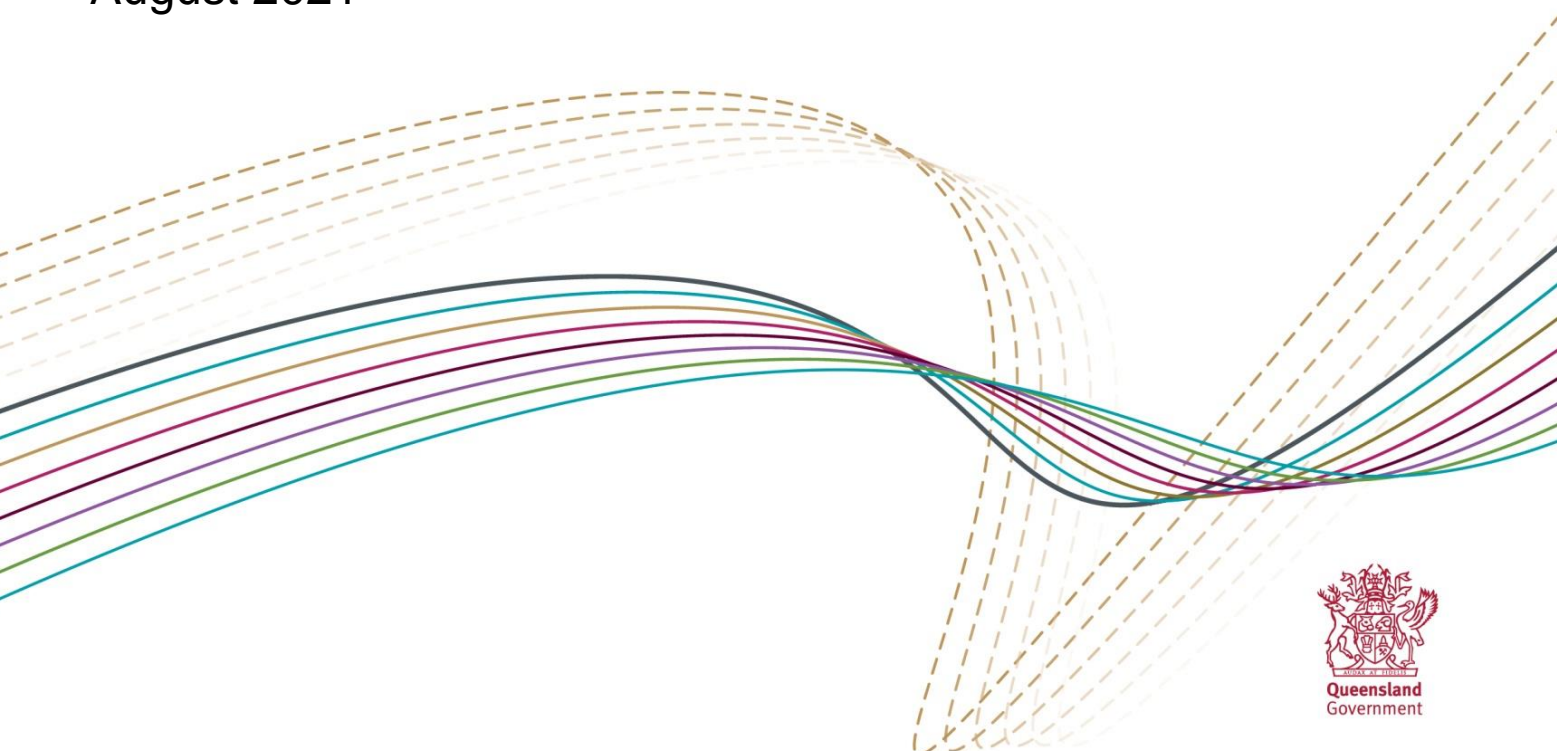


Queensland Social Survey 2021

# Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

*prepared for*

Department of the Premier and Cabinet  
August 2021



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## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

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



## Terms

The following terms are used in this report:

