

# Queensland Social Survey 2024

# Domestic and Family Violence

# Survey Report

*prepared for*

Department of Justice and Attorney-General  
August 2024

## Security, privacy and confidentiality

QGSO is committed to quality and integrity of data and maintains high level security procedures and arrangements to maintain confidentiality of data at all times for all clients. Through our governing legislation, the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*, we have substantial powers to ensure confidentiality of data. QGSO balances its responsibility under the Statistical Returns Act to lawfully collect and publish information with responsibilities contained in the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

QGSO maintains a robust information security environment and identifies and manages risks to information, applications and technologies using Queensland Treasury's Information Security Management Systems (ISMS), in accordance with Queensland Government Information Security policy (IS18:2018). The disclosure and use of these data are subject to IS18:2018, *Right to Information Act 2009* and *Information Privacy Act 2009*.

This survey report has been security classified as OFFICIAL by QGSO using the Queensland Government information security classification framework (QGISCF).

For further information regarding the QGISCF see <https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au/information-and-communication-technology/qgea-policies-standards-and-guidelines/information-security-classification-framework-qgiscf>.

## Licence

This survey report is released under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). You are free to copy, communicate and adapt the work, if you attribute the author.



## Attribution

To attribute this survey report, cite Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, *Queensland Social Survey 2024*, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

## Contact details

Contact person: Todd Sansness

Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury

PO Box 15037, City East QLD 4002

Telephone: 07 3035 6849

[govstat@treasury.qld.gov.au](mailto:govstat@treasury.qld.gov.au)

[www.qgso.qld.gov.au](http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au)

## Disclaimer

While great care has been used in collecting, processing, analysing and extracting information, Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury makes no warranty regarding errors or omissions and assumes no legal liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the use of the information.

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Background .....	1
1.2	Key results .....	1
<b>2</b>	<b>SURVEY OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Background .....	3
2.2	Survey design .....	3
2.3	Questionnaire design .....	3
2.4	Survey administration and response rate .....	3
<b>3</b>	<b>SURVEY RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Presentation .....	4
3.2	Interpretation .....	4
3.3	Significance testing .....	4
3.4	Form and seriousness of DFV .....	5
3.5	Reaction to DFV .....	10
3.6	Awareness of, and response to, DFV in the last 12 months.....	13
3.7	Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality.....	16
3.8	Workplace Involvement in DFV Initiatives.....	18
	<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Appendix A</b>	Questionnaire.....	19
<b>Appendix B</b>	Survey method and operations .....	35
<b>Appendix C</b>	Estimation and precision .....	36
<b>Appendix D</b>	Special collapses .....	38

**List of tables**

<b>Table 1</b>	Survey methodology and operations summary .....	3
<b>Table 2</b>	Preventing partner from seeing family and friends is a form of DFV .....	5
<b>Table 3</b>	Seriousness of preventing partner from seeing family and friends.....	5
<b>Table 4</b>	Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless is a form of DFV .....	6
<b>Table 5</b>	Seriousness of criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless .....	6
<b>Table 6</b>	Threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner is a form of DFV .....	7
<b>Table 7</b>	Seriousness of threatening to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner .....	7
<b>Table 8</b>	Trying to control partner by denying them access to money is a form of DFV.....	8
<b>Table 9</b>	Seriousness of trying to control partner by denying them access to money .....	8
<b>Table 10</b>	Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means is a form of DFV .....	9
<b>Table 11</b>	Seriousness of harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means .....	9
<b>Table 12</b>	Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours .....	10
<b>Table 13</b>	Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours (multi-response).....	10
<b>Table 14</b>	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours.....	11
<b>Table 15</b>	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours (multi-response) .....	11
<b>Table 16</b>	Reason for not doing anything about non-physical DFV involving neighbours .....	12
<b>Table 17</b>	Awareness of DFV in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend .....	13
<b>Table 18</b>	Response to DFV in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend.....	13
<b>Table 19</b>	Awareness of DFV in the last 12 months involving neighbours.....	14
<b>Table 20</b>	Response to DFV in the last 12 months involving neighbours .....	14
<b>Table 21</b>	Awareness of DFV in the last 12 months involving people not known well .....	15
<b>Table 22</b>	Response to DFV in the last 12 months involving people not known well .....	15
<b>Table 23</b>	Level of agreement – In general, I feel safe from DFV.....	16
<b>Table 24</b>	Level of agreement – An attitude of gender superiority can increase likelihood of DFV in domestic relationship.....	16
<b>Table 25</b>	Level of agreement – Reducing gender inequality would help to reduce DFV .....	17
<b>Table 26</b>	Level of agreement – Teaching children respectful attitudes and behaviours would help to reduce DFV.....	17
<b>Table 27</b>	Workplace DFV initiatives - Support.....	18
<b>Table 28</b>	Workplace DFV initiatives - Training.....	18



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

<b>Table B1</b>	Survey response and cooperation rates, 2017–24 .....	35
<b>Table C1</b>	Benchmarks used in this survey .....	37



## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

%	per cent
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CALD	culturally and linguistically diverse
DFV	domestic and family violence
DJAG	Department of Justice and Attorney-General
DTATSIPCA	Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts
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)



## Terms

The following terms are used in this report:

Collapsed categories	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 (sampling error) is represented as a confidence interval (the difference between upper and lower confidence limits). This 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.
Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) status	Derived from question D6 (Country of birth) and question D7 (Language spoken at home). People from CALD backgrounds include Queensland adults who indicated that they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• were born in Australia and spoke a language other than English at home</li> <li>• were born overseas and spoke English at home</li> <li>• were born overseas and spoke a language other than English at home.</li> </ul>
Estimated adult Queensland resident population	The total estimated resident population of adults (persons aged 18 years or older) in Queensland as at June 2022 (N = 4,117,637), according to ABS (2022), <i>Regional population by Age and Sex</i> [ <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">www.abs.gov.au</a> ]. Also referred to as 'Queensland adults'.
Multi-response	A question where respondents could answer by selecting one or more response 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 adults in Queensland as at June 2022.
Respondents	The 1,208 Queensland adults who completed the Queensland Social Survey between 27 May and 13 June 2024. Also referred to as 'in-scope responding'.
Statistical significance	In simplified terms, a difference in survey estimates may be considered approximately significant if the 95% confidence intervals for the two estimates do not overlap. The report only highlights population estimate differences that were statistically significant. Wherever the term 'significant' is used, it refers to a <i>statistically</i> significant difference, as opposed to a practical or other type of significance.
Uncollapsed categories	Question categories that have not been combined with other categories and are reported as per the questionnaire.
Weighted	The process of weighting or calibration aims to reduce bias by ensuring that survey totals for certain variables sum to known population totals. For the Queensland Social Survey, data were calibrated so that survey totals matched Queensland totals for age and sex by region. See <b>Appendix C</b> for a discussion of variables and benchmarks used for calibration.



## 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

The Queensland Social Survey 2024 was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG), and the Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts (DTATSIPCA), between 27 May and 13 June 2024.

The survey collected information on a variety of important societal issues and has been undertaken by QGSO for eight consecutive years. The survey's domestic and family violence (DFV) questions were designed to capture information about awareness of, responses to, and attitudes towards DFV.

Computer-assisted telephone interviewing obtained 1,208 completed interviews and achieved an overall response rate of 30.1%. All DFV results presented have been weighted to the estimated adult Queensland resident population as at June 2022 (N = 4,117,637).

## 1.2 Key results

### Form and seriousness of DFV

Most Queensland adults thought it was *very or quite serious* in a domestic relationship to:

- threaten to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission (98.1%)
- repeatedly criticise a partner to make them feel bad or useless (95.2%)
- prevent a partner from seeing friends and family (94.7%)
- try to control a partner by denying them access to money (94.7%)
- harass a partner via repeated phone or electronic means (94.0%).

Females were statistically significantly more likely than males to think that:

- trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was very or quite serious (96.5% compared with 92.8%),
- one partner in a domestic relationship harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means was a form of DFV (98.9% compared with 95.1%).

Queensland adults who were from CALD backgrounds were statistically significantly more likely than those who were not from CALD backgrounds to think preventing a partner in a domestic relationship from seeing family and friends was not that serious or not serious at all (7.9% compared with 3.3%).

### Reaction to DFV

Most Queensland adults thought they would *do something about it* if they saw or were aware of:

- physical DFV involving neighbours (93.4%)
- non-physical DFV involving neighbours (72.8%).

For both physical and non-physical DFV involving neighbours, males were statistically significantly more likely than females to think they would *try to stop it*.

Queenslanders aged 18–34 were statistically significantly more likely than Queenslanders aged 55 years and over to call the police in response to non-physical forms of DFV (41.4% compared with 26.8%).

The most commonly cited reason (48.5%) for *not doing anything* if Queenslanders became aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours was the belief that it was not their responsibility / it was a private matter/ it was up to the victim.

### 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
- 14.5% had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know well
- 8.8% had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours.

### Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality










Queensland adults *agreed or strongly agreed* that:

- Teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships would help reduce DFV in the future (97.7%)
- in general, they felt safe from DFV (92.6%)
- an attitude of gender superiority in a domestic relationship can increase DFV likelihood (80.7%)
- reducing gender inequality would help reduce DFV in Australia (66.3%).

## DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE: KEY RESULTS

This is a snapshot of the domestic and family violence (DFV) results from the **Queensland Social Survey 2024**, which obtained responses from 1,208 Queensland adults. Percentages are based on **weighted estimates of the total estimated adult Queensland resident population (N = 4,117,637)**. Icons have been used for illustrative purposes.

