National Community Attitudes towards Violence Against Women Survey 2009

Project Technical Report

Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

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Kiah McGregor

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The Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (VicHealth) was commissioned by the Commonwealth Government in February 2009 to undertake a National Survey on Community Attitudes to Violence Against Women.

VicHealth is leading the project in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and the Social Research Centre (SRC) as key research partners.

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Preparation of this report

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Disclaimer

This research report does not necessarily reflect the policy position of the Australian Government.

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Introduction

The incidence and impact of violence perpetrated against women is well documented and understood. In attempts to reduce this incidence and impact the Commonwealth government, along with State and Territory governments, have established the prevention of violence against women as centrepiece of their plans for action.

In keeping with this national trend, and in acknowledgement of the significant health burden of violence against women, the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, better known as VicHealth, established the prevention of violence against women as a key priority for action in 2003.

Since this time VicHealth has worked collaboratively with the Commonwealth and State governments and organisations working across sectors to develop a substantial body of research and practice designed to prevent violence against women.

Central to work undertaken by VicHealth was the conduct of a survey in 2006 designed to assess Victorian community attitudes to violence against women and identify strategies to prevent this violence. The Victorian survey, which built on a prior national survey conducted by the Office of the Status of Women in 1995, provided impetus for the development of a state framework to guide future activity to prevent violence against women.

While VicHealth conducted this Victorian survey in 2006, the need for a contemporary national survey of attitudes to violence against women is important for establishing an evidence-based approach to the development and implementation of national initiatives.

The findings from the 2006 Victorian survey indicate some improvement in attitudes to violence against women since 1995 (VicHealth 2006; Taylor & Mouzos 2006). However, it also revealed that a concerning number of people still held views which may serve to condone or trivialise violence against women or undermine efforts to address it. For example:

- Nearly one in four respondents disagreed that 'women rarely make up false claims of being raped' and a further 11 percent were unsure;

- Approximately one in six people agreed that in relation to sex 'women often say no when they mean yes' and a further eight percent were unsure;

- Just over one in 10 people believe that women who are sexually harassed should 'sort it out themselves'; and

- Nearly two in five respondents agreed that 'rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex'.

In September 2008 the Prime Minister announced funding for a national survey of community attitudes to violence against women. The survey was to be based on the 2006 survey conducted by VicHealth with the same consortium of project partners: the Social Research Centre and the Australian Institute of Criminology.

The aims of the National Community Attitude Survey project are to:

- Gauge contemporary attitudes within the Australian community about violence against women and track shifts in attitudes since 1995;

- Track changes in Victorians' attitudes since conduct of the Victorian survey in 2006;

- Identify demographic and social factors which may impact on the types and nature of attitudes held within the Australian community;

- Understand attitudes to violence against women in selected culturally and linguistically diverse and Indigenous communities.

- Improve understanding about formative attitudes toward violence against women, comparing attitudes of 16 to 20 year olds with those in other age categories; and

- Assist in identifying where education and other targeted initiatives may be needed.

The design and approach of the 2009 National Survey on Community Attitudes to Violence Against Women (CATVAW) builds on the methodologies adopted in the last two major Australian surveys: the national survey conducted in 1995 by the Office for the Status of Women and the Victorian Community Attitude Study co-ordinated by VicHealth in 2006

There are four key components to the National Survey:

- A general community survey of 10,000 respondents using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI);

- An additional CATI survey of 2,500 persons from five selected culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds;

- A face-to-face survey of 400 Indigenous Australians; and

- Qualitative research with four selected CALD groups.

This report provides detailed information on the Australian 2009 CATVAW project and is a companion report to the 'Full Summary Report'. This technical report focuses mainly on statistical results from the General Community survey and a brief methodological description for that component is presented in the following chapter. In addition, a detailed description of the methodology for all aspects of the project can be found at Appendix A.

This report highlights five major areas when considering community attitudes towards violence against women:

1. Perceptions of what constitutes domestic violence, sexual violence and sexual harassment

2. Understanding of the consequences and harms caused by violence

3. Beliefs regarding whether violence against women is justifiable or excusable

4. Myths and beliefs about victims and offenders

5. Awareness of community education and the impact of campaign advertising.

Each of these sections includes a comparison of key findings from the previous surveys (1995 and 2006) as well as tables and figures highlighting differences in groups within the sample across each of the five keys areas listed above. There is analysis presented in relation to the influences of age and gender on community attitudes to violence against women, and some brief examination of results according to whether respondents were Australian-born. There are also several areas where results from the General Community survey and SCALD survey are compared. Each section also includes more sophisticated multi-variate analyses, and results that establish the 'best predictors' of violence-supportive attitudes. In addition, Appendix B contains the frequency tables for the entire General Community survey weighted dataset.

Brief Methodology – General Community survey

General community survey

The general community survey was conducted by the Social Research Centre (SRC) using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). A minimum of 1,000 surveys were conducted randomly within each state/territory, generating a total of over 10,100 interviews. A full breakdown of the raw numbers of interviews conducted in each state/ territory can be seen in Table i. This table also shows the weighted counts for each state/ territory. A more detailed description of the weighting procedure can be found at Appendix A.

Table i: Numbers of interviews by state		
	Unweighted data	**Weighted data**
ACT	1,003	164
NSW	1,715	3,335
NT	1,009	92
QLD	1,450	1,963
SA	1,181	785
TAS	1,009	244
VIC	1,532	2,533
WA	1,206	990
Total	**10,105**	**10,106***

*Due to rounding, the weighted dataset holds one more response than the unweighted dataset. This difference has no effect on the validity or reliability of results.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

A random digit dialling (RDD) sample frame was used for the general community survey. The random digit dialling procedure involved drawing a random selection of records from the most recent (2004) release of the Electronic White Pages. The eight-digit prefix of the listed number was retained (for example, 03 9557 45XX), while the last two digits were dropped. Two digits were then randomly generated and added to these 'seed' numbers, to create new randomly generated 10 digit telephone numbers. These numbers were then compared against the most recent electronic white pages directory (2004) to see if they could be 'matched'. Records that matched back to the electronic white pages were then sent to a commercial list provider in order to obtain most up-to-date mailing address in order to facilitate the dispatch of a preliminary approach letter.

Participants from within households were selected using the person in each household aged 16 years and over whose birthday was the next one in the household to occur. For participants

aged 16 and 17 years, parental consent was requested and verbally obtained on the phone prior to the young person being interviewed. Sixteen and 17 year olds were specifically included in the 2009 survey as there is a strong interest in the formation of attitudes to violence against women and it will be valuable to understand how attitudes differ between young people aged 16 to 20 years and older Australians. This comparative analysis can be found throughout the chapters to follow.

The survey instrument is closely aligned with the 2006 Victorian version and can be found at Appendix B. Some modifications were made based on learnings from conduct of the 2006 survey, and after consultation with the National Community Attitudes Survey Technical Advisory Group convened by VicHealth[1].

The survey explores the following issues:

- Understanding of what constitutes violence against women;
- Perceived seriousness of certain behaviours;
- Situations where violence may be justifiable or excused;
- Perceptions about where, when and how violence against women occurs;
- Attitudes to and beliefs about violence against women;
- Knowledge and beliefs about appropriate interventions in instances of violence against women; and
- Exposure to media campaigns addressing violence.

Methodological issues and caveats

There are some methodological issues and caveats that should be kept in mind in assessing the results of this survey:

- While the findings of this survey are intended to be comparable with those of the last national survey conducted in 1995, there are changes to the survey instrument which should be noted. The most important of these changes is from a 'yes/ no' response option in 1995 to a graded response option ('yes always', 'yes usually', 'yes sometimes' and 'no'), used in both the 2006 Victoria- based survey and the 2009 national survey for behaviour based questions. The graded responses have been re-coded into a 'yes/no' option so comparisons can be made. However, we recommend the reader remain cognisant of the fact that respondents were provided with a wider response range in 2009 allowing them more scope to think 'conditionally' about their responses which may account for some differences in results across the two surveys.

- The 1995 and 2009 surveys were national surveys whereas the 2006 survey was conducted in Victoria only. Therefore any comparison between the 2006 and 2009 surveys needs to consider state versus national differences and findings of the 2009 national survey may not be strictly comparable with those of the 2006 Victorian survey.

- Statistically significant differences have been highlighted throughout this report. However, it should be noted that the likelihood of a statistically significant difference being found increases as the sample size increases. As the sample size for 2009 was relatively large (10,105 respondents), a small difference can yield a statistically

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[1] The Australian Institute of Criminology's Human Research Ethics Committee granted ethics clearance for each of the four components.

significant result. Thus the reader should consider whether a difference of, for example, 2-3 percent is meaningful, even though the difference may have been statistically significant. In addition, as results tend towards the end of the distribution (percentages towards zero and 100) the tests for statistical significance become more sensitive.

- Multivariate analysis in the form of logistic regression can be found throughout the report. Logistic regression is a multivariate statistical method which allows an examination of the effect a number of individual independent variables have on predicting a dichotomous dependent variable (for example whether a domestic violence behaviour is 'very serious' or not). Odds ratios are presented for each model. The odds ratio is a measure of the change in the odds of the dependent event occurring resulting from a unit change in the predictor variable. If the odds ratio is equal to one, this indicates that the dependent event is likely to occur equally for those in the different categories of the predictor variable. If the odds ratio is greater than one the event is more likely to occur and if it is less than one it is less likely to occur. To give an example of the exact interpretation of logistic regression, Table 4 presents logistic regressions predicting whether five behaviours is 'always' domestic violence. In the case of the first behaviour 'forcing sex' it would be said that that the odds of someone over the age of 44 are 1.43 times the odds of someone under the age of 44 believing that forcing sex is always domestic violence. Statistically significant results have been highlighted in bold text.

Summary of Recent Literature on Attitudes Towards Violence Against Women

Taylor & Mouzos (2006) identified a raft of both international and Australian research which has been conducted in the area of attitudes towards violence against women. An update has been provided to this work and identifies research which has been undertaken in the area since that publication became available. This information is summarised below in Table ii and Table iii.

Interestingly, no work has been conducted in Australia outside of findings arising from the 2006 survey. This makes the release of this report and its companion report the 'Full Summary report' all the more timely.

Australian Research

Table ii: Recent Australian research into attitudes towards violence against women		
Author/Year/State	**Scope, Sample and Method**	**Key Findings**
Victoria Health (2006) Victoria, Australia	• This study surveyed a random sample of 2000 Victorian residents aged 18 years or older, with an additional sample of 800 participants from CALD backgrounds also included. • Based on a survey conducted in 1995, the purpose of this study was to identify changes over time in community attitudes towards violence against women and to identify those factors that influenced any changes. • Participants were interviewed telephonically, with response rates at 51% for the main sample, and 42% for those from CALD backgrounds.	• The strongest and most consistent predictors of holding attitudes that may serve to condone or trivialise violence, or undermine efforts to address it, were being male and having weak support for gender equality. • Female respondents were more likely to consider the range of behaviours such as pushing, slapping or smashing objects near a partner as examples of violence against women. • Males from CALD backgrounds were significantly less likely than other respondents to perceive the behaviours outlined, such as forcing a partner to have sex, scaring or controlling a partner, or harassing a partner by phone or email as 'very' serious. • In identifying a situation where a man would be justified in using force against his partner, 21% of male and 13% of female respondents identified that in circumstances where the man was protecting himself or children, using force against the woman was justifiable.
Flood & Pease (2006)	• This critical literature review provides a useful examination of the literature on community attitudes towards violence against women in Australia. • At the centre of this research is an examination of the level of influence various factors have on the development of attitudes toward violence. These factors include demographic characteristics, gender attitudes, roles and relations in addition to a variety of cultural factors. • This research provides a number of interesting explanations of the factors that shape community attitudes to violence and identifies key points for intervention in community attitudes.	• Sex is a strong predictor of attitudes that support violence against women, in that men are significantly more inclined to hold attitudes that violence against women is acceptable in some circumstances. • When with supportive views of traditional gender-roles indicated greater acceptance of violence against women than those with more egalitarian views. • Domestic violence was found to be most prevalent in areas that had a higher percentage of Indigenous residents, a higher percentage of single parents aged under 25, a higher percentage of public housing and a higher male unemployment rate.

International research

Table iii: Recent international research into attitudes towards violence against women		
Author/Year/State	Scope, Sample and Method	Key Findings
Carlson & Worden (2005) New York, United States	• Telephone interviews were conducted with a random sample of 200 adult residents from six different communities in New York State (total 1200 respondents). • The percentage of eligible respondents was 35% or 420 people. • Gender distribution of respondents was fairly even and approximately half of the respondents were married.	• A third of respondents reported that a partner had acted violently toward them, with significantly more female respondents reporting victimisation by an intimate partner than did male respondents (35% to 26%) • Approximately 66% of respondents believed that domestic violence occurred either 'very often' or 'sometimes' in their community. • This study concludes that acts of physical violence (slapping and punching) were widely perceived to be domestic violence, although respondents were more likely to apply this label to the behaviour of men.
Worden & Carlson (2005) New York, United States	• Whereas the first phase study outlined above sought to ascertain the prevalence and definitions of intimate partner violence, this phase of the study looks at attitudes and beliefs about the causes of violence against women.	• The most commonly mentioned causes of violence against women were financial stress (37%), substance abuse (30%), anger and loss of control (28%), relationship problems (20%) and adultery or jealousy (15%). • A half of the respondents agreed that abusive behaviour is unlikely to change and is likely to escalate over time. • Surprisingly, almost 25% of respondents agreed that some women want to be abused and nearly two thirds believed that some women can exit violent relationships 'if they really wanted to'.
Brand & Anastasio (2006) North-Eastern United States	• The first sample was 829 undergraduate studies enrolled in a variety of the author's psychology courses • The second sample was 482 students at a medium-sized state university • The final sample was 300 students at a private Jesuit, Catholic university. • All participants resided in the north-eastern United States. • Participants were asked to describe their attitudes towards and beliefs about possible causes of violent behaviour towards women, prevention and punishment. • To each questions, respondents were given a range of responses from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly).	• Public college students were less supportive of punishment for violent offences against women than were the private college students. • Public college students were less likely to link mental illness with violent behaviour and less likely to endorse rehabilitative approaches to offenders than private university participants. • Finally, it was found that people who favour violence prevention were also likely to acknowledge environmental influence on violent behaviour.
Luke, Schuler, Mai, Thien & Minh (2007) Nghe An province, north-central Vietnam	• Focussing on coupled relationships, the study endeavoured to assess the attributes and attitudes of spouses as predictors of marital violence. • The sample comprised 465 women aged 18-35 and their husbands aged 20-44. • The research method involved conducting household surveys to both	• As with similar studies qualitative studies in Vietnam, it was found that violence against women is a socially acceptable behaviour of Vietnamese men – with results indicating that 80.4% of female and 62.6% of male respondents reporting at least one situation in which they think violence against women is acceptable.

	husbands and wives. • The study focussed on the relative differences in the characteristics of the marital partners for the purpose of identifying levels of influence on marital violence against women.	• The study also found that many men and women in Vietnam continue to hold traditional attitudes that support inequitable gender relations. • The likelihood of ever having been involved in marital violence significantly increased with age and the higher the occupational status of the respondent, the lower the likelihood of the wife being hit by the husband.
Vogt, Bruce, Street & Stafford (2007) United States	• 2037 participants, 1149 male and 888 female former Reservists from a variety of different areas of the US Military. • The purpose of the study was to document attitudes towards women among military personnel and to identify demographic and military characteristics associated with more positive attitudes towards women and tolerance for sexual harassment. • Data was collected via telephone interviews, and respondents were asked to identify their attitudes about sexual harassment and the role of women in the military.	• Individuals who reported more positive attitudes towards women in the military were less tolerant of sexual harassment. • For men in the sample, minority racial/ethnic status was significantly associated with positive attitudes towards women. • Educational attainment was unrelated to attitudes towards women for either men or women in this study.
Rothman, Mandel & Silverman (2007) United States	• 1182 surveys were completed, 464 of which met the criteria for analysis. • Of these, 384 were classified as biological fathers and 80 were classified as social fathers. • This study sought to assess how perpetrators of intimate partner violence perceived the effects of their behaviour on their children. • The 34-item survey questioned participants about fatherhood status, beliefs about the effects of IPV on children and actions that men would take to stop their violence.	• Biological fathers were more likely than social fathers to believe that their abuse had negative effects on their children. • Biological fathers were also more likely to report that their children's mental health, relationship with their mothers, and school performance were negatively affected by exposure to IPV. • Despite their high level of concern, biological fathers were not more likely then social fathers to report that they would take action to change their behaviour, seek help, or change their living situation in a circumstance where they saw their abuse was having a negative effect on their children.
Haj-Yahia & Schiff (2007) Israel	• This study focussed on definitions and attitudes about wife abuse amongst undergraduate social work students. • Data was collected through self-administered questionnaires with 544 students from two major universities participating. • The age of participants ranged from 19-47, and 93% were female. • Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they approved or disapproved with eight different acts, such as 'wife nags husband' and 'husband comes home drunk'. The purpose of this survey design was to identify what acts constituted wife assault and attitudes towards the appropriateness of using force against wives.	• 93.3% of respondents strongly disapproved of the husband using violent force against his wife when he is frustrated by work or when he comes home drunk. • In cases when the wife is sexually involved with another man (83.3%) or when she abuses children (70.7%), the participants expressed less disapproval of the husband's use of force. • The more traditional their attitudes towards women and the more they held sex role stereotypes, the greater their tendency to justify wife beating. • As such, it is concluded that attitudes towards women were the strongest predictor of the various beliefs about the acceptability of wife beating.
Bhanot & Senn (2007) Ontario, Canada	• The focus of this study was to examine attitudes towards violence against women in men of South Asian ancestry. • One hundred male South Asian students at the University of Windsor were administered questionnaires that measured their acculturation, gender role attitudes and attitudes towards wife beating. • Participants were recruited from either the university's student centre or through the psychology department participation pool.	• There was significant negative correlation between acculturation and the justification of wife beating and beliefs about wives gaining from beatings. • Acculturation was a significant predictor of the justification for wife beating and beliefs about wives gaining from being beaten. • Acculturation is only related to beliefs about wives gaining from beatings through its relation to attitudes about gender roles. • Those participants who held more egalitarian gender role attitudes were

	• The mean age of participants was 21.68, and the country of birth of participants were distributed as follows:- Canada (45%), India (23%), Pakistan (19%), Bangladesh (4%), Nepal (1%) and Other (8%).	also associated with less justification of wife assault.
Lawoko (2008) Zambia and Kenya	• Attitudes toward intimate partner violence were compared between Zambian and Kenyan men on sociodemographic and structural predictors of such attitudes. • The sample was identified using Zambian and Kenyan Demographic and Health Survey data. • Three 120 clusters (100 in urban areas and 220 in rural areas) were selected from Zambia's nice provinces. In Kenya, Four hundred clusters were chosen (129 in urban and 271 in rural) • A subsample was also conducted – involving one third of all the selected households in Zambia, with 2145 men aged 15-59 being interviewed. In Kenya, a subsample of men aged 15 to 55 years in every second household were eligible to participate (*N*= 4183), of these 85.5% (*N*= 3578) were interviewed. • Respondents were asked to identify whether partner abuse was justified in a variety of different circumstances.	• Results indicate that lower age, rural residency, and the lack of an education were independently associated with a higher likelihood of justifying IPV. • Access to newspapers and radio were independently associated with a lower likelihood of justifying wife abuse in Zambia but not in Kenya, and literacy was independently associated with a lower likelihood of justifying wife abuse in Kenya but not Zambia. • In both countries, the most common reason for justifying IPV were associated with issues of challenging the husband's authority and women's transgression from normative domestic roles. • Overall, Zambian men appeared to justify IPV to a higher degree than their Kenyan counterparts.
Stickley, Kislitsyna, Timofeeva & Vagero (2008) Moscow, Russia	• Utilising data from the Moscow Health Survey, information was obtained from 510 men and 680 women about their perceptions of whether violence against women was a serious problem in contemporary Russia, and under what circumstances they thought it was justifiable for a husband to hit his wife. • The study sought to ascertain whether patriarchal attitudes were re-emerging in post-Soviet Russia.	• Less than half of respondents believed that violence against women was a serious problem. • Being young, divorced or widowed, having financial difficulties and regularly consuming alcohol were associated with attitudes more supportive of violence among men. • Having a low educational level underpinned supportive attitudes towards violence against women for both male and female respondents. • Male participants that had experienced financial hardship in the previous year were nearly twice as likely to be supportive of male violence.
Kim-Goh & Baello (2008) Southern California, United States	• The sample was made up of 229 Koreans and 184 Vietnamese recruited from ethnic churches, Buddhist temples, coffee shops, college campuses and at the annual Refugee Forum. • Only those who self-identified as either Korean or Vietnamese were included, and participation required the completion of a questionnaire. • Derived from the Revised Attitudes towards Wife Abuse Scale (Yoshioka and DiNoia 2001), this study examined the effects of gender, ethnicity, acculturation level, age and education level on attitudes towards domestic violence.	• Korean Americans were more inclined to respond positively to statement about male privilege than Vietnamese Americans. • More than a third of the Korean sample agreed that men should be the rulers of the home. • Korean respondents were almost twice as likely as the Vietnamese sample to disagree with a wife moving out of her house if her husband hits her, while Vietnamese respondents were twice as likely than the Korean sample to disagree with the statement that 'a husband is never justified in hitting his wife'.
Solomon, Bradshaw, Wright, & Cheng (2008) United States	• This research concentrated on the impact of parental attitudes towards fighting on the risk factor for children's aggressive behaviour problems. • The data for this study came from 72 parents and their adolescents (aged 12-17 years) who presented to an emergency department for youth's	• 43.1% of youths reported having been involved in at least one physical fight in the past 12 months, 48.6% reported carrying a weapon within the past 12 months, and 34.7% had been suspended from school within the past six months.

	• assault-related injuries. • Interviews with parents and youths were conducted separately, and respondents answered questions using a touchtone keypad to ensure confidentiality. • The majority of caregivers interviewed were female (94%) and self-identified as being a single parent (56.9%).	• The greatest disparity to a question was to: 'If a student hits me first, my family would want me to hit them back' – where 78% of youths agreed but only 47% of parents agreed. • Parents' attitudes towards fighting were associated with both parental and youth reports of behaviour problems, suspensions from school and youth reports of fighting.
Antai & Antai (2008) Nigeria	• The total sample consisted of 7620 women from rural areas in Nigeria, of which a subsample of 3911 was used for analysis. • The age of participants ranged from 15-49 years, and respondents were asked to complete a questionnaire that covered demographic, socio-economic and health issues, child welfare and female empowerment. • In particular, the study sought to ascertain rural women's attitudes towards IPV and whether they would justify partner abuse in a variety of circumstances.	• 42% of the rural women who completed the survey justified that IPV was justified in at least one of the circumstances put forward. • Significantly higher proportions of rural women with tolerant attitudes towards IPV were found amongst respondents without access to newspapers, radio, television, as well as those who were illiterate. • Rural women with no education or primary education were at a higher risk of justifying IPV compared to women with higher levels of education.
Ogle, Noel & Maisto (2009) North Carolina, United States	• There were 722 men aged 21-30 involved in this study, which sought to assess the effect of alcohol intoxication on acceptance of sexual aggression. • Of the 722 participants, 571 were European Americans, 71 were African American, 39 were Hispanic, and the rest were Asian American, Native American, multiracial or unspecified. • Respondents were asked to identify their level of acceptance of interpersonal violence in six different scenarios.	• The findings from this study suggest that acceptance of sexual violence appears to be separable and relatively independent from acceptance of physical violence. • Those respondents who reported more education were far less supportive of violence against women. • There was no significant correlation between relationship status, ethnicity and attitudes towards the acceptability of violence against women.
Mann & Takyi (2009) Ghana, Africa	• Drawing upon data obtained from the 2003 Ghana Demographic Health Survey, this study took a sample of 5691 randomly selected women aged 15-49 and 5015 men aged 15-59. • This study examines the impact of resources and cultural factors on attitudes towards the acceptability of wife beating. • In particular, this study sought to test resource-based explanations of intimate partner homicide, in that where men lack the resources to fulfil their role as the provider, they are more likely to express frustration through intimate partner violence.	• The data indicate that participants were over-reporting the contribution they made to the household budget and the degree to which they influenced decision-making at home. • The most startling finding was that a larger percentage of women than men believed that abuse was justifiable in all of the five situations that we available. • For example, 12.5% of the men felt that it was justified to beat their wife if she refused sex, whilst for female respondents supportive attitudes were indicated by 26.6%. • 64.2% of men reported that abuse was never justifiable.

Results

Perceptions of Violence

This section examines participants' perceptions of what constitutes violence against women. In each survey, respondents were asked a series of questions about specific behaviours. In the case of the 2009 survey, respondents were asked if they thought each of the behaviours listed in Table 1 was domestic violence. Respondents were able to answer 'yes always', 'yes usually', 'yes sometimes', 'no', or 'don't know'. Then, for each behaviour, they were asked how serious they considered the behaviour to be and respondents were able to answer 'very serious', 'quite serious', 'not that serious', 'not at all serious', or 'don't know'.

Table 1: Comparison of responses to domestic violence behaviours between 1995, 2006 and 2009 surveys (percentages)							
Are these behaviours domestic violence?	**1995 National (N=2,004)**		**2006 Victoria only (N=2,000)**		**2009 National (N=10,105)**		**% point diff between 95 & 09 (Yes)**
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	
Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm or fear	97	2	98	2	98**	2	1
Forcing partner to have sex	94	4	98	1	98**	1	4
Throwing or smashing objects near the partner to frighten or threaten them	91	8	98	<1	97**	2	6
Threatening to hurt family members to scare or control partner	na	na	99	1	98^	1	-
Yelling abuse at partner	77	20	87	12	88**	11	11
Controlling the social life of partner by preventing them from seeing friends or family	74	23	82	17	84**	15	10
Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless	71	26	83	17	85**	14	14
Controlling partner by denying them money	62	33	69	29	72**	25	10
Are these behaviours violence against women?							
Stalking	na	na	93	6	91^	8	-
Harassment by repeated phone calls	na	na	90	9	89	10	-
Harassment by repeated email	na	na	86	12	85	12	-

**Proportions responding 'yes' differed between 1995 and 2009 samples at p< 0.01

^Proportions responding 'yes' differed between 2006 and 2009 samples at p< 0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 1 shows a comparison of responses to what constitutes domestic violence behaviours among respondents in the 1995, 2006, and 2009 surveys. The 'yes' category above is a combination of those who responded either 'yes always', 'yes usually', or 'yes sometimes' when asked if each of the behaviours was a form of domestic violence. It should be noted that Table 1 does not show the proportion of the sample who replied 'not sure', and thus in some cases the 'yes' and 'no' columns will not add to 100.

As can be seen in Table 1, there were few differences between the 2006 and 2009 samples. However, there were some statistically significant differences between the proportions in 1995 who thought the behaviours described were a form of domestic violence and those in 2009.

Across all behaviours listed in both surveys, there were increases in the proportions of the samples who thought the behaviours were domestic violence. The largest differences were associated with those behaviours least likely to be considered a form of domestic violence (i.e. associated with behaviours where the most improvement is possible). For example, the proportion of the sample who believed 'criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless' was a form of domestic violence increased from 71 percent in 1995 to 85 percent in 2009 – a 14 percentage point increase. Likewise, agreement that 'controlling a partner by denying them money' and 'controlling the social life of a partner by preventing them from seeing friends or family' were forms of violence increased by 10 percentage points between 1995 and 2009.

These differences suggest that community definitions of the kinds of behaviours that are understood to constitute domestic violence are broadening.

Respondents were also asked if 'stalking', 'harassment by phone', and 'harassment by email' were forms of violence against women. These questions were not asked in 1995 but were asked of the 2006 Victorian sample. The only significant change between the two samples related to stalking, with a drop of 2 percentage points in the national sample compared with the 2006 survey results. However, more broadly, most people considered these behaviours to be violence against women.

Figures 1 to 10 below explore the breakdowns by sex and age for five behaviours taken from Table 1 above:

- Controlling the social life of the other partner;
- Repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless;
- Forcing the other partner to have sex;
- Stalking; and
- Harassment via repeated phone calls.