Collapsed categories	For tables in this report, 'collapsed categories' refers to question categories that have been combined to aid interpretation or analysis. For example, 'strongly agree' and 'agree' can be collapsed into 'agree or strongly agree'. See <b>Appendix D</b> for special collapses.
Confidence intervals	The degree of imprecision is represented as a confidence interval (the difference between upper and lower confidence limits), which gives a range of values for the population estimates (e.g. from 70% to 80%) rather than a single value or point estimate (e.g. 75%). Typically, wider confidence intervals indicate less precise estimates.
Estimated adult Queensland resident population	Unless otherwise specified, all references refer to the total estimated population of adults in Queensland as at June 2019 (N = 3,917,777), according to ABS 3235.0, <i>Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2019</i> .
Multi-response	A question where respondents could select more than one response for specific categories.
Regions	Derived from the survey's scoping questions, where respondents were first asked to confirm that they were a Queensland resident, then asked to provide their postcode and/or suburb. These responses were geocoded into two regions based on Queensland SA4s (South East Queensland and Rest of Queensland) and then weighted to the total estimated population of adult residents in Queensland, as at June 2019.
Respondents	Refers to the 1,219 Queensland residents who completed the Queensland Social Survey between 24 May and 16 June 2021. Also referred to as 'in-scope responding'.
Statistical significance	This 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.
Uncollapsed categories	For tables in this report, 'uncollapsed categories' refers to question categories that have not been combined with other categories and are reported as per the questionnaire.
Weighted	Responses to this survey have been weighted to a total number of 3,917,777 adults in Queensland. The auxiliary variables used for weighting were age and gender by region.



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Queensland Government Statistician's Office

## **Acknowledgement**

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

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 Background and methodology

The Queensland Social Survey 2021 was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE), between 24 May and 16 June 2021. The survey was first undertaken in 2017 and was subsequently run in 2018, 2019 and 2020, on behalf of DPC and the former Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS).

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 1,219 completed surveys and an overall response rate of 28.4%. All results presented have been weighted to the total estimated adult resident population of Queensland (estimated to be 3,917,777 as at June 2019).

## 1.2 Key results

### Form and seriousness of DFV

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

- prevent a partner from seeing friends and family (94.3%)
- criticise a partner to make them feel bad or useless (94.9%)
- try to control a partner by denying them access to money (95.0%)
- threaten to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission (97.3%)
- harass a partner via repeated phone or electronic means (94.5%).

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

- prevent a partner in a domestic relationship from seeing family and friends (97.6% versus 90.8%).

- repeatedly criticise a partner to make them feel bad or useless (97.0% versus 92.6%)
- try to control a partner by denying them access to money (96.9% versus 92.9%)

When compared with 2020, Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly less likely to say that threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission was a form of DFV (93.9% versus 97.9%).

### Reaction to DFV

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

- physical DFV involving neighbours (91.6%)
- non-physical DFV involving neighbours (72.5%).

For non-physical DFV involving neighbours:

- females (45.8%) were significantly more likely than males (33.5%) to say they would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later
- those aged 55 years and over (20.9%) were significantly more likely than those aged 18–34 years (9.4%) to say they wouldn't do anything.

The most commonly cited reason (41.2%) 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:

- 17.3% had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend
- 10.8% had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours
- 17.4% 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 (93.5%)
- an attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship can increase the likelihood of DFV (77.1%)
- reducing gender inequality would help reduce DFV in Australia (65.1%)
- teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce DFV in the future (96.3%).



## DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE: KEY RESULTS

This page is a snapshot of domestic and family violence (DFV) results from the **Queensland Social Survey 2021**, which obtained the responses of 1,219 adult Queensland residents. Percentages are based on **weighted estimates of the total estimated adult resident population of Queensland (N = 3,917,777)**. Icons have been used for illustrative purposes.