### Seriousness of DFV

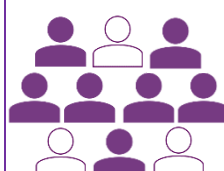
<b>98.1%</b> of adults	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to threaten to share intimate, nude or sexual images of a partner without their permission	▶		<b>98.5%</b> of females	compared with		<b>97.6%</b> of males
<b>95.2%</b> of adults	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to repeatedly criticise a partner to make them feel bad or useless	▶		<b>96.5%</b> of females	compared with		<b>93.8%</b> of males
<b>94.7%</b> of adults	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to prevent a partner from seeing friends and family	▶		<b>97.0%</b> of females	compared with		<b>92.4%</b> of males
<b>94.7%</b> of adults	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to try to control a partner by denying them access to money	▶		<b>96.5%</b> of females	compared with		<b>92.8%</b> of males
<b>94.0%</b> of adults	thought it was <i>very or quite serious</i> to harass a partner by repeated phone or electronic means	▶		<b>95.6%</b> of females	compared with		<b>92.4%</b> of males

### Reaction to DFV



**9 in 10**

adults thought they *would do something about it* if they saw or were aware of **physical DFV** involving their neighbours



**7 in 10**

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

**14.5%**

of adults *were aware of DFV* in the last 12 months **involving people they didn't know well**

**8.8%**

of adults *were aware of DFV* in the last 12 months **involving their neighbours**

### Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality

**97.7%**  
of adults

*agreed or strongly agreed* that teaching children about **respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships** would help reduce DFV in the future



**80.7%**  
of adults

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



**92.6%**  
of adults

*agreed or strongly agreed* that in general, they **felt safe from DFV**



**66.3%**  
of adults

*agreed or strongly agreed* that **reducing gender inequality** would help reduce DFV in Australia



## 2 SURVEY OVERVIEW

This survey report complements the *Domestic and Family Violence Output Tables* for the **Queensland Social Survey 2024**. It contains information relating to survey design, methods and administration, and the results of the survey's domestic and family violence questions.

### 2.1 Background

The Queensland Social Survey 2024 was conducted by QGSO on behalf of DJAG and DTATSIPCA between 27 May and 13 June 2024.

QSS is an omnibus survey that collects information on important societal issues affecting Queensland adults, and has been conducted by QGSO for eight consecutive years on behalf of:

- DPC in 2017
- DPC and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS) from 2018 to 2020
- DPC and Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE) in 2021 and 2022
- DJAG and DTATSIPCA in 2023 and 2024.

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 Queensland community perceptions and attitudes towards DFV, and to compare with responses from historical collections, where possible.

### 2.2 Survey design

The in-scope population for the QSS 2024 was adults (aged 18 years or older) who were usual residents of Queensland (estimated to be 4,117,637 as of June 2022).

A total of 4,010 Queensland adults were randomly selected for the 2024 survey from a contact list constructed from databases that are kept for official statistical purposes under the authority of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*.

### 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 the Queensland Government's DFV research and policy objectives, and technical advice was offered by specialists in QGSO.

Minimal changes were made to the 2023 questionnaire for the 2024 survey. See **Appendix A** for a copy of the 2024 questionnaire.

Since the QSS began in 2017, several questions that form the core of the DFV module have been used each year, which is beneficial for analysis of long-term trends.

### 2.4 Survey administration and response rate

The survey was administered using computer-assisted telephone interviewing. A total of 1,208 completed surveys were obtained, giving an overall response rate of 30.1% (see **Table 1**).

**Table 1** Survey methodology and operations summary

Survey design	
In-scope population	Adults (aged 18 years or older) who usually reside in Queensland
Sample size	4,010
Data collection	
Mode	Computer-assisted telephone interview
Timing	27 May – 13 June 2024
In-scope completed surveys	1,208
Response rate	30.1%
Cooperation rate	74.1%

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 results based on the characteristics of Queensland adults who completed the 2024 QSS. Survey results are presented as estimates calculated from the responding survey sample of 1,208 and weighted to the total estimated adult Queensland resident population (N = 4,117,637).

### 3.2 Interpretation

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. **Appendix C** outlines the strategies QGSO take to minimise sampling and non-sampling error.

### 3.3 Significance testing

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

- when compared with previous survey responses (2023 and 2017, as appropriate)
- by selected demographic variables of interest (age, gender and CALD status).

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.

As significance testing was exploratory, no claims are made about generalisability of results. Statistical calculations such as p-values and confidence intervals are descriptive only and have no inferential content.

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?" (F1a).

Most (96.5%) 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, 68.8% thought it was always a form of DFV, 17.6% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 10.0% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 3.1% 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	96.5
No	3.1
Don't know	0.5
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

#### Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (F1b).

Most (94.7%) 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 64.3% thinking it was very serious and 30.5% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.7% 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	94.7
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.7
Don't know	0.6
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that Queensland female adults were statistically significantly more likely than Queensland male adults to think that it was very or quite serious to prevent a partner in a domestic relationship from seeing family and friends (97.0% compared with 92.4%). Queensland adults who were from CALD backgrounds were statistically significantly more likely than those who were not from CALD backgrounds to think preventing a partner in a domestic relationship from seeing family and friends was not that serious or not serious at all (7.9% compared with 3.3%).