The first two categories identified some of the largest differences between the 1995 and 2009 surveys. The 2009 figures show that for all behaviours there were significant differences between men and women with women being more likely to consider these behaviours domestic violence or violence against women. Likewise, for four of the five behaviours, those in the middle age categories were more likely to consider these behaviours to be forms of domestic violence (or violence against women in the case of 'stalking' and 'harassment via repeated phone calls') than those in the younger or older age categories.

Figure 1: Is forcing the other partner to have sex domestic violence, by sex, General Community sample
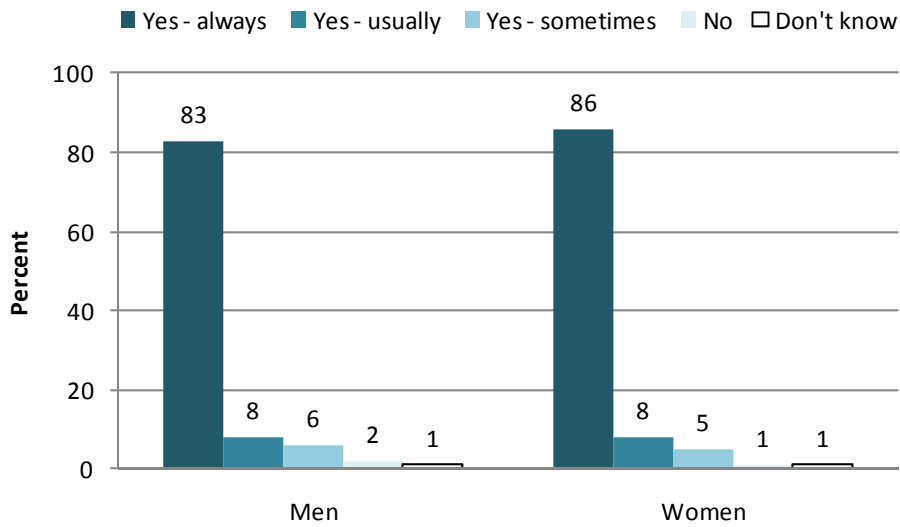
Note : Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 2: Is forcing the other partner to have sex domestic violence, by age, General Community sample
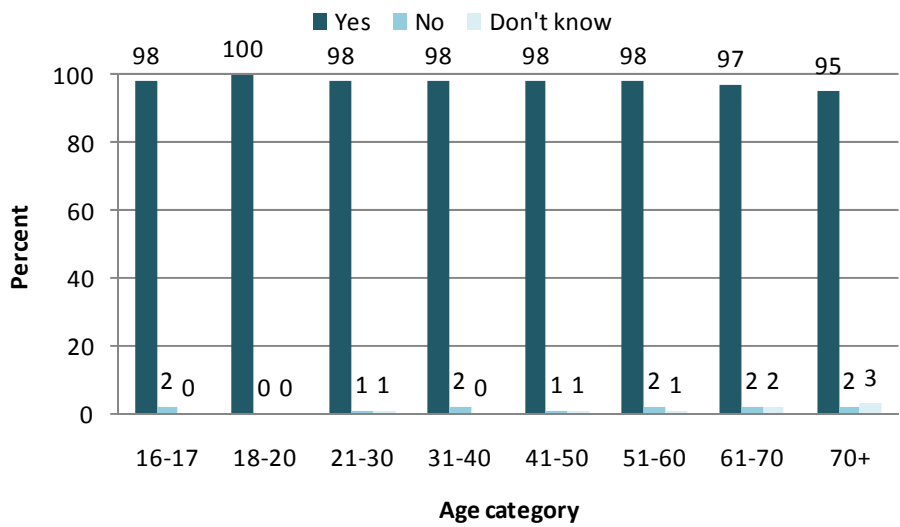
Note : Age differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 3: Is controlling the social life of the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends domestic violence, by sex, General Community sample
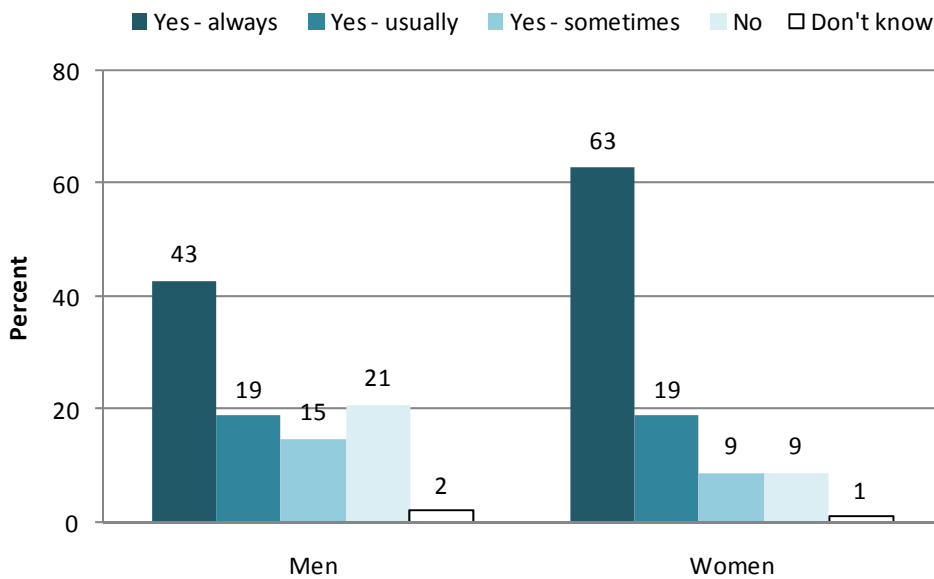
Legend: ■ Yes - always ■ Yes - usually ■ Yes - sometimes ■ No □ Don't know

Men: Yes - always 43, Yes - usually 19, Yes - sometimes 15, No 21, Don't know 2

Women: Yes - always 63, Yes - usually 19, Yes - sometimes 9, No 9, Don't know 1

Note : Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 4: Is controlling the social life of the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends a form of domestic violence, by age, General Community sample

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Age Category	Yes	No	Don't know
16-17	79	19	2
18-20	81	19	0
21-30	83	16	1
31-40	84	15	1
41-50	84	15	2
51-60	86	13	1
61-70	86	13	1
70+	85	12	2
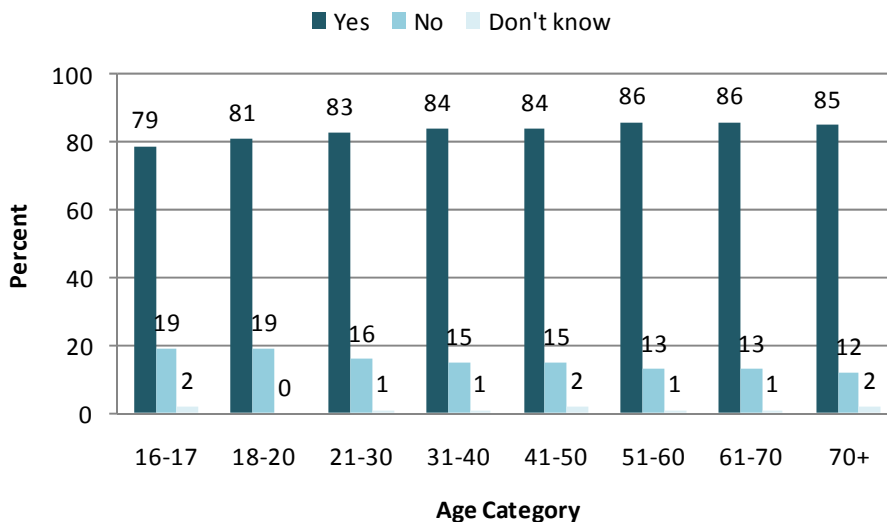
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 5: Is repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless a form of domestic violence, by sex, General Community sample

Legend: ■ Yes - always ■ Yes - usually ■ Yes - sometimes ■ No □ Don't know

Men:
- Yes - always: 42
- Yes - usually: 21
- Yes - sometimes: 17
- No: 19
- Don't know: 1

Women:
- Yes - always: 58
- Yes - usually: 22
- Yes - sometimes: 11
- No: 9
- Don't know: 1
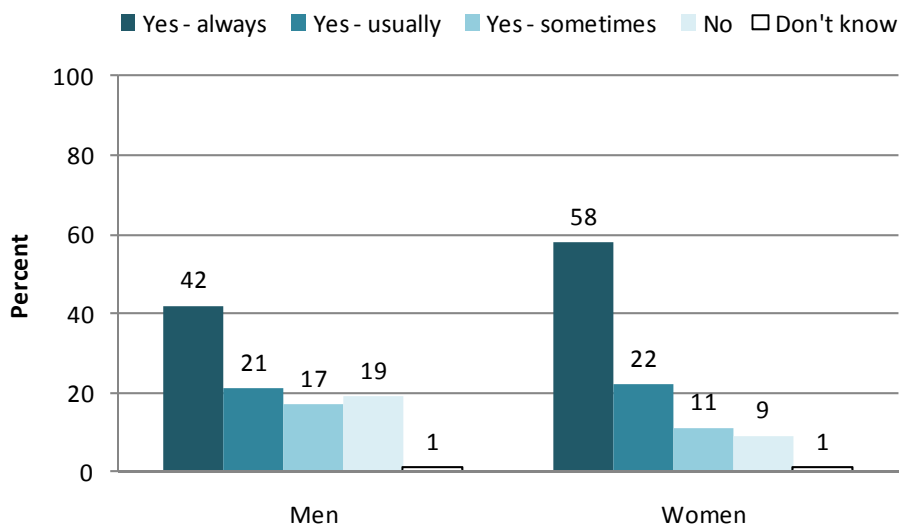
Note: Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 6: Is repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless s a form of domestic violence, by age, General Community sample

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Age Category	Yes	No	Don't know
16-17	85	15	0
18-20	85	15	0
21-30	84	16	0
31-40	87	12	0
41-50	85	13	1
51-60	87	12	1
61-70	85	13	2
70+	84	13	3
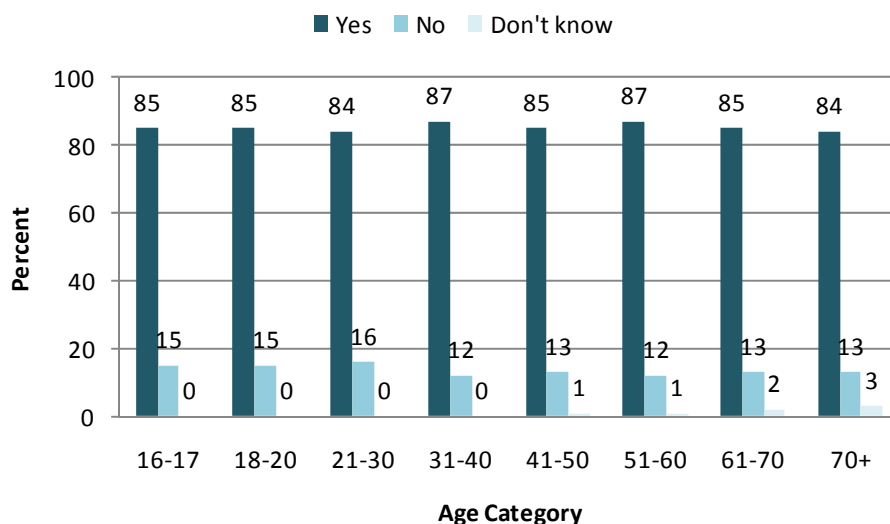
Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 7: Is stalking a form of violence against women, by sex, General Community sample

Legend: ■ Yes - always ■ Yes - usually ■ Yes - sometimes ▫ No □ Don't know

Men: 63, 15, 9, 12, 1
Women: 71, 17, 7, 4, 1

Note: Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 8: Is stalking a form of violence against women, by age, General Community sample

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Age category	Yes	No	Don't know
16-17	83	16	2
18-20	88	11	1
21-30	89	10	1
31-40	91	8	1
41-50	91	7	2
51-60	93	6	0
61-70	94	5	1
70+	90	6	3

Note: Age differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted d

Figure 9: Is harassment via repeated phone calls a form of violence against women, by sex of survey respondent?

Legend: ■ Yes - always ■ Yes - usually ■ Yes - sometimes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Men:
- Yes - always: 51
- Yes - usually: 19
- Yes - sometimes: 13
- No: 16
- Don't know: 2

Women:
- Yes - always: 55
- Yes - usually: 22
- Yes - sometimes: 12
- No: 9
- Don't know: 2

Note: Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 10: Is harassment via repeated phone calls a form of violence against women, by age category of survey respondent?
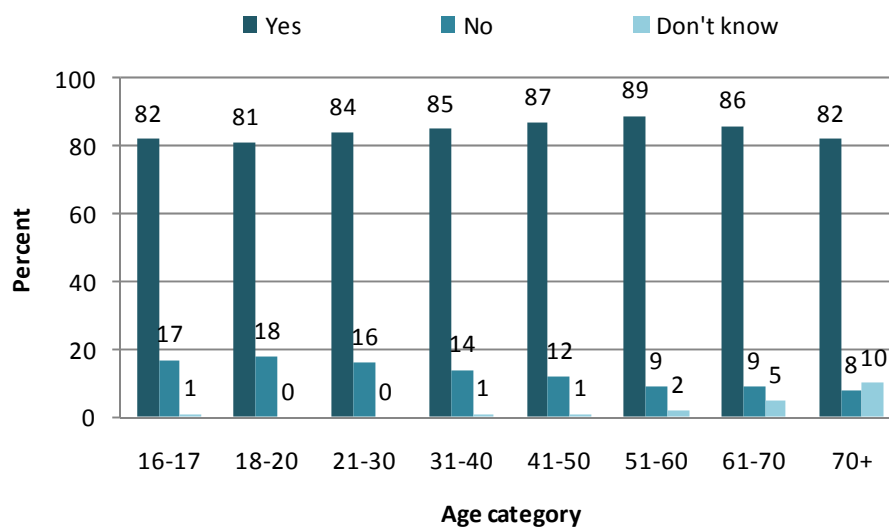
Legend: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Age category	Yes	No	Don't know
16-17	82	17	1
18-20	81	18	0
21-30	84	16	0
31-40	85	14	1
41-50	87	12	1
51-60	89	9	2
61-70	86	9	5
70+	82	8	10

Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

It is also important to recognise that while there are differences in attitudes between men and women and among difference age groups, there may also be differences between the States and Territories. Figures 11-13 show the State and Territory breakdown for whether the behaviours below are considered domestic violence (or violence against women in the case of stalking):

- Repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless;
- Controlling a partner by denying them money; and
- Stalking.

No statistically significant differences were found between the states. This tends to suggest that improvements which have been seen between the 1995 survey and the 2009 survey have been seen across the board.

<div style="background:#3d6d7d;color:white;padding:6px">

Figure 11: Is repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless a form of domestic violence, by state, General Community sample?

</div>
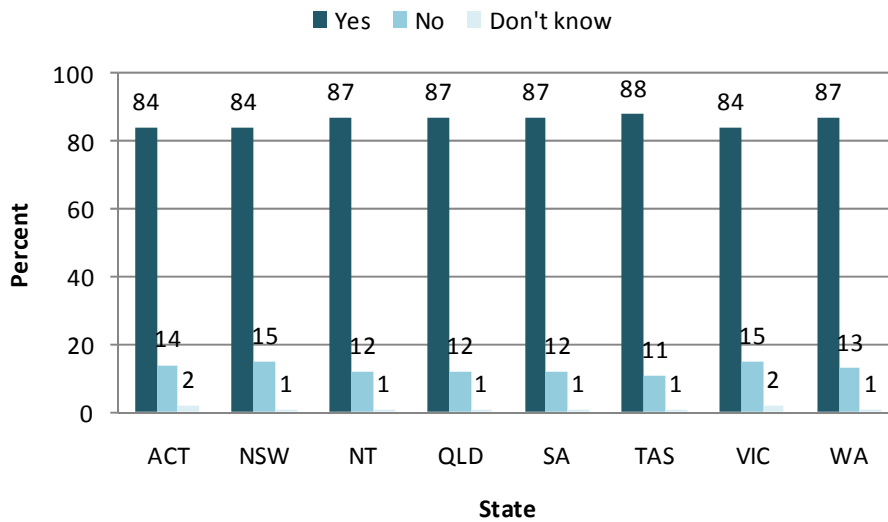
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 12: Is controlling a partner by denying them money a form of domestic violence, by state, General Community sample?
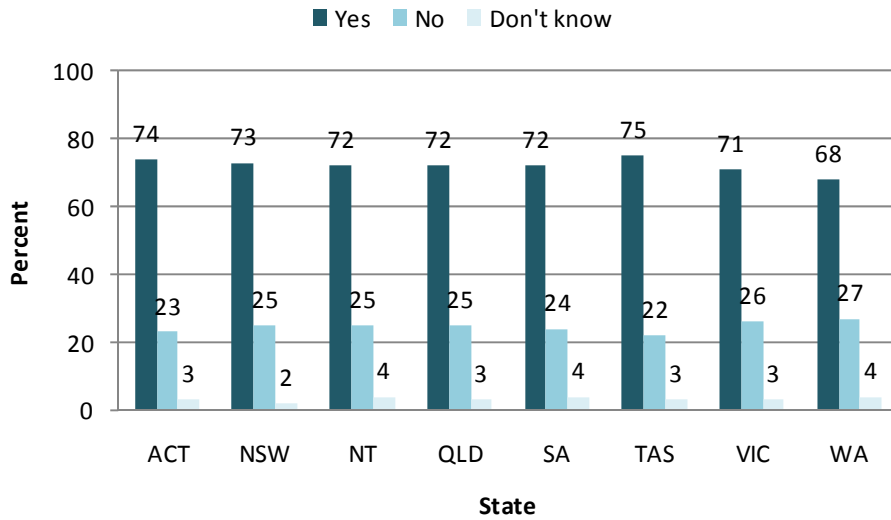
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 13: Is stalking a form of violence against women, by state, General Community sample?
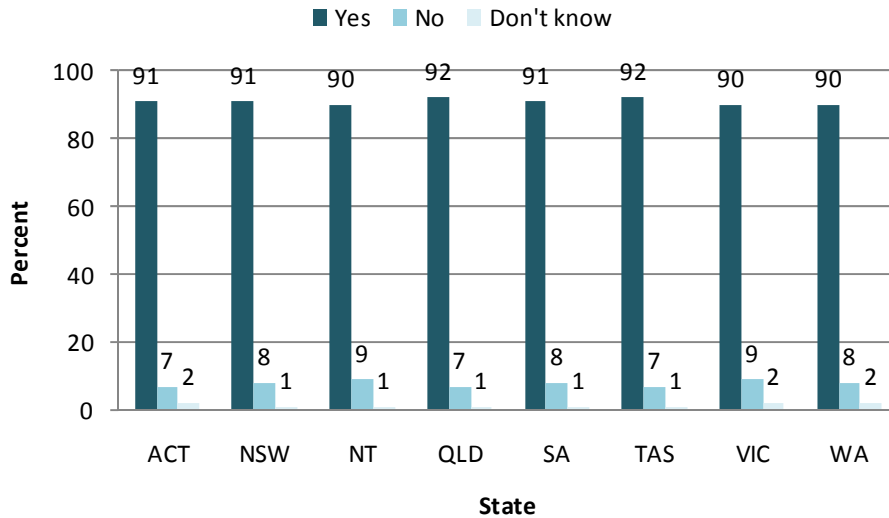
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

The results from the 2006 Victorian-based survey indicate that the strongest predictor for holding 'violent-supportive' views about violence against women was an individual's 'gender equity score' (VicHealth 2006; Taylor and Mouzos 2006). A more detailed discussion of this score and how it is constructed can be found at Appendix C. Briefly, respondents were asked a series of attitudinal statements about women and their role in society. The responses to those statements were summed to give a score out of 100. Those who scored highly (closest to 100) gave answers to the statements which indicated they supported gender equity – that is that women should be afforded the same rights, roles and opportunities in society as men. Those who scored lower on the gender equity scale (closer to zero) expressed views that indicated less support for women receiving equal treatment and equal access to resources.

Table 2 shows the gender equity scores for the 2009 national survey, organised into three categories; low, medium and high (see Appendix D for a further discussion of the gender equity score construction). Twenty-two percent of the sample had a low score, 45 percent a medium and 33 percent a high gender equity score (this is 3,291 individuals in the sample with a high gender equity score). Confidence intervals for the percentages are also presented. The confidence interval is calculated to locate the interval that has the highest probability of containing the true proportion. For example, Table 2 shows that for those with low support for gender equity, 56 percent report slapping or pushing as a behaviour which is always domestic violence. The 95 percent confidence interval for this figure is 53-58, which indicates that one can be 95 percent certain that the true population proportion (as opposed to the sample proportion) was between those two figures[2]. The smaller the confidence interval, the more reliable the results.

Table 2 reveals that those respondents who had low gender equity scores, that is, who were less supportive of equal treatment and access to resources for women, were significantly less likely to view the behaviours listed as violence against women. For example, only 71 percent of those with low gender equity scores thought domestic violence included forcing a partner to have sex, whereas 94 percent of the sample with high gender equity scores believed this was the case. This difference is marked and highlights a strong relationship between general attitudes towards women and the extent to which respondents are likely to view a wider range of behaviours as domestic violence or violence against women.

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[2] Or described another way, if we did this survey 100 times, in 95 of the cases the outcome would fall in the range covered by the confidence interval

Table 2: Percentage of sample who believed behaviour was 'always' violence, by attitudes toward gender equity, General Community sample

Are these behaviours' always' domestic violence / violence against women?	Support for Gender Equity					
	Low (N=2,271)		Medium (N=4,542)		High (N=3,291)	
	%	95 CI	%	95 CI	%	95 CI
Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm or fear**	56	53-58	72	70-73	83	81-84
Forcing partner to have sex**	70	68-73	84	83-85	94	93-95
Throwing or smashing objects near the partner to frighten or threaten them**	62	59-65	75	73-76	84	82-85
Threatening to hurt family members to scare or control partner**	75	73-77	85	84-86	91	90-92
Yelling abuse at partner**	28	26-31	38	37-40	49	46-51
Controlling the social life of partner by preventing them from seeing friends or family**	39	37-42	51	49-53	65	63-67
Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless**	35	32-37	49	47-50	63	61-65
Controlling partner by denying them money**	23	21-25	33	31-34	49	47-51
Are these behaviours violence against women?						
Stalking**	54	51-57	66	64-68	78	76-79
Harassment by phone**	45	43-48	56	54-58	68	66-70
Harassment by email**	41	38-44	51	49-53	63	61-65

Note: 95% confidence interval indicates the probability is 0.95 that the true population figure lies within this range

**Chi squared differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

The 2006 Victorian survey showed significant differences in perceptions of violence against women according to whether an individual was born in Australia or overseas (VicHealth 2006; Taylor & Mouzos 2006). Table 3 compares the views of those who were born in Australia with whether respondents did not believe that the behaviours listed were not domestic violence. The table shows that for four of the 11 behaviours listed, those born outside of Australia were more likely to agree that the behaviour did not constitute domestic violence.

The table also shows the relative standard errors (RSE) for each of the proportions. Any RSE above 25 should be considered with caution. However, no RSE in this report reached that level.

Table 3: Percentage of sample who believe behaviour is NOT domestic violence or violence against women, by whether born in Australia or not, General Community sample

Behaviour was not domestic violence	Was respondent born in Australia?			
	Respondent born outside of Australia (N=2,514)	RSE	Respondent born in Australia (N=7,592)	RSE
Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm or fear**	3	12	1	13
Forcing partner to have sex**	3	17	1	14
Throwing or smashing objects near the partner to frighten or threaten them**	3	15	2	12
Threatening to hurt family members to scare or control partner	2	21	1	13
Yelling abuse at partner	12	7	10	5
Controlling the social life of partner by preventing them from seeing friends or family	15	7	15	4
Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless**	16	7	13	4
Controlling partner by denying them money	27	5	25	3
Stalking**	10	9	7	6
Harassment by phone	12	8	10	5
Harassment by email	14	7	12	**4**

**Chi squared differences significant to $p<0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

As with the 2006 survey, logistic regression was used to identify key predictors of a range of attitudes. Logistic regression is a multivariate statistical method which allows an examination of the effect a number of individual independent variables have on predicting a dependent variable (for example whether a domestic violence behaviour is 'very serious'). The effects of the independent variables are isolated – so effects of other variables are controlled for.

Tables 4 and 5 show the results of the logistic regression which predicted whether a behaviour was 'always' considered domestic violence. Table 5 shows the results for the General Community sample and Table 6 shows the results for the SCALD survey. Figures in bold indicate a statistically significant result. Behaviours included are:

- Forcing the other partner to have sex;
- Controlling the social life of the other partner;
- Repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless;
- Controlling a partner by denying them money; and
- Stalking.

Table 4 shows after controlling for the effects of other variables in the model, for the General Community, major findings from the logistic regression are that:

- For all behaviours listed above, after controlling for other demographic influences such as sex, age and education level, strong support for gender equity is a strong predictor for believing the behaviours are always domestic violence.

- For all behaviours except controlling the social life of a partner, those who spoke English at home were more likely to always consider the behaviours domestic violence than those who spoke a language other than English at home.

- For the behaviours of controlling the social life, criticising and controlling money, being a woman was a significant predictor of whether respondents believed that the behaviours were domestic violence.

- Older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to believe that forcing sex and criticising a partner is always domestic violence.

For the SCALD respondents, major findings included:

- As with the General Community sample, for all behaviours listed above, strong support for gender equity was a strong predictor for believing the behaviours were always domestic violence.

- For all behaviours examined, Chinese or Vietnamese respondents were significantly less likely than Greek or Italian respondents to consider the behaviours were domestic violence and Indian respondents were less likely to consider stalking a form of violence against women than Greek and Italian respondents.

- Also as with the General Community sample, for the behaviours of controlling the social life, criticising and controlling money, women were significantly more likely to believe the behaviours were domestic violence.

- Being in white collar occupations was a predictor for believing that controlling money and stalking was always domestic violence.

- Those who arrived in Australia after 1980 were significantly less likely to believe that the behaviours of forcing sex, criticising and stalking were domestic violence.

