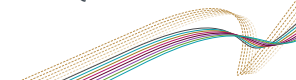
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Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

%	per cent
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CATI	computer-assisted telephone interviewing
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DFV	domestic and family violence
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Q	question
QGSO	Queensland Government Statistician's Office
QSS	Queensland Social Survey
N	population size
n	sample size
SA4	statistical area level 4 (as classified by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard)



Terms used in this report

Collapsed categories	For tables in this report, 'collapsed categories' refers to question responses that have been combined with other responses to aid interpretation or analysis. For example, 'strongly agree' and 'agree' can be collapsed into 'agree or strongly agree'. See Appendix E for special collapses.
Multi-response	A question where respondents could select more than one response for specific categories.
Estimated adult Queensland resident population	Unless otherwise specified, all references refer to the total estimated resident population of adults (persons aged 18 years or older) in Queensland as at June 2018 (N = 3,844,762), according to ABS 3235.0, <i>Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2018</i> .
Regions	Derived from the survey's scoping questions, where respondents were first asked to confirm that they were a Queensland resident, then asked to provide their postcode and/or suburb. These responses were geocoded into ten regions based on Queensland SA4s (Brisbane, Cairns, Darling Downs, Fitzroy, Gold Coast, Mackay, Queensland Outback, Sunshine Coast, Townsville, Wide Bay) and then weighted to the total estimated adult Queensland resident population, as at June 2018. See Figure B1 for a map of these regions.
Respondents	Refers to the 3,366 Queensland residents who completed the Queensland Social Survey between 29 June and 25 July 2020.
Uncollapsed categories	For tables in this report, 'uncollapsed categories' refers to question responses that have not been combined with other responses and are presented as per the questionnaire.

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

1.1 Background and methodology

The Queensland Social Survey 2020 was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS), between 29 June and 25 July 2020. The survey was first undertaken in 2017 and was subsequently run in both 2018 and 2019.

The objective of the domestic and family violence (DFV) survey questions was to provide measures of Queensland community perceptions and attitudes towards DFV and to compare with responses from historical collections. The survey was administered using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and obtained 3,366 completed surveys and an overall response rate of 27.6%. All results presented have been weighted to the total estimated adult resident population of Queensland (estimated to be 3,844,762 as at June 2018).

1.2 Key results

Form and seriousness of DFV

Most of the estimated adult resident population of Queensland thought it was *very or quite serious* in a domestic relationship to:

- prevent a partner from seeing friends and family (96.2%)
- try to scare or control a partner by threatening to hurt other family members (98.9%)
- threaten to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission (98.1%)
- try to control a partner by denying them access to money (94.1%)
- harass a partner via repeated phone or electronic means (95.5%).

Analysis of survey data found that females were significantly more likely than males to think that it was *very or quite serious* to:

- share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission (99.0% versus 97.1%)
- try to control a partner by denying them access to money (97.4% versus 90.6%)
- harass a partner by repeated phone or electronic means (97.9% versus 93.0%).

When compared with 2019, Queensland adults in 2020 were significantly more likely to say that:

- trying to control a partner by denying them access to money was *always a form of DFV* (65.7% versus 57.4%)
- harassing a partner via phone or electronic means was *always a form of DFV* (70.7% versus 62.1%).

Reaction to DFV

Most of the estimated adult resident population of Queensland would *do something about it* if they saw or were aware of:

- physical DFV involving neighbours (93.3%)
- non-physical DFV involving neighbours (70.7%).

For both physical and non-physical DFV involving neighbours:

- males were significantly more likely than females to say they would try to stop it
- those aged 65 years and over were significantly more likely than those aged 18–64 years to say they wouldn't do anything about it.

The most commonly cited reason (38.6%) among respondents for not doing anything if they became aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours was the belief that it was not their responsibility.

Awareness of DFV

Of the estimated adult Queensland resident population, in the last 12 months:

- 15.9% had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend
- 10.5% had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours
- 16.0% had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know well.

Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality

Most of the estimated adult Queensland resident population *agreed or strongly agreed* that:

- in general, they feel safe from DFV (95.1%)
- an attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship can increase the likelihood of DFV (83.0%)
- reducing gender inequality in society would help reduce DFV in Australia (67.5%)
- teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce DFV in the future (97.3%).

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE: KEY RESULTS

This page is a snapshot of domestic and family violence (DFV) results from the **Queensland Social Survey 2020**, which obtained the responses of 3,366 adult Queensland residents. Percentages are based on **weighted estimates of the total adult resident population of Queensland (N = 3,844,762)**. Icons have been used for illustrative purposes.