### 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?" (F2a).

Most (97.5%) 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, 68.1% thought it was always a form of DFV, 19.6% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 9.8% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 2.0% 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	97.5
No	2.0
Don't know	0.5
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

#### Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (F2b).

Most (95.2%) 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 62.9% thinking it was very serious and 32.3% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.5% 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	95.2
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.5
Don't know	0.3
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender, and CALD status.

### 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?" (F3a).

Most (96.5%) 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, 90.3% thought it was always a form of DFV, 4.4% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 1.8% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 3.1% 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	96.5
No	3.1
Don't know	0.4
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

#### Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (F3b).

Most (98.1%) 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 91.3% thinking it was very serious and 6.7% thinking it was quite serious. Only 1.7% 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	1.7
Don't know	0.2
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

### 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?" (F4a).

Most (96.4%) 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, 62.2% thought it was always a form of DFV, 20.5% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 13.6% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 3.0% thought it was not a form of DFV. Only 3.0% 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	96.4
No	3.0
Don't know	0.6
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

#### Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (F4b).

Most (94.7%) 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 60.7% thinking it was very serious and 34.0% thinking it was quite serious. Only 4.5% 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	94.7
Not that serious or not serious at all	4.5
Don't know	0.8
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found that Queensland adults were statistically significantly more likely in 2024 (94.7%) than 2017 (90.1%) 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.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that Queensland adult females (96.5%) were more likely than Queensland adult males (92.8%) to think that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was very or quite serious.



### 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?" (F5a).

Most (97.0%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was a form of DFV. Specifically, 70.0% thought it was always a form of DFV, 18.4% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 8.6% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 2.2% 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	97.0
No	2.2
Don't know	0.7
Refused	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that Queensland female adults were statistically significantly more likely than Queensland male adults to think that one partner in a domestic relationship harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means was a form of DFV (98.9% compared with 95.1%).

#### Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (F5b).

Most (94.0%) 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 61.3% thinking it was very serious and 32.8% thinking it was quite serious. Only 5.3% 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	94.0
Not that serious or not serious at all	5.3
Don't know	0.5
Refused	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

## 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?" (A1). Multiple responses were allowed.

Most (93.4%) 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, 3.9% 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	93.4
I wouldn't do anything about it	3.9
Other	1.5
Don't know	1.1
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

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

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

From the multiple response options, 74.2% thought they would call the police, 19.7% would speak to the victim or the perpetrator about it later and 23.8% would try to stop it (see **Table 13**).

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

- contacting other authorities such as DVConnect, family services, child services or Lifeline
- reacting based on the severity of the incident, including calling an ambulance
- speaking to other people for advice such as their own friends, family or neighbours, or friends and family of those involved in the incident
- researching the best course of action.

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

	Estimate (per cent)
Would call the police	74.2
Would try to stop it	23.8
Would speak to victim or perpetrator about it later	19.7
Other	4.1
Wouldn't do anything	3.1
Wouldn't get involved due to fear	2.5
Don't know	1.1
Refused	0.0

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Note:** Multiple responses were allowed.

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that for Queensland adults who saw or became aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- males (35.4%) were statistically significantly more likely than females (12.6%) to think that they would try to stop it
- females (80.6%) were statistically significantly more likely than males (67.5%) to think they would call the police
- females (23.9%) were statistically significantly more likely than males (15.3%) 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?" (A2). Multiple responses were allowed.

Almost three-quarters (72.8%) 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, 19.7% 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	72.8
I wouldn't do anything about it	19.7
Other	2.5
Don't know	5.0
Refused	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

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

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

From the multiple response options, 38.4% thought they would speak to the victim or the perpetrator about it later, 32.8% thought they would call the police and 18.3% thought they wouldn't do anything (see **Table 15**).

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

- contacting other authorities such as DVConnect, child services or Lifeline
- researching the best course of action or authority to contact
- speaking to other people for advice such as their own friends or family, or the friends and family of those involved in the incident
- contacting and reporting to property managers.

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

	Estimate (per cent)
Would speak to victim or perpetrator about it later	38.4%
Would call the police	32.8%
Would try to stop it	12.7%
Other	5.2%
Wouldn't do anything	18.3%
Wouldn't get involved due to fear	2.0%
Don't know	5.0%
Refused	0.1%

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Note:** Multiple responses were allowed

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found that for Queensland adults who became aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours, those in 2024 (18.3%) were statistically significantly less likely than those in 2017 (23.7%) to think they wouldn't do anything.

### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that for Queensland adults who saw or became aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- Queensland adult males (16.5%) were statistically significantly more likely than Queensland adult females (9.1%) to think they would try to stop it
- Queenslanders aged 18–34 (41.4%) were statistically significantly more likely than Queenslanders aged 55 years and over (26.8%) to call the police
- Queenslanders aged 35–54 (46.1%) were statistically significantly more likely than Queenslanders aged 55 years and older (32.3%) to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later
- Queensland adult males (22.6%) were statistically significantly more likely than Queensland adult females (14.3%) to think they wouldn't do anything
- Queenslanders aged 55 years and older (24.0%) were statistically significantly more likely than Queenslanders aged 35–54 and over (13.2%) to think that 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?" (A3). Multiple responses were allowed.

Approximately half (48.5%) of respondents indicated that it was not their responsibility, it was a private matter or that it was up to the victim.

From the multiple responses, 15.5% wouldn't do anything due to concerns for safety, 14.4% felt they were unsure what to do, and 14.2% 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	48.5%
Concerns for safety (personal, family or household)	15.5%
Unsure of what to do/Not confident/Not comfortable	14.4%
No need to intervene	14.2%
It could make things worse/more dangerous for victim	11.1%
Other	3.4%
Don't know	1.2%
Refused	1.4%

**Base:** Respondents who wouldn't do anything if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours (n = 232)

**Note:** Multiple responses were allowed

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender, and CALD status.

## 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?" (A4).

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	82.3%
Don't know	0.3%
Refused	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender, and CALD status.

#### Response to DFV

Respondents who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (A5). Multiple responses were allowed.

Of the estimated 712,931 (17.3%) Queensland adults who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months involving a family member or close friend, 81.2% said they did something about it and 11.8% 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

	Estimated per cent
I did something about it	81.2
I didn't do anything about it	11.8
Other	5.2
Refused	1.9
<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 = 201)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

From the multiple response options, 68.5% said they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 12.1% called the police and 5.8% tried to stop it.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that Queensland adult females were statistically significantly more likely than Queensland adult males to say they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later (79.4% compared with 53.1%).



### 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?" (A6).

Of the estimated adult Queensland resident population, 8.8% 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	8.8%
Not aware of DFV involving neighbours	91.1%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

#### 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?" (A7). Multiple responses were allowed.

Of the estimated 362,302 (8.8%) Queensland adults who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months involving their neighbours, 62.0% said they did something about it and 33.3% 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	62.0%
I didn't do anything about it	33.3%
Other	4.8%
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 = 104)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

From the multiple response options, 34.3% said they called the police, 24.6% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later and 7.5% tried to stop it.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

### 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?" (A8).

Of the estimated adult Queensland resident population, 14.5% 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	14.5%
Not aware of DFV involving people not known well	85.3%
Don't know	0.2%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**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 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As the wording of this question was modified in 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that Queensland adults aged 18–34 years were statistically significantly more likely than those aged 55 years and over to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they didn't know well, in the last 12 months (19.5% compared with 9.3%).

#### 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?" (A9). Multiple responses were allowed.

Of the estimated 596,962 (14.5%) Queensland adults who had seen or were aware of DFV in the last 12 months involving people they did not know well, 74.2% said they did something about it and 22.8% 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	74.2%
I didn't do anything about it	22.8%
Other	3.0%
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 = 169)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

From the multiple response options, 52.1% said they spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 21.7% spoke to someone in their workplace, community group or club about it, 8.0% called the police, and 2.8% tried to stop it.

As the wording of question A9 was modified in 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that Queensland adults males were statistically significantly more likely than females to have said they didn't do anything about it after becoming aware of DFV involving people they didn't know well in the last 12 months (36.4% compared with 13.8%).

## 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" (G1a).

Most (92.6%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (30.2%) or strongly agreed (62.4%) that in general they felt 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	92.6
Neither agree nor disagree	2.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	4.6
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and results from 2023 or 2017 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that males were statistically significantly more likely than females to agree or strongly agree that in general they felt safe from DFV (96.0% compared with 89.4%). Furthermore, Queensland adults aged 18–34 were more likely than Queensland adults aged 35–54 and Queensland adults aged 55 years and over (1.3%) to neither agree nor disagree that in general they felt safe from DFV (6.4% compared with 1.1%).

#### 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" (G1b).

Most (80.7%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (47.7%) or strongly agreed (33.0%) 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	80.7
Neither agree nor disagree	11.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	6.9
Don't know	1.2
Refused	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.



## 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" (G1c).

Approximately two-thirds (66.3%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (40.6%) or strongly agreed (25.7%) that reducing gender inequality would help reduce DFV in Australia (see **Table 25**).

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

	Estimate (per cent)
Agree or strongly agree	66.3
Neither agree nor disagree	15.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	15.8
Don't know	2.5
Refused	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

## Demographic comparisons

Queensland adults who were from CALD backgrounds were statistically significantly less likely than Queensland adults who were not from CALD backgrounds to neither agree nor disagree with the statement "Reducing gender inequality will help to reduce DFV in Australia" (9.7% compared with 17.8%).

## 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" (G1d).

Most (97.7%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed (28.7%) or strongly agreed (69.1%) 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 would help to reduce DFV

	Estimate (per cent)
Agree or strongly agree	97.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	1.4%
Disagree or strongly disagree	0.8%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base:** All respondents (n = 1,208)

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was not included in the QSS until 2020, results from 2024 and 2017 could not be compared.