Table 4: Predictors of whether behaviour is 'always' domestic violence (odds ratios, General Community sample)

	Forcing sex	95 CI	Control social life	95 CI	Criticises	95 CI	Controls money	95 CI	Stalking	95 CI
Gender (female)	1.01	0.87-1.17	**1.90****	1.70-2.13	**1.65****	1.48-1.84	**1.91****	1.70-2.15	1.15	1.03-1.30
Gender equity (high)	**3.18****	2.72-3.72	**1.85****	1.66-2.06	**1.84****	1.65-2.05	**1.85****	1.65-2.07	**1.90****	1.69-2.14
Age (over 44)	**1.43****	1.22-1.68	0.92	0.82-1.03	**1.23****	1.10-1.38	1.00	0.89-1.12	1.09	0.97-1.23
Occupational status (white collar)	0.88	0.70-1.09	1.02	0.87-1.18	1.03	0.89-1.20	**1.35****	1.14-1.58	1.08	0.92-1.26
Employed (employed full time)	**1.65****	1.33-2.04	0.88	0.75-1.03	0.96	0.82-1.12	**0.72****	0.61-0.85	0.88	0.75-1.04
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	0.95	0.82-1.10	**1.25****	1.12-1.40	0.99	0.89-1.11	**1.23****	1.10-1.39	1.10	0.98-1.24
LOTE (English spoken at home)	**1.60****	1.30-1.96	1.14	0.96-1.36	**1.27****	1.07-1.51	**1.36****	1.13-1.64	**1.45****	1.22-1.73
Born in Australia	1.19	1.00-1.41	0.93	0.82-1.07	1.06	0.93-1.20	1.00	0.87-1.14	1.18	1.03-1.35
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	1.01	0.87-1.18	0.90	0.80-1.00	0.86	0.77-0.96	**0.82****	0.73-0.92	0.94	0.83-1.06
Model f-statistic (9 df)	**37.87****		**38.96****		**35.90****		**43.06****		**22.55****	

**significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

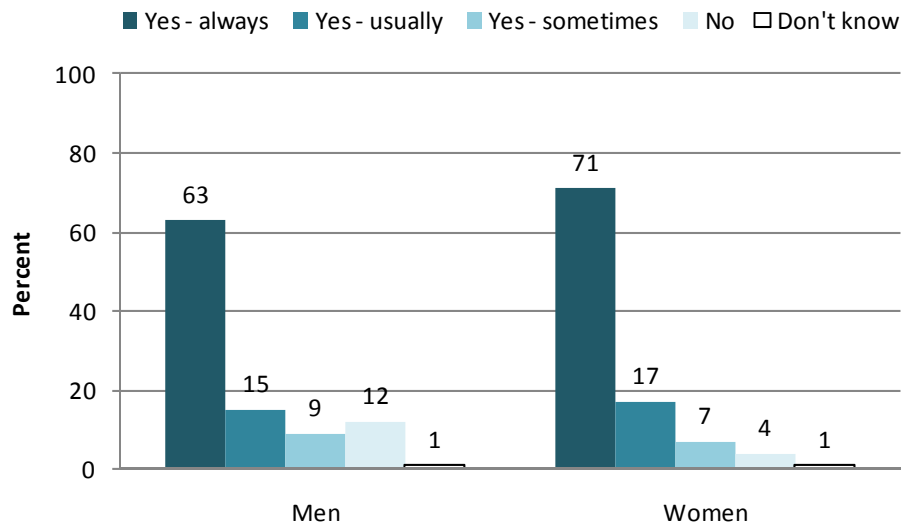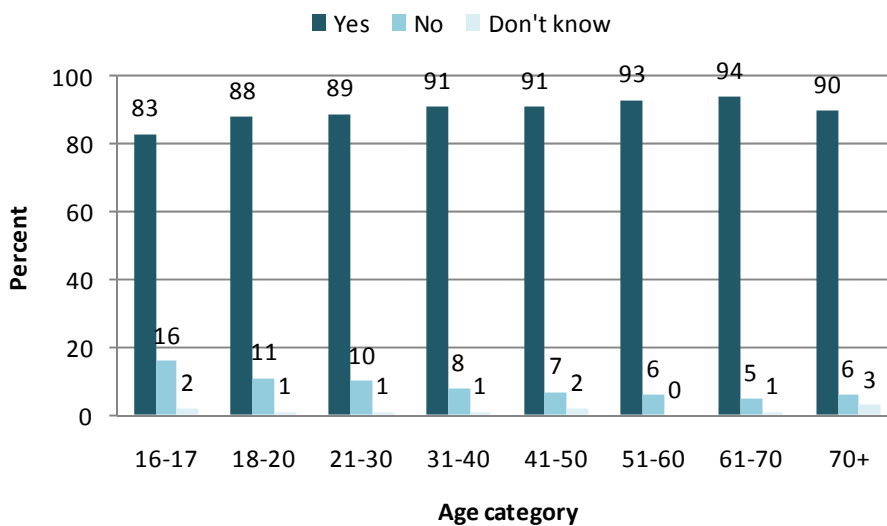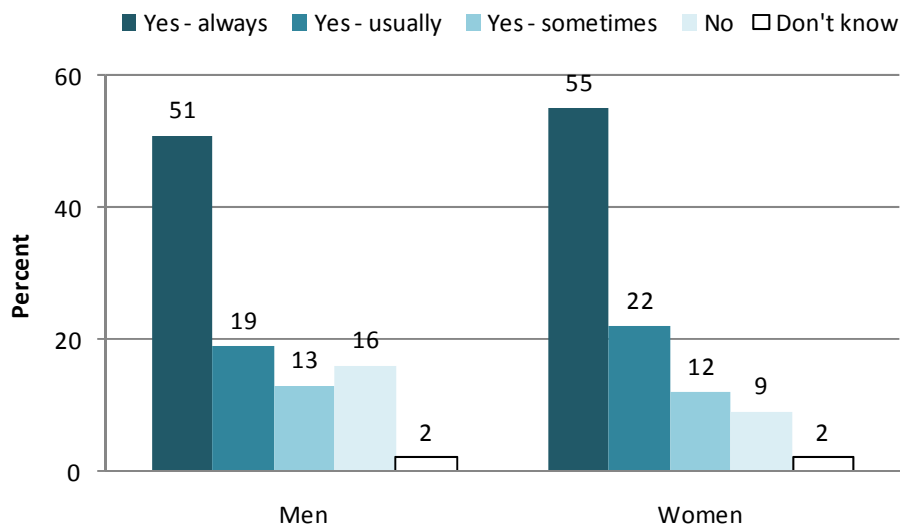## Table 5: Predictors of whether behaviour is 'always' domestic violence (odds ratios, SCALD sample)

	Forcing sex	95 CI	Control social life	95 CI	Criticises	95 CI	Controls money	95 CI	Stalking	95 CI
Gender (female)	1.20	0.96-1.50	**1.76****	1.40-2.21	**1.91****	1.53-2.40	**2.24****	1.79-2.82	1.25	0.99-1.59
Gender equity (high)	**2.75****	2.02-3.72	**1.91****	1.46-2.49	**1.83****	1.41-2.36	**1.51****	1.16-1.97	**2.17****	0.64-2.87
Age (over 44)	1.10	0.85-1.43	0.86	0.67-1.09	0.83	0.66-1.06	1.05	0.81-1.35	1.21	0.94-1.54
Occupational status (white collar)	1.14	0.83-1.58	1.22	0.89-1.67	1.07	0.78-1.47	**1.56***	1.10-2.23	**1.52****	1.12-2.07
Employed (employed full time)	1.18	0.85-1.64	0.91	0.65-1.27	1.09	0.79-1.51	0.81	0.56-1.17	0.89	0.64-1.23
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	0.89	0.67-1.19	1.02	0.78-1.33	0.99	0.76-1.29	0.81	0.61-1.08	0.90	0.69-1.17
LOTE (English spoken at home)	1.30	0.87-1.95	**0.68***	0.49-0.94	0.94	0.68-1.29	0.75	0.53-1.07	0.98	0.70-1.38
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	1.31	0.71-2.41	0.84	0.43-1.65	0.65	0.34-1.26	0.82	0.39-1.73	1.26	0.65-2.46
Arrived in Australia after 1980	**0.41****	0.24-0.70	0.59	0.36-0.99	**0.57***	0.35-0.93	0.89	0.53-1.51	**0.53****	0.33-0.84
Indian[a]	1.16	0.67-2.01	0.92	0.54-1.56	0.93	0.55-1.55	0.86	0.51-1.45	**0.54***	0.33-0.89
Chinese/ Vietnamese [a]	**0.41****	0.24-0.71	**0.46****	0.26-0.78	**0.57***	0.34-0.95	**0.48****	0.28-0.83	**0.33****	0.21-0.54
Model f-statistic (11 df)	**29.70****		**19.01****		**17.06****		**11.73****		**25.47****	

**significant to p<0.01, * significant to p<0.05

[a]Reference group Greek/ Italian

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data & VicHealth SCALD CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Summary of the section

- There has been improvement between 1995 and 2009 in the proportions of respondents who identified that domestic violence can take a variety of forms. More respondents in 2009 viewed behaviours such as 'yelling abuse at a partner' and 'criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless' as domestic violence than they did in 1995.

- Women, and respondents in the middle age categories, were more likely to consider a range of behaviours as domestic violence.

- There were no differences between the States and Territories when examining whether a range of behaviours were believed to be domestic violence.

- Those respondents with the lowest 'gender equity scores' were the least likely to consider all behaviours listed as domestic violence.

- For some behaviours, respondents born overseas were significantly less likely to view the behaviour as domestic violence.

- When controlling for other factors, strong support for gender equity was the most consistent and usually strongest predictor for whether a behaviour was considered domestic violence for both the General Community and SCALD samples.

- For the General Community sample being a woman and speaking English at home were also strong predictors for whether behaviours were considered domestic violence and for the SCALD sample being Greek or Italian (rather than Chinese or Vietnamese), and a woman, were strong predictors.

Perceptions of Who Perpetrates, the Consequences and Harms Caused by Violence Against Women

Respondents were asked to rate the seriousness of each of the behaviours listed in Table 6. Response options included 'very serious', 'quite serious', 'not that serious', 'not at all serious', and 'don't know'. Respondents who participated in the 1995 or 2006 surveys were asked for their views on the question of seriousness in relation to a majority of the behaviours listed. Comparisons are provided for all three of the surveys with the exception of the final three categories of behaviour that related to stalking and harassment. The categories 'not that serious' and 'not at all serious' are combined in Table 6, while the 'don't know' category is not presented, thus the three columns for each year may not sum to 100.

Table 6: Comparing responses to seriousness of behaviours between 1995 and 2009 (percentages)									
How serious is this behaviour?	**1995 National (N=2004)**			**2006 Victoria only (N=2000)**			**2009 National (N=10,105)**			**% point diff between 95 & 09 (Very)**
	Very	Quite	Not	Very	Quite	Not	Very	Quite	Not	
Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm or fear	64	29	6	51	41	7	53**	40	6	-11
Forcing partner to have sex	77	18	3	78	20	2	80**	17	2	3
Throwing or smashing objects near the partner to frighten or threaten them	47	40	12	57	37	6	63**	32	5	16
Threatening to hurt family members to scare or control partner	na	na	na	78	20	2	78	20	2	-
Yelling abuse at partner	24	46	28	27	49	23	30**	49	20	6
Controlling the social life of partner by preventing them from seeing friends or family	46	38	14	43	41	15	47	40	12	1
Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless	29	43	26	38	45	17	40**	45	14	11
Controlling partner by denying them money	35	42	20	30	44	24	33	43	21	2
Stalking	na	na	na	69	27	4	69	27	3	-
Harassment by phone	na	na	na	53	41	5	52	40	7	-
Harassment by email	na	na	na	45	41	13	47	40	11	-

**Proportions responding 'very serious' differed between 1995 and 2009 samples at p< 0.01

^Proportions responding 'very serious' differed between 2006 and 2009 samples at p< 0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 6 shows significant differences between the 1995 and the 2009 national surveys in the proportions of respondents who considered the behaviours to be very serious. These differences were not all in the expected direction. In terms of statistically significant changes, most behaviours showed increases in the proportions of individuals who believed the behaviour was serious. Two behaviours: 'controlling the social life of a partner' and controlling a partner by denying them money', showed no difference between the two surveys. However, it is concerning to note that there has been a large decline in the proportions reporting the behaviour 'slapping or pushing to cause harm or fear' was very serious, with a difference of 11 percentage

points between the 1995 and 2009 surveys. There was a corresponding increase in the proportions of people who reported it was quite serious behaviour, from 29 to 40 percent over the two surveys.

Figures 14-19 in this section present age category breakdowns according to the level of seriousness attributed to six of the behaviours referred to above:

- A partner slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear;

- A partner throws or smashes objects near the other partner;

- A partner repeatedly criticises the other partner to make them feel bad or useless;

- Yelling abuse at partner;

- Controlling partner by denying them money; and

- Stalking – being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work.

The first three behaviours illustrated some of the largest differences between the 1995 and 2009 surveys. Of particular interest is Figure 14 which highlights significant differences between age categories for how seriously respondents consider 'slapping and pushing to cause harm or fear'. The youngest and oldest age categories (those aged 16-20 years and 70 years and older) are more likely to consider the behaviour 'quite' serious rather than 'very' serious. For all other categories, respondents were more likely to consider the behaviour very serious. Figures 15-19 show a similar pattern, with those in the youngest and oldest age categories the least likely to report that the behaviours as 'very serious'. This pattern is most pronounced in Figure 19, which shows the differences between age categories for stalking. All behaviours examined showed statistically significant differences across the age groups.

Figure 14: How serious is it if one partner slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear, by age category, General Community sample
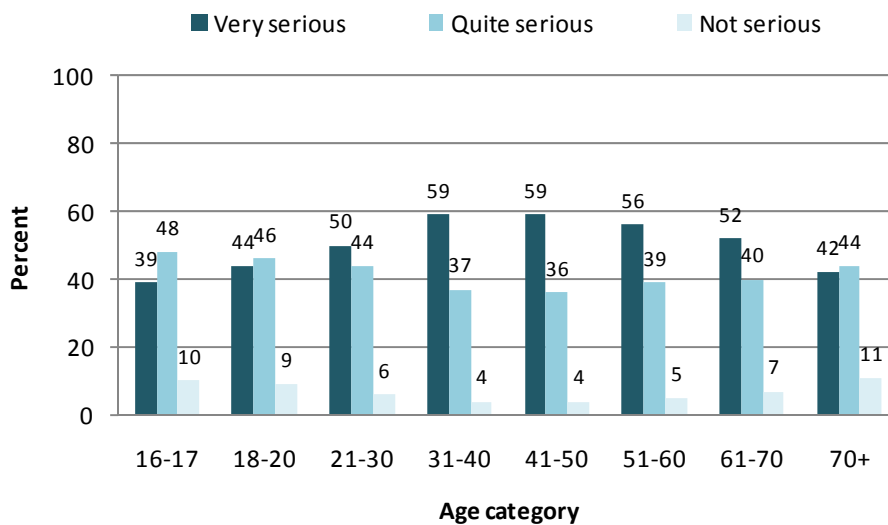
Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 15: How serious is it if one partner throws or smashes objects near the other partner to frighten or threaten them, by age category, General Community sample
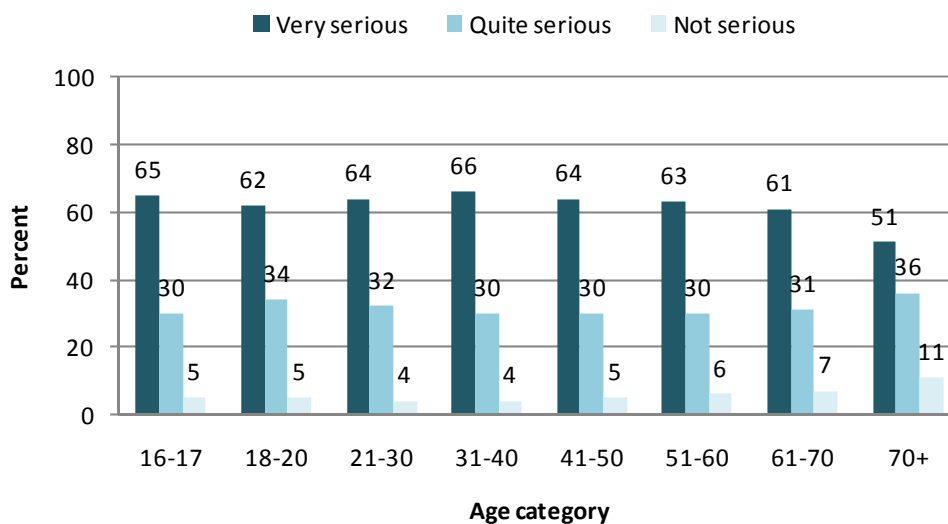
Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 16: How serious is it if one partner yells abuse the other partner, by age category, General Community sample
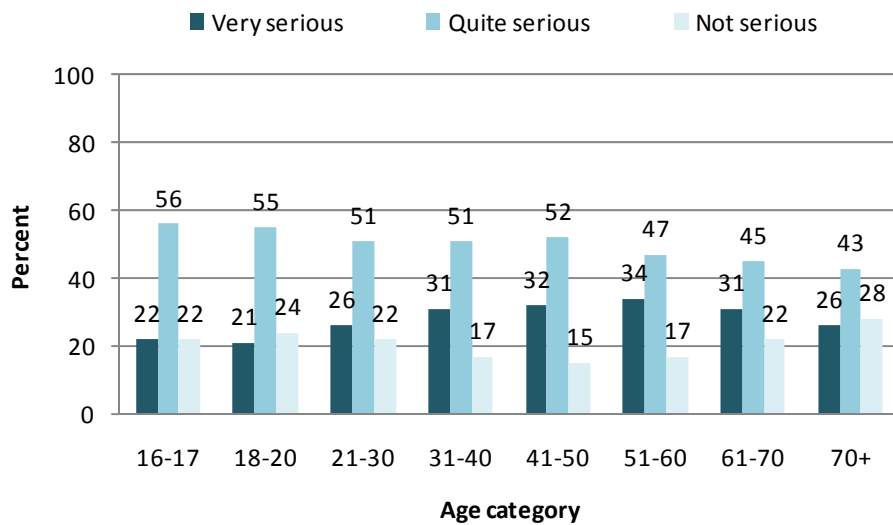
Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 17: How serious is it if one partner repeatedly criticises a partner to make them feel bad or useless, by age category, General Community sample

Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer fi

Figure 19: How serious is stalking, by age category, General Community sample
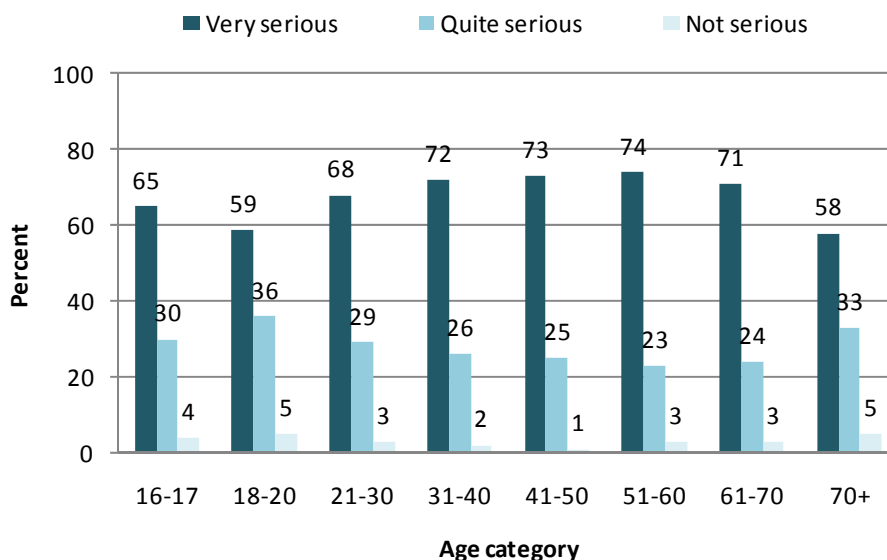
Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

As with the previous chapter, several behaviours were examined to see if there were any differences across the States and Territories. The seriousness of three behaviours was considered:

- A partner slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear

- Yelling abuse at partner

- Controlling partner by denying them money

As with the previous section, there was no State or Territory differences in the three behaviours examined.

Figure 20: How serious is it if a partner slaps or pushes a partner to cause harm and fear, by state, General Community sample
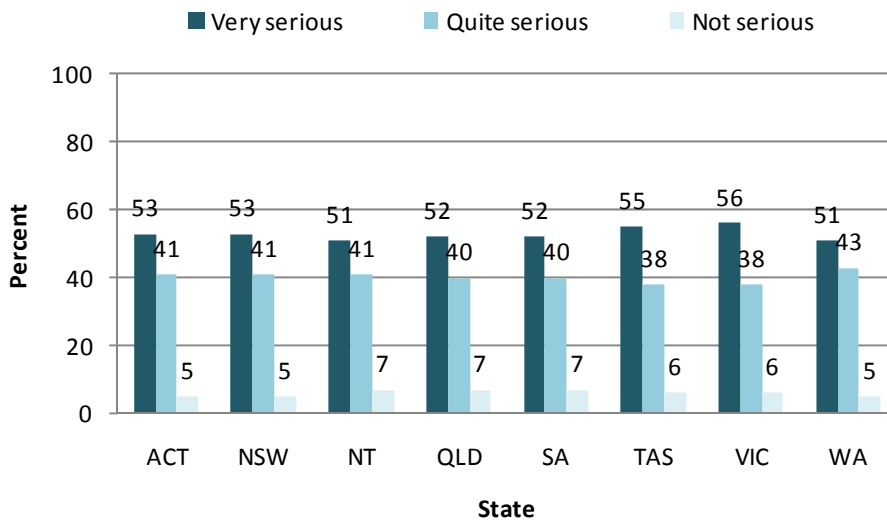
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 21: How serious is it if a partner yells abuse at the other partner, by state, General Community sample
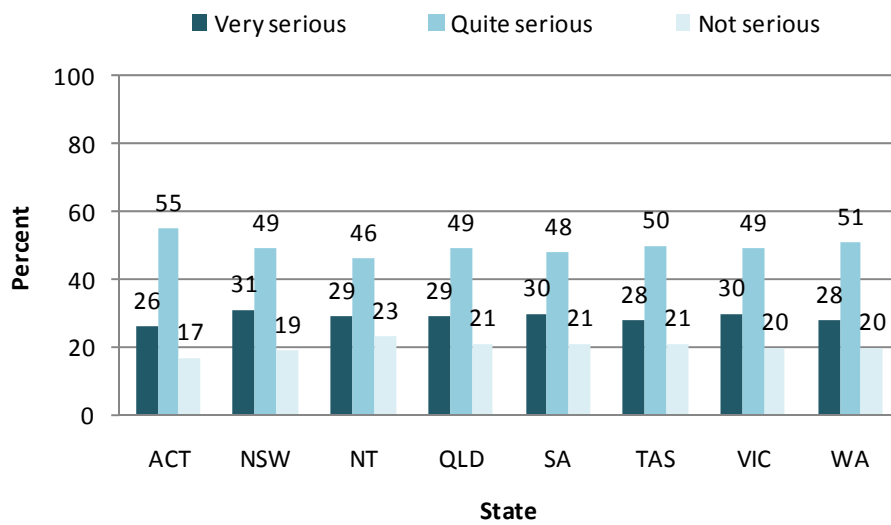
- ■ Very serious
- ■ Quite serious
- ■ Not serious

State	Very serious	Quite serious	Not serious
ACT	26	55	17
NSW	31	49	19
NT	29	46	23
QLD	29	49	21
SA	30	48	21
TAS	28	50	21
VIC	30	49	20
WA	28	51	20

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 22: How serious is it when one partner tries to control the other partner by denying them money, by state, General Community sample
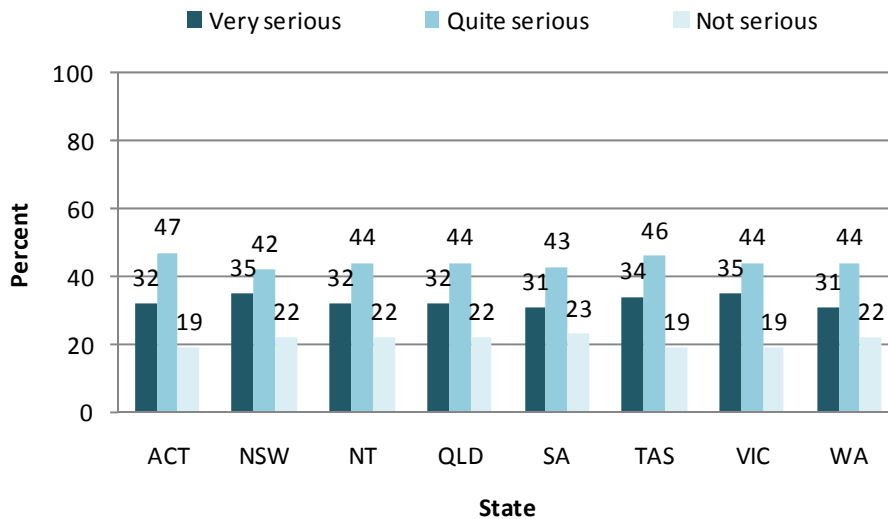
- ■ Very serious
- ■ Quite serious
- ■ Not serious

State	Very serious	Quite serious	Not serious
ACT	32	47	19
NSW	35	42	22
NT	32	44	22
QLD	32	44	22
SA	31	43	23
TAS	34	46	19
VIC	35	44	19
WA	31	44	22

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 7: Comparison of beliefs about perpetrators of domestic violence between 1995 and 2009 surveys (column percentages)

Who commits acts of domestic violence?	1995 National (N=2,004)			2006 Victoria only (N=2,000)			2009 National (N=10,105)			% point change persons 95-09
	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	
Mainly men	49	51	50	42	39	40	28**	31	30^	-20
Both, but mainly men	35	37	36	31	42	37	42**	49	46^	+10
Both men and women equally	10	9	9	24	17	20	26**	18	22^	+13
Both, but mainly women	3	1	2	1	1	1	1**	1	1^	+1
Mainly women	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0^	-2
Unsure	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2^	+1

**Sex difference within sample significant to $p<0.01$

^Proportions differed between 1995 and 2009 samples at $p<0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 7 presents a comparison of results in relation to respondents' perceptions about who perpetrates domestic violence. This question was also asked in all three surveys. The most striking finding in this table is the continuing decline in the proportions of respondents who reported that it is 'mainly men' who commit acts of domestic violence. In the 1995 survey, half of the respondents reported that they believed it was 'mainly men' who perpetrated domestic violence. This fell to 40 percent in 2006 and to 30 percent in the latest survey. The bulk of the 20 percent shift between 1995 and 2009 moved to the categories that viewed domestic violence as committed by 'both sexes, but mainly men' and by 'both men and women equally'. The current survey also suggests there is a significant sex difference amongst respondents on this question. Women are more likely to report that 'men' or 'mainly men' are more likely to perpetrate domestic violence and men are more likely to report that 'men and women are equally' likely to perpetrate domestic violence.

In order to examine the above finding more closely, Table 8 shows a breakdown of respondents views about 'who commits acts of domestic violence' by support for gender equity and sex. Those who believe that mainly men commit acts of violence did not vary by support for gender equity in that the distribution is fairly even across gender support. However, those with high support for gender equity are more likely to report that both men and women, but mainly men commit acts of domestic violence. Conversely, those with low support for gender equity were more likely to believe that both men and women commit acts of domestic violence equally.

Table 8: Comparison of beliefs about perpetrators of domestic violence by gender equity and sex, General Community sample (column percentages), General Community sample

| Who commits acts of domestic violence? | Support for Gender Equity | | | | | |
| | Low (N=2,271) | | Medium (N=4,542) | | High (N=3,291) | |
	Men**	Women	Men**	Women	Men	Women
Mainly men	26	32	27	30	32	33
Both, but mainly men	38	45	44	48	45	50
Both men and women equally	32	20	25	19	20	15
Both, but mainly women	2	<1	1	<1	1	1
Mainly women	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Unsure	2	2	2	2	2	1

**Sex difference within sample significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 9 highlights that there were significant differences in the extent to which male and female respondents viewed domestic violence as common and as serious for both the General Community and SCALD samples. For both samples men were less likely to report that violence against women was common or serious.

In the General Community sample there were statistical differences between men and women in terms of levels of fear caused by domestic violence. Fifty-eight percent of men and 52 percent of women reported the level of fear caused by domestic violence is higher for women than men, and 46 percent of women and 38 percent of men reported that the level of fear is the same for men and women. There were no statistically significant differences for level of fear between men and women in the SCALD sample. Men in the SCALD sample were less likely than women to report that women suffer the most physical harm and were more likely to report that men and women suffer physical harm equally.

Table 9: Perceptions of fear and harm resulting from domestic violence by sex of survey respondent

Who commits domestic violence?	General Community Sample (N=10,105)		SCALD Sample (N=2,501)	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Mainly men	70**	80	60**	76
Mainly women	2**	1	4**	2
Both men and women equally	26**	18	33**	20
Don't know	2	2	3	3
Level of fear of victims				
Worse for males	2**	1	3	1
Worse for females	58**	52	62	65
Same for males and females	38**	46	34	32
Don't know	2	1	1	1
Who suffers physical harm?				
Men	2	1	4	2
Women	90	90	83**	90
Both men and women equally	7	8	11**	6
Don't know	1	1	3	2
Is violence against women common?				
Yes	65**	83	47**	66
No	21**	8	36**	21
Neither/ don't know	14**	8	16	13
Is violence against women serious?				
Yes	95**	98	86**	92
No	3**	2	9**	3
Neither/ don't know	2	1	5	5

**Sex difference within sample significant to $p > 0.01$.

Note: 'Don't know' categories were not tested.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

As in the previous section, respondents' gender equity score was considered in the context of whether each of the behaviours was regarded as very serious. Not surprisingly, Table 10 shows that those with the highest gender equity scores – that is, with greater support for gender equity – were more likely to report that each of the behaviours was serious. When compared to those with high gender equity scores, the percentage of respondents with medium gender equity scores who reported the behaviour was serious was lower by between 14 and six percentage points and for those with low gender equity scores the percentage was lower by between 16 and six points. There were no exceptions to this pattern and all of the differences seen in the scores for the levels of support for gender equity were statistically significant.