### Seriousness of DFV

<b>94.3%</b> of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to prevent a partner from seeing friends and family	▶		<b>97.6%</b> of females	versus		<b>90.8%</b> of males
<b>94.9%</b> of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to try to criticise a partner to make them feel bad or useless	▶		<b>97.0%</b> of females	versus		<b>92.6%</b> of males
<b>95.0%</b> of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to try to control a partner by denying them access to money	▶		<b>96.9%</b> of females	versus		<b>92.9%</b> of males
<b>97.3%</b> 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	▶		<b>99.0%</b> of females	versus		<b>95.5%</b> of males
<b>94.5%</b> of residents	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to harass a partner by repeated phone or electronic means	▶		<b>96.8%</b> of females	versus		<b>92.2%</b> of males

### Reaction to DFV

**9 in 10** residents thought they *would do something about it* if they saw or were aware of **physical DFV** involving their neighbours

**7 in 10** residents thought they *would do something about it* if they saw or were aware of **non-physical DFV** involving their neighbours

### Awareness of DFV in the last 12 months

**17.3%** of residents *were aware of DFV* in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend

**10.8%** of residents *were aware of DFV* in the last 12 months involving their neighbours

**17.4%** of residents *were aware of DFV* in the last 12 months involving people they don't know well

### Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality

**93.5%** of residents *agreed or strongly agreed* that in general, they **feel safe from DFV**

**77.1%** of residents *agreed or strongly agreed* that an **attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship** can increase the likelihood of DFV

**65.1%** of residents *agreed or strongly agreed* that **reducing gender inequality** would help reduce DFV in Australia

**96.3%** of residents *agreed or strongly agreed* 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 2021**. It contains key information relating to survey design, methods and administration of the survey, as well as key results for the survey's domestic and family violence component.

### 2.1 Background

The Queensland Social Survey (QSS) 2021 was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE), between 24 May and 16 June 2021.

QSS is an omnibus survey that collects information on important societal issues affecting Queensland and has been undertaken by QGSO for five consecutive years (starting in 2017).

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.

### 2.2 Survey design

The in-scope population for QSS 2021 was all adults (aged 18 years or older) who were usual residents of Queensland. An estimated 3,917,777 adults were residing in Queensland as at June 2019.

A total 4,289 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.

### 2.3 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).

Some changes were made to the 2020 questionnaire for the 2021 survey. A disability question from the 2019 questionnaire was added. Demographic questions from the 2020 questionnaire remained.

See **Appendix A** for a copy of the 2021 questionnaire.

### 2.4 Survey administration and response rate

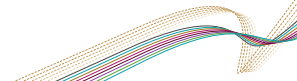
The survey, administered using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), obtained a total of 1,219 completed surveys, giving an overall response rate of 28.4% (see **Table 1**).

**Table 1** Survey methodology and operations summary

Survey design	
In-scope population	Adults (aged 18 years or older) who reside in Queensland
Sample size	4,289
Data collection	
Mode	Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)
Timing	24 May – 16 June 2021
In-scope completed surveys	1,219
Response rate	28.4%
Cooperation rate	59.1%

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

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



## 3 SURVEY RESULTS

### 3.1 Presentation

This section of the report summarises key survey responses based on characteristics of Queenslanders who completed the 2021 QSS. Survey results are presented as estimates calculated from the responding survey sample of 1,219 and weighted to the total estimated adult population of 3,917,777 Queensland residents.

### 3.2 Interpretation

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

Firstly, the COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted some survey responses and should be taken into account when assessing the results. It is also possible that results from this year may not be directly comparable to previous or future iterations of the survey.

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 the respondent perceives that the response given in a certain way 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.

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

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

Confidence intervals are available in the output tables that complement this report and have not been repeated here.

Strategies to minimise the effects of common sources of sampling and non-sampling error can be found at [Survey methods](#). See **Appendix C** for strategies frequently used by QGSO.

### 3.3 Significance testing

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

- when compared with previous survey responses (2020 and 2017, as appropriate)
- by selected demographic variables of interest (age, gender and region).

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 were found.

See **Appendix D** for special collapses.