Analysis of survey data found no statistically significant differences between results from 2024 and 2023 for this question.

## Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

## 3.8 Workplace Involvement in DFV Initiatives

### 3.8.1 Workplace DFV initiatives - Support

Respondents who indicated they were in paid employment were asked: "Does your workplace have any initiatives to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence?" (A10).

Of those who were in paid employment, 68.7% were in a workplace that had initiatives to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence (see **Table 27**).

**Table 27** Workplace DFV initiatives - Support

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes – workplace has initiatives to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence	68.7%
No – workplace does not have initiatives to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence	24.4%
Don't know	6.6%
Refused	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base: Respondents in paid employment (n = 742)**

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was new in the QSS in 2024, no comparison could be made with results from 2017 and 2023.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found that Queensland adults aged 54 years and under were statistically significantly more likely than Queensland adults aged 55 years and over to be in a workplace that had initiatives to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence (more than 70% compared with 58.1%).

### 3.8.2 Workplace DFV initiatives - Training

Respondents who indicated they were in paid employment were asked: "Does your workplace have any training on how to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence?" (A11).

Of those who were in paid employment, 39.0% were in a workplace that had training on how to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence (see **Table 28**).

**Table 28** Workplace DFV initiatives - Training

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes – workplace has training on how to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence	39.0%
No – workplace does not have training on how to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence	52.7%
Don't know	8.0%
Refused	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Base: Respondents in paid employment (n = 742)**

**Source:** Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2024  
© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2024

As this question was new in the QSS in 2024, no comparison could be made with results from 2017 and 2023.

#### Demographic comparisons

Analysis of 2024 survey data found no statistically significant differences between results for this question based on demographic comparisons of age, gender and CALD status.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix A Questionnaire

---

#### Introduction

---

##### CATI intro

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is \_\_\_\_ and I work for the Queensland Government Statistician's Office.

Can I confirm I am speaking to <FirstName> <LastName>?

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.

---

## Screening module

**S1** Can I just check - is Queensland your usual place of residence?

(INTERVIEWER: 'Usually' means the place where you spend most of your nights in a year.)

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

If S1 > 1 go to NonQld

**S2** So we can establish the boundaries of our study, can you give me your postcode where you usually live?

(INTERVIEWER: 'Usually' means the postcode where you spend most of your nights in a year.)

(Text response [Postcode]  
 Don't know ..... 98  
 Refused ..... 99)

If Postcode = FramePostcode go to N1

**S3** What is the name of the suburb or town where you usually live?

(INTERVIEWER: 'Usually' means the suburb or town where you spend most of your nights in a year.)

Select locality from lookup [Locality]	Text response [ProvideLocality]
(Don't know ..... 98	
Refused ..... 99)	

## Social isolation and loneliness module

**N1** For the first section of the survey, we'll be asking questions about relationships with others. For each one, please say how often you feel that way.

	1. Never	2. Rarely	3. Sometimes	4. Often	98. (Don't know	99. Refused)
a) How often do you feel that you lack companionship?						
b) How often do you feel left out?						
c) How often do you feel isolated from others?						

**N2** How often do you feel lonely?

Never .....	1
Rarely .....	2
Sometimes.....	3
Often .....	4
(Don't know .....	98
Refused .....	99)

**N3** For the next 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.

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: '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)

**N4** 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 N4 = 1 go to N5**  
**Else go to N7**

**N5** Who would you like to communicate more often with?

*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(Family .....	1
Friends.....	2
Workmates .....	3
Neighbours .....	4
People or groups in my local community .....	5
Other (please specify) .....	97
Don't know .....	98
Refused .....	99)

**N6** What are the main barriers to you communicating more often with them?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(Lack of time .....	1
Distance / Different time zones .....	2
Lack of motivation .....	3
Technology reasons .....	4
Health reasons .....	5
Transport reasons .....	6
Financial reasons .....	7
They don't want to communicate more .....	8
Other (please specify) .....	97
No barriers .....	10
Don't know .....	98
Refused .....	99)

**Programming note:****If N6 = 10 then other categories cannot be selected.****N7** 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: 'local community' can mean the neighbourhood, suburb, or town you live in.)*

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

**N8** In the last three months, have you been actively involved in any groups or activities in your city or local community?*(INTERVIEWER: '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 N8 = 2 go to N9**  
**If N8 = 1 go to N10**  
**Else go to DFV\_intro**

**N9** What stopped you from being actively involved?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(Not interested / No need .....	1
Lack of time (family/work commitments) .....	2
Health reasons .....	3
Financial reasons / Cost .....	4
No groups or activities I like .....	5
No childcare available .....	6
Transport reasons.....	7
No one to go with .....	8
Potential for conflict / don't like others who attend .....	9
Lack of technology or connectivity for online options .....	10
Other (please specify) .....	97
Don't know .....	98
Refused .....	99)