Table 10: Percentage who regarded behaviour as 'very serious', by attitudes toward gender equity (column percentages), General Community sample

Whether behaviour is regarded as 'very serious'	Support for gender equity					
	Low (N=2,271)		Medium (N=4,542)		High (N=3,291)	
	%	95 CI	%	95 CI	%	95 CI
Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm or fear**	39	36-41	52	50-54	65	62-67
Forcing partner to have sex**	65	63-68	81	80-82	90	89-92
Throwing or smashing objects near the partner to frighten or threaten them**	51	48-54	62	61-64	71	69-73
Threatening to hurt family members to scare or control partner**	66	64-69	78	77-80	85	83-86
Yelling abuse at partner**	23	20-25	29	27-30	36	34-38
Controlling the social life of partner by preventing them from seeing friends or family**	37	35-40	44	43-47	58	55-60
Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless**	29	27-32	39	37-41	50	48-52
Controlling partner by denying them money**	22	20-24	31	30-33	44	42-46
Stalking**	58	55-60	68	66-70	80	78-81
Harassment by phone**	42	39-44	50	48-52	62	60-64
Harassment by email**	36	34-39	46	44-48	56	54-58

Note: 95% confidence interval indicates that the probability is 0.95 that the true population figure is within this range

**Chi squared differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 11 below compares men and women in the General Community and SCALD samples regarding their judgements of particular behaviours as serious. The table has two notable findings. Firstly, there were significant differences between men and women in their views as to whether the behaviour was considered 'not serious'. In the General Community men were statistically significantly more likely to consider the behaviours were 'not serious' than women across all behaviours and this finding was mirrored in the SCALD sample (although the difference between men and women was only significant in eight of the 11 behaviours). The biggest difference between men and women in both samples was for the behaviour 'controlling partner by denying them money' where 29 percent of men and 14 percent of women in the General Community sample and 37 percent of men and 22 percent of women in the SCALD sample did not think the behaviour was serious.

Secondly, Table 11 shows significant differences between the General Community and SCALD samples, with those in the General Community being significantly less likely to consider the

behaviours as not serious than those in the SCALD sample. The biggest difference between the General Community sample and the SCALD sample was for the behaviour 'harassment by email' with 11 percent of the General Community sample and 23 percent of the SCALD sample reporting this behaviour was not serious.

Table 11: Percentage of sample believing behaviour is NOT serious, by whether born in Australia or not (percentages)						
Behaviour is not serious	**General Community Sample (N=10,105)**			**SCALD Sample (N=2,501)**		
	Male %	**Female %**	**Persons %**	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Persons %**
Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm or fear	8**	4	6^	16**	10	13
Forcing partner to have sex	3**	1	2^	8	7	7
Throwing or smashing objects near the partner to frighten or threaten them	7**	4	5^	11**	8	10
Threatening to hurt family members to scare or control partner	3**	1	2^	6**	3	5
Yelling abuse at partner	26**	14	20^	36**	24	30
Controlling the social life of partner by preventing them from seeing friends or family	18**	7	12^	28**	16	22
Criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless	20**	9	14^	28**	19	24
Controlling partner by denying them money	29**	14	21^	37**	22	30
Stalking	4**	1	3^	15**	9	12
Harassment by phone	9**	5	7^	17	16	17
Harassment by email	14**	8	11^	24	21	23

**Chi squared differences between sexes significant to **$p<0.01$ within samples

^Proportions of persons responding 'behaviour is not serious' differed between sample s at $p< 0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

As with the previous section, logistic regression was used to isolate the strongest predictors of attitudes examined in this section. Tables 12 and 13 show the results for the logistic regression predicting whether the behaviour was considered 'always serious' for both General Community and SCALD samples. Five behaviours were modelled:

- Forcing a partner to have sex;
- Controlling the social life of a partner;
- Slapping or pushing a partner;
- Controlling the partner by denying them money; and
- Stalking.

Results for the General Community show that:

- For all behaviours examined in the logistic regression, after controlling for other demographic influences such as sex, age and education level, a high level of support for gender equity remained the strongest predictor for believing the behaviours were very serious.

- For all behaviours women were significantly more likely to believe the behaviours were very serious.

- Older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to believe that forcing sex and slapping and pushing a partner were very serious.

- Controlling for all other factors in the models, those in full-time employment were less likely to believe controlling the social life of a partner or denying them money to control them were very serious behaviours when compared with those who were not in full-time employment.

For the SCALD respondents, major findings included:

- In four of the five behaviours presented in the logistic regression below (the exception being 'controlling money'), a high level of support for gender equity was a strong predictor for believing the behaviours were very serious.

- For four of the five behaviours examined below (with the exception being 'forcing a partner to have sex'), women were significantly more likely to consider the behaviour very serious than men.

- For four of the five behaviours examined below (with the exception being 'forcing a partner to have sex'), Chinese or Vietnamese respondents were significantly less likely than Greek or Italian respondents to consider the behaviours very serious and Indian respondents were less likely to consider pushing or slapping and stalking to be very serious when compared with Greek and Italian respondents.

Table 12: Predictors of whether behaviour is 'very serious' (odds ratios, main sample)

	Forcing partner to have sex	95 CI	Controlling social life	95 CI	Slapping or pushing	95 CI	Controlling money	95 CI	Stalking	95 CI
Gender (female)	1.20**	1.05-1.37	1.75**	1.57-1.96	1.47**	1.32-1.64	1.99**	1.77-2.24	1.23**	1.09-1.39
Gender equity (high)	2.54**	2.21-2.92	1.70**	1.53-1.90	1.86**	1.67-2.07	1.73**	1.54-1.93	2.10**	1.87-2.37
Age (over 44)	1.57**	1.35-1.82	0.94	0.84-1.05	1.23**	1.10-1.38	0.97	0.86-1.10	1.08	0.96-1.23
Occupational status (white collar)	1.03	0.85-1.26	1.05	0.90-1.22	1.14	0.98-1.32	1.20	1.02-1.42	1.05	0.89-1.24
Employed (employed full time)	1.25	1.04-1.51	0.74**	0.64-0.87	1.06	0.91-1.23	0.72**	0.61-0.85	0.96	0.81-1.13
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	0.90	0.78-1.03	1.07	0.95-1.19	1.07	0.95-1.19	1.17**	1.04-1.32	0.93	0.83-1.05
LOTE (English spoken at home)	1.27	1.03-1.55	1.01	0.85-1.20	1.00	0.84-1.18	1.18	0.98-1.42	1.35**	1.13-1.61
Born in Australia	1.16	0.99-1.36	1.00	0.88-1.14	1.19**	1.04-1.35	1.00	0.87-1.14	1.12	0.97-1.28
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	1.11	0.97-1.28	0.89	0.80-1.00	1.05	0.94-1.17	0.91	0.81-1.02	1.08	0.96-1.22
Model f-statistic (9 df)	34.16**		32.02**		33.48**		36.27**		25.80**	

**significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 13: Predictors of whether behaviour is 'very serious' (odds ratios, SCALD sample)

	Forcing partner to have sex	95 CI	Controlling social life	95 CI	Slapping or pushing	95 CI	Controlling money	95 CI	Stalking	95 CI
Gender (female)	1.02	0.82-1.26	**1.78****	1.43-2.23	**1.50****	1.21-1.85	**2.15****	1.70-2.71	**1.44****	1.15-1.79
Gender equity (high)	**1.97****	1.47-2.63	**1.56****	1.20-2.04	**1.62****	1.26-2.09	1.26	0.97-1.64	**2.07****	1.56-2.73
Age (over 44)	**1.33***	1.04-1.69	1.00	0.79-1.26	1.13	0.89-1.42	0.92	0.71-1.19	1.07	0.85-1.35
Occupational status (white collar)	1.06	0.78-1.43	1.14	0.83-1.56	1.13	0.83-1.52	1.19	0.84-1.70	1.15	0.86-1.54
Employed (employed full time)	1.21	0.91-1.62	1.01	0.72-1.41	1.03	0.75-1.40	0.98	0.69-.141	1.06	0.78-1.45
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	0.89	0.69-1.15	1.19	0.92-1.54	1.20	0.92-1.55	0.87	0.65-1.16	1.11	0.87-1.43
LOTE (English spoken at home)	0.85	0.59-1.21	**0.71***	0.51-0.98	0.93	0.67-1.29	0.79	0.55-1.14	1.24	0.89-1.74
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	1.55	0.77-3.11	0.76	0.40-1.44	0.71	0.38-1.33	1.14	0.54-2.44	1.39	0.73-2.66
Arrived in Australia after 1980	0.66	0.39-1.12	0.62	0.37-1.04	0.93	0.58-1.50	0.94	0.52-1.68	0.70	0.44-1.11
Indian[a]	0.85	0.50-1.45	0.74	0.44-1.26	**0.49****	0.30-0.81	0.91	0.51-1.62	**0.56***	0.34-0.92
Chinese/ Vietnamese [a]	0.75	0.43-1.29	**0.53***	0.31-0.92	**0.37****	0.23-0.60	**0.40****	0.22-0.74	**0.35****	0.22-0.57
Model f-statistic (11 df)	**8.20****		**14.06****		**12.45****		**10.16****		**20.84****	

**significant to $p<0.01$, * significant to $p<0.05$

[a]Reference group Greek/ Italian

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data & VicHealth SCALD CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Summary of the section

- There were statistically significant changes between 1995 and 2009 in terms of the seriousness with which respondents viewed various forms of domestic violence. With the exception of the behaviour 'slapping or pushing a partner to cause harm or fear' these changes were all in a positive direction.

- Respondents' views about who perpetrates the majority of domestic violence have changed from 'mainly men' in 1995, to 'both, but mainly men', in 2009.

- Those in the youngest and oldest age groups and those with the lowest gender equity scores were least likely to consider a range of behaviours as very serious.

- For all behaviours, male respondents in the General Community sample were more likely than women respondents in the General Community sample to consider the behaviours as not serious. When combined, those in the SCALD sample were more likely than those in the General Community sample to consider the behaviours were not serious.

- When controlling for other factors, strong support for gender equity was the most consistent and usually strongest predictor for whether a behaviour was considered very serious for both the General Community and SCALD samples.

- For the General Community sample being a women and being older were also strong predictors for whether behaviours were considered very serious and for the SCALD sample being Greek or Italian (rather than Chinese or Vietnamese) and a woman were strong predictors.

Can Physical Force Against Women be Justified?

This survey also examined respondents' views about whether physical force against women may be justified under particular circumstances. Comparisons across all three surveys are made wherever possible, but some items in the 2006 and 2009 surveys were not present in the 1995 national survey.

Table 14 shows that very few people agreed that, across a range of behaviours, physical force against a woman could be justified under any circumstances. The behaviour for which the highest levels of people reported that physical force could be justified was in circumstances where 'a current wife, partner or girlfriend admits to having sex with another man'. However, this statement was also the statement for which the greatest level of decline occurred between the 1995 and 2009 surveys. Six percent of the sample in 1995 felt physical force could be justified if a partner admitted to having sex with another man, and this fell to four percent in 2009.

Table 14: Are there any circumstances in which physical force may be justified, comparisons between 1995 and 2009 (percentages)

Level of agreement with domestic violence statements	1995 (National) (N=2,004)		2006 (Victoria only) (N=2,000)		2009 (National) (N=10,105)		% point change between 95 & 09 (agree)
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
Current wife, partner or girlfriend							
Argues with or refuses to obey him	1	98	1	98	2**	98	1
Doesn't keep up with the domestic chores	na	na	1	98	2	98	-
Keeps nagging him	2	96	2	97	2	97	0
Refuses to have sex with him	na	na	1	98	2	98	-
Admits to having sex with another man	na	na	na	na	4	93	-
She makes him look stupid or insults him in front of another man	na	na	na	na	3	96	-
She does something to make him angry	na	na	na	na	3	96	-
She ends or tries to end the relationship	na	na	na	na	2	97	-
Former wife, partner or girlfriend							
She refuses to return to the relationship	na	na	1	98	1	98	-
In order to get access to his children	na	na	2	97	3	95	-
She tries to turn the children against him	na	na	1	97	3	96	-
He thinks she is unreasonable about property settlement and financial issues	na	na	1	97	2	97	-
She commences a new relationship	na	na	1	98	1	98	-

**Proportions responding 'agree' differed between 1995 and 2009 samples at p< 0.01
na Question not asked in 1995 / 2006
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figures 23-26 show sex and age category breakdowns for whether or not physical force was believed to be justified against a current partner if she 'admits to having sex with another man' and whether physical force could be justified by a man against a former partner if she 'tries to turn the children against him'. Some differences by age and sex were identified, and although statistically significant in each case, the differences were not numerically large, as a majority of the sample disagreed that physical force could be justified in either of these situations. However, a pattern emerged among women and respondents in the middle age categories. In the figures below, these groups were less likely to agree that physical force might be justified in these circumstances.

Figure 23: Physical force can be justified if a female partner admits to having sex with another man, by sex, General Community sample
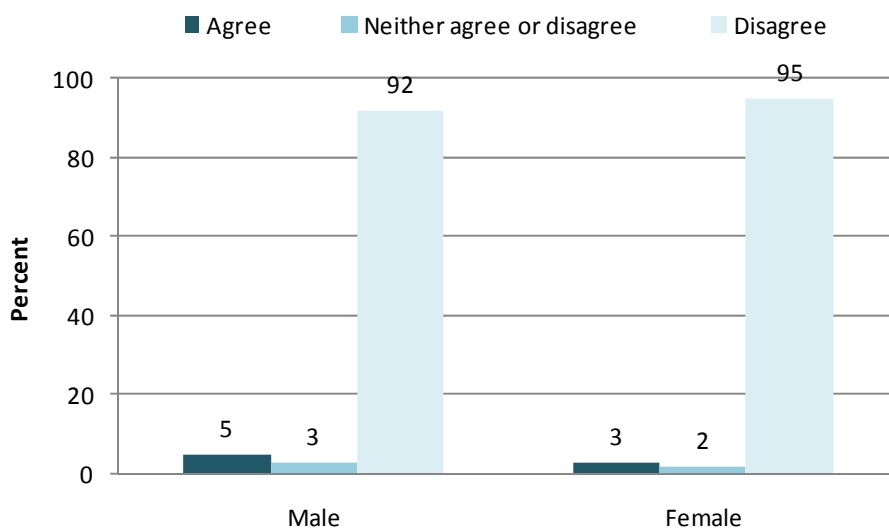
Note : Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 24: Physical force can be justified if a female partner admits to having sex with another man, by age category, General Community sample
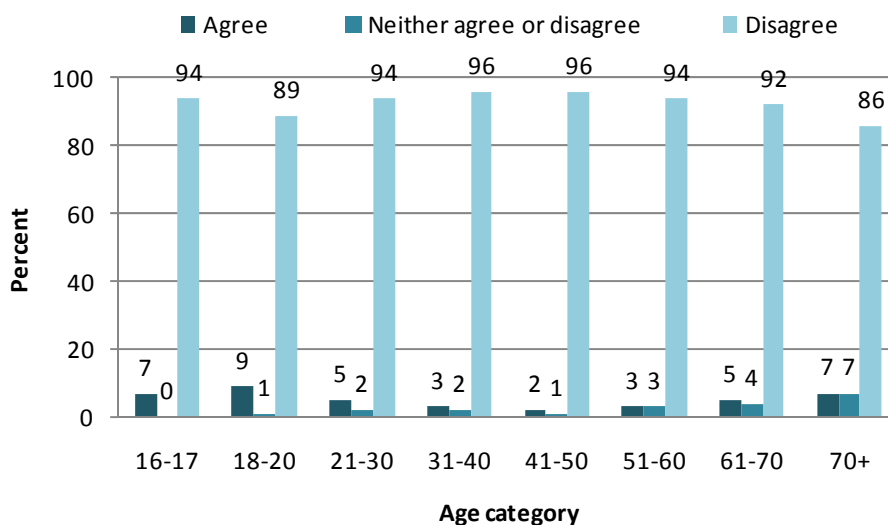
Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 25: Physical force can be justified by a man against an ex-partner in order to get access to his children, by sex, General Community sample
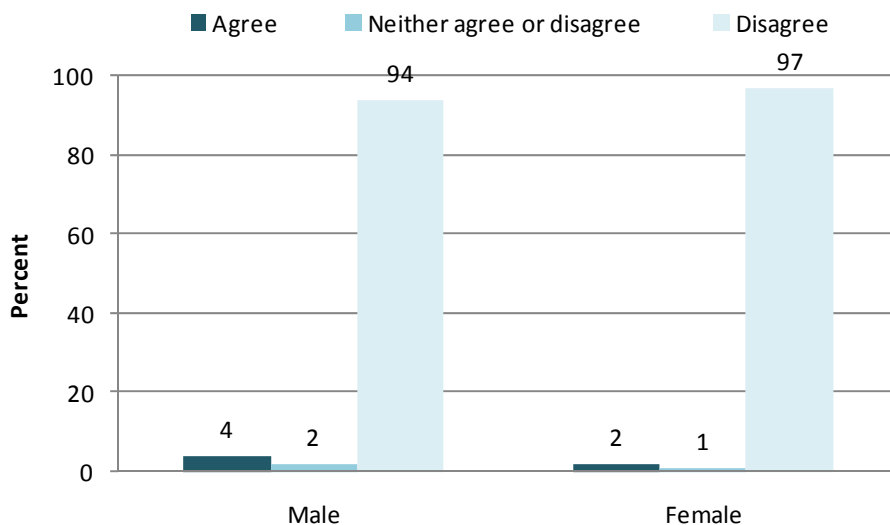
Legend: ■ Agree ■ Neither agree or disagree ■ Disagree

Male: Agree 4, Neither agree or disagree 2, Disagree 94
Female: Agree 2, Neither agree or disagree 1, Disagree 97

Note : Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 26: Physical force can be justified by a man against an ex-partner in order to get access to his children, by age category. General Community sample
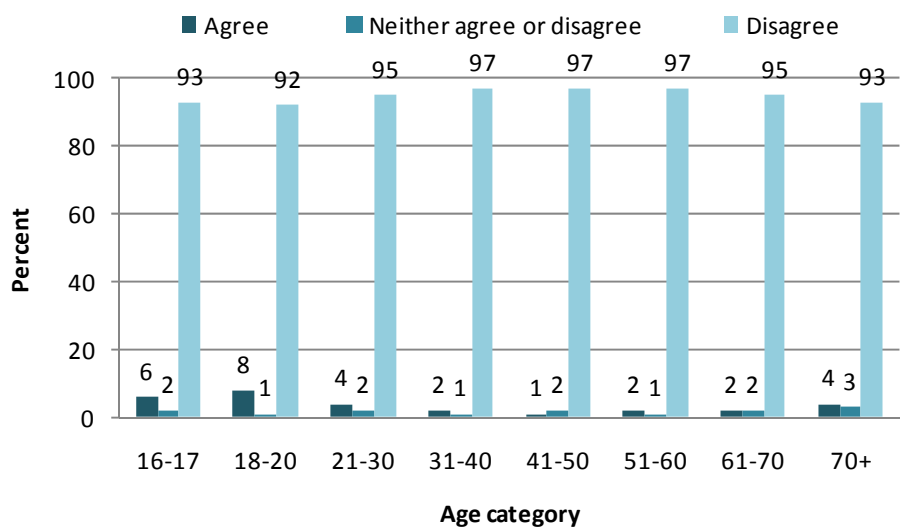
Legend: ■ Agree ■ Neither agree or disagree ■ Disagree

Age category	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree
16-17	6	2	93
18-20	8	1	92
21-30	4	2	95
31-40	2	1	97
41-50	1	2	97
51-60	2	1	97
61-70	2	2	95
70+	4	3	93

Note : Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

In addition to these specific circumstances respondents were also asked if they believed there were any other circumstances under which physical force against a wife, partner or girlfriend might be justified. Table 15 shows that over a quarter of males in the sample reported violence against a woman was justified in order for a man to protect himself. While women were less likely than men to consider this a justification for violence against a woman, 15 percent of the female sample nonetheless considered that the use of physical force in this circumstance was justified.

Table 15: Are there any other circumstance in which it might be acceptable for a man to use physical force against his wife, partner or girlfriend, General Community sample				
	Male **% agree** **(N=4,932)**	**95 CI**	**Female** **% agree** **(N=5,174)**	**95 CI**
To protect the children	6	5-7	7	6-8
To protect himself	28**	27-30	15	14-17
To stop her harming herself	4**	4-5	7	6-7
To stop her hurting someone else	2	2-3	2	1-2
If she were hysterical	0	-	0	-
If she were having an affair/ adulterous	0	-	0	-
Mental illness	0	-	1	0-1

**Sex difference within sample significant to p>0.01.

Note: 95% confidence interval indicates that the probability is 0.95 that the true population figure is within this range

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

As with the findings above, Table 16 shows that only very small proportions of the community agreed that there were circumstances under which a man was justified in using force against an ex-partner. Four percent of men believed that a man was justified in using physical force against his ex-partner in order to get access to his children. This was the only category that showed a significant difference between the views of men and women.

Table 16: Proportion of respondents who agreed (strongly or somewhat) that a man would be justified in using physical force against his ex-partner, General Community sample				
	Male **% agree** **(N=4,932)**	**95 CI**	**Female** **% agree** **(N=5,174)**	**95 CI**
She refuses to return to the relationship	1	0-1	1	0-1
In order to get access to his children	4**	3-4	2	2-3
She tries to turn the children against him	3	3-4	2	2-3
He thinks she is unreasonable about property settlement and financial issues	2	1-3	2	1-2
She commences a new relationship	1	1-2	1	1-2

**Sex difference within sample significant to p<0.01.

Note: 95% confidence interval indicates that the probability is 0.95 that the true population figure is within this range

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 17 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting strong disagreement with whether physical force against a current wife or partner could be justified. A description of the scale used for examining physical force against a current wife or partner can be found at Appendix C. For the purposes of the logistic regression the scale was dichotomised and those who strongly disagreed that physical force against a current partner could be justified included those who answered 'strongly disagree' to *all* of the eight items in the scale.

Findings for the General Community and SCALD groups showed that, even after controlling for demographic factors, the strongest predictor of strong disagreement with physical force against a partner was having a higher support for gender equity. In both samples being a white collar worker, speaking English at home and having completed more than 12 years of education were also predictors for strong disagreement that physical force against a current wife or partner could be justified. For the SCALD sample, those who arrived in Australia after 1980 were less likely to disagree physical force against a current wife or partner could be justified and in the General Community women were more likely to disagree physical force against a current wife or partner could be justified.

Table 17: Predictors of strong disagreement with physical force against a current wife or partner				
	General Community Sample		SCALD Sample	
	Odds ratio	95 CI	Odds ratio	95 CI ratio
Gender (female)	1.26**	1.12-1.42	1.00	0.81-1.25
Gender equity (high)	3.02**	2.69-3.40	3.88**	2.96-5.08
Age (over 44)	1.81**	1.60-2.05	1.17	0.92-1.48
Occupational status (white collar)	1.48**	1.25-1.75	1.57**	1.15-2.15
Employed (employed full time)	1.20	1.01-1.41	0.85	0.61-1.18
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	1.28**	1.14-1.45	1.76**	1.36-2.27
LOTE (English spoken at home)	1.69**	1.41-2.03	1.55**	1.12-2.15
Born in Australia	1.12	0.97-1.28	-	-
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	1.12	0.99-1.27	0.65	0.36-1.18
Arrived in Australia after 1980	-	-	0.56*	0.34-0.93
Indian[a]	-	-	0.69	0.40-1.17
Chinese/ Vietnamese [a]	-	-	1.07	0.63-1.80
Model f-statistic (9/11 df)	83.96**		22.79**	

**significant to p<0.01, * significant to p<0.05

[a]Reference group Greek/ Italian

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data & VicHealth SCALD CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Summary of the section

- As in previous surveys, very few respondents felt that there were circumstances in which violence against a current or former wife, partner or girlfriend could be justified.

- Males and those in the youngest and oldest age categories, were more likely than women and those in the middle age categories to report there were circumstance in which physical force against a partner or ex-partner could be justified.

- In only one circumstance did a reasonable proportion of the sample consider that a justifiable excuse for violence would be if a person needed 'to protect himself' against a wife, partner or girlfriend (around one in four male respondents and around one in six female respondents).

- Results of logistic regression found that for both samples, high support for gender equity was the strongest predictor for strong disagreement that physical force against a current wife or partner could be justified. Common to both samples was also that those who worked in white collar occupations, spoke English at home and had completed more than 12 years of education were also more likely to disagree that physical force against a wife or partner could be justified.

Exploring Beliefs about Violence Against Women

Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements about domestic and sexual violence. Response categories ranged from 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'neither agree or disagree', 'disagree', 'strongly disagree', or 'do not know'. In order to reduce the survey's overall length, statements were split into two groups. Half the sample was asked to respond to the first set of statements and half to the second set.

Table 18A shows a comparison of respondents' levels of agreement with the statements across the three surveys. Only a small proportion of the statements were common to all three surveys, but where this was the case, most showed statistically significant differences between 1995 and 2009. It is important to note the increase in the proportion of people who agreed that domestic violence is a criminal offence (from 93 percent in 1995 to 98 percent in 2009) and the decline in the proportion who believed domestic violence is a private matter to be handled by the family (from 18 percent in 1995 to 12 percent in 2009).

Table 18A: Comparing beliefs about domestic and sexual violence between 1995 and 2009 (percentages)

Agree with the statement?	1995 National		2006 Victoria only		2009 National		% point diff between 95 & 09 (agree)
	Agree	**Disagree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	
Domestic violence is a criminal offence	93	5	97	2	98**	2	5
Most people who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to police	92	5	97	1	94**	3	2
Most people turn a blind eye to, or ignore, domestic violence	83	14	84	10	84	12	1
It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships	77	22	81	17	80**	18	3
Domestic violence is more likely to occur in migrant families	16	66	18	58	17	58	1
Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family	18	80	14	82	12**	85	-6
Police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past	na	na	40	17	43	13	-
Women with intellectual disabilities are more likely to experience violence than other women	na	na	na	na	9	69	-
Women with physical disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women	na	na	na	na	16	58	-
Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control	na	na	23	75	18^	81	-
Domestic violence can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol	na	na	8	91	8	92	-
Domestic violence can be excused if the offender is heavily affected by alcohol	na	na	8	92	6^	93	-
Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to	na	na	50	45	50	45	-
In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home	na	na	91	7	90	7	-
Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done	na	na	24	72	22	74	-
Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case	na	na	46	29	49	28	-
It's a women's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together	na	na	na	na	6	92	-

**Proportions differed between 1995 and 2009 samples at p<0.01

^ Proportions differed between 2006 and 2009 samples at p<0.01

na question was not asked in 1995 / 2006

Table 18B (below) shows the results relating to statements on sexual violence. Only four of the statements relating to sexual assault were asked in both 1995 and 2009. However, significant decreases in the levels of people agreeing with three of these statements were found. Those statements were:

- Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know;
- Women often say 'yes' when they mean 'no'; and
- Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves.

The direction of the shift (i.e. a decrease in agreement) was in the expected direction for the last two statements, that is, towards lesser tolerance for sexual violence and greater understanding of its nature and impact. Surprisingly, while the evidence has long established the fact that a woman is more likely to be raped by someone she knows than by a stranger, fewer people agreed with this statement in 2009 than was the case in 1995.

Table 18B.: Comparing beliefs about domestic and sexual violence between 1995 and 2009 (percentages)							
	1995 National		2006 Victoria only		2009 National		% change between 95 & 09 (agree)
Agree with the statement?	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	
Sexual violence statements							
Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger	76	16	76	13	72**	14	-4
Women rarely make false claims of being raped	59	34	66	23	61	26	2
Women often say 'no' when they mean' yes'	18	79	15	77	13**	80	-5
Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it	20	78	11	86	11**	86	-9
Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women	na	na	na	na	38	47	-
Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault	na	na	na	na	76	7	-
Women who are raped often ask for it	15	83	6	92	5**	93	-1
Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex	na	na	38	57	34^	59	
A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with	na	na	5	93	5	93	-
Sexual assault can be excused if the offender is heavily affected by alcohol	na	na	3	96	na	na	-
Sexual assault can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol	na	na	4	96	na	na	-
A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time[a]	na	na	na	na	7	91	-
If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible	na	na	na	na	16	82	-
Women who are raped by their male partner, husband or boyfriend should report it to police	na	na	na	na	92	5	-

**Proportions differed between 1995 and 2009 samples at p<0.01
^ Proportions differed between 2006 and 2009 samples at p<0.01
na question was not asked in 1995 / 2006

There were significant differences across sex, age and support for gender equity scores in terms of the level of agreement respondents held for the various domestic violence statements. Tables 19 through 21 compare the views of male and female respondents, different age categories and support for gender equity respectively.