Seriousness of DFV

96.2% of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to prevent a partner from seeing friends and family	▶		97.4% of females	versus		94.9% of males
98.9% of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to try to scare or control a partner by threatening to hurt other family members	▶		99.3% of females	versus		98.4% of males
98.1% of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to threaten to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission	▶		99.0% of females	versus		97.1% of males
94.1% of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to try to control a partner by denying them access to money	▶		97.4% of females	versus		90.6% of males
95.5% of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to harass a partner by repeated phone or electronic means	▶		97.9% of females	versus		93.0% of males

Reaction to DFV

 9 in 10 residents thought they <i>would do something about it</i> if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours	 7 in 10 residents thought they <i>would do something about it</i> if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours
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Awareness of DFV in the last 12 months

15.9% of residents <i>were aware of DFV</i> in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend	10.5% of residents <i>were aware of DFV</i> in the last 12 months involving their neighbours	16.0% of residents <i>were aware of DFV</i> in the last 12 months involving people they don't know well
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Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality

95.1% of residents	<i>agreed or strongly agreed</i> that in general, they feel safe from DFV		67.5% of residents	<i>agreed or strongly agreed</i> that reducing gender inequality in society would help reduce DFV in Australia	
83.0% of residents	<i>agreed or strongly agreed</i> that an attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship can increase the likelihood of DFV		97.3% of residents	<i>agreed or strongly agreed</i> that teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce DFV in the future	

2 SURVEY OVERVIEW

This Survey Report complements the Domestic and Family Violence Output Tables for the **Queensland Social Survey 2020**. It contains key information relating to survey design, methods and administration of the survey as a whole, as well as key results for the survey's domestic and family violence component.

The Queensland Social Survey (QSS) 2020 was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS), between 29 June and 25 July 2020.

QSS is an omnibus survey that collects important information on important societal issues affecting Queensland and has been undertaken by QGSO for four consecutive years (starting in 2017). One such issue being monitored and evaluated by the Queensland Government is domestic and family violence (DFV).

The objective of the survey's DFV questions was to provide measures of 2020 Queensland community perceptions and attitudes towards DFV, and to compare with responses from historical collections.

3 SURVEY METHOD AND OPERATIONS

3.1 Survey design

The in-scope population for QSS 2020 was all adults (aged 18 years or older) who were usual residents of Queensland. An estimated 3,844,762 adults were residing in Queensland as at June 2018.

A total of 12,298 Queensland households were randomly selected 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 1896*.

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

3.2 Questionnaire design

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

The questionnaire was designed to capture information about awareness of, response to and attitudes towards DFV, as well as a variety of demographic information (including age, gender and region). Several question changes were made to the 2019 questionnaire for the 2020 survey. Questions were added or removed to align with current reporting priorities and to ensure the length of survey was not too burdensome for respondents.

See **Appendix A** for a copy of the 2020 questionnaire.

3.3 Survey administration and response rate

The survey, administered using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), obtained a total of 3,366 completed surveys, giving an overall response rate of 27.6% (see **Table 1**).

Table 1 Survey methodology and operations summary

Survey design	In-scope population	Adults (aged 18 years or older) who reside in Queensland
	Sample size	12,298
Data collection	Mode	Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)
	Timing	29 June – 25 July 2020
	In-scope completed surveys	3,366
	Response rate Cooperation rate	27.6% 61.4%

See **Appendix B** and **Appendix C** for more information.

4 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Presentation

This section of the report summarises key survey responses based on characteristics of Queenslanders who completed the 2020 QSS. Survey results are estimates calculated from the responding survey sample of 3,366 and weighted to the total estimated adult population of 3,844,762 Queensland residents.

4.2 Interpretation

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

Firstly, as the fieldwork period for the 2020 QSS occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is possible that this year's results may not be directly comparable to previous iterations of the survey. This also means any reported significant differences could be associated with changing personal circumstances rather than attributable to public policy.

Secondly, 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.

Thirdly, 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). As attitudes and behaviours tend to change over time, the results presented in this report are designed to be representative of the population at the time of data collection.

Furthermore, caution should be exercised when extrapolating results to the entire adult resident population of Queensland. Estimated percentages and counts may not be representative of the population if the characteristic being investigated is structured by a particular attribute that may affect

the likelihood of a person responding (termed non-response bias).

Population totals and percentages have been estimated from the sample using methods aimed at minimising bias related to the survey contact list, non-response and refusals. While the survey has been designed to maximise the representativeness of the results, it is not possible to perfectly represent the entire population. As a result, estimates of population characteristics have a certain level of imprecision associated with them.

The degree of imprecision in the population estimates is represented as a confidence interval which gives a range of values for the whole population estimates (e.g. from 70% to 80%) rather than a single value or point estimate (e.g. 75%). Typically, the wider the confidence intervals (the difference between upper and lower confidence limits), the less precise the estimates are. Confidence intervals are available in the Output Tables that complement this report and have not been repeated here.

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 D** also outlines several strategies QGSO uses to minimise the effects of such error.