[Go to DFV\\_intro](#)**N10** What were the main reasons that you became involved?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(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) .....	97
Don't know .....	98
Refused .....	99)



## Domestic and family violence module

### DFV\_intro

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

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

**F1a** 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)

**F1b** 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)

**F2a** 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)

**F2b** 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)

**F3a** 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)

**F3b** 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)

**F4a** 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)

**F4b** 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)

**F5a** 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)

**F5b** 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)

**A1** How would you react if you saw or were aware of physical domestic and family violence, involving your neighbours?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(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).....	97
I wouldn't do anything.....	6
Don't know.....	98
Refused.....	99)

**Programming note:****If A1 = 6 then other categories cannot be selected.****A2** How would you react if you saw or were aware of non-physical domestic and family violence, involving your neighbours?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(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).....	97
I wouldn't do anything.....	6
Don't know.....	98
Refused.....	99)

**Programming note:****If A2 = 6 then other categories cannot be selected.**

**If A2 = 6 go to A3**  
**Else go to A4**

**A3** Why do you think you wouldn't do anything?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(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).....	97
Don't know .....	98
Refused .....	99)

**A4** 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 A4 = 1 go to A5**  
**Else go to A6**

**A5** How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(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).....	97
I didn't do anything.....	5
Refused .....	99)

**Programming note:****If A5 = 5 then other categories cannot be selected.****A6** 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 A6 = 1 go to A7**  
**Else go to A8**

**A7** How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(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).....	97
I didn't do anything.....	5
Refused .....	99)

**Programming note:****If A7 = 5 then other categories cannot be selected.****A8** 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 A8 = 1 go to A9****Else go to G1****A9** How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?*(INTERVIEWER: Allow more than one.)*

(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).....	97
I didn't do anything.....	6
Refused .....	99)

**Programming note: If A9 = 6 then other categories cannot be selected.**

**G1** 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: G1a, b, c and d: there are no right or wrong answers, only opinions)*

*G1a is asking if the respondent feels safe (not the interviewer)*

*G1c – '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 inequality 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.							

**D1** Now to a question about employment. Are you currently...

*(INTERVIEWER: If respondent says Volunteer Work, Studying/Training etc. ask, "Are you LOOKING for paid work?"*

*'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) .....	97
Refused .....	99)

**If D1 < 4 go to A10**

**Else go to Demographic\_intro**

**A10** Thinking now about the types of employee support and training available through your workplace.

Does your workplace have any initiatives to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence?  
For example, domestic and family violence leave, counselling services, or flexible work arrangements.

*(INTERVIEWER: If respondent has more than one job, they should answer this question thinking about their main job.*

*If the respondent is unsure whether their workplace has any domestic and family violence specific support then classify them as 'don't know'. If respondents have any of the example support initiatives then classify them as 'yes'.*

*Domestic and family violence leave can be paid or unpaid.*

*Using domestic and family violence means trying to control, intimidate or act violently towards a partner or family member.)*

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

**A11** Workplaces may offer training to help employees recognise and respond to the signs of domestic and family violence. Domestic and family violence training can provide advice on how to refer people to specialist support services.

Does your workplace have any training on how to support people experiencing or using domestic and family violence?

*(INTERVIEWER: If respondent has more than one job, they should answer this question thinking about their main job.*

*Using domestic and family violence means trying to control, intimidate or act violently towards a partner or family member.)*

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

## Demographic module

### Demographic\_intro

The following questions are for statistical purposes only.

**D2** What is the highest year level of school-based education that you have completed?

*(INTERVIEWER: If respondent indicates that they completed secondary education at a TAFE secondary college code as "Senior high school (Year 12)".*

*If year level is provided, code to the highest COMPLETED option. For example, code "Year 9" to "Primary school".)*

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) .....	97
Refused .....	99)



**D3** What is the level of the highest educational qualification that you have completed?

(INTERVIEWER: If respondent reports they have completed a bridging or enabling course, ask if they receive a certificate at the end of the course. If yes, please ask for the level and code accordingly. For example, Certificate IV in University Preparation should be coded to VET Certificate IV. If respondent indicates that they won't receive a certificate or it has no level, such as a Tertiary Preparation Program, code to Other.

Exclude all Statements of attainment, licensing (e.g. forklift license).

Exclude qualifications that have not been completed (e.g. courses that have been deferred or withdrawn from, those currently being studied for).

If respondent indicates their highest education qualification is Primary or High School, code as "No educational qualification completed".

If respondent says "Trade Certificate" ask for the level and code accordingly.)

(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).....	97
Refused .....	99)

**D4** Do you identify yourself as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

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

**D5** Are you of Australian South Sea Islander descent?

(INTERVIEWER: If asked, Australian South Sea Islanders are the Australian-born descendants of Pacific Islander labourers brought from the Western Pacific in the 19th Century.)