In the case of gender, there are significant differences in levels of agreement with all of the statements with the exception of 'domestic violence is more likely to occur in migrant families'. The largest differences (greater than eight percentage points) were found in the following statements:

- Most people turn a blind eye to, or ignore, domestic violence (women more likely to agree by eight percentage points);

- Women with physical disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women (men more likely to agree by nine percentage points);

- Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to (men more likely to agree by 10 percentage points);

- Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done (men more likely to agree by nine percentage points); and

- Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case (men more likely to agree by 14 percentage points).

The final statement listed above showed the greatest difference between males and females with 56 percent of males and 42 percent of females agreeing with the statement.

Table 19: Comparing beliefs about domestic violence by sex, General Community sample

Agree with the statement?	Male Sample		Female Sample	
	Agree (%)	RSE	Agree (%)	RSE
Domestic violence is a criminal offence	96**	2	99	2
Most people who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to police	92**	3	95	2
Most people turn a blind eye to, or ignore, domestic violence	79**	3	87	2
It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships	82	3	78	2
Domestic violence is more likely to occur in migrant families	18	7	15	6
Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family	15**	7	10	8
Police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past	41	5	45	3
Women with intellectual disabilities are more likely to experience violence than other women	11**	9	7	9
Women with physical disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women	20**	6	11	7
Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control	20	6	17	5
Domestic violence can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol	9**	9	6	9
Domestic violence can be excused if the offender is heavily affected by alcohol	8**	10	5	10
Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to	55**	4	45	3
In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home	88**	3	92	2
Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done	27**	5	18	5
Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case	56**	3	42	3
It's a women's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together	8	10	5	10

**Sex difference within sample significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 20 shows that levels of agreement with all of the belief statements differed significantly according to age categories, with the exception of two statements: 'It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships' and 'In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home'.

Some of the largest differences across the age spectrum were found in the 'excuses' statements. For example, 11 percent of those in the 16-20 age category agreed with the statement that 'domestic violence can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol' and 30 percent agreed with the statement that 'domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done', whereas the corresponding percents for those in the 41-50 age category were four percent and 15 percent respectively.

Table 20: Comparing beliefs about domestic violence by age (percentages), General Community sample

Agree with the statement?	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
Domestic violence is a criminal offence**	97	100	100	98	98	97	97	94
Most people who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to police**	92	88	94	96	95	94	92	90
Most people turn a blind eye to, or ignore, domestic violence	76	82	82	84	86	86	85	78
It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships	94	79	78	79	79	78	81	81
Domestic violence is more likely to occur in migrant families**	25	29	20	17	14	12	14	17
Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family**	15	18	16	10	8	8	10	24
Police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past**	62	55	50	41	42	42	36	40
Women with intellectual disabilities are more likely to experience violence than other women**	13	10	10	8	6	7	9	14
Women with physical disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women**	29	16	17	13	13	12	16	25
Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control**	24	19	17	14	14	17	21	35
Domestic violence can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol**	11	11	8	5	4	7	10	15
Domestic violence can be excused if the offender is heavily affected by alcohol**	13	6	8	5	4	5	7	11
Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to**	76	63	52	51	46	48	45	49
In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home	88	95	89	91	91	90	92	86
Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done**	38	26	24	20	15	21	22	36
Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case**	49	41	47	41	48	51	55	63
It's a women's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together**	12	6	7	5	4	5	5	15

**Age difference within sample significant to p<0.01.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Not surprisingly, agreement with statements about domestic violence differed markedly by level of support for gender equity. Only two beliefs did not show statistically significant differences: 'most people turn a blind eye or ignore domestic violence' and 'police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past '. Table 21 shows that without exception, those with lower support for gender equity held less favourable attitudes about domestic violence.

Table 21: Comparing beliefs about domestic violence by attitudes towards gender equity, General Community sample

Agree with statement?	Support for gender equity					
	Low (N=2,271)		Medium (N=4,542)		High (N=3,291)	
	%	95 CI	%	95 CI	%	95 CI
Domestic violence is a criminal offence**	95	93-96	98	97-98	99	98-99
Most people who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to police**	91	88-93	93	92-94	96	95-97
Most people turn a blind eye to, or ignore, domestic violence	79	76-82	85	82-86	85	83-87
It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships**	81	78-84	82	79-84	76	74-79
Domestic violence is more likely to occur in migrant families**	22	19-26	16	14-18	13	11-16
Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family**	26	23-29	11	9-12	5	4-7
Police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past	44	40-47	42	40-45	44	41-47
Women with intellectual disabilities are more likely to experience violence than other women**	16	13-19	8	7-10	4	3-6
Women with physical disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women**	24	21-27	16	14-18	9	8-11
Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control**	30	27-34	18	16-20	10	8-12
Domestic violence can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol**	15	13-18	7	6-9	3	2-4
Domestic violence can be excused if the offender is heavily affected by alcohol**	13	10-16	6	5-8	2	1-3
Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to**	60	56-64	53	51-56	39	36-42
In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home**	86	84-89	90	89-92	93	91-94
Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done**	38	34-42	22	20-25	11	10-14
Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case**	67	63-70	50	47-52	35	32-37
It's a women's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together**	15	12-18	5	4-7	2	1-4

Note: 95% confidence interval indicates that the probability is 0.95 that the true population figure is within this range
**Chi squared differences significant to $p < 0.01$
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

As with the domestic violence statements, there were significant differences between sex, age and support for gender equity scores in terms of the levels of agreement with the sexual violence statements. Tables 22, 23 and 24 compared the views of male and female respondents, different age categories and support for gender equity respectively.

Table 22 shows that women were more likely to agree that:

- Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger;
- Women rarely make false claims of being raped;
- Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women; and
- Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault.

And men were more likely to agree that:

- Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex.

Table 22: Percentage of sample who agree with statements regarding sexual violence by sex, General Community sample				
Agree with the statement?	Male Sample		Female Sample	
	Agree (%)	RSE	Agree (%)	RSE
Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger	69**	3	75	2
Women rarely make false claims of being raped	58**	3	64	2
Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'	13	8	13	6
Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it	12	8	11	7
Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women	35**	4	42	3
Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault	73**	3	78	2
Women who are raped often ask for it	6	11	5	11
Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex	38**	4	30	4
A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with	6	11	4	11
A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time	7	10	7	9
If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible	16	7	16	5
Women who are raped by their male partner, husband or boyfriend should report it to police	92	3	91	2

**Sex difference within sample significant to p<0.01.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 23 shows the percentage of the sample who agreed with statements about sexual violence differed significantly by age for all statements. As with the domestic violence statements, some of the biggest differences in the age categories were found in the statements that suggested a range of excuses for sexual violence. For example, for the statement 'If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible' 19 percent of the youngest age group agreed with the statement, seven percent of the 31-40 age group agreed and 37 percent of the oldest age group agreed.

Table 23: Percentage of sample who agree with statements regarding sexual violence by age , General Community sample

	Age group							
Agree with the statement?	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger**	50	66	70	73	72	78	76	71
Women rarely make false claims of being raped**	52	55	59	66	64	59	63	55
Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'**	15	13	12	7	11	12	16	25
Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it**	3	8	9	9	10	11	16	19
Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women**	26	31	32	37	39	44	43	45
Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault**	69	82	77	80	82	80	69	59
Women who are raped often ask for it**	4	5	5	2	3	4	9	18
Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex**	42	33	29	28	31	31	41	51
A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with**	3	3	4	3	3	5	6	14
A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time**	13	10	8	5	5	6	8	14
If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible**	19	17	14	7	12	14	27	37
Women who are raped by their male partner, husband or boyfriend should report it to police**	98	96	95	96	93	90	87	79

**Age difference within sample significant to $p<0.01$.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 24 compares respondent's support for gender equity and their beliefs about sexual violence. Consistent with previous findings, those with the highest level of support for gender equity are less likely to agree with statements such as 'women who are raped often ask for it' and more likely to agree with statements like 'women who are raped by their male partner should report it to police'. For those with the lowest levels of support for gender equity there are some concerning findings:

- One in five agree with the statement that 'women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it';

- More than one in ten agree with the statements that 'women who are raped often ask for it' (14 percent) and 'a woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with' (12 percent); and

- One third (34 percent) agree with the statement that 'if a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible'.

Table 24: Percentage of sample who agree with statements regarding sexual violence by attitudes towards gender equity , General Community sample

Agree with statement?	Support for gender equity					
	Low (N=2,271)		Medium (N=4,542)		High (N=3,291)	
	%	95 CI	%	95 CI	%	95 CI
Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger**	66	62-70	72	69-74	77	75-80
Women rarely make false claims of being raped**	55	52-59	59	56-62	68	65-70
Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'**	26	23-30	11	9-13	6	5-8
Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it**	20	17-23	10	9-12	7	6-9
Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women	42	38-46	38	36-41	37	34-39
Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault **	70	66-73	74	72-77	82	80-85
Women who are raped often ask for it**	14	12-17	4	3-6	1	0-2
Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex**	47	43-51	32	30-35	27	24-30
A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with**	12	10-15	5	4-6	1	0-1
A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time**	15	13-18	7	5-8	3	2-5
If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible**	34	31-38	16	14-18	5	4-7
Women who are raped by their male partner, husband or boyfriend should report it to police**	86	83-88	92	90-94	95	94-96

Note: 95% confidence interval indicates that the probability is 0.95 that the true population figure is within this range

**Chi squared differences significant to $p<0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figures 27-32 show State and Territory breakdowns for six statements relevant to beliefs about domestic and sexual violence:

- Domestic violence is a private matter which should be handled in the family;
- Police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past;
- Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case;
- Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger;
- Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex; and
- Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.

Two figures, 'police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past' and 'women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case' did show differences across the States and Territories. Those in Tasmania are the most like to agree (49 percent) that police now respond more quickly to domestic violence cases with those in Western Australia being least like to

agree (36 percent). Fifty-four percent of the sample in Queensland agreed that 'women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case' whereas only 40 percent of respondents in the ACT and 45 percent of respondents in Victoria felt this was the case.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Note: Statistical difference exists between states significant to p< 0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 29: Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence on order to improve their case, by state, General Community sample
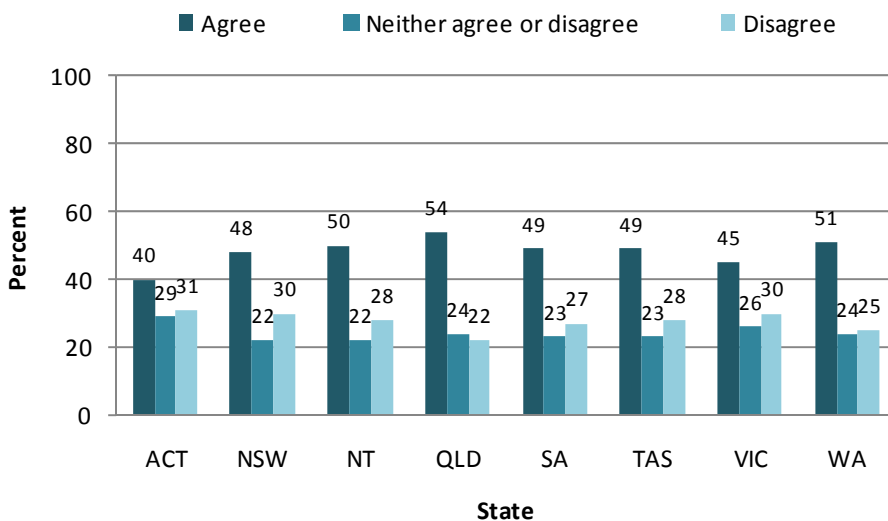
Note: Statistical difference exists between states significant to p< 0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 30: Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than a stranger, by state, General Community sample

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 31: Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex, by state, General Community sample
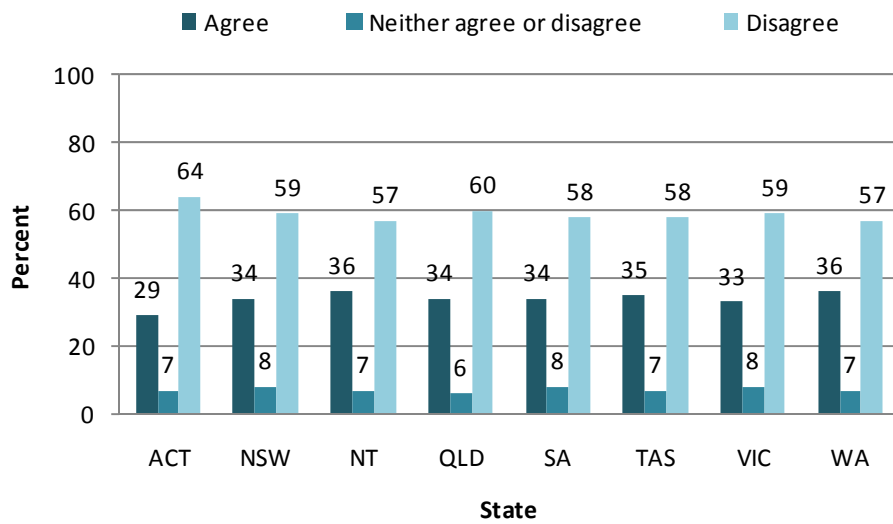
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file

Figure 32: Women often say no when they mean yes, by state, General Community sample
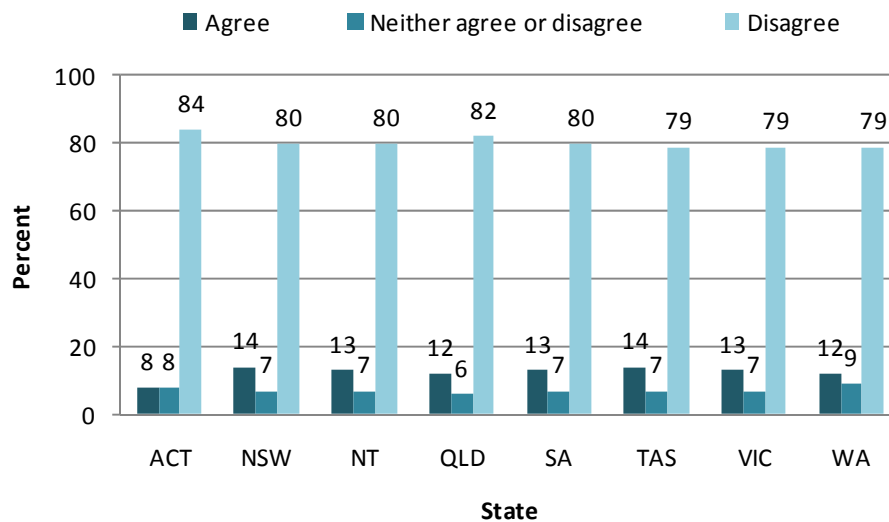
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file

Tables 25 and 26 show results for the logistic regression which predicts agreement with five selected statements for the General Community and SCALD samples. Findings for the General Community sample include:

- Higher levels of support for gender equity as the strongest predictor of levels of agreement with the five statements. Those with higher support for gender equity were less likely to agree with statements like 'women who are raped often ask for it' and 'domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done'.

- Speaking English at home was a significant predictor for not agreeing with the statements, with those who spoke English at home being significantly less likely to agree with all of the statements than those who speak a language other than English at home.

- For three of the five statements women were less likely to agree, however for the statement 'if a woman is raped while she is drunk or on drugs she is at least partly responsible' women were 1.35 times as likely as men to agree.

- Older respondents were less likely to agree that 'domestic violence can be excused if it results in genuine regret', 'women who are raped often ask for it, and 'if a woman is raped while she is drunk or on drugs she is at least partly responsible' than younger respondents.

For the SCALD sample:

- Like the General Community sample, higher levels of support for gender equity was the strongest predictor of levels of agreement with all five statements.

- Men in the SCALD group were more likely to agree that 'domestic violence can be excused if the person genuinely regrets what they have done', and 'domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family, whereas women were more likely to agree that ' women who are raped often ask for it' and 'if a woman is raped while she is drunk or on drugs she is at least partly responsible'.

- Less than 12 years of education was a significant predictor for agreement with three of the five statements.

- Chinese or Vietnamese origin was a predictor for agreement with the statement 'domestic violence can be excused if it results in genuine regret', but being of Greek or Italian origin was a significant predictor for agreement that 'women who are raped often ask for it'.

	DV can be excused if it results in genuine regret	95 CI	Women going through custody battles often make up claims of DV	95 CI	DV is a private matter to be handled in the family	95 CI	Women who are raped often ask for it	95 CI	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or on drugs she is at least partly responsible	95 CI
Gender (female)	**0.69****	0.57-0.83	**0.61****	0.52-0.71	**0.70****	0.55-0.89	1.01	0.72-1.43	**1.35****	1.09-1.66
Gender equity (high)	**0.43****	0.35-0.52	**0.57****	0.49-0.66	**0.36****	0.28-0.47	**0.16****	0.10-0.26	**0.23****	0.19-0.29
Age (over 44)	**0.75****	0.62-0.92	0.93	0.80-1.09	0.93	0.72-1.20	**0.47****	0.31-0.70	**0.45****	0.36-0.57
Occupational status (white collar)	0.91	0.70-1.19	0.85	0.69-1.06	0.91	0.64-1.28	0.57	0.33-0.99	1.13	0.82-1.56
Employed (employed full time)	0.76	0.58-0.99	0.85	0.68-1.06	0.72	0.52-1.00	0.72	0.45-1.14	**0.61****	0.45-0.83
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	0.95	0.78-1.14	**0.76****	0.65-0.89	0.75	0.59-0.96	0.85	0.60-1.20	0.79	0.64-0.98
LOTE (English spoken at home)	**0.42****	0.33-0.55	**0.66****	0.52-0.85	**0.41****	0.30-0.55	**0.49****	0.32-0.77	**0.43****	0.32-0.56
Born in Australia	0.83	0.67-1.03	1.13	0.94-1.36	0.80	0.62-1.04	0.63	0.43-0.92	0.76	0.61-0.96
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	1.32	1.08-1.61	0.90	0.77-1.05	1.09	0.85-1.39	0.80	0.58-1.10	1.13	0.91-1.39
Model f-statistic (9 df)	**24.15****		**20.10****		17.84**		**18.61****		**35.68****	

**significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 26: Predictors of agreement with selected statements (odds ratios, SCALD sample)

	DV can be excused if it results in genuine regret	95 CI	Women going through custody battles often make up claims of DV	95 CI	DV is a private matter to be handled in the family	95 CI	Women who are raped often ask for it	95 CI	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or on drugs she is at least partly responsible	95 CI
Gender (female)	0.71*	0.52-0.97	0.78	0.58-1.05	0.58**	0.43-0.79	1.51*	1.03-2.22	1.37*	1.01-1.84
Gender equity (high)	0.38**	0.26-0.55	0.66*	0.46-0.94	0.41**	0.25-0.66	0.54*	0.31-0.94	0.35**	0.23-0.54
Age (over 44)	0.76	0.54-1.06	1.10	0.81-1.48	0.95	0.68-1.33	0.84	0.54-1.30	0.59**	0.42-0.82
Occupational status (white collar)	0.50**	0.32-0.78	0.86	0.58-1.27	0.56**	0.37-0.87	0.56	0.31-1.00	0.88	0.56-1.39
Employed (employed full time)	1.03	0.62-1.71	1.16	0.77-1.77	1.12	0.75-1.68	0.80	0.49-1.29	0.98	0.66-1.47
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	0.86	0.60-1.24	0.88	0.64-1.22	0.42**	0.30-0.60	0.38**	0.24-0.60	0.58**	0.40-0.84
LOTE (English spoken at home)	0.82	0.51-1.33	0.66	0.42-1.04	0.95	0.56-1.60	0.63	0.29-1.38	0.84	0.47-1.50
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	1.11	0.42-2.96	0.76	0.34-1.67	2.40	0.71-8.10	1.72	0.32-9.31	1.99	0.71-5.56
Arrived in Australia after 1980	1.88	0.86-4.10	0.82	0.40-1.70	1.63	0.83-3.23	4.57**	2.05-10.21	1.85	0.90-3.81
Indian[a]	1.70	0.77-3.76	1.48	0.70-3.11	1.35	0.63-2.89	0.70	0.29-1.67	1.81	0.84-3.92
Chinese/ Vietnamese [a]	2.55*	1.13-5.72	0.67	0.32-1.39	1.18	0.58-2.41	0.23**	0.10-0.52	1.14	0.51-2.52
Model f-statistic (11 df)	14.36**		3.09**		9.04**		7.80**		8.35**	

**significant to p<0.01, * significant to p<0.05

[a]Reference group Greek/ Italian

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data & VicHealth SCALD CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Summary of the section

- Overall, beliefs about domestic violence had improved between 1995 and 2009. Beliefs about sexual assault had improved for some measures and not others. Perhaps most striking was the decline in the proportion of respondents who believed 'women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger'.

- Women and those in the middle age categories (ages 31 to 60) were less likely to agree with statements that indicated a tolerance towards violence against women. Similarly, this group were also more likely to agree with statements that demonstrated less tolerance of violence against women.

- Respondents with high gender equity scores were consistently more supportive of statements that showed an awareness or understanding of the nature and impact of violence against women.

- When controlling for other factors, low support for gender equity was the most consistent and usually strongest predictor for agreement with a range of beliefs and excuses relevant to understanding violence against women. This finding holds for both the General Community and SCALD samples.

- For the General Community sample being younger and speaking a language other than English at home were also strong predictors for agreement with violence supportive statements. For the SCALD sample having completed 12 or less years of education was also a strong predictor.

Community Education and the Impact of Advertising

The 2009 national survey asked respondents about whether they had seen or heard anything advertising campaigns about violence against women. Slightly more than half of the sample reported seeing or hearing some form of advertising about violence against women. Figure 33 shows there are slight differences between sexes, with 59 percent of males and 54 percent of females reporting they had seen an advertising campaign about violence against women recently. Figure 34 shows that those in the younger age categories were more likely to report seeing some form of advertising than were those in the older categories.

Figure 33: Whether respondent has recently seen or heard advertising campaigns about violence against women, by sex, General Community sample
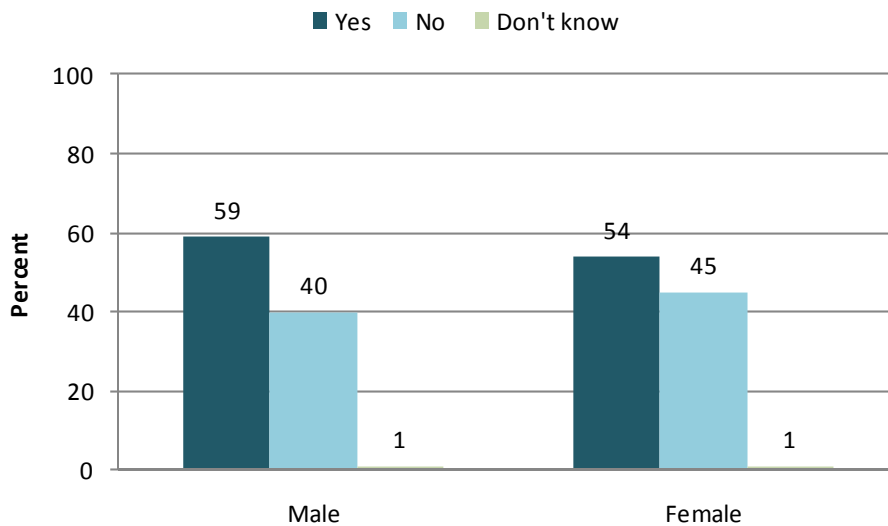
Note: Sex differences significant to $p < 0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 34: Whether respondent has recently seen or heard advertising campaigns about violence against women, by age, General Community sample
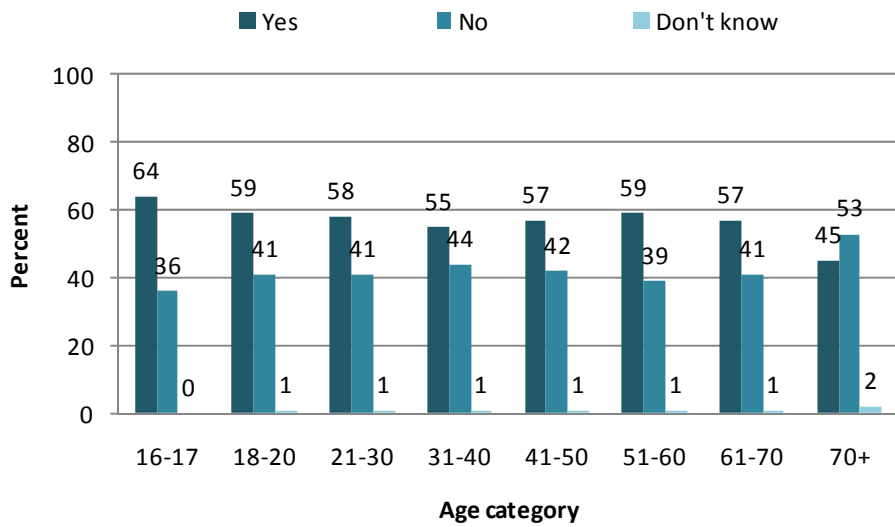
Note: Age differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Of the campaigns respondents reported having recently seen or heard in the media, the most common response was 'general advertising' via TV, as shown in Table 27. More specifically, one in five respondents reported having seen the 'Australia Says No' campaign and around 15 percent (about one in seven) reported having seen some other form of violence against women campaign. Table 27 also shows a breakdown of the advertising respondents reported seeing by sex of respondent.

Table 27: What respondents had recently seen, read or heard in the media about violence against women (column percentages)				
	General Community Sample (N=10,105)		SCALD Sample (N=2,501)	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Specific advertising campaigns				
'Australia says no' campaign	20	22	18	19
'White ribbon day' campaign	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other VAW advertising	14	15	13	13
Ad campaign not further identified	2	2	1	1
Campaign booklet/ brochures	1	1	1	2
General advertising				
TV advertising	35	32	29	26
Radio advertising	3	2	5	4
Cinema advertising	1	0	<1	<1
Newspaper advertising	2	2	6	4
Magazine advertising	<1	1	<1	2
News/ current affairs				
News/ current affairs not further defined	0	0	1	<1
News/ current affairs on TV	0	0	<1	<1
News/ current affairs on radio	0	0	<1	<1
News/ current affairs newspapers	0	0	<1	<1
News/ current affairs magazines	0	0	0	0
TV show	0	0	0	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Respondents in both the General Community survey and SCALD survey were asked how likely they would be to intervene in any way at all in the following circumstances:

- If a woman you didn't know was being physically assaulted by her partner in public

- If a neighbour you didn't know well was being physically assaulted by her partner

- If you became aware that a family member or close friend of yours was currently a victim of domestic violence

Table 28 shows that most respondents across both samples said they would be very likely or somewhat likely to intervene, but there was a relationship between the likelihood of intervention and the closeness of the relationship between the respondent and the victim. For example, 73 percent of SCALD men reported they would intervene if a woman they didn't know was being assaulted, but 94 percent said they would intervene if a close family member or friend was the victim of domestic violence. There was also a difference between the General Community and SCALD samples, with those in the General Community being more likely to intervene in the case of a woman they didn't know or a neighbour they didn't know well was being physically assaulted.