4.3 Significance testing

The report only highlights population estimate differences that were statistically significant:

- when compared with previous survey responses (2019 and 2017, as appropriate)
- by selected demographic variables of interest (region, age and gender).

Collapsed categories were used to increase the power of statistical testing, except in cases where no collapsed categories existed or interest lay in testing uncollapsed categories.

If no significant difference is reported for a question, then it was either not tested or none was found.

See **Appendix E** for special collapses.

4.4 Form and seriousness of DFV

4.4.1 Preventing partner from seeing family and friends

Form of DFV

All respondents were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship controls or tries to control the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends, is this a form of DFV?" (Q8a).

Most (97.2%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought that preventing a partner in a domestic relationship from seeing family and friends was a form of DFV. Specifically, 71.5% thought it was always a form of DFV, 18.0% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 7.7% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 2.4% thought it was not a form of DFV (see **Table 2**).

Table 2 Preventing partner from seeing family and friends is a form of DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	97.2%
No	2.4%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As this question was new to the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Level of seriousness

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

Most (96.2%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to prevent a partner in a domestic relationship from seeing family and friends, with 65.2% thinking it was very serious and 31.0% thinking it was quite serious. Only 3.3% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see **Table 3**).

Table 3 Seriousness of preventing partner from seeing family and friends

	Estimate (per cent)
Very or quite serious	96.2%
Not that serious or not serious at all	3.3%
Don't know	0.5%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As this question was new to the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

4.4.2 Trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt 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).

Most (99.3%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population 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. Specifically, 93.3% thought it was always a form of DFV, 4.3% thought it was usually a form of DFV and 1.7% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV.

Only 0.7% thought it was not a form of DFV (see **Table 4**).

Table 4 Trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt family members is a form of DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	99.3%
No	0.7%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Level of seriousness

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

Most (98.9%) 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 90.6% thinking it was very serious and 8.3% thinking it was quite serious. Only 1.0% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see **Table 5**).

Table 5 Seriousness of trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt family members

	Estimate (per cent)
Very or quite serious	98.9%
Not that serious or not serious at all	1.0%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

4.4.3 Threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of partner

Form of DFV

All respondents were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship threatens to share intimate, nude or sexual images of the other partner without their permission, is this a form of DFV?" (Q12a).

Most (97.9%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner in a domestic relationship without their permission was a form of DFV. Specifically, approximately nine-out-of-ten adults (89.1%) thought it was always a form of DFV, 6.4% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 2.4% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 1.6% thought it was not a form of DFV (see **Table 6**).

Table 6 Threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner is a form of DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	97.9%
No	1.6%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As this question was new to the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Level of seriousness

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

Most (98.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner in a domestic relationship without their permission, with 88.2% thinking it was very serious and 9.9% thinking it was quite serious. Only 1.4% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see **Table 7**).

Table 7 Seriousness of threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner

	Estimate (per cent)
Very or quite serious	98.1%
Not that serious or not serious at all	1.4%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As this question was new to the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the 2020 survey data found that females (99.0%) were significantly more likely than males (97.1%) to think that it was very or quite serious to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission.

4.4.4 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).

Most (96.8%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was a form of DFV. Specifically, 65.7% thought it was always a form of DFV, 19.3% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 11.8% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 2.6% thought it was not a form of DFV. Only 2.6% thought it was not a form of DFV (see **Table 8**).

Table 8 Trying to control partner by denying them access to money is a form of DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	96.8%
No	2.6%
Don't know	0.5%
Refused	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2020 were significantly more likely than those in 2019 to think that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was always a form of DFV (65.7% versus 57.4%).

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Level of seriousness

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

Most (94.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to try to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money, with 62.9% thinking it was very serious and 31.2% thinking it was quite serious. Only 5.4% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see **Table 9**).

Table 9 Seriousness of trying to control partner by denying them access to money

	Estimate (per cent)
Very or quite serious	94.1%
Not that serious or not serious at all	5.4%
Don't know	0.5%
Refused	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2020 were significantly more likely to think that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was very or quite serious than those in 2019 (94.1% versus 89.0%).

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that females (97.4%) were significantly more likely than males (90.6%) to think that it was very or quite serious to try to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money.

4.4.5 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 (98.2%) 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. Specifically, 70.7% thought it was always a form of DFV, 20.8% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 6.7% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV.

Only 1.4% thought it was not a form of DFV (see **Table 10**).

Table 10 Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means is a form of DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	98.2%
No	1.4%
Don't know	0.3%
Refused	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2020 were significantly more likely than those in 2019 to think that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was always a form of DFV (70.7% versus 62.1%).

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Level of seriousness

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

Most (95.5%) 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 two thirds (65.9%) thinking it was very serious and 29.6% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.2% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see **Table 11**).