## 3.4 Form and seriousness of DFV

### 3.4.1 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 (95.0%) 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, 69.3% thought it was always a form of DFV, 17.2% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 8.5% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 4.6% 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	95.0%
No	4.6%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021  
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As this question was not included in the QSS in 2017 no comparison could be made with 2017 responses.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 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 (94.3%) 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 62.8% thinking it was very serious and 31.5% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.4% 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	94.3%
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.4%
Don't know	1.2%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021  
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As this question was not included in the QSS in 2017 no comparison could be made with 2017 responses.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that females (97.6%) were significantly more likely than males (90.8%) to think that it was very or quite serious to prevent a partner in a domestic relationship from seeing family and friends.

### 3.4.2 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 domestic and family violence?" (Q12).

Most (96.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought that repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless was a form of DFV. Specifically, 71.1% thought it was always a form of DFV, 16.9% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 8.1% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 3.5% thought it was not a form of DFV (see **Table 4**).

**Table 4** Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless is a form of DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	96.1%
No	3.5%
Don't know	0.2%
Refused	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017.

As this question was not included in the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with 2020 responses.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that females (98.6%) were significantly more likely than males (93.5%) to think that repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless was a form of DFV.

#### Level of seriousness

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

Most (94.9%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to repeatedly criticise a partner to make them feel bad or useless, with 63.0% thinking it was very serious and 31.9% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.7% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see **Table 5**).

**Table 5** Seriousness of criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless

	Estimate (per cent)
Very or quite serious	94.9%
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.7%
Don't know	0.3%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017.

As this question was not included in the QSS in 2020 no comparison could be made with 2020 responses.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that females (97.0%) were significantly more likely than males (92.6%) to think that it was very or quite serious to repeatedly criticise a partner to make them feel bad or useless.

### 3.4.3 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 (93.9%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought that threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner in a domestic relationship without their permission was a form of DFV. Specifically, 88.7% thought it was always a form of DFV, 3.6% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 1.7% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 4.8% 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	93.9%
No	4.8%
Don't know	1.2%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly less likely than those in 2020 to think that threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner in a domestic relationship without their permission was a form of DFV (93.9% versus 97.9%).

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that females (96.6%) were significantly more likely than males (91.1%) to think that threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner in a domestic relationship without their permission was a form of DFV.

#### Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q13a).

Most (97.3%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to threaten to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission, with 88.3% thinking it was very serious and 9.0% thinking it was quite serious. Only 2.2% 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	97.3%
Not that serious or not serious at all	2.2%
Don't know	0.3%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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As this question was not included in the QSS in 2017 no comparison could be made with 2017 responses.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that males (4.1%) were significantly more likely than females (0.5%) to think that it was not that serious or not serious at all to threaten to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission.

### 3.4.4 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 (93.9%) 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, 61.3% thought it was always a form of DFV, 21.8% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 10.7% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 5.5% 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	93.9%
No	5.5%
Don't know	0.5%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021  
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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that females (97.3%) were significantly more likely than males (90.2%) to think that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was a form of DFV.

#### Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q14a).

Most (95.0%) 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 60.0% thinking it was very serious and 35.0% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.3% 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	95.0%
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.3%
Don't know	0.6%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021  
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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly more likely than those in 2017 to think that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was very or quite serious (95.0% versus 90.1%).

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that females (96.9%) were significantly more likely than males (92.9%) 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.

### 3.4.5 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 (96.0%) 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. Specifically, 70.0% thought it was always a form of DFV, 20.0% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 6.0% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 3.5% 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	96.0%
No	3.5%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that females (98.8%) were significantly more likely than males (93.1%) to think that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was a form of DFV.

#### Level of seriousness

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

Most (94.5%) 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 60.4% thinking it was very serious and 34.1% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.9% 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	94.5%
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.9%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2021

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.