Table 28: Percentage of sample likely to intervene in a domestic violence incident, by sex						
Agree they would intervene	General Community Sample (N=10,105)			SCALD Sample (N=2,501)		
	Male %	Female %	Persons %	Male %	Female %	Persons %
Woman don't know being physically assaulted	83**	78	81^	73	72	72
Neighbour don't know well being physically assaulted	86	86	86^	77	78	78
Family member or close friend a victim of domestic violence	94**	95	95	94	94	94

**Sex difference within sample significant to p<0.01.

^Proportions of persons responding 'likely to intervene' differed between sample s at p< 0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 29 examines the percentage of the General Community sample and the likelihood of them intervening in the variety of contexts described by age group. Those in the oldest age category were the least likely to intervene in any circumstance, with those in the middle age categories being the most likely to intervene.

Table 29: Percentage of sample who would intervene by age, General Community sample								
Agreement on whether they would intervene?	Age group							
	16-17 (n=299)	18-20 (n=545)	21-30 (n=1507)	31-40 (n=2112)	41-50 (n=1814)	51-60 (n=1492)	61-70 (n=1304)	70+ (n=979)
Woman don't know being physically assaulted**	77	81	83	85	87	84	76	58
Neighbour don't know well being physically assaulted **	84	86	89	90	91	88	82	65
Family member or close friend a victim of domestic violence**	97	96	98	97	97	96	93	80

**Age difference within sample significant to p<0.01.

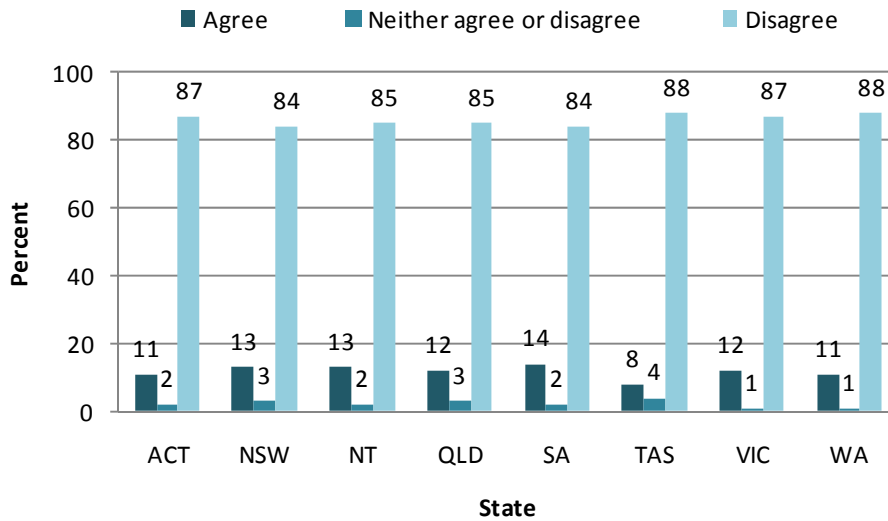Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 35: Whether respondent would be 'very likely' to intervene in any of the three circumstances, by age, General Community sample
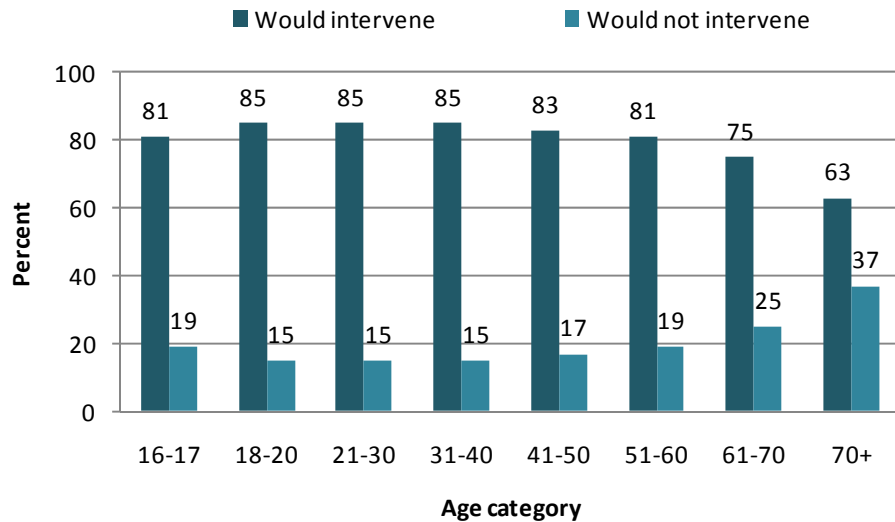
Note: Age differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 35 provides a breakdown of whether the respondent would be 'very likely' to intervene in any of the three above circumstances. So those who reported they would be 'very likely' to intervene in one, two or all three of the circumstances have been placed in the 'would intervene' group. The chart shows that, like Table 29, those in the oldest age category were the least likely to intervene and those in the middle age categories were the most likely to intervene.

Figures 36 and 37 (see over) show whether respondents indicated that they would know where to access help or support for someone they knew who was affected by domestic violence, reflecting a level of community knowledge about domestic violence. Women were more likely than men to agree that they would know where to go for outside help, as were those in the middle age categories. Respondents in the youngest and oldest age categories were the least likely to report that they would know where to advise someone to go for outside help in relation to addressing a domestic violence.

Note: Sex differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Figure 37: Respondents agree they would know where to go for outside help for someone about a domestic violence issue, by age category
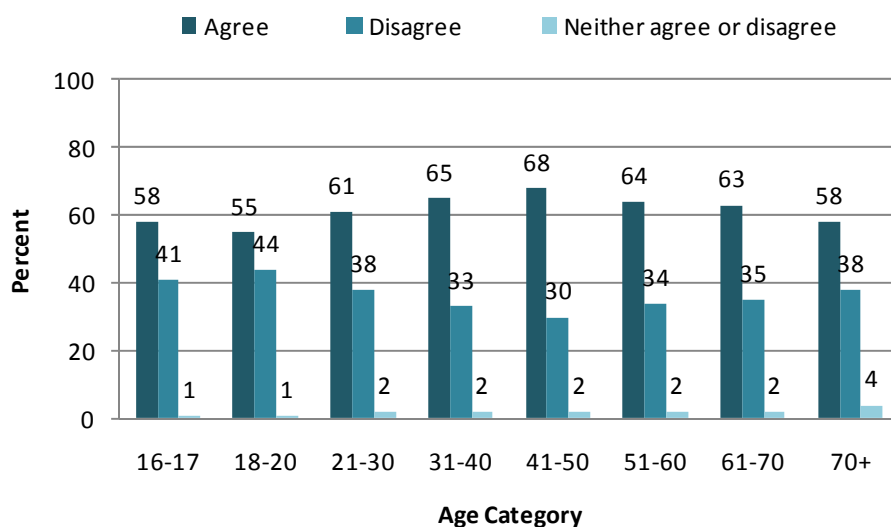
Note: Age category differences significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file

Table 30 shows the logistic regression model that was developed to examine demographic and attitudinal factors in terms of whether a person was 'very likely' to intervene. Results from the General Community survey are below and show that:

- Attitudinal factors are the strongest predictors of whether a person is likely to intervene in any three of the situations described. Those who strongly disagree physical force against a current or ex-partner could be justified, those who strongly agree violence against women is a serious issue and those with higher levels of support for gender equity were significantly more like to indicate preparedness to intervene than those who do not disagree physical force against a partner or ex-partner can be justified, that violence against women is not a serious issue and those who have lower support for gender equity.

- Women are more likely to intervene than men for a neighbour and a close friend or relative who was a victim of domestic violence.

- Those in capital cities were less likely to intervene than those outside of capital cities in the case of a woman that the respondents didn't know and a neighbour they didn't know well.

Table 30: Predictors of being 'very likely' to intervene (logistic regression, odds ratios), General Community sample

	A woman you don't know being publicly assaulted		A neighbour you don't know well		A family member or close friend	
	Odds ratio	CI	Odds ratio	CI	Odds ratio	CI
Demographic/ cultural influences						
Gender (female)	0.94	0.84-1.05	1.17**	1.05-1.31	1.24**	1.10-1.41
Age (over 44)	1.11	0.99-1.25	1.10	0.98-1.23	1.34**	1.17-1.53
Occupational status (white collar)	0.82	0.71-0.96	0.81**	0.69-0.94	1.01	0.85-1.21
Employed (employed full time)	1.14	0.98-1.34	1.18	1.01-1.38	1.26**	1.06-1.50
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	0.91	0.81-1.02	0.98	0.88-1.10	0.93	0.82-1.06
LOTE (English spoken at home)	0.93	0.79-1.11	1.05	0.89-1.25	0.93	0.76-1.14
Born in Australia	0.91	0.80-1.04	0.92	0.81-1.05	0.88	0.75-1.02
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	0.85**	0.76-0.95	0.83**	0.74-0.93	0.96	0.84-1.09
Attitudinal influences						
Gender equity (high)	1.28**	1.14-1.43	1.44**	1.29-1.61	1.53**	1.35-1.74
Strongly disagree physical force against a partner can be justified	1.30**	1.13-1.48	1.36**	0.19-1.55	1.57**	1.36-1.81
Strongly disagree physical force against an ex-partner can be justified	1.55**	1.33-1.80	1.64**	1.42-1.90	1.50**	1.29-1.75
Strongly agree that violence against women is a serious issue	1.73**	1.47-2.02	1.65**	1.42-1.92	1.46**	1.25-1.71
Model f-statistic (12 df)	17.54**		27.94**		33.35**	

**significant to p<0.01

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Table 31 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting whether someone would be 'very likely' to intervene for the SCALD sample. Results include:

- As with the General Community sample, attitudinal influences were the strongest predictors of whether someone was very likely to intervene. However, only one of the attitudes, 'strongly disagree physical force against a partner can be justified', was a significant predictor across all three situations.

- Those who strongly agreed that violence against women was a serious issue were more likely to intervene for a stranger and a neighbour than those who don't think violence is a serious issue, and those who strongly disagreed that physical force against an ex-partner could be justified were more likely to intervene for a neighbour and a close friend or relative than those who agreed with this statement.

- SCALD women were more likely to intervene than SCALD men for a neighbour they didn't know well who was a victim of domestic violence.

- As with the General Community sample, being outside of a capital city was a strong predictor for intervening for a stranger or neighbour who was a victim of domestic violence.

Table 31: Predictors of being 'very likely' to intervene (logistic regression, odds ratios), SCALD sample					
	A woman you don't know being publicly assaulted		A neighbour you don't know well		A family member or close friend	
	Odds ratio	CI	Odds ratio	CI	Odds ratio	CI
Demographic/ cultural influences						
Gender (female)	1.12	0.89-1.40	**1.30***	1.05-1.61	1.21	0.97-1.51
Age (over 44)	0.96	0.76-1.22	1.15	0.91-1.45	1.03	0.82-1.29
Occupational status (white collar)	0.86	0.62-1.17	1.23	0.90-1.68	0.87	0.65-1.16
Employed (employed full time)	1.28	0.92-1.77	0.91	0.69-1.24	1.32	0.99-1.76
Education completed (more than Yr 12)	1.30	0.99-1.70	1.20	0.92-1.56	1.02	0.80-1.32
LOTE (English spoken at home)	0.92	0.65-1.28	0.82	0.60-1.14	0.73	0.51-1.02
Arrived in Australia after 1980	1.09	0.67-1.79	1.22	0.76-1.95	1.19	0.72-1.98
Indian[a]	0.88	0.52-1.48	0.79	0.48-1.31	0.81	0.46-1.40
Chinese/ Vietnamese [a]	0.85	0.51-1.39	0.85	0.53-1.37	1.15	0.655-2.05
Remoteness (Capital city residence)	**0.35***	0.18-0.67	**0.49***	0.25-0.95	0.74	0.38-1.45
Attitudinal influences						
Gender equity (high)	1.02	0.78-1.34	1.00	0.78-1.29	**1.38***	1.01-1.87
Strongly disagree physical force against a partner can be justified	**1.40***	1.09-1.80	**1.30***	1.02-1.66	**1.33***	1.04-1.70
Strongly disagree physical force against an ex-partner can be justified	1.22	0.95-1.57	**1.34***	11.06-1.72	**1.27***	1.01-1.60
Strongly agree that violence against women is a serious issue	**1.56***	1.22-2.00	**1.42***	1.12-1.81	1.19	0.94-1.51
Model f-statistic (14 df)	**4.51***		**4.85***		**3.16***	

**significant to p<0.01, * significant to p<0.05

[a]Reference group Greek/ Italian

Summary of the section

- More than half of the respondents had recently seen or heard some form of advertising about violence against women, with men and those in the youngest age categories being the most likely to have seen or heard some form of advertising about violence against women.

- However, there appears to have been a drop over the past three years, at least when compared to the 2006 Victorian survey, in the proportion who could recall media messaging in relation to addressing violence against women.

- Women and middle-aged people were more likely to report that they would know where to advise someone to go for help or advice in relation to a domestic violence issue.

- Women and those in the middle age groups were more likely to report they would intervene if someone they knew was being physically abused.

- Attitudes which are not supportive of violence against women were the strongest predictors for whether someone would intervene in three scenarios.

Conclusions

This Full Technical report examines the key areas in considering attitudes towards violence against women in Australia. It indicates that while there is room for improvement among certain groups, for the most part a majority of Australians do not hold views supportive of violence against women. There are little to no differences in attitudes across the States and Territories, which indicates that changes between the 1995 survey and the current survey apply across Australia.

The 2009 survey allows a greater examination of age than previous Australian reports with the inclusion of the 16 and 17 year olds into the sampling frame. The decision to include younger Australians in the survey, and to highlight them in this report, was important as the findings indicate those in the youngest age groups (16-17 and 18-20) have some of the most tolerant views towards violence against women, similar to the views of the oldest age groups in Australian society. This finding has important implications for education campaigns among young people in Australia as well as reinforcing the need for 'healthy relationships' education.

Consistent with previous surveys, this report has highlighted that when considered in isolation, the following groups have more tolerant views of violence against women: men, those with low support for gender equity, those born outside Australia, and those in the youngest and oldest age groups. These findings are supported by multivariate analysis which highlights that as with the 2006 Victorian survey, even when controlling for demographic factors, low support for gender equity, and being male remain the strongest predictors of holding violent supportive attitudes.

This full technical report provides a comprehensive statistical analysis of the main General Community survey and some analysis of the SCALD survey. For a description of the other components of the CATVAW project, this report should be read in conjunction with the 'Project Summary Report'. These two reports significantly contribute to enhancing our understanding of community perceptions of violence against women.

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Appendix A – Detailed Methodology

This appendix summarises the methodological aspects of the National Community Attitudes to Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS), conducted by Social Research Centre on behalf of the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (VicHealth). The appendix gives:

- A detailed record of research procedures

- A commentary and analysis on the efficacy of research procedures, and

- A consolidated report of assorted project information that was generated throughout the study.

The research comprised of four components:

- A quantitative General Community survey

- A quantitative Selected Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (SCALD) survey

- An quantitative Indigenous survey, and

- A qualitative SCALD component.

This appendix will describe the procedures for all four components (although this report only reports on results from the first two). The first section of this report will focus on the procedures and protocols established for the general community survey. Following this, the SCALD survey, the Indigenous survey and SCALD qualitative component will be discussed. As many aspects of the General Community, SCALD and Indigenous surveys were consistent, the information presented for the SCALD and Indigenous surveys will highlight any areas of difference rather than repeat information previously stated.

Within each survey, the following areas will be discussed:

- Details of the sampling process and call procedures;

- An overview of the questionnaire design and pilot testing process;

- Details of the interviewer training and quality control procedures that applied to data collection;

- A review of the call results, response rate and the efficacy of call procedures; and

- Data preparation procedures.

Survey overview

The in-scope population for the quantitative surveys was persons aged 16 years of age and over who were residents of private households in Australia. Data collection for the General Community and SCALD surveys was conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing. Data collection for the Indigenous survey was undertaken with face-to-face interviews.

- The General Community survey comprised of 10,105 Australian adults stratified by geographic region (state / territory and metropolitan / non metropolitan).

- The SCALD survey comprised of 2,501 Australian residents of Chinese (500), Vietnamese (500), Indian (500), Italian (501) or Greek (500) background.

- The Indigenous survey comprised of 400 Indigenous Australians interviewed across nine locations within Australia.

Table A1 provides a summary of project statistics for the three quantitative components.

Table A1: Survey overview

Component	General Community	SCALD	Indigenous
Interviews completed	10,105	2,501	400
Response rate	49.8	33.8	37.2
Start date	23 February 2009	14 April 2009	29 June 2009
Finish date	3 May 2009	3 June 2009	5 August 2009
Average interview length	23.7 minutes	32.1 minutes	30+ minutes

The SCALD qualitative component comprised of a series of stakeholder interviews (13), 16 discussion groups and four mini groups with non traditional community leaders in Sudanese, Iraqi, Assyrian and Iranian communities.

Data collection for the study was characterised by:

- The need for a sensitive approach, given the nature of the subject matter;

- The need to contain overall interview length by randomly allocating respondents to specific 'blocks' of questions; and

- The need for respondent – interviewer gender matching, to encourage forthright responses.

For the SCALD and Indigenous components it was necessary to take into account cultural sensitivities in relation to the subject matter.

These and related issues are discussed in more detail below.

General Community Survey

This section summarises the approach taken to the General Community survey.

Sample design

The General Community Survey used a stratified random sampling methodology. The sample was stratified by state / territory and also by metropolitan and non metropolitan areas. In total 10,105 surveys were conducted, with a minimum of 1,000 surveys per state / territory to allow for detailed analysis. The remaining 2,000 interviews were split proportionally amongst the five most populous states. A summary of the stratification is presented in Table A2.

Table A2: Summary of sample stratification								
	Plan					Actual completes		
Geographic strata	Minimum interviews to be completed	Distribution of remaining interviews	Final distribution	Sub quota		Final distribution	Sub quota	
				Capital city	Rest of State		Capital city	Rest of State
NSW	1,000	695	1,695	1,073	622	1,715	1,082	633
VIC	1,000	527	1,527	1,121	406	1,532	1,122	410
QLD	1,000	409	1,409	641	767	1,450	648	802
SA	1,000	163	1,163	859	304	1,181	874	307
WA	1,000	206	1,206	901	305	1,206	901	305
TAS	1,000	-	1,000	424	576	1,009	427	582
NT	1,000	-	1,000	572	428	1,009	580	429
ACT	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,003	1,003	0
Total	**8,000**	**2,000**	**10,000**	**6,591**	**3,409**	**10,105**	**6,637**	**3,468**

It was agreed that this design should allow for a valid and reliable assessment of attitudes according to the key socio-demographic variables of interest such as gender, age, geographic location, socio-economic status, marital status and household structure, and any others of interest while also providing an adequate basis for analysis at the metropolitan / regional and state / territory level.

Sample generation and management

The sample for the General Community survey was generated using the 'list- assisted' version of random digit dialing (RDD).

The steps involved in the sample generation process were:

- Drawing a random selection of records from the latest commercially available release of the EWP[3], to be used as 'seed' numbers for random number generation (all selections from the EWP are by definition from known blocks);

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[3] Desk top Marketing Services (DtMS), July 2004

- Retaining the eight digit exchange prefix of the listed number (for example 03 9557 45) and randomly generating the last two digits, to create a new randomly generated 10 digit telephone number; and

- Washing the resultant numbers against the latest electronic business listings to remove known business numbers and against the EWP to identify which randomly generated telephone numbers can be matched to the EWP listings. This matching process allowed the sample to be segmented as 'matched' (i.e. the number generated matches a number contained in the EWP listing) or 'unmatched'.

A total of 150,000 records were randomly selected from the EWP and were used as the 'seed' numbers for random number generation. Given the age of the EWP listing against which randomly generated numbers were matched, and the known positive impact of an approach letter on response rates, it was agreed that a commercial list provider service would be used to obtain an up-to-date mailing address for the matched sample.

Reference to Table A3 (column C) shows the EWP address match rate was 34 percent, and the final effective, address match rate, was 15 percent. That is, 15 percent of the RDD sample generated for the survey were matched to a current address listing and, as such, sent an approach letter.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Location	**Total Selections**	**EWP Matched Selections**	**EWP Match Rate (B/A)**	**Up-to-date address (letter sample)**	**EWP match rate (D/B)**	**Total unmatched (no letter) selections**	**Overall address match rate (D/A)**
Sydney	16,095	5,164	32%	2,170	42%	13,925	13%
Rest of NSW	9,345	3,220	34%	1,511	47%	7,834	16%
Melbourne	16,815	6,221	37%	2,712	44%	14,103	16%
Rest of VIC	6,090	2,436	40%	1,155	47%	4,935	19%
Brisbane	9,615	3,337	35%	1,366	41%	8,249	14%
Rest of QLD	11,505	4,087	36%	1,686	41%	9,819	15%
Adelaide	12,885	4,879	38%	2,559	52%	10,326	20%
Rest of SA	4,560	1,693	37%	779	46%	3,781	17%
Perth	13,515	4,639	34%	2,100	45%	11,415	16%
Rest of WA	4,575	1,118	24%	431	39%	4,144	9%
Hobart	6,360	2,445	38%	1,304	53%	5,056	21%
Rest of TAS	8,640	3,523	41%	1,728	49%	6,912	20%
Darwin	8,580	2,408	28%	683	28%	7,897	8%
Rest of NT	6,420	1,483	23%	119	8%	6,301	2%
ACT	15,000	4,747	32%	2,239	47%	12,761	15%
Total	**150,000**	**51,400**	**34%**	**22,542**	**44%**	**127,458**	**15%**

Table A3: Address match rates (General Community survey)

The effective match rate varied quite considerably by geographic strata, from 21percent in Hobart, to 2percent in regional Northern Territory. Given the known positive impact of an approach letter on response rate, it was expected that locations with a higher effective match rate would also have a higher overall response.

DtMS address-matched records for which no address could be found through the MacroMatch process were flagged as 'no letter' (unmatched) sample.

Approach letter

The approach letter, on Ministerial letterhead, addressed to 'The (surname) Household', was sent to all MacroMatched sample for the General Community survey.

The approach letter introduced the survey, encouraged participation and provided website details to sample members to assist with query resolution.

As part of the data collection procedures adopted for the surveys, arrangements were put in place to send (additional) approach letters to sample members upon request. In such cases, a letter was dispatched to the household the next day and an appointment made to call back the household in 5 days. Letters were sent either by post (213) or email (19).

No action was taken for return-to-sender approach letters, on the basis that the telephone number associated with that address may still be active, and should be called regardless of whether or not the approach letter reached the intended household.

Scope status and respondent selection

The in-scope population for the General Community Survey was the non-institutionalised population of Australia aged 16 years or over. As such the in-scope population excluded:

- Households without a landline;

- Residents of institutional quarters (prisons, nursing homes, etc) and military bases;

- Persons incapable of undertaking the interview due to a physical or mental health condition (including too old / frail);

- Persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol; and

- Non-English speaking persons outside of the five target CALD communities targeted for this survey.

Households with no person aged 16 years or over in residence were also considered out of scope.

The next birthday method was used to select the person 16 years or older in the household. No substitution of individuals within household was undertaken.

Interviewer-respondent gender matching

It was agreed that given the subject matter of the survey and the need to overcome any potential gender-related difficulties / sensitivities in administering the survey, that female interviewers would interview female respondents and male interviewers would interview male respondents.

This process was managed by the Social Research Centre's CATI software as part of the appointment setting process. If an interview was not possible upon initial contact (e.g. a female interviewer selecting a male sample member for interview) this record was flagged appropriately (via the use of call outcome codes) and 're-served' to an interviewer of the appropriate gender.

Call regime and controlling the spread of calls

A 15 call protocol was used for the study, whereby up to six attempts were made to establish contact with the selected household, and upon making contact, up to a further nine attempts were made to achieve an interview with the selected respondent.

This call regime was adopted to help improve the representative nature of the achieved sample. Previous experience suggested that the representation of groups such as young persons, males and working persons is improved by using an extended call cycle.

Initial contact attempts were made between 4.00 pm and 8.30 pm on weekdays, and 10.00 am and 4.00 pm on weekends. Failing contact during these times, calls were then initiated on weekdays between 9.00 am to 4.00 pm. Appointments were made for any time within operating hours of operation of the call centre.

Leaving messages on answering machines

A pre-scripted messages was left on answering machines if there had been no previous 'personal' contact made with a household.

The CATI system automatically scheduled a call back in 6 day's time the first time such a message was left and for 5 days hence on the second such occasion.

Messages were not left on answering machines in any other circumstance.

Procedures for interviewing in languages other than English

Non-English language interviewing for the General Community survey was limited to the five target languages for the SCALD component.

Where the preferred language was not one of the target languages, the record was assigned the code 'language difficulty, no follow up' and no further call attempts were made.

1800 number operation

The Social Research Centre operated a 1800 number throughout the study period to handle any questions about participation in the survey (setting an appointment time, requesting an interpreter, refusing to participate etc.). A total of 247 sample records called this number of which 163 were refusals, 74 were requests for an appointment, 6 called to identify their household as out of scope and 4 called to request further information about the study.

Sundry response maximisation procedures

In addition to providing a 1800 number, offering to send an introductory letter and arranging for interviews in the agreed languages, the other response maximisation procedures that applied to the project included:

- Referring sample members to the FaCHSIA number on an as required basis;

- Hosting a web-page containing responses to frequently asked questions on both the Social Research Centre and FaCHSIA websites, and

- Ensuring an appropriately trained interviewer was used for the survey.

Given the sensitivity of the subject matter, it was agreed that no refusal conversion activity should be undertaken.

Questionnaire design

Questionnaire overview

The questionnaire was largely based on the 2006 Victorian study of Community Attitudes to Violence Against Women undertaken by VicHealth.

While the current questionnaire remains largely comparable to the 2006 questionnaire a few minor modifications were made. These included modifying the wording of some questions as well the addition and deletion of some questions.

The current questionnaire consisted of the following modules:

- Introduction and Screening;

- Violence generally and violence against women;

- Domestic violence;

- Sexual violence and harassment;

- Community attitudes;

- Campaign recall; and

- Demographics

One feature of the survey instrument is that if all respondents were asked all questions, the interview length would be too onerous on respondents. Therefore, rather than delete questions, two of the longest question sets (DV6 and SV3) were split into two separate blocks of questions and respondents were randomly allocated to one of these split-half blocks. DV6 is a series of 17 agree / disagree statements about domestic violence and SV3 is a series of 12 agree / disagree statements about sexual assault and harassment. In any given interview, respondents were sequenced to answer only half of these statements.

The process utilised to inform the design of the 2009 survey instrument included:

- A review of the 2006 survey instrument by key project stakeholders, including the Social, Research Centre, VicHealth, the Office for Women, members of the Technical Advisory Group, the Australian Institute of Criminology and Cultural Partners; and

- Formal pilot testing.

Each of these is discussed briefly below.

Questionnaire review

In order to ensure the questionnaire reflected current trends and research, key project stakeholders reviewed the questionnaire. The results of the 2006 survey were also used to assist with decision making regarding any suggested refinement to the 2009 survey instrument. As a result of this review, a number of changes were made to the questionnaire, as summarised in Table A4.