Table 11 Seriousness of harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means

	Estimate (per cent)
Very or quite serious	95.5%
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.2%
Don't know	0.3%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2020 (95.5%) were significantly more likely than those in 2019 (91.4%) to think that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was very serious or quite serious.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that females (97.9%) were significantly more likely than males (93.0%) to think that it was very or quite serious to harass a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means.

4.5 Reaction to DFV

4.5.1 Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours

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

Most (93.3%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought they would do something about it if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours. Due to fear or unstated reasons, 2.9% thought they wouldn't do anything about it (see **Table 12**).

Table 12 Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours

	Estimate (per cent)
I would do something about it	93.3%
I wouldn't do anything about it	2.9%
Other	2.0%
Don't know	1.8%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Note: See **Appendix E** for how multiple responses were collapsed.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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From the multiple response options, 77.5% thought they would call the police, 20.6% would try to stop it and 17.4% would speak to the victim or the perpetrator about it later (see **Table 13**).

For Queensland adults who thought they would take other actions, some common approaches included:

- contacting other authorities such as DVConnect, family services or child services
- monitoring the situation
- recording the incident as evidence
- reacting based on the severity of the incident
- researching the best course of action
- speaking to other people for advice such as their own friends or family, or friends and family of those involved in the incident.

Table 13 Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours (multi-response)

	Estimate (per cent)
Would call the police	77.5%
Would try to stop it	20.6%
Would speak to victim or perpetrator about it later	17.4%
Other	6.8%
Wouldn't get involved due to fear	2.8%
Wouldn't do anything	2.2%
Don't know	1.8%
Refused	0.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Note: Multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2020 were significantly more likely than those in 2019 to think they would:

- call the police (77.5% versus 71.7%)
- take other actions (6.8% versus 3.0%).

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that for Queensland adults who saw or became aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- males (29.5%) were significantly more likely than females (12.1%) to think that they would try to stop it
- those aged 18–64 years were significantly more likely to think they would try to stop it (22.0%) and/or call the police (79.4%) than those aged 65 years and over (15.0% and 69.6% respectively)
- those aged 65 years and over (4.4%) were significantly more likely than those aged 18–64 years (1.6%) to think they wouldn't do anything.

4.5.2 Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours

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

Approximately two-thirds (70.7%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought they would do something about it if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours. Due to fear or other reasons stated in Q19b, 18.6% thought they wouldn't do anything about it (see **Table 14**).

Table 14 Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours

	Estimate (per cent)
I would do something about it	70.7%
I wouldn't do anything about it	18.6%
Other	3.7%
Don't know	6.9%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Note: See **Appendix E** for how multiple responses were collapsed.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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From the multiple response options, 37.1% thought they would speak to the victim or the perpetrator about it later, 33.6% thought they would call the police and 9.6% would try to stop it (see **Table 15**).

For Queensland adults who thought they would take other actions, some common approaches included:

- contacting other authorities such as DVConnect, child services or Lifeline
- seeking assistance from property managers, social workers or religious institutions
- researching the best course of action
- monitoring or recording the situation
- speaking to other people for advice such as their own friends or family, or the friends and family of those involved in the incident.

Table 15 Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours (multi-response)

	Estimate (per cent)
Would speak to victim or perpetrator about it later	37.1%
Would call the police	33.6%
Would try to stop it	9.6%
Other	6.4%
Wouldn't do anything	16.5%
Wouldn't get involved due to fear	2.8%
Don't know	6.9%
Refused	0.1%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Note: Multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2020 (16.5%) were significantly less likely to think that they wouldn't do anything about non-physical DFV involving their neighbours than those in 2019 (23.5%) and those in 2017 (23.7%).

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that Queensland adults who saw or became aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- males (12.9%) were significantly more likely than females (6.3%) to think that they would try to stop it as well as significantly more likely to think they wouldn't do anything (19.2% versus 14.0%)
- those aged 18–64 years were significantly more likely to think they would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (39.9%) and/or call the police (35.2%) than those aged 65 years and over (26.0% and 27.0% respectively)
- those aged 65 years and over (26.7%) were significantly more likely than those aged 18–64 years (14.0%) to think they wouldn't do anything
- those residing outside of South East Queensland were significantly more likely than those residing in South East Queensland to think they wouldn't do anything (21.6% versus 14.3%).

Reason for not doing anything

Respondents who indicated they wouldn't do anything if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours were asked: "Why do you think you wouldn't do anything?" (Q19b). Multiple responses were allowed.

More than one-third (38.6%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population who indicated they wouldn't do anything if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours reasoned that it was not their responsibility, it was private matter or that it was up to the victim.

A further 17.8% felt there was no need to intervene and 12.0% wouldn't do anything due to concerns for safety (see **Table 16**).