## 3.5 Reaction to DFV

### 3.5.1 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 (91.6%) 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, 3.8% 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	91.6%
I wouldn't do anything about it	3.8%
Other	1.8%
Don't know	2.1%
Refused	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

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

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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From the multiple response options, 68.5% thought they would call the police, 22.8% would speak to the victim or the perpetrator about it later and 19.8% would try to stop it (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, child services or Lifeline
- seeking assistance from social workers or landlords
- providing refuge for the victim
- recording the incident as evidence
- reacting based on the severity of the incident, including calling an ambulance
- researching the best course of action
- speaking to other people for advice such as their own friends, family or neighbours, 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	68.5%
Would speak to victim or perpetrator about it later	22.8%
Would try to stop it	19.8%
Other	6.4%
Wouldn't do anything	2.9%
Wouldn't get involved due to fear	2.1%
Don't know	2.1%
Refused	0.7%

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Note:** Multiple responses were allowed.

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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

- those in 2021 (68.5%) were significantly less likely than those in 2020 (77.5%) and those in 2017 (78.9%) to think they would call the police
- those in 2021 (22.8%) were significantly more likely than those in 2020 (17.5%) to think they would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later.

### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that for Queensland adults who saw or became aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- males (27.9%) were significantly more likely than females (12.0%) to think that they would try to stop it
- females (27.5%) were significantly more likely than males (17.9%) to think they would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later.

### 3.5.2 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 three-quarters (72.5%) 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 Q19, 17.3% 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	72.5%
I wouldn't do anything about it	17.3%
Other	3.1%
Don't know	6.2%
Refused	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

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

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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From the multiple response options, 39.8% thought they would speak to the victim or the perpetrator about it later, 32.2% thought they would call the police and 15.1% thought they wouldn't do anything (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
- 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	39.8%
Would call the police	32.2%
Would try to stop it	8.8%
Other	6.6%
Wouldn't do anything	15.1%
Wouldn't get involved due to fear	2.7%
Don't know	6.2%
Refused	0.9%

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Note:** Multiple responses were allowed

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly less likely than those in 2017 to think that they wouldn't do anything about non-physical DFV involving their neighbours (15.1% versus 23.7%).

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that Queensland adults who saw or became aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- females (45.8%) were significantly more likely than males (33.5%) to think that they would speak to victim or perpetrator about it later
- those aged 18–34 years (46.3%) were significantly more likely than those aged 55 years and over (31.6%) to think they would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later
- those aged 55 years and over (20.9%) were significantly more likely than those aged 18–34 years (9.4%) to think they wouldn't do anything.

## 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.

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, 41.2% reasoned that it was not their responsibility, it was private matter or that it was up to the victim.

From the multiple responses, 7.2% wouldn't do anything due to concerns for safety, 7.2% were unsure of what to do and 4.9% felt there was no need to intervene (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	41.2%
Concerns for safety (personal, family or household)	7.2%
Unsure of what to do/Not confident/Not comfortable	7.2%
It could make things worse/more dangerous for victim	5.2%
No need to intervene	4.9%
Other	2.2%
Don't know	2.0%
Refused	34.8%

**Base:** Respondents who wouldn't do anything if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours (n = 210)

**Note:** Multiple responses were allowed

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly less likely than those in 2020 to think there was no need to intervene if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours (4.9% versus 17.9%).

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

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

#### 3.6.1 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, 17.3% 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	17.3%
Not aware of DFV involving family member or close friend	82.7%
Don't know	0.0%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that Queensland adults aged 18–34 years (21.4%) were statistically more likely than those aged 55 years and over (12.2%) 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 677,241 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved a family member or close friend, 74.2% said they did something about and 19.9% 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	74.2%
I didn't do anything about it	19.9%
Other	5.7%
Refused	0.2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** Respondents who were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved a family member or close friend (n = 196)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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From the multiple response options, 62.6% said they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 10.1% called the police and 5.0% 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
- documenting details of the abuse
- contacting women's shelters or calling an ambulance
- 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 that Queensland adults in 2021 (5.0%) were significantly less likely than those in 2017 (12.7%) to try to stop DFV in the last 12 months that involved a family member or close friend.