Table A4: Summary of changes made to questionnaire following key stakeholder review	
Question	**Issue / Resolution**
And do you think that men or women would be more likely to suffer EMOTIONAL HARM as a result of domestic violence? (DV4b)	After completion of the 2006 survey it was not always clear that respondents were able to differentiate between emotional and physical harm, therefore it was decided to delete this question to make space for other data items.
Domestic violence rarely happens in wealthy neighbourhoods (DV6)	This question was deleted to make space for other data items that were seen to be of more value.
Women with INTELLECTUAL disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women (DV6) Women with PHYSICAL disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women (DV6)	Given the high rates of violence against women with disabilities and their relative invisibility within the context of community attitudes study, there was a request to include some statements regarding violence against women with disabilities.
Wastes money (DV7) Doesn't keep the children well behaved (DV7) Socialises too much with her friends (DV7) Puts her own career ahead of the family (DV7)	There was a high level of disagreement with these statements across almost all groups in 2006. It was therefore decided that this battery of statements would focus on couples' interpersonal relations rather than other factors. These four statements were deleted as a result.
She makes him look stupid or insults him in front of his friends (DV7) She does something to make him angry (DV7) She ends or tries to end the relationship (DV7)	Consistent with the decision to make this battery of statements more about interpersonal relations, these items were included. The first two were specifically included to target the younger respondents, however all respondents were asked these questions to allow comparisons among various age groups.
Wording of DV7 and DV8 were changed to include reference to girlfriends (as well as the existing reference to wives and partners)	It was acknowledged that younger respondents would be more likely to refer to their partner as a girlfriend rather than a wife or partner.
Compared with ten years ago, do you think that nowadays people are more likely to intervene in a domestic violence dispute, less likely or that there has been no change? (DV12)	This question was deleted, as it was seen to be more important to benchmark actual changes in likelihood of intervening, than in perceptions of others' likelihood.
And still thinking about the last ten years would you say domestic violence against women has increased, decreased or stayed the same? (DV14)	This question was deleted as it was seen to be more important to benchmark actual changes in community attitudes, than in perceptions of such changes.
The legal system treats rape and sexual assault victims badly (SV3)	It was decided this question should be deleted, as it was unclear whether agreement with this statement was desirable or not. In other words, do people who agree with the statement have more or less violence-supportive attitudes? This statement was also seen as far less attuned than the others to common myths about rape.
Sexual assault can be excused if the VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol (SV3) Sexual assault can be excused if the OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol (SV3)	These statements were replaced with 'A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time' and 'If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible' to incorporate the idea of drug and alcohol use and responsibility.
Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women (SV3) Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault (SV3) Women with disabilities are often raped or sexually assaulted (SV3)	Given the high rates of violence against women with disabilities and their relative invisibility within the context of community attitudes study, there was a request to include some statements regarding violence against women with disabilities.
Women who are raped by their male partner, husband or boyfriend should report it to the police (SV3)	This item was included as an indicator of respondent's attitudes/understanding of intimate partner sexual violence.

Table A4: Summary of changes made to questionnaire following key stakeholder review	
Thinking about the last ten years would you say SEXUAL ASSAULT against women has increased, decreased or stayed the same? (SV3a)	This question was deleted as it was seen to be more important to benchmark actual changes in community attitudes, than in perceptions of such changes.
In the last ten years, in what ways, if any, do you think community attitudes to violence against women have changed? (ATT1)	This question was deleted as it was seen to be more important to benchmark actual changes in community attitudes, than in perceptions of such changes.
The issue of violence against women in the media was focussed to specifically look at advertising rather than the issue in the media generally	This change in wording was made to tighten up these questions and really focus on advertising campaigns rather than news and current affair stories.
Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in Australia (ATT4) Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household (ATT4)* Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship (ATT4)*	The 2006 survey included five statements regarding gender equity. These were drawn from the World Values Survey, an international instrument used in various studies. There was some argument for revising these, to (a) expand the survey's ability to examine relationships between attitudes towards gender and attitudes towards VAW, (b) focus more closely on gender role attitudes which show strong associations to VAW, and (c) respond to shifts in gender relations and norms themselves. Therefore three additional items were included. The asterixed items are identical or nearly identical to ones used in Young People & Domestic Violence (NCP 2001).

Questionnaire pilot testing

The pilot test for the 2009 survey was conducted between 12-15 February 2009. Standard operational testing procedures were utilised to ensure the CATI script truly reflected the agreed 'hard copy' questionnaire. These include:

- Reading the questionnaire directly into the CATI program to eliminate the possibility of typographical errors occurring in the set up process;

- Programming the skips and sequence instructions as per the hard copy questionnaire;

- Generating test frequency counts to check the structural integrity of the questionnaire; and

- Checking the questionnaire in 'practice' mode to review on-screen presentation and sequencing.

There were only two changes made to the questionnaire as a result of pilot testing:

1. In relation to the statements in DV6 about women with disabilities, to aid understanding and interpretation of these statements, a follow up question (Why do you say that?) was included; and

2. In SV3, the statement 'women with disabilities are often raped or sexually assaulted' was deleted, as almost half of the pilot test participants responded 'don't know'.

The lack of changes to the questionnaire as a result of pilot testing is no doubt due to the rigorous testing procedures that took place during the development of the 2006 survey instrument.

The final questionnaire is provided at Appendix C.

Data collection and quality control

Ethical consideration

All aspects of the 2009 Violence Against Women Survey received the approval of the AIC Ethics Committee.

The ethical considerations included:

- Ensuring informed consent;
- Ensuring the voluntary nature of participation was clearly understood; and
- Protecting the privacy and confidentiality of respondent information.

Safeguards regarding the above were covered by the Social Research Centre's contract and by the appropriate privacy laws. In addition, the Social Research Centre is bound to adhere to ASMRO Privacy Principles and the AMSRS Code of Professional Behaviour.

Further to these survey research ethical considerations, the main ethical consideration to be taken into account for the VAWS was the handling of mid survey crises (such as revelations of domestic violence or sexual assault victimisation) triggered by the subject matter of the survey.

These considerations were duly emphasised in the survey briefing materials and interviewer training provided by the Social Research Centre (see below). In addition, interviewers were provided with appropriate referral numbers to provide to respondents upon request / as required. These included both state and nationally funded services.

All researchers involved in this survey also agreed to adhere to the Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Domestic Violence Research as set out by the World Health Organisation.

For respondents identified as aged 16 or 17 years, parental consent was sought prior to commencement of interview. In instances where parental consent was either not possible to gain, or refused, no interview took place.

Field team briefing

All interviewers selected to work on the project attended a comprehensive briefing session, delivered by the Social Research Centre. The briefing covered:

- Project background, objectives and procedures;
- All aspects of administering the survey questionnaire, including specific data quality issues;
- Overview of respondent liaison issues, including refusal avoidance techniques, interviewer-respondent gender matching, practice interviewing and role play; and
- Interviewing on a sensitive topic.

A total of 105 interviewers were briefed for the General Community component.

Fieldwork quality control procedures

The in-field quality monitoring techniques applied to this project included:

- Validation of interviews in accordance with ISO Standard 20252;
- Field team de-briefing after the first shift, and thereafter, whenever there was important information to impart to the field team in relation to data quality, consistency of interview

administration, techniques to avoid refusals, appointment making conventions or project performance;

- Maintenance of an 'interviewer handout' document addressing respondent liaison issues and tips for refusal avoidance;

- Examination of verbatim responses to 'other specify' questions; and

- Monitoring (listening in) by members of the project team.

Call results and response analysis

Call results

A total of 298,577 calls were placed to 82,547 sample records to achieve 10,105 completed interviews. This equates to an interview every 29.5 calls and an average of 3.6 calls per sample record (see Table A5).

The most commonly occurring call outcomes were no answer (33.4 percent), Telstra message / number disconnected (22.5 percent) and appointments (20.7 percent).

Table A5: All call attempts (General Community survey)		
	n	**%**
Total Calls	298,577	100.0
Interviews	10,105	3.4
No answer	99,826	33.4
Telstra message, number disconnected	67,144	22.5
Appointments	61,667	20.7
Engaged	23,924	8.0
Answering machine	8,475	2.8
Not a residential number	7,619	2.6
Household refusal	7,421	2.5
Fax/Modem	4,933	1.7
Respondent refusal	2,252	0.8
Out of scope*	2,028	0.7
Selected respondent away for duration	1,514	0.5
LOTE – No language follow up	563	0.2
Refused, type not identified	376	0.1
LOTE - language not identified	375	0.1
Claims to have done survey	131	<0.1
Named person not known or wrong number	92	<0.1
Refused prior	69	<0.1
Parent / guardian refusal	63	<0.1
Total numbers initiated	82,547	
Average calls per interview	29.5	
Average calls per sample record	3.6	

* Consists mainly of ill health / disability / unable to do survey / households where no one is aged 16 or over

Table A6 shows the final call result. As can be seen, an interview was achieved at just over one in ten (12.2 percent) of numbers to which calls were initiated. Approximately half of the numbers (52.8 percent) were unusable. Just under one in five (17.5 percent) were unresolved at the end of the call cycle (non-contacts or unresolved appointments) and one in twenty (5.1 percent) were identified as out of scope. Refusals were encountered at 12.3 percent of the numbers to which calls were initiated.

Table A6: All call attempts (General Community survey)	n	As a % numbers initiated	As a % in scope contacts
Total numbers initiated	82,547	100.0	
Unusable numbers			
Telstra message, number disconnected	30,950	37.5	
Named person not known or wrong number	92	0.1	
Fax/Modem	4,933	6.0	
Not a residential number	7,619	9.2	
Subtotal	*43,594*	*52.8*	
No contact / unresolved in survey period			
Engaged	591	0.7	
Answering machine	1,903	2.3	
No answer	8,054	9.8	
Appointments	3,734	4.5	
LOTE - language not identified	149	0.2	
Subtotal	*14,431*	*17.5*	
Out of scope			
Claims to have done survey	131	0.2	
Selected respondent away for duration	1,514	1.8	
LOTE – No language follow up	563	0.7	
Out of scope*	2,028	2.5	
Subtotal	*4,236*	*5.1*	
Contacts			
Interviews	10,105	12.2	49.8
Household refusal	7,421	9.0	36.6
Respondent refusal	2,252	2.7	11.1
Parent / guardian refusal	63	0.1	0.3
Refused prior	69	0.1	0.3
Refused, type not identified	376	0.5	1.9
Subtotal	*20,286*	*24.6*	*100.0*

* Consists mainly of ill health / disability / unable to do survey / households where no one is aged 16 or over

Response rate

For the purpose of this report, response rate is defined as the number of completed interviews (10,105) divided by Σ(completed interviews plus refusals) (20,286). The final overall response rate for the General Community survey was 49.8 percent.

This compares to a response rate achieved in the 2006 survey of 51 percent. Trends indicate that response rates are declining over time as people become more difficult to contact using landlines and are less willing to participate in survey research. Therefore the current response rate is seen as a positive result and likely reflects the use of response maximisation techniques such as sending Primary Approach Letters, extended call cycle and conducting the survey in languages other than English.

There was some variation in response rates by sub-group and geographic location, as detailed in Table A7.

Table A7: Response rate by subgroup (General Community survey)							
	Base	Unusable	No contact/ Unresolved	Out of Scope	In scope	Interviews	Response rate
	n	%	%	%	%	%	%
General Community survey	82,547	52.8	17.5	5.1	24.6	12.2	49.8
Received letter							
Yes	11,947	6.5	22.5	11.8	59.2	31.8	53.8
No	70,600	60.6	16.6	4.0	18.7	8.9	47.7
Region							
Metro	54,023	52.5	17.3	5.3	24.9	12.3	49.6
Non Metro	28,524	53.4	17.8	4.8	24.0	12.1	50.3
Location							
NSW	15,326	55.1	15.2	5.8	23.8	11.2	47.0
Vic	11,966	50.4	17.0	5.7	26.9	12.8	47.6
Qld	11,341	51.5	17.8	4.9	25.9	12.8	49.4
SA	8,726	51.0	17.4	5.4	26.3	13.5	51.5
WA	9,891	56.1	15.9	5.2	22.8	12.2	53.4
ACT	7,531	52.5	18.9	4.2	24.4	13.3	54.6
Tas	7,541	47.2	20.6	4.4	27.8	13.4	48.1
NT	10,225	56.4	19.5	4.6	19.5	9.9	50.7

Review of call cycle

This section briefly reviews the impact of using an extended call cycle (as opposed to the standard 6 call protocol that is used for many social research projects) on the General Community Survey achieved sample profile.

As can be seen at Table A8, 16 percent of interviews were achieved on the seventh or more interview attempt. This is similar to other surveys conducted by The Social Research Centre (usually in the 15 percent to 20 percent range).

As expected, the extended call cycle improved the representation of groups such as persons aged 18-44, employed persons, those who have a higher level of education, those with higher household incomes, those who speak a LOTE at home and those who identified as being of Indigenous origin.

Table A8: Analysis of response by call attempt (General Community survey)	Base (n)	1-6 (%)	7 or more (%)
TOTAL	10,105	84	16
Age group			
16-24 years	882	82	18
25-44 years	3,369	80	20
45 years and over	5,839	87	13
Gender			
Male	4,033	84	16
Female	6,072	84	16
Location			
State capital	6,656	83	17
Rest of state	3,349	86	14
Employment status			
Employed	6,261	81	19
Not currently employed	3,829	90	10
Education attainment			
Non degree	6,687	85	15
Degree or higher	3,354	82	18
Household income			
Less then $20,000	1,137	89	11
$20,000-less than $40,000	1,642	87	13
$40,000-less than $80,000	2,523	83	17
$80,000-less than $120,000	2,089	82	18
$120,000 or over	1,650	81	19
Gender Equity Score			
Low Gender Equity Score	2,078	85	15
Medium Gender Equity Score	4,538	84	16
High Gender Equity Score	3,486	83	17
Other			
LOTE spoken at home	1,207	81	19
Indigenous origin	220	77	23

Review of sample frame

This section briefly reviews the impact of using an RDD-based sample frame for the General Community Survey, rather than the EWP.

As can be seen at Table A9, almost two thirds (62 percent) of interviews were achieved from unmatched (no letter) sample. The inclusion of unmatched sample had a significant impact on the achieved sample profile. The unmatched (no letter) component helped to improve the representation of groups such as persons aged 18-44, employed persons, persons with tertiary qualifications, higher income groups, those who spoke a LOTE at home and those who identified as being of Indigenous origin.

Table A9: Analysis of response by letter. No letter sample (General Community survey)			
	Base (n)	Letter (%)	No letter (%)
TOTAL	**10,105**	**38**	**62**
Age group			
16-24 years	882	32	68
25-44 years	3,369	21	79
45 years and over	5,839	48	52
Gender			
Male	4,033	39	61
Female	6,072	37	63
Location			
State capital	6,656	39	61
Rest of state	3,349	35	65
Employment status			
Employed	6,261	33	67
Not currently employed	3,829	46	54
Education attainment			
Non degree	6,687	39	61
Degree or higher	3,354	34	66
Household income			
Less then $20,000	1,137	44	56
$20,000-less than $40,000	1,642	44	56
$40,000-less than $80,000	2,523	37	63
$80,000-less than $120,000	2,089	34	66
$120,000 or over	1,650	31	69
Gender Equity Score			
Low Gender Equity Score	2,078	43	57
Medium Gender Equity Score	4,538	38	62
High Gender Equity Score	3,486	34	66
Other			
LOTE spoken at home	1,207	29	71
Indigenous origin	220	20	80

The choice of sample frame had a significant impact on the gender equity ratings, with respondents from the unmatched sample more likely to have a high gender equity score than those from the matched sample. Overall, there is a strong correlation between groups associated with a high gender equity rating, and those associated with the unmatched (no letter) sample.

Achieved sample profile

Table A10 compares the achieved sample profile for the General Community component with ABS population figures[4].

The achieved age and gender profile (which is accounted for in the weighting) is skewed towards females and older persons. This is typical of survey research of this nature involving a random method of respondent selection and no controls over age and gender distribution (further information provided below).

For other health-related studies undertaken by the Social Research Centre, the skew towards older persons is even greater than that observed for the VAWS, suggesting that older age groups are marginally less inclined to respond to surveys such as the VAWS, that have more sensitive subject matter. This finding is consistent with the 2006 survey.

Table A10: Achieved General Community sample profile (unweighted data)		
	Survey profile (%)	ABS (%)
Age group		
16-24 years	9	16
25-34 years	13	17
35-44 years	20	19
45-54 years	20	18
55-64 years	19	14
65 years and over	19	17
Gender		
Male	40	49
Female	60	51
Employment status		
Employed	62	63
Not currently employed	38	37
Education attainment		
Non degree	67	83
Degree or higher	33	17
Overseas born		
Born in Australia	75	72
Born overseas	25	28
Other		
LOTE spoken at home	12	17
Indigenous origin	2	2

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[4] 2006 Census data.

The other noteworthy aspect of the achieved sample profile is the skew towards tertiary educated respondents. While such persons are typically over-represented in survey research, the skew is stronger for the VAWS than for similar surveys conducted by The Social Research Centre. It is hypothesized that the VAWS subject matter has greater 'appeal' for persons of such a profile, who could be expected to have more 'liberal' attitudes, and be more positively inclined towards participation in social research of this nature.

Reason for refusal

Reason for refusal was captured, wherever possible, from either the phone answerer (household refusal), the selected respondent (respondent refusal) or the parent / guardian of a potential respondent aged 16-17 years (parental refusal). Of the 9,736 cases for which reason for refusal was captured, most (76 percent) were household refusals.

From Table A11 it can be seen that the main reasons for refusal were perceived salience ('not interested' – 49 percent) followed by 'no comment / just hung up' (18 percent) and 'too busy' (14 percent).

Table A11: Summary of reason for refusal (General Community survey)				
	All refusals (n=9,736) (%)	Household refusal (n=7,421) (%)	Respondent refusal (n=2,252) (%)	Parental refusal (n=63) (%)
TOTAL	*100*	*76*	*23*	*1*
Not interested	49	51	46	35
No comment / just hung up	18	22	7	5
Too busy	14	12	18	11
Never do surveys	3	3	4	0
15-20 minutes is too long	3	2	5	2
Asked to be taken off list	2	1	8	3
Don't like subject matter	2	1	3	16
Too personal / intrusive	2	2	2	16
Silent number	2	2	1	0
Don't trust surveys / government	2	2	2	5
Get too many calls for surveys / telemarketing	1	1	2	0
Don't believe surveys are confidential / privacy concerns	1	1	1	2
Letter put me off	<1	<1	<1	<1
Language difficulty	<1	<1	<1	<1

Data outputs and reporting

Coding

Code frames, with details of proposed extensions (for questions with an 'other specify' option) and back coding rules, were developed by the Social Research Centre. These were largely in line with those developed for the 2006 survey, with some additional extensions to reflect themes and trends that have developed since the 2006 was conducted.

Data preparation

Unweighted frequency counts of the responses to each question were produced, initially in draft format, at the completion of fieldwork. These were used to check structure and logic prior to data file preparation.

However, no data editing was necessary, for those records that were missing a response on age (a key weighting variable), it was assumed age was 65+. No other data editing was undertaken.

Weighting

Weighting was undertaken to align the sample with the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census Data parameters for sex, age and geographic location (state).

The need for this weighting was a consequence of two aspects of the sampling process used for this survey;

- Firstly, a disproportionate geographic sample stratification was employed to ensure there were sufficient interviews available to support data analysis at an individual state / territory level. As shown in Table 12 below, this stratification over-represented states / territories with small populations such as Tasmania, Northern Territory and ACT in the final sample and a weighting adjustment to correct for this was necessary.

- Secondly, the sample frame used for this survey consisted of households (using telephone numbers as a proxy), not individuals. As almost two-thirds of 'lone parent' and 'single person' households contain only one adult female[5], a household based sample will contain a higher proportion of females than the population. In fact, a sample based on the household as the sampling unit and which uses a random respondent selection procedure such as 'next birthday' would be expected to contain around 55 percent females[6]. Contact dynamics for males (they are more likely to refuse to participate in surveys) will generally increase the proportion of females to around 60 percent.

A similar situation exists for young people who are more likely to live in households with their parents and siblings and consequently have a lower chance of selection when a random selection procedure such as the 'next birthday' technique is used.

The preferred approach for this survey was to randomly select respondents using the 'next birthday' procedure where necessary, rather than to apply age/sex quotas which, because they do not produce a random sample, create difficulties when extrapolating from the survey results to

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[5] ABS 2006 Census data

[6] The alternative to this approach is to impose quotas on the number of males and females interviewed. The problem with this approach is that it compromises the randomness of the respondent selection process.

the general population. However, as shown in the table on the following page, some post-survey
weighting of the data was necessary to align it with the Australian population.

Table A12: Respondent profile (General Community survey)		
	2009 National Community Attitudes Survey (%)	Australian population (2006 Census) (%)
Gender		
Male	40	49
Female	60	51
Age group		
16-24 years	22	33
25-34 years	20	19
35-44 years	20	17
45-54 years	19	14
55-64 years	19	17
65 years and over	<1	-
Location		
NSW	17	33
VIC	15	25
QLD	14	19
SA	12	8
WA	12	10
TAS	10	2
NT	10	1
ACT	10	2

The final weighting matrix used for the 2009 National Community Attitudes Survey is presented
in Table A13.

Table A13: Final weighting matrix (General Community survey)								
	NSW (%)	VIC (%)	QLD (%)	SA (%)	WA (%)	TAS (%)	NT (%)	ACT (%)
Males								
16-34 years	5.3	4.1	3.2	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
35-44 years	3.0	2.3	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
45-54 years	2.9	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
55-64 years	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
65+ years	2.6	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Females								
16-34 years	5.3	4.1	3.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
35-44 years	3.1	2.4	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
45-54 years	2.9	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
55-64 years	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
65+ years	3.2	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1

Data file provision

Outputs for the project included frequency counts and a STATA (a specialised data analysis software package) data file, which were provided to the AIC to be used as a basis for their report on the survey findings.

The data file was set up in such a way that both the SCALD and Indigenous data files could be mapped to exactly the same specification.

The data file included several derived variables, including:

- Survey - flags which interviews were conducted as part of the General Community, SCALD and Indigenous surveys);

- Gener - Flags which generation respondents belonged to (only applicable to the SCALD data file, however the variable was included in all data files for consistency);

- Scrosid – State capital / Rest of state identifier, based off the postcode respondents provided during the interview; and

- Country – Flags those born in Australia and overseas.

It should also be noted that the state and postcode variables reflect responses provided by the respondent during the interview and therefore final numbers in each State vary slightly from the original quotas set (as quotas were deemed to be met based on the apriori allocation of records to States / Territories).

SCALD SURVEY

In order to allow comparability to the General Community survey, many aspects of the SCALD survey were identical. Therefore this section highlights any differences in the approach taken to the SCALD survey, as well as documenting some of the key methodological outcomes.

Sample design and generation

Sample design

The SCALD survey was designed as a stratified random sample, with 500 interviews per cultural group. The SCALD groups of targeted for the survey were Chinese (including Hong Kong), Vietnamese, Indian, Italian and Greek.

The choice of target groups reflected an interest in evaluating the differences between more established immigrant communities (Italian, Greek), and more recently arrived groups (Vietnamese, Chinese and Indian).

As these groups tend to be clustered in specific suburbs, the number of interviews conducted in geographic regions was not controlled, however sample selections were initially limited to the top 50 postcodes[7] within Australia with residents of these communities. Selections were initially stratified according to these postcodes by population.

Sample generation and management

The RDD method of sample generation that was used for the General Community component of the survey was not cost effective for the SCALD sample because of the relatively small number of persons of Chinese, Vietnamese, Indian, Italian or Greek origin living in Australia, even in areas with high concentrations of these populations.

As a result of this, an Electronic White Pages (EWP) surname-based approach to SCALD sample generation was therefore used. In order to provide a structure for sampling, a matrix of the most common surnames in each community and the 50 most populous postcodes Australia wide was developed. This matrix provided a basis from which to draw sample records (for example from the matrix it could be seen that 5 percent of all Chinese sample records should be drawn from a specific postcode). A total of 15,226 sample records were initially selected – approximately 3,000 for each of the five cultural groups of interest.

Due to a number of factors, such as the lower proportion of in-scope contacts[8] and lower participation rates than anticipated, additional sample had to be generated to achieve the target number of interviews.

The additional sample generation process involved using the same surnames as the original sample, selecting all Australian records with these surnames from the EWP, de-duplicating against the original sample, and randomly selecting additional records for call initiation from the

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[7] Data source: ABS 2006 Census

[8] With the qualifying criteria being refined during the project development process from persons *self-identifying* with the cultural group of interest (irrespective of birthplace), to being first or second generation migrants only.

pool of eligible surname records. In total, 8,063 additional sample records were selected (918 Chinese, 1,001 Indian, 2,694 Italian and 3,450 Greek).

The surname-based approach for the SCALD survey had a number of limitations, including the exclusion of households with unlisted telephone numbers; and the exclusion of females in the SCALD groups of interest who married into other ethnic groups (such as a Vietnamese women marrying a non-Vietnamese man).

A total of 23,289 SCALD sample records were used over the two phases to complete the interviewing quota:

1. Original sample selections (15,226 records)

2. Supplementary MacroMatched sample (8,063 records)

As all records in the SCALD sample were selected from the EWP, address details were available for all SCALD sample records to facilitate approach letter mailing. The initial SCALD sample selections were selected from the online white pages, and as such, it was anticipated these records would contain an up to date address, which meant these records were not MacroMatched. Given SCALD sample records selected as part of the second phase of sampling were selected from DtMS, which is dated 2004, these records were MacroMatched in order to obtain an up-to-date mailing address. Any record without a full address match was excluded from the SCALD sample. Therefore all SCALD sample members were sent a preliminary approach letters to outline the purpose of the survey in the hope of maximising response rates.

As can be seen at Table A14, the MacroMatch rate (numbers successfully matched as a per cent of DtMS addressed-matched records) for the CALD sample was 36 percent. The MacroMatch rate for the Italian and Greek sample was considerably higher, 46 percent and 52 percent respectively, perhaps suggesting that those communities more recently arrived have higher mobility and / or a higher incidence of unlisted numbers.

Table A14: SCALD sample summary						
Phase	Phase 1		Phase 2			
	Initial sample	DtMS selections	Macro-match rate	Macro-Matched selections	Randomly selected sample selections[9]	Total SCALD selections
Chinese	3,137	25,000	29%	7,233	918	**4,055**
Vietnamese	3,110	25,000	31%	7,810	0	**3,110**
Indian	2,990	24,268	33%	8,039	1,001	**3,991**
Italian	2,986	15,009	46%	6,881	2,694	**5,680**
Greek	3,003	15,085	52%	7,862	3,450	**6,453**
Total	**15,226**	**104,362**	**36%**	**37,825**	**8,063**	**23,289**

[9] Only a random sample of phase 2 selections were used, based on the estimated number of selections required to fulfill the target quotas. As can be seen substantially more sample was generated, this was to ensure that there would be sufficient sample to reach the target quotas without compromising the methodology.

Approach letter

The approach letter was identical to that used for the General Community Survey, with the exception of a translated summary on the reverse side included to improve response rates.

Scope status and respondent selection

Essentially the same procedures for identifying in-scope sample members were used for the SCALD Survey. That is, the in-scope population for the survey was drawn from the non-institutionalised population of Australia aged 16 years or over. However, in order to interview members of the targeted SCALD communities the following screening question was asked …

> *'We are particularly interested in speaking with people of particular backgrounds. Is there anyone in this household who was born in (target country), or who has a parent born in (target country)?'*

In instances where there were two or more household members fitting this criterion, the next birthday method was used to select a respondent from within that household.

Interviewer-respondent gender matching

As for the General Community Survey, the methodology for the SCALD Survey ensured that interviews were gender matched.

Procedures for interviewing in languages other than English

Potential respondents were approached in their native language and were given the option of completing the survey in either the language of their country or English.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was identical to that used for the General Community Survey. Questionnaires were translated to each of the target languages to ensure consistency of translation and approach was adhered to for all surveys[10].

Data collection and quality control

The data collection and quality control procedures for the SCALD survey were identical to those used for the General Community Survey.

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[10] Translations for the Indian component were not required due to the proficiency of English amongst this SCALD group.

Call results and response analysis

Call results SCALD sample

Table A15 presents the final call result for all numbers initiated for the SCALD survey. Household refusals have been allocated to either 'No one first or second generation in household' or 'Respondent refusal' based on the proportion of identified in-scope / out of scope sample members. This was done to determine a 'true' response rate, as not all household refusals would have qualified for the survey as almost all of these would not have completed the screening questions within the questionnaire, therefore their ability to participate is unknown.

As can be seen, an interview was achieved at 12.5 percent of numbers to which calls were initiated. A much lower proportion of numbers were unusable (7.2 percent) in the SCALD sample than the General Community sample, reflecting the differing sample frames, and just over one in ten (12.7 percent) were unresolved at the end of the call cycle.

It is estimated that almost half (46.1 percent) of all numbers to which calls were initiated were out of scope. Whilst responses to the screening questions were taken at face value, similar to 2006, interviewer feedback suggests that there may be some 'avoidance' of the interview by in-scope persons. To some degree this happens whenever purposive screening is undertaken for survey research and cannot be accurately quantified, without a separate validation study.

In-scope refusals are estimated at just over one fifth (21.6 percent) of all numbers to which calls were initiated.