Table 16 Reason for not doing anything about non-physical DFV involving neighbours

	Estimate (per cent)
Not my responsibility/Private matter/Up to victim	38.6%
No need to intervene	17.8%
Concerns for safety (personal, family or household)	12.0%
Unsure of what to do/Not confident/Not comfortable	9.5%
It could make things worse/more dangerous for victim	6.3%
Other	2.1%
Don't know	0.6%
Refused	0.0%

Base: Respondents who wouldn't do anything if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours (n = 715)

Note: Multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

4.6 Awareness of, and response to, DFV in the last 12 months

4.6.1 DFV involving a family member or close friend

Awareness of DFV

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 estimated adult Queensland resident population, 15.9% had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved a family member or close friend (see **Table 17**).

Table 17 Awareness of DFV in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend

	Estimate (per cent)
Aware of DFV involving family member or close friend	15.9%
Not aware of DFV involving family member or close friend	84.1%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that Queensland adults aged 18–64 years (17.5%) were statistically more likely than those aged 65 years and over (9.3%) to be aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved a family member or close friend.

Response to DFV

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

Of the estimated 609,397 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved a family member or close friend, 85.2% said they did something about and 11.6% didn't do anything about it (see **Table 18**).

Table 18 Response to DFV in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend

	Estimate (per cent)
I did something about it	85.2%
I didn't do anything about it	11.6%
Other	3.3%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved a family member or close friend (n = 523)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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From the multiple response options, 71.6% said they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 11.5% called the police and 7.5% tried to stop it. Of those who took other actions, some common approaches taken included:

- seeking legal or professional advice
- reporting incident to Child Safety
- speaking to other people for advice such as their own friends or family, or the friends and family of those involved in the incident.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

4.6.2 DFV involving neighbours

Awareness of DFV

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 estimated adult Queensland resident population, 10.5% had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved their neighbours (see **Table 19**).

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

	Estimate (per cent)
Aware of DFV involving neighbours	10.5%
Not aware of DFV involving neighbours	89.2%
Don't know	0.3%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Response to DFV

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

Of the estimated 405,248 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved their neighbours, almost two-thirds (63.3%) said they did something about it. Approximately one-third (34.1%) didn't do anything about it (see **Table 20**).

Table 20 Response to DFV in the last 12 months involving neighbours

	Estimate (per cent)
I did something about it	63.3%
I didn't do anything about it	34.1%
Other	2.6%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved their neighbours (n = 367)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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From the multiple response options, 44.6% said they called the police, 18.7% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, and 7.9% tried to stop it.

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

4.6.3 DFV involving people not known well

Awareness of DFV

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 well?" (Q22a).

Of the estimated adult Queensland resident population, 16.0% had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved people they did not know well (see **Table 21**).

Table 21 Awareness of DFV in the last 12 months involving people not known well

	Estimate (per cent)
Aware of DFV involving people not known well	16.0%
Not aware of DFV involving people not known well	83.9%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Note: Examples given to respondents of people not known well included those met at a workplace, community group or sports club.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As the wording of this question was modified in 2020 no comparison was made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that Queensland adults aged 18–64 years (18.5%) were significantly more likely than those aged 65 years and over (6.2%) to be aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved people they did not know well.

Response to DFV

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

Of the estimated 614,885 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved people they did not know well, over half (55.0%) said they did something about it. Approximately one-third (33.7%) didn't do anything about it (see **Table 22**).

Table 22 Response to DFV in the last 12 months involving people not known well

	Estimate (per cent)
I did something about it	55.0%
I didn't do anything about it	33.7%
Other	11.3%
Refused	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved people they didn't know well (n = 523)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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From the multiple response options, 30.5% said they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 19.8% spoke to someone in their workplace/community group/club about it, 7.4% called the police, and 5.5% tried to stop it. Of the those who took other actions, some common approaches taken included:

- notifying Child Safety
- following required workplace procedures
- speaking to other people for advice such as their own friends or family, or the friends and family of those involved in the incident.

Due to the modified wording of Q22a, no comparison was made with responses given in 2019 for Q22b.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that males (47.3%) were significantly more likely than females (22.8%) to say they didn't do anything about DFV they were aware of in the last 12 months that involved people they did not know well.

4.7 Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality

4.7.1 Level of agreement

Feel safe from DFV

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

Most (95.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (20.4%) or strongly agreed (74.7%) that in general they feel safe from DFV (see **Table 23**).

Table 23 Level of agreement – In general, I feel safe from DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Agree or strongly agree	95.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	1.7%
Disagree or strongly disagree	2.7%
Don't know	0.5%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2020 (74.7%) were significantly more likely to strongly agree that they felt safe from DFV than those in 2019 (68.8%) and those in 2017 (68.0%).

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Gender superiority and DFV

All respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with: "When one partner in a domestic relationship believes themselves to be superior to their partner because of their gender, DFV is more likely to occur" (Q23e).

Most (83.0%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (48.7%) or strongly agreed (34.3%) that an attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship can increase the likelihood of DFV (see **Table 24**).