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

### 3.6.2 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, 10.8% 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	10.8%
Not aware of DFV involving neighbours	89.1%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 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 neighbours were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (Q21b). Multiple responses were allowed.

Of the estimated 422,906 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved their neighbours, almost two-thirds (60.2%) said they did something about it. Approximately one-third (37.0%) 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	60.2%
I didn't do anything about it	37.0%
Other	2.8%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** Respondents who were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved their neighbours (n = 144)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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From the multiple response options, 39.0% said they called the police, 18.8% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later and 5.2% tried to stop it.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

### 3.6.3 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. For example, people you met at your workplace, a community group or a sports club?" (Q22a).

Of the estimated adult Queensland resident population, 17.4% 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	17.4%
Not aware of DFV involving people not known well	82.2%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**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 2021

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As this question was not included in the QSS in 2017 no comparison could be made with 2017 responses.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that Queensland adults aged 18–34 years (21.9%) and aged 35–54 years (20.8%) were significantly more likely than those aged 55 years and over (10.2%) 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 681,648 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved people they did not know well, 74.7% said they did something about it and 21.0% 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	74.7%
I didn't do anything about it	21.0%
Other	4.3%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** Respondents who were aware of DFV in the last 12 months that involved people they didn't know well (n = 201)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

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From the multiple response options, 48.5% said they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 23.9% spoke to someone in their workplace, community group, club about it, 4.2% called the police, and 3.3% tried to stop it. Of the those who took other actions, some common approaches taken included:

- contacting other authorities such as DVConnect and Child Safety
- seeking assistance from social workers
- providing refuge for the victim
- documenting details of the abuse
- 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 that Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly more likely than those in 2020 to say they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later (48.5% versus 30.5%).

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that males (8.6%) were significantly more likely than females (0.2%) to try to stop DFV they were aware of in the last 12 months that involved people they did not know well.

## 3.7 Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality

### 3.7.1 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 (93.5%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (22.9%) or strongly agreed (70.6%) 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	93.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	2.0%
Disagree or strongly disagree	4.4%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 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, domestic and family violence is more likely to occur" (Q23e).

Most (77.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (46.1%) or strongly agreed (31.0%) 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	77.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	11.0%
Disagree or strongly disagree	8.9%
Don't know	3.0%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

As this question was not included in the QSS in 2017 no comparison could be made with 2017 responses.

Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly less likely than those in 2020 to agree or strongly agree that an attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship can increase the likelihood of DFV (77.1% versus 83.0%).

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.

## Gender inequality and DFV

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

Approximately two-thirds (65.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (38.7%) or strongly agreed (26.4%) that reducing gender inequality 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	65.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	14.0%
Disagree or strongly disagree	17.9%
Don't know	2.8%
Refused	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

As this question was not included in the QSS in 2017 no comparison could be made with 2017 responses.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2020.

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 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 (96.3%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (22.4%) or strongly agreed (73.9%) 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	96.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	2.1%
Disagree or strongly disagree	1.2%
Don't know	0.3%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

As this question was not included in the QSS in 2017 no comparison could be made with 2017 responses.

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2020.

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found no statistically significant differences for responses to this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and region.



## 3.8 Involvement in DFV initiatives

### 3.8.1 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, 8.2% were involved in DFV initiatives in their community (see **Table 27**).

**Table 27** Involvement in community DFV initiatives

	Estimate (per cent)
Involved in DFV initiatives	8.2%
Not involved in DFV initiatives	91.8%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,219)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences between responses given to this question in 2021 and 2017 or 2020.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 survey data found that Queensland adults involved in DFV initiatives in their community were significantly more likely to be:

- females than males (11.5% versus 4.7%)
- those aged 35–54 years (13.2%) than those aged 55 years and over (5.8%) and aged 18–34 years (5.5%).

### 3.8.2 Engagement in workplace DFV initiatives

All respondents were asked: "Has your workplace engaged in any DFV initiatives in the last 12 months? (e.g. employee support programs, leadership, awareness raising, fundraising etc.)" (Q25a).