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

**D6** Were you born in Australia?

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

**D7** Do you speak a language other than English at home?

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

**D8** 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: 'everyday activities' may relate to communication, mobility or self-care)*

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

[Go to CATI end survey](#)

## End survey

**NonQld**

This study requires us to speak to people who live in Queensland. Thanks for your time.

Goodbye.

**Programming note: Set call outcome to 162: NonQld**

**CATI end survey**

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 survey sample was designed to provide reliable information on individual 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 two regions:

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

A quota (target) of 600 completed interviews per region was set for the survey. The final sample of 4,010 achieved a total of 1,208 interviews, with 603 in South East Queensland and 605 in Rest of Queensland.

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

#### Survey response and cooperation rates

##### 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 30.1% was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [1,208]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [1,208] + total in-scope non-responding [2,802]}} \times 100\%$$

<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.

##### 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 74.1% was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [1,208]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [1,208] + partially completed unusable interviews [30] + refusals [393]}} \times 100\%$$

The response and cooperation rates achieved for the QSS between 2017 and 2024 are shown in **Table B1**.

**Table B1** Survey response and cooperation rates, 2017–24

	Response rate	Cooperation rate
<b>2024</b>	30.1%	74.1%
<b>2023</b>	29.1%	75.8%
<b>2022</b>	30.9%	70.0%
<b>2021</b>	28.4%	59.1%
<b>2020</b>	27.6%	61.4%
<b>2019</b>	27.0%	58.8%
<b>2018</b>	29.5%	66.8%
<b>2017</b>	34.0%	68.2%

## Appendix C

### Estimation and precision

QGSO surveyed a sample of 1,208 respondents. However, interest lies in the entire population of adults who usually reside in Queensland, estimated to be 4,117,637. 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 18–24 year old males from the sample may be considered to be representative of all 18–24 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 Queensland adults may differ from statistics that would have been produced if all Queensland adults 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
- communicating with invited participants 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 (2022), *Regional Population by Age and Sex*. These benchmarks are listed in **Table C1**.



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

**Table C1** Benchmarks used in this survey

Region	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over
<b>Males</b>						
South East Queensland	177,169	273,581	263,771	245,004	208,235	289,342
Rest of Queensland	58,387	88,752	86,011	92,415	97,550	136,226
Queensland	235,556	362,333	349,782	337,419	305,785	425,568
<b>Females</b>						
South East Queensland	174,144	278,399	275,517	255,595	223,233	334,098
Rest of Queensland	53,448	89,441	89,569	93,347	97,245	137,158
Queensland	227,592	367,840	365,086	348,942	320,478	471,256

**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 (2022) *Regional Population by Age and Sex* [<https://www.abs.gov.au/>]

## Appendix D

### Special collapses

#### Questions F1-5a – Whether certain activities are a form of DFV

Uncollapsed categories	Collapsed categories
1 Yes, always	1 Yes (where Q = 1 or 2 or 3)
2 Yes, usually	2 No (where Q = 4)
3 Yes, sometimes	98 Don't know (where Q = 98)
4 No	99 Refused (where Q = 99)
98 Don't know	
99 Refused	

#### Questions A1 and A2 – Whether would or wouldn't do anything about DFV

Uncollapsed categories	Collapsed categories
1 I would try to stop it	1 I would do something about (where Q = 1, 3 or 4)
2 I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	2 I wouldn't do anything (where Q = 2 or 6)
3 I would call the police	97 Other (where Q = 97)
4 I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	98 Don't know (where Q = 98)
97 Other (please specify)	99 Refused (where Q = 99)
6 I wouldn't do anything	
98 Don't know	
99 Refused	

#### Questions A5 and A7 – Response to DFV involving friends or close relatives

Uncollapsed categories	Collapsed categories
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	97 Other (where Q = 97)
97 Other (please specify)	99 Refused (where Q = 99)
5 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. To achieve the collapses above, if the respondent indicated they 'would do something about it' (by selecting categories 1, 3 or 4 in A1 and A2) or 'did something about it' (by selecting categories 1, 2 or 3 in A5 and A7) 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 97 'Other'.

'I wouldn't do anything' (A1 and A2) and 'I didn't do anything' (A5, A7) were mutually exclusive and were always coded into the relevant collapsed category 2.

### Question A9 – Response to DFV involving acquaintances

Uncollapsed categories	Collapsed categories
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	97 Other (where Q = 97)
4 I spoke to someone in my workplace/community group/club etc.	99 Refused (where Q = 99)
97 Other (please specify)	
5 I didn't do anything	
99 Refused	

**Notes:**

As the question listed above was multi-response, it was possible for respondents to select more than one response category. To achieve the collapses above, if the respondent indicated they 'did something about it' (by selecting categories, 1, 2, 3 or 4 in A9) they were coded to collapsed category 1 (even if they also selected other responses). More specifically, only when 'other' was selected by itself was it retained in collapsed category 97 'Other'.

'I didn't do anything' was mutually exclusive and was always coded into the collapsed category 2.