Table 24 Level of agreement – An attitude of gender superiority can increase likelihood of DFV in domestic relationship

	Estimate (per cent)
Agree or strongly agree	83.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	10.9%
Disagree or strongly disagree	4.7%
Don't know	1.4%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As this question was new to the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that females (86.1%) were significantly more likely than males (79.7%) to agree or strongly agree that an attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship can increase the likelihood of DFV.

Gender inequality and DFV

All respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with: "Reducing gender inequality in society will help to reduce DFV in Australia" (Q23f).

Approximately two-thirds (67.5%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (38.0%) or strongly agreed (29.4%) that reducing gender inequality in society would help reduce DFV in Australia (see **Table 25**).

Table 25 Level of agreement – Reducing gender inequality will help to reduce DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Agree or strongly agree	67.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.3%
Disagree or strongly disagree	14.7%
Don't know	1.4%
Refused	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As this question was new to the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

Teaching respectful attitudes and behaviours

All respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with: "Teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce DFV in the future." (Q23g).

Most (97.3%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (18.6%) or strongly agreed (78.7%) that teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours would help reduce DFV in the future (see **Table 26**).

Table 26 Level of agreement – Teaching children respectful attitudes and behaviours will help to reduce DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Agree or strongly agree	97.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	1.7%
Disagree or strongly disagree	0.9%
Don't know	0.2%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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As this question was new to the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with responses given in 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

4.8 Involvement in DFV initiatives

4.8.1 Involvement in community DFV initiatives

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

Of the estimated adult Queensland resident population, 7.5% were involved in domestic and family violence initiatives in their community (see **Table 27**).

Table 27 Involvement in community DFV initiatives

	Estimate (per cent)
Involved in DFV initiatives	7.5%
Not involved in DFV initiatives	92.5%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 3,366)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found that Queensland adults residing in the Queensland Outback (15.9%) were significantly more likely to be involved in DFV initiatives in their community than those in the rest of the state (7.3%).

4.8.2 Engagement in workplace DFV 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).

Of the 2,507,400 estimated adult Queensland residents who were employed, 43.4% were in a workplace that had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months (see **Table 28**).

Table 28 Engagement in workplace DFV initiatives

	Estimate (per cent)
Engaged in DFV initiatives	43.4%
Not engaged in DFV initiatives	55.9%
Refused	0.7%
Total	100.0%

Base: Employed respondents (n = 1,796)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2020

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2020 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2020 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Questionnaire

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.

Scoping Questions

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

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

What is your postcode?

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

If postcode = 9998 or differs from frame go to "What is your suburb?"

Else go to "Could you please tell me the number of people aged 18 years or over who usually live in this household?"

What is your suburb?

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

Could I please speak to that person?

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

Intro1. Questions about Australia's culture

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

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

(Interviewer prompt: 'take pride' means to feel proud. 'Australian way of life and culture' is the way in which Australian people live including lifestyle, multiculturalism, sport, music, arts, theatre, work, family and religion)

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:

(Interviewer prompt: 'sense of belonging' means to feel happy and comfortable in a particular place or with a particular group of people)

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:

(Interviewer prompt Q.3c: 'government assistance' would not include welfare but would be things like grants for festivals, and funding for arts and culture programs)

	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."

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

Q.8a If one partner in a domestic relationship controls or tries to control the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

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

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.12a If one partner in a domestic relationship threatens to share intimate, nude or sexual images of the other partner without their permission, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

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

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

If Q19 = 6 go to Q19b

Else go to Q20a

Q.19b Why do you think you wouldn't do anything?

(Concerns for safety (personal, family or household).....	1
It could make things worse/more dangerous for victim	2
Unsure of what to do/Not confident/Not comfortable.....	3
Not my responsibility/Private matter/Up to victim	4
No need to intervene	5
Other (please specify).....	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 well. For example, people you met at your workplace, a community group or a sports club?

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

If Q22a = 1 go to Q22b

Else go to Q23

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
- I spoke to someone in my workplace/community group/club etc 4
- Other (please specify)..... 5
- I didn't do anything..... 6
- 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)
d) In general, I feel safe from domestic and family violence							
e) When one partner in a domestic relationship believes themselves to be superior to their partner because of their gender, domestic and family violence is more likely to occur.							
f) Reducing gender inequality in society will help to reduce domestic and family violence in Australia.							
g) Teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce domestic and family violence in the future.							

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

Q.24c Now to a question about employment. Are you currently...

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

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).....	1
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).....	1
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 (please specify).....	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 Were you born in Australia?

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

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

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



That concludes the survey.

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

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

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

DVConnect Mensline: 1800 600 636

DVConnect Womensline: 1800 811 811

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Appendix B

Survey method 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, survey respondents were selected using a stratified sampling design.¹

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 12,298 was designed to achieve 3,300 interviews. Figure B1 shows the final number of responses per region.