Of the 2,668,829 estimated adult Queensland residents who were employed, 42.1% were in a workplace that had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months (see **Table 28**).

**Table 28** Workplace engagement in DFV initiatives

	Estimate (per cent)
Workplace engaged in DFV initiatives	42.1%
Workplace not engaged in DFV initiatives	57.7%
Refused	0.2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** Employed respondents (n = 682)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2021

Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults in 2021 were significantly more likely than those in 2017 to be employed in a workplace that had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months (42.1% versus 25.9%).

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2021 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

#### Department of the Premier and Cabinet Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy Queensland Social Survey 2021

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 relationships, social connections and attitudes towards violence.

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

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

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

#### Scoping Questions

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

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

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

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

If postcode = 9998, 9999 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 selected person.....	1
Yes – Contact will go and get selected person .....	2
Selected person (temporarily) unavailable .....	3
Contact tries to refuse on behalf of selected person .....	4
Refused) .....	99

### Intro1. Questions about social connection

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

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

**Q.1** In the last three months, how often did you communicate with people you know, but don’t live with. This could be in person, by phone or online. Would you say:

*(Interviewer prompts:*

*‘People you know, but don’t live with’ includes neighbours, friends and family members who don’t live with you.*

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

*‘Phone’ includes phone calls, video calls or text messages made by either mobile or landline*

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

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



**Q.2a** Would you like to communicate with these people more often than you currently do?

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

If Q2a = 1 go to Q2b

Else go to Q3

**Q.2b** Who would you like to communicate more often with?

(Family .....	1
Friends.....	2
Workmates .....	3
Neighbours .....	4
People or groups in my local community .....	5
Other (please specify) .....	6
Don't know .....	98
Refused) .....	99

**Q.2c** What are the main barriers to you communicating more often with them?

(Lack of time .....	1
COVID-19 .....	2
Distance / Different time zones .....	3
Lack of motivation .....	4
Technology reasons .....	5
Health reasons .....	6
Transport reasons .....	7
Financial reasons .....	8
They don't want to communicate more .....	9
Other (please specify) .....	10
No barriers .....	11
Don't know .....	98
Refused) .....	99



**Q.3** In your city or local community there may be a range of activities provided by sporting clubs, arts groups, business groups (e.g. Lions, Rotary), festivals and Neighbourhood and Community Centres.

In the last three months, have you investigated the range of groups or activities provided in your city or local community?

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

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

**Q.4a** In the last three months, have you been actively involved in any groups or activities in your city or local community?

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

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

If Q4a = 2 go to Q4b

If Q4a = 1 go to Q4c

Else go to Intro2

**Q.4b** What stopped you from being actively involved?

(Not interested / No need .....	1
COVID-19 .....	2
Lack of time (family/work commitments) .....	3
Health reasons .....	4
Financial reasons / Cost .....	5
No groups or activities I like .....	6
No childcare available .....	7
Transport reasons.....	8
No one to go with .....	9
Potential for conflict / don't like others who attend .....	10
Lack of technology or connectivity for online options .....	11
Other (please specify) .....	12
Don't know .....	98
Refused) .....	99

Go to Intro2



**Q.4c** What were the main reasons that you became involved?

(To meet new people / expand my social network .....	1
For fun / my personal enjoyment .....	2
My child's/children's involvement in groups or activities .....	3
To fill in time .....	4
To contribute / volunteer my skills and time .....	5
Someone invited me .....	6
To learn a new skill / take up a new hobby .....	7
For my health / fitness .....	8
Other (please specify) .....	9
Don't know .....	98
Refused) .....	99

**Intro2. 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.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.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.13a** 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, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree:

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

	1. Strongly agree	2. Agree	3. Neither agree nor disagree	4. Disagree	5. Strongly disagree	98. (Don't know)	99. Refused)
d) In general, I feel safe from domestic and family violence							
e) When one partner in a domestic relationship believes themselves to be superior to their partner because of their gender, domestic and family violence is more likely to occur.							
f) Reducing gender <u>inequality</u> 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?