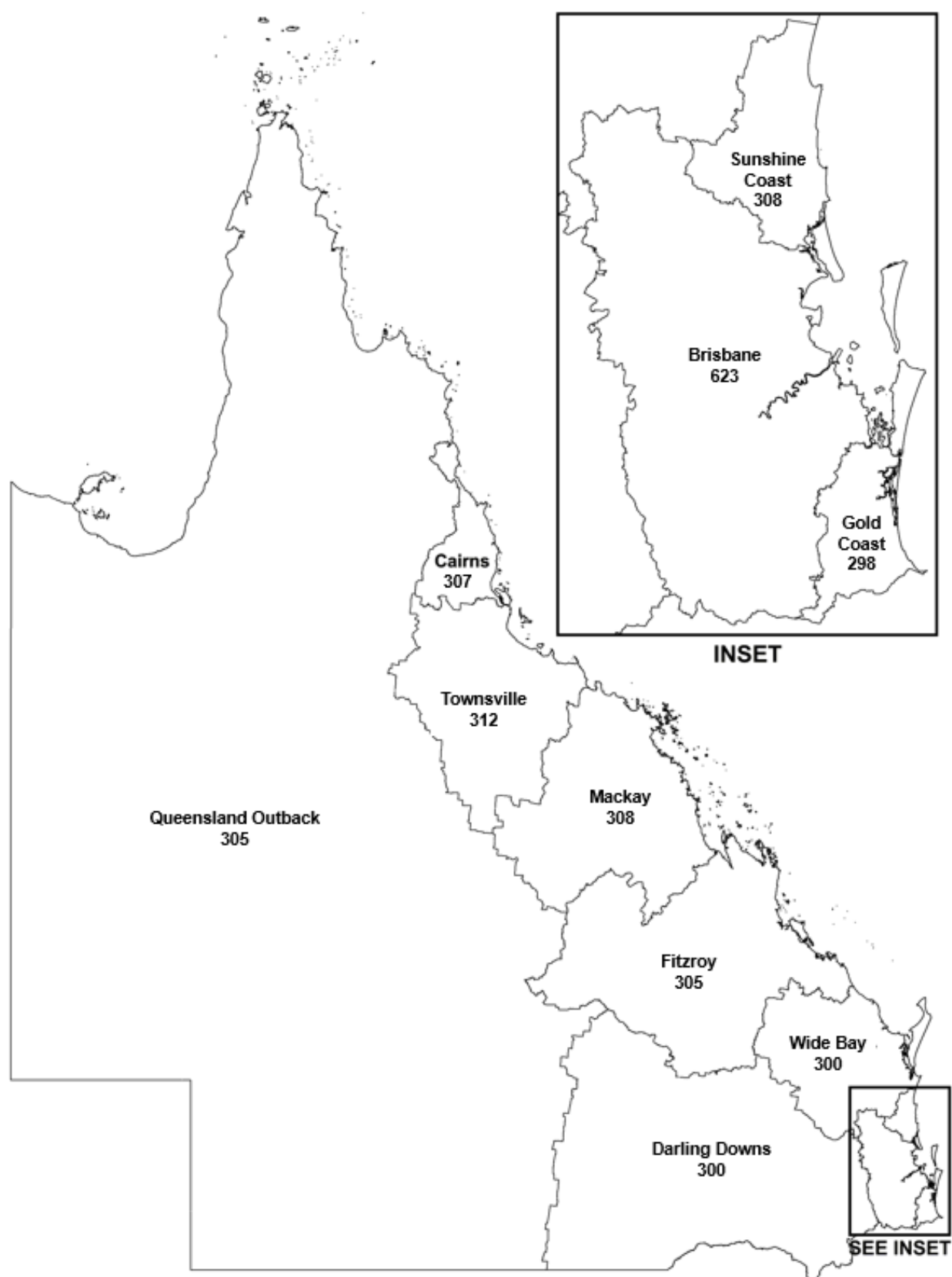
With this stratified sample design, the probability of selecting a household varied across the 10 regions. For example, households in the Queensland Outback region had a higher probability of being selected than households in the more populous regions in South East Queensland. Statistical methods used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

¹ 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.

Figure B1 Survey regions and sample achieved in each region



Appendix C

Survey operations in detail

Survey response rate

One measure of the quality of response is the response rate, which is the number of completed surveys that can be used in 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:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,366]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,366] + total in-scope non-responding [8,848]}} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall response rate for the survey was 27.6%.

Cooperation rate

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

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

The cooperation rate was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,366]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,366] + partially completed unusable interviews [64] + refusals [2,052]}} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall cooperation rate for the survey was 61.4%.

Survey response and cooperation rates over time

The response and cooperation rates achieved for the QSS over time are shown in **Table C1**.

Table C1 Survey response and cooperation rates, 2017–20

	Response rate	Cooperation rate
2020	27.6%	61.4%
2019	27.0%	58.8%
2018	29.5%	66.8%
2017	34.0%	68.2%

Appendix D

Estimation and precision

QGSO surveyed a sample of 3,366 respondents. However, interest lies in the entire population of adults who usually reside in Queensland, estimated to be 3,844,762. 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 with respondents the legal provisions for protecting confidentiality under the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*.

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, *Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia*, 2018. These benchmarks are listed in **Table D1**.

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 D1 Benchmarks used in this survey: Persons (age and sex) by region, 30 June 2018

Region	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over
<i>Males</i>						
Brisbane	128,107	191,078	167,829	155,045	126,959	154,122
Cairns	9,799	15,755	15,421	17,005	16,438	19,833
Darling Downs	12,400	18,034	16,008	17,388	17,127	24,295
Fitzroy	0	24,841	14,720	15,305	14,541	14,964
Gold Coast	28,795	42,865	40,249	39,853	33,845	47,962
Mackay	6,865	12,586	12,003	12,305	11,535	11,346
Queensland Outback	3,773	6,638	5,376	5,439	5,186	4,801
Sunshine Coast	14,468	19,155	21,604	24,534	23,381	36,848
Townsville	13,636	17,117	14,327	14,820	13,515	16,007
Wide Bay	10,338	13,753	14,536	18,089	21,088	36,345
Queensland	228,181	361,822	322,073	319,783	283,615	366,523
<i>Females</i>						
Brisbane	126,427	195,116	171,327	161,642	133,620	177,259
Cairns	9,587	16,931	17,094	18,110	16,545	19,437
Darling Downs	11,737	18,112	16,983	18,323	17,741	27,181
Fitzroy	8,989	15,335	14,374	14,865	13,335	15,584
Gold Coast	29,924	45,245	42,775	43,002	37,604	53,821
Mackay	6,668	12,542	11,180	11,635	10,275	11,142
Queensland Outback	3,405	6,396	5,009	5,064	4,553	4,005
Sunshine Coast	14,254	20,123	23,483	27,581	26,841	41,313
Townsville	12,275	16,681	15,210	15,454	13,776	17,124
Wide Bay	9,430	14,372	16,014	19,531	22,645	36,759
Queensland	232,696	360,853	333,449	335,207	296,935	403,625

Notes:

- 1 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
- 2 Darling Downs¹ includes the SA4s of Toowoomba and Darling Downs – Maranoa
- 3 18-24 year olds were combined with 25-34 year olds in the Fitzroy region.

Source: ABS 3235.0, *Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia*, 2018

Appendix E

Special collapses

Questions 18 and 19 – Whether respondent would or wouldn't do anything about DFV

<i>Uncollapsed categories</i>	<i>Collapsed categories</i>
1 I would try to stop it	1 I would do something about it (where Q = 1, 3 or 4)
2 I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	2 I wouldn't do anything about it (where Q = 2 or 6)
3 I would call the police	3 Other (where Q = 5)
4 I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	98 Don't know (where Q = 98)
5 Other (please specify)	99 Refused (where Q = 99)
6 I wouldn't do anything	
98 Don't know	
99 Refused	

Questions 20b and 21b – Whether respondent did or didn't do anything about DFV

<i>Uncollapsed categories</i>	<i>Collapsed categories</i>
1 I tried to stop it	1 I did something about it (where Q = 1, 2 or 3)
2 I called the police	2 I didn't do anything about it (where Q = 5)
3 I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	3 Other (where Q = 4)
4 Other (please specify)	99 Refused (where Q = 99)
5 I didn't do anything	
99 Refused	

Questions 22b – Whether respondent did or didn't do anything about DFV

<i>Uncollapsed categories</i>	<i>Collapsed categories</i>
1 I tried to stop it	1 I did something about it (where Q = 1, 2, 3 or 4)
2 I called the police	2 I didn't do anything about it (where Q = 6)
3 I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	3 Other (where Q = 5)
4 I spoke to someone in my workplace/community group/club etc.	99 Refused (where Q = 99)
5 Other (please specify)	
6 I didn't do anything	
99 Refused	

Notes:

As the questions listed above were multi-response, it was possible for respondents to select more than one response category. In order to achieve the collapses above, if the respondent indicated they 'would do something about it' (by selecting categories 1, 3 or 4 in Q18 and Q19) or 'did something about it' (by selecting categories 1, 2 or 3 in Q20b and Q21b; by selecting categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 in Q22b) they were coded to collapsed category 1 (even if they also selected other responses). More specifically,

- only when 'I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear' was selected by itself was it coded to collapsed category 2 'I wouldn't do anything about it'
- only when 'other' was selected by itself was it retained in collapsed category 3 'Other'.

'I wouldn't do anything' (Q18 and Q19) and 'I didn't do anything' (Q20b, Q21b, Q22b) were mutually exclusive and were always coded into the relevant collapsed category 2.