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

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



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

*(Interviewer prompt: 'full-time' is 35 hours or more a week and 'part-time' is less than 35 hours a week in all jobs)*

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 Q24c < 4 go to Q25a

Else go to Intro3

**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

**Intro3. 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?

( <i>Record date of birth</i> ).....	1
Refuses/reluctant).....	99



If Q27a = 99 go to Q27b

Else go to Q28

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

( <i>Record age in years</i> ) .....	1
Refuses/reluctant).....	99

If Q27b = 99 go to Q27c

Else go to Q28

**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

**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?

*(Interviewer prompt:*

- *'everyday activities' may relate to communication, mobility or self-care)*

(Yes.....	1
No .....	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 and operations

### Sample design

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.<sup>1</sup>

Queensland was stratified into the following regions:

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

A quota (i.e. target) of 600 completed interviews was set for the South East Queensland region and 600 interviews for the Rest of Queensland region. The final sample of 4,289 was designed to achieve 1,219 interviews, 609 in the South East Queensland region and 610 in the Rest of Queensland region.

With this stratified sample design, the probability of selecting a household varied across the two regions. For example, households in the Rest of Queensland region had a higher probability of being selected than households in the more populous South East Queensland region. Statistical methods used to analyse 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 without the quota being exceeded. That is why the two regions sum slightly above their target number of completed interviews.

Within each sampled household, one adult was randomly selected for interview to reduce bias in the responding sample.<sup>2</sup>

### 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 analysis as a percentage of all attempted in-scope sample.

Only 'complete' or 'usable partial complete' interviews with a sufficient number of questions answered were used in analysis.

The estimated overall response rate of 28.4% was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [1,219]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [1,219] + total in-scope non-responding [3,068]}} \times 100\%$$

### Cooperation rate

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

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

The estimated overall cooperation rate of 59.1% was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [1,219]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [1,219] + partially completed unusable interviews [45] + refusals [797]}} \times 100\%$$

### Survey response and cooperation rates over time

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

**Table B1** Survey response and cooperation rates, 2017–21

	Response rate	Cooperation rate
<b>2021</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>59.1%</b>
2020	27.6%	61.4%
2019	27.0%	58.8%
2018	29.5%	66.8%
2017	34.0%	68.2%

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

<sup>2</sup> Without random selection, those interviewed would be limited to whomever was home at the time and skewed towards demographic groups more likely to answer the phone.

## Appendix C

### Estimation and precision

QGSO surveyed a sample of 1,219 respondents. However, interest lies in the entire population of adults who usually reside in Queensland, estimated to be 3,917,777. 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 sampling and non-sampling error.

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

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

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

Strategies designed to minimise non-sampling errors include:

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

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

The source of population totals for calibration variables used in this survey is ABS 3235.0, *Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2019*. These benchmarks are listed in **Table C1**.

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 tables in this report include 95% confidence intervals around the point estimates of the percentage of respondents falling in a given response category.

**Table C1** Benchmarks used in this survey: Persons (age and sex) by region, 30 June 2019

Region	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over
<i>Males</i>						
South East Queensland	180,736	269,256	242,681	232,176	197,744	260,287
Rest of Queensland	59,217	87,883	82,969	90,318	91,762	120,107
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>239,953</b>	<b>357,139</b>	<b>325,650</b>	<b>322,494</b>	<b>289,506</b>	<b>380,394</b>
<i>Females</i>						
South East Queensland	180,624	277,662	253,104	245,977	212,396	298,564
Rest of Queensland	54,410	89,519	86,281	92,219	90,919	120,966
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>235,034</b>	<b>367,181</b>	<b>339,385</b>	<b>338,196</b>	<b>303,315</b>	<b>419,530</b>

**Notes:**

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

**Source:** ABS 3235.0, *Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2019*



## Appendix D 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	

### Question 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.