Table A15: All call attempts (SCALD survey)

	n	As a % numbers initiated	As a % in scope contacts
Total numbers initiated	20,010	100.0	
Unusable numbers			
Telstra message, number disconnected	855	4.3	
Named person not known or wrong number	23	0.1	
Fax/Modem	346	1.7	
Not a residential number	216	1.1	
Subtotal	*1,440*	*7.2*	
No contact / unresolved in survey period			
Engaged	14	0.1	
Answering machine	194	1.0	
No answer	453	2.3	
Appointments	634	3.2	
No contact within call cycle	1,240	6.2	
Subtotal	*2,535*	*12.7*	
Out of scope			
Claims to have done survey	20	0.1	
Selected respondent away for duration	218	1.1	
No one first or second generation in household	7,435	37.2	
LOTE – No language follow up	345	1.7	
Out of scope*	1,197	6.0	
Subtotal	*9,215*	*46.1*	
Contacts			
Interviews	2,501	12.5	36.7
Respondent refusal	3,846	19.2	56.4
Refused prior	7	<0.1	0.1
Refused, type not identified	466	2.3	6.8
Subtotal	*6,820*	*34.1*	*100.0*

* Consists mainly of ill health / disability / unable to do survey / households where no one is aged 16 or over

The average interview length for SCALD survey interviews was 32.1 minutes, over 8 minutes longer than the General Community survey (23.7 minutes). This is fairly typical of survey research when interviewing in languages other than English, where the longer interview length reflects time invested in making the culturally appropriate introductions and 'small talk' prior to commencing the interview proper.

Response rate

A proportion of contacts for the SCALD survey were out of scope as they were not first or second generation Chinese / Vietnamese / Indian / Greek / Italian and were therefore not eligible to participate in the survey.

Of the sample records coded as household refusals it is not known whether or not they would have been eligible to participate in the survey, as these sample records did not undergo the screening process to determine eligibility. Therefore, when calculating response rates this needs to be taken into account.

The response rate for the SCALD component was calculated by dividing the number of interviews by interviews plus eligible refusals interviews plus a proportion of those refusals of unknown eligibility. The proportion of refusals of unknown eligibility included in the denominator was calculated by dividing the number interviews and eligible refusals by the number of interviews and eligible refusals and refusals of unknown eligibility. The workings are shown below in Table 16.

As can be seen in Table 16 the final overall response rate for the SCALD survey was 34 percent. Response rate varied by SCALD group, ranging from 45 percent in the Vietnamese sample to 23 percent in the Italian sample (see Table 16). These fluctuations are broadly similar to those found in the 2006 survey and other SCALD surveys conducted by the Social Research Centre.

Table A16: Response rate by SCALD group					
	Interviews (I)	Eligible refusals (ER)*	Ineligible numbers (IN)^	Refusals of unknown eligibility (RUK)#	p	Response rate
	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)		(%)
Overall SCALD	2501	1748	3945	6061	0.52	34%
Chinese	500	176	461	1262	0.59	35%
Vietnamese	500	206	124	489	0.85	45%
Indian	500	329	1405	908	0.37	43%
Italian	501	595	820	1910	0.57	23%
Greek	500	442	1135	1492	0.45	31%

* Eligible refusals = respondent refusals + refusals, type unknown

^ Ineligible numbers = Out of scope (lives outside target area or no one born in target country)

Refusals of unknown eligibility = Household refusals

The proportion (p) of refusals of unknown eligibility is calculated as follows:
$$\frac{I+ER}{I+ER+IN}$$

Adjusted response rate is calculated as follows:
$$\frac{I}{I+ER+ p(RUK)}$$

Interviewer feedback from this survey, and other surveys, suggests that rather than refuse outright (which would be culturally inappropriate), Vietnamese sample members will often defer the interview, resulting in a higher proportion of unresolved appointments at the end of the call cycle. This explains the high proportion of 'unresolved' outcomes for Vietnamese, relative to other SCALD groups.

There was also comparatively less sample wastage in the Vietnamese sample in terms of targeting in-scope persons (31.1 percent). This is a factor of the accuracy of the surname-based approach for persons of Vietnamese background, and that most migrants of Vietnamese background meet the first or second generation qualifying criteria.

The out of scope rate for the other SCALD groups was around 45-50 percent (again, broadly similar to other surveys conducted by the Social Research Centre). Whilst this can be attributed mainly to an increased proportion of third generation migrants, interviewer feedback suggests that some persons of Chinese ethnic origin, but not hailing directly from mainland China (for example Singapore, Malaysia) were excluded themselves (due to a 'literal' interpretation of the

screening question). This was also the case for those speaking Chinese languages other than Mandarin and Cantonese.

Interviewer feedback was that securing interviews with Greek and Italian males, in particular, was a challenge.

Achieved sample profile

Table A17 compares the achieved SCALD sample profile with ABS population statistics. The achieved gender distribution shows a broadly similar skew towards females to that in the General Community survey, though it was not as strong for most of the SCALD groups.

The age distribution is heavily skewed towards older age groups in the Greek and Italian samples. This is to be expected, given that younger persons are more likely to be third generation migrants (and therefore out of scope), however, it is also likely that the EWP sample frame (which tends to be biased towards older respondents generally), and cultural issues (where the male or female head of the household will self-select over other household members) have also contributed to this skew.

Table A17: Response rate by SCALD group						
	ABS	Survey	ABS	Survey	ABS	Survey
	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Chinese		Vietnamese		Indian	
Gender						
Male	47	45	47	45	55	58
Female	53	55	53	55	45	42
Age group						
16-44	66	50	63	62	67	74
45-64	25	42	31	32	23	21
65 plus	10	8	7	6	10	4
Generation						
Born overseas	78	94	92	95	87	93
Parent(s) born overseas	22	6	8	5	13	7
	Italian		Greek			
Gender						
Male	50	47	50	36		
Female	50	53	50	64		
Age group						
16-44	54	28	53	34		
45-64	27	38	27	32		
65 plus	19	34	20	34		
Generation						
Born overseas	31	53	41	55		
Parent(s) born overseas	69	47	59	45		

The other noteworthy feature of the achieved sample profile is that, for the Chinese, Italian and Greek samples, it is skewed toward the overseas born. This is probably due to a range of factors, including the EWP frame (which tends to access more mature, stable, long-term resident households – these are likely to be the settled, 'first generation' migrants), and the

engagement of matriarch / patriarch figures in these households (who are usually difficult to engage in standard survey research) through an initial approach in their own language.

It is hypothesized that the under-representation of second generation migrants (parents born overseas) is related to a combination of sample frame, contact dynamics, and cultural issues (matriarch / patriarch more likely to do the interview even if a qualifying son / daughter is present in the household – particularly when the initial approach is in their own language, which the son / daughter may not necessarily speak very well).

Reason for refusal

Reason for refusal was captured, wherever possible. As can be seen at Table A18, similar to the General Community Survey the main reasons for refusal were perceived salience ('not interested' – 33 percent) followed by 'no comment / just hung up' (29 percent) and 'too busy' (20 percent).

Table A18: Summary of reason for refusal (SCALD survey)						
	TOTAL (n=6,971) (%)	Chinese (n=1,269) (%)	Vietnamese (n=596) (%)	Indian (n=2,340) (%)	Italian (n=1,740) (%)	Greek (n=1,026) (%)
Not interested	33	27	24	37	34	35
No comment / just hung up	29	30	34	29	27	30
Too busy	20	30	27	15	19	17
Asked to be taken off list	8	4	5	10	9	8
15-20 minutes is too long	3	2	3	3	4	5
Never do surveys	2	1	1	3	2	1
Don't like subject matter	2	1	3	1	1	1
Don't trust surveys / government	1	1	1	1	1	1
Too personal / intrusive	1	1	2	1	1	1
Don't believe surveys are confidential / privacy concerns	1	1	<1	<1	1	1
Get too many calls for surveys / telemarketing	1	1	1	<1	1	1
Letter put me off	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Silent number	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

Data outputs and reporting

Coding

Data was coded in exactly the same manner as the General Community survey.

Data preparation

Data preparation was conducted using the same protocols as for the General Community Survey.

Weighting

Weighting was undertaken to align the sample with the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census Data parameters for generation, age and sex within each of the five ethnicities.

The need for this weighting was a consequence of two aspects of the sampling process used for this survey;

- Firstly, the sample was skewed towards first generation respondents. This is most likely due to a range of factors, including the EWP sampling frame (which tends to access more mature, stable, long-term resident households – these are likely to be the settled, 'first generation' migrants), and the engagement of matriarch / patriarch figures in these households (who are usually difficult to engage in standard survey research) through an initial approach in their own language; and

- Secondly, the sample frame used for this survey consisted of households (using telephone numbers as a proxy), not individuals as discussed previously.

Due to small sample sizes, gender was applied as a post weight. The final weighting matrix used for the 2009 SCALD Community Attitudes Survey is found in Table A19 below.

Table A19: Weighting matrix (SCALD survey)					
	Chinese (%)	Vietnamese (%)	Indian (%)	Greek (%)	Italian (%)
First generation					
16-44 years	55	55	56	4	3
45-64 years	31	31	22	18	12
65+ years	7	7	10	18	16
Second generation					
16-44 years	18	8	11	49	52
45+ years	4	0	1	11	17
Post weight					
First generation					
Male	46	47	56	50	52
Female	54	53	44	50	48
Second generation					
Male	50	51	48	50	49
Female	50	49	52	50	51

Data file provision

Outputs for this component of the project included frequency counts and a STATA data file, which were provided to the AIC.

Indigenous Survey

This section highlights any differences in the approach taken to the Indigenous survey, as well as documenting some of the key methodological outcomes.

Sample design and generation

Sample design

A total of nine locations across Australia were selected for the Indigenous survey, as can be seen in Table A20.

Table A20: Locations used for the Indigenous survey	
METRO **(n=235)**	**REGIONAL** **(n=165)**
Sydney (NSW)	Coffs Harbour (NSW)
Brisbane (QLD)	Rockhampton (QLD)
Darwin (NT)	Shepparton (VIC)
Perth (WA)	Bunbury (WA)
	Cairns (QLD)

The overall mix of sites was aimed at providing a broad sample from diverse Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, each of whom have widely differing cultural, social, economic and infrastructure capacities. Site selection also endeavoured to ensure a range of relevant / associated service delivery types and capacities.

Metro locations (Sydney, Brisbane, Perth and Darwin) have extremely high Indigenous population levels and clusters. This also allowed for multiple intra-city locations for recruitment (e.g. both inner Sydney suburbs and outer Sydney suburbs) for maximum representativeness of sample and minimising of overload or inadvertent concentration on a given community location (i.e. not conducting all surveys in Redfern or La Perouse as this would exclude broad areas of the city and its Indigenous communities).

Regional locations (Coffs Harbour, Rockhampton, Shepparton, Bunbury and Cairns) were selected for similar reasons of representativeness and have a sufficiently large population base to ensure that sampling was not drawn from limited family groups or sections of the local town. As with the metro recommendations, each of these sites has significant and diverse Indigenous populations (including transient populations and those who have moved from their home country).

It was originally intended that four remote locations be included in the sample, however due to reasons of confidentiality and respondent safety, it was decided not to pursue the research in remote areas.

A more detailed breakdown of the sampling is presented in Table A21.

Table A21: Sampling plan for the Indigenous survey									
Age	**16-18**		**19-30**		**31-50**		**51+**		*Total*
Gender	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	
Site									
Sydney	10	0	15	20	10	15	5	5	*80*
Brisbane	0	10	10	15	10	15	5	0	*65*
Darwin	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	5	*45*
Perth	0	5	15	0	15	5	5	0	*45*
Coffs Harbour	10	0	10	10	0	0	5	0	*35*
Rockhampton	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	5	*25*
Shepparton	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	5	*35*
Bunbury	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	*30*
Cairns	5	10	10	5	10	0	0	0	*40*
Total	*45*	*35*	*80*	*80*	*65*	*55*	*20*	*20*	*400*
Percentage goal:	20%		40%		30%		10%		
Target quota:	80		160		120		40		
Metro:	235								
Regional:	165								
Note: approximate site targets only									

These targets were set in order to ensure a representative sample was obtained, however to allow for some flexibility due to availability of respondents and time constraints of the research, these targets were used as guidelines rather than prescriptively.

Sample generation and management

Sample for the Indigenous component was generated via community consultation and networking. The community consultation served dual purposes:

1. It helped established the survey and its credential amongst community members
2. It provided a platform from which to recruit potential participants from.

The community consultation involved seeking approval and consent from community elders and other leaders such as community organisations. Organisations included services, schools and other more informal groups such as sporting and local women's groups. This took place prior to the commencement of any fieldwork.

Communities were approached with detailed information about the project background and information regarding involvement in the study and exactly what that involvement entailed. Once approval was gained, the research team worked closely with these community bodies to recruit potential participants.

The consent gained by the community overrode any need for specific parental consent for younger participants[11].

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[11] This approach has been successfully adopted in other studies of similarly sensitive topics.

Communities were approached in accordance with their individual local engagement and research protocols.

All communities had access to a Project Coordinator to ensure they had a single point of reference that could assist with any questions, issues or concerns regarding the project.

All contact was face to face and unsolicited phone calls were not made due to safety, privacy and confidentiality issues.

Approach letter

The same approach letter used for the General Community survey was made available to respondents should they request it at the time of either recruitment or survey completion.

Scope status and respondent selection

The in-scope population for the Indigenous survey was anyone aged 16 years or more who identified as Indigenous (i.e. specific communities within any one area will not be targeted, but rather the Indigenous community as a whole).

Interviewer-respondent gender matching

Similar to the other quantitative components of the study all interviews were gender matched.

Incentives

Given the face to face nature of this component, it was seen appropriate to offer a small incentive for participation. Cash incentives were not provided for this project. Locally appropriate vouchers (such as food store, i-tunes cards, mobile phone recharge cards) were instead provided as a participant incentive. The incentive voucher varied according to site, store proximity and confidentiality issues raised during community negotiations.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was largely based on the General Community Survey. While the questionnaire remains largely comparable to the General Community questionnaire a few minor modifications were made to ensure the questionnaire was culturally sensitive and appropriate (see Table A22).

Table A22: Summary of changes made to the Indigenous survey questionnaire	
Question	**Issue / Resolution**
If one partner in a domestic relationship does not give the other the opportunity to identify with their Indigenous culture or identity, is this a form of domestic violence? By that I mean participating in cultural and community life. / And how serious would you say this is? (DV2)	This was included as part of defining domestic violence as previous research indicates that this is an important aspect of domestic violence in Indigenous communities.
Women with INTELLECTUAL disabilities are more likely to experience domestic violence than other women (DV6)	Due to the potential for Intellectual disability to be misunderstood this data item was deleted.
Domestic violence CAN BE EXCUSED if a man thinks that his wife, partner or girlfriend is flirting with another man (DV6)	This was included as male / female friendships outside of the family can be associated with violence against women
And do you agree or disagree that people are more likely to accuse Indigenous men of domestic violence than non-Indigenous men? (DVx)	This data item was included as research indicates that acts committed by Indigenous men are sometimes more readily labelled as violence against women than the same act committed by a non-Indigenous man.

Other minor modifications included extending or providing more detailed definitions of the some of the key concepts, e.g. domestic violence.

Data collection and quality control

The data collection and quality control procedures for the Indigenous survey were identical to those used for the SCALD and General Community Surveys with the exception of some fieldwork quality control procedures, where monitoring or listening in to surveys was not seen as appropriate given the face to face methodology and the sensitive nature of the survey.

Response analysis

Response results

A total of 1,076 potential respondents were approached to achieve 400 completed interviews (see Table A23).

Table A23: Response rates (Indigenous survey)

	n	%
Total people approached	1,076	100.0
Interviews	400	37.2
Respondent refusal	676	62.8

Response rate

For the purpose of this report, response rate is defined as the number of completed interviews (400) divided by $\sum$(completed interviews plus refusals) (676). The final overall response rate for the Indigenous survey was 37 percent.

While there was little overall difference between metro and regional locations (refer to Table A24), there was considerable variation in response rate by individual location, with metro locations ranging from 56 percent in Brisbane to 21 percent in Darwin and regional locations ranging from 63 percent in Shepparton to 23 percent in Rockhampton. These differences are discussed further in section 4.45.

Table A24: Response rate by sub-group (Indigenous survey)

	Interviews	Refusals	Response rate
	n	n	%
Metro	*234*	*387*	*38*
Brisbane	59	47	56
Sydney	90	111	45
Perth	45	75	38
Darwin	40	154	21
Regional	*166*	*289*	*36*
Shepparton	35	21	63
Bunbury	28	37	43
Cairns	43	63	41
Coffs Harbour	35	86	29
Rockhampton	25	82	23

Achieved sample profile

Table A25 compares the achieved sample profile for the Indigenous component with ABS population figures[12]. As can be seen the sample aligns relatively closely with that of the Australian Indigenous population, however the results are not representative of the Australian Indigenous population given that sample was selected from only nine locations, excluding rural areas.

Table A25: Achieved Indigenous survey sample profile		
	Survey profile (%)	ABS (%)
Age group		
16-24 years	36	27
25-34 years	26	23
35-44 years	15	21
45-54 years	17	15
55-64 years	4	8
65 years and over	2	6
Gender		
Male	48	48
Female	52	52
Employment status		
Employed	51	43
Not currently employed	49	57
Education attainment		
Non degree	93	96
Degree or higher	7	4

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[12] 2006 Census data.

Reason for refusal

Reason for refusal was captured, wherever possible. As can be seen at Table A26, the main reason for refusal was 'No comment' at 49 percent. This was followed by 'don't like the subject matter' (20 percent) and 'too busy' (19 percent).

Table A26: Summary of reason for refusal (Indigenous survey)	All refusals (n=676) (%)
TOTAL	100
No comment	49
Don't like subject matter	20
Too busy	19
Did not show up for interview	4
Not interested	4
Government intervention measures	3
Don't trust surveys / government	<1
Never do surveys	<1
15-20 minutes is too long	<1

There was considerable variation in recruitment by site, gender and age. Particularly problematic was the 16-18 year age cohort. Whilst this was not unexpected - the degree of resistance to participation in the study was notably evident in Perth (young males requiring almost a 6:1 ratio) and Sydney (young females requiring almost a 4:1 ratio). This recruitment issue required multiple venues, location and various recruitment techniques in each site in order to obtain set targets. Of note is that despite recruitment being conducted through a wide number of community options (organisations, associations, sporting events, schools, training programs, community events, individual referrals, etc) the level of reluctance to engage in a survey on the topic of violence against women was consistent amongst this age group.

Some individuals indicated that they did not feel competent to answer such a survey ('too young') but the majority declined with other reasons ('no time', 'too busy') once the actual topic was mentioned.

Several sites demonstrated considerably easier recruitment (most notably Shepparton and Brisbane). These sites are very different in SES and cultural features but local interviewers have indicated the following reasons for their relative ease with recruitment:

- Age group matching to site demographics

- Considerable community programs on the topic of violence and family relationships in recent years through local agencies, and

- Familiarity with completion of surveys (and trust re. confidentiality) amongst local community

Conversely, sites such as Darwin, Rockhampton and Perth revealed considerable disquiet regarding participation in a confidential survey. It should be noted that in the case of Darwin, one of the most often reported reasons for non-participation was persistent concern amongst males regarding any linkage with the Commonwealth Intervention. Common responses were along the

lines of 'this isn't going to be used to keep the intervention going is it?' Once the survey purpose and background were explained many chose to participate, however, the local factors associated with the intervention were clearly front of mind for many. Conversely, those who refused to participate said it was too close to the intervention, or simply used the word 'intervention' as a stand-alone response (much like 'busy').

The extent of 'shame' (coded as 'don't like the subject matter') being used as a reason for non-participation was widespread. Indeed it was reported in most sites across age groups (but particularly by females, especially younger females). Shame as a concept is incredibly nebulous, encompassing feelings of shyness, inappropriateness, fear, discomfort, cultural relationship and social status. Researchers reported a wide variance of the term but most commonly felt that it was used as a graceful way of avoiding participation in both a survey and the topic.

Importantly, confidentiality on its own was not raised as a concern due to the face-to-face nature of the approach. The 'shame' excuse may also have covered this concern in some cases.

Timing in some sites was problematic due to NAIDOC celebrations (competing time pressures or events over extended period despite large pool of potential respondents) and school holiday periods reducing ability of people to participate in an extended survey whilst caring for children.

Data outputs and reporting

Coding

Data was coded in exactly the same manner as the General Community survey.

Data preparation

Data preparation was conducted using the same protocols as for the General Community Survey.

Weighting

Given the nature of the methodology used for the Indigenous survey the data for this component was not weighted. Although the sample is closely aligned by age and sex to that of the wider Indigenous population (see Table A25) is not representative of the wider Indigenous population given that interviews took place in nine locations only, and due to concerns regarding the safety and confidentiality of respondents, rural areas were excluded from the study. Therefore the sample is not representative of any population other than those interviewed.

Data file provision

Outputs for this component of the project included frequency counts and a STATA data file, which were provided to the AIC.

SCALD Qualitative component

Overview

The SCALD Qualitative component of the project covered three discreet phases:

- Stakeholder interviews – a series of in-depth interviews with agencies that have specific knowledge and insights into the issue of violence against women from a SCALD perspective. Of particular interest to the study were agencies familiar with the Sudanese, Iraqi, Iranian and Assyrian communities.

- Discussion with community members – a series of in-language gender-based focus group discussions with community members from the selected communities.

- Follow up discussions – a series of mini group discussions with selected community agents to discuss the key findings of the previous phases and explore strategic areas of interest for potential program interventions and initiatives.

The methodologies used for each of these will be discussed in more detail below.

Stakeholder interviews

A series of Stakeholder interviews were conducted with agencies that have specific knowledge and insights into the issue of violence against women from a SCALD perspective. A total of thirteen (n=13) interviews were held with the following type of agencies:

- Generalist SCALD peak bodies;
- SCALD women's peak bodies;
- SCALD women's service providers;
- Specialist SCALD domestic violence service providers;
- Selected migrant resource centres;
- Selected ethno-specific community welfare agencies; and
- Generalist relationships-specific agencies working with SCALD communities.

Interviews were held across Melbourne and Sydney where the Sudanese, Iraqi, Iranian and Assyrian communities are geographically concentrated. Stakeholders were identified on the following basis:

- From within Cultural Partners' own well developed community data-bases;
- Recommendations from VicHealth own community knowledge and contacts; and
- Snowballing techniques within the tightly knit SCALD community and service sector.

This phase was utilised as an initial qualitative step to develop themes and issues for discussion with community members in the next phase. In many respects it helped to set the cultural context for the discussions with community members.

Discussions with community members

A series of sixteen (n=16) focus groups was conducted with SCALD community members, featuring the following:

- Separate men's and women's groups;
- Separate younger and older age groups;
- In-language moderation;
- Use of known and safe community venues; and
- Access to child care.

A great deal of care was taken with the recruitment of SCALD community members to ensure that confidentiality of the information provided and personal safety was ensured through the process.

Focus groups involved 8-10 participants in each group were held across Melbourne (Sudanese, Iraqi) and Sydney (Iranian, Assyrian). Community members were recruited using a mixture of:

- Free-found techniques within existing community networks; and
- Snowballing techniques.

The focus group sample matrix is presented in Table A27.

Table A27: Sample matrix for SCALD focus groups		
Segment: SUDANESE (newer arrivals, refugees)		
Language: Arabic and/or Dinka (as appropriate)		
FG1	MALES early 20's to late 30's	Melbourne
FG2	FEMALES early 20's to late 30's	Melbourne
FG3	MALES early 40's to late 50's	Melbourne
FG4	FEMALES early 40's to late 50's	Melbourne
Segment: IRAQI (newer arrivals, refugees)		
Language: Arabic		
FG5	MALES early 20's to late 30's	Melbourne
FG6	FEMALES early 20's to late 30's	Melbourne
FG7	MALES early 40's to late 50's	Melbourne
FG8	FEMALES early 40's to late 50's	Melbourne
Segment: ASSYRIANS FROM IRAQ (refugees, mid-term settlers)		
Language: Assyrian		
FG9	MALES early 20's to late 30's	Sydney
FG10	FEMALES early 20's to late 30's	Sydney
FG11	MALES early 40's to late 50's	Sydney
FG12	FEMALES early 40's to late 50's	Sydney
Segment: IRANIAN (refugees, new arrivals-mid term settlers)		
Language: Farsi		
FG13	MALES early 20's to late 30's	Sydney
FG14	FEMALES early 20's to late 30's	Sydney
FG15	MALES early 40's to late 50's	Sydney
FG16	FEMALES early 40's to late 50's	Sydney

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Follow up discussions with community agents

A series of four (n=4) mini group discussions was held with SCALD community agents. Groups of between 4-6 community agents in each were convened for the four identified communities (Sudanese, Iraqi, Iranian and Assyrian).

These community agents are people working actively in their respective communities and with intimate knowledge of current issues and trends. This was a diverse group including:

- Professionals (doctors, psychologists);
- Community elders; and
- Migrant resource or community development workers (some specialising in women's welfare).

A small number of these were also involved in the earlier stakeholder phase of research.

The purpose was to discuss the findings of previous phases of research (Stakeholder and Community members) and proposed strategic program interventions that would help improve community attitudes to Violence Against Women.

Appendix B – Frequency tables for 2009 CATVAW general survey (weighted data)

Please note that due to rounding, there are 10,106 cases in the weighted dataset. This rounding does not affect results in any of the analysis presented in this report.

Variable name: gen		
Variable label: Respondent Gender		
	Frequency	Percent
1 Male	4,932	48.8
2 Female	5,174	51.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: survey		
Variable label: Survey		
	Frequency	Percent
1 General community	10,106	100.0
2 Chinese	0	0.0
3 Vietnamese	0	0.0
4 Italian	0	0.0
5 Greek	0	0.0
6 Indian	0	0.0
7 Indigenous	0	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: lang		
Variable label: Language interview was mainly completed in		
	Frequency	Percent
1 English	10,089	99.8
2 Cantonese	3	0.0
3 Greek	0	0.0
4 Italian	2	0.0
5 Mandarin	9	0.1
6 Vietnamese	3	0.0
7 Hindi	0	0.0
8 Indigenous dialect	0	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: gener		
Variable label: Generation		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Not relevant	10,106	100.0
1 First generation	0	0.0
2 Second generation	0	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: vaw3		
Variable label: Main form of violence personally most worried about		
	Frequency	Percent
1 Nothing/ not worried about violence	2,062	20.4
2 Being attacked/ assaulted at home	1,016	10.0
3 Being attacked/ assaulted at night/ in dark places	646	6.4
4 Being attacked/ assaulted in public/ in the street (e.g. pubs, clubs, parks, streets, shops etc.)	1,182	11.7
5 Being attacked/ assaulted at work/ whilst working	354	3.5
6 Being attacked/ assaulted on public transport/ at public transport station/ stop	292	2.9
7 Road rage	628	6.2
8 Verbal abuse	144	1.4
9 Sexual assualt	133	1.3
10 Domestic violence against themselves	197	1.9
11 Being attacked/ assaulted/ violence nfi	806	8.0
12 Domestic violence against others	15	0.2
13 Attacks/ assaults on others	522	5.2
14 Bullying	51	0.5
15 Terrorism	32	0.3
16 Attacks/ violence against property/ belongings (incl. theft)	830	8.2
17 Traffic accidents/ unsafe drivers (incl. drunk drivers)	266	2.6
18 Alcoholic/drunken/substance abuse violence	354	3.5
19 Gangs/groups of youth outside, hanging around	268	2.7
20 Other	662	6.5
21 Don't Know	1,209	12.0
22 Refused	28	0.3
Total	11,697	115.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: vaw4		
Variable label: Violence against women is a serious issue		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	93	0.9
-80 Refused	5	0.0
1 Strongly agree	8,483	83.9
2 Somewhat agree	1,255	12.4
3 Neither agree or disagree	34	0.3
4 Somewhat disagree	166	1.6
5 Strongly disagree	70	0.7
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: vaw6

Variable label: Violence against women is common

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	919	9.1
-80	Refused	9	0.1
1	Strongly agree	4,032	39.9
2	Somewhat agree	3,472	34.4
3	Neither agree or disagree	208	2.1
4	Somewhat disagree	1,272	12.6
5	Strongly disagree	195	1.9
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2a

Variable label: Slaps or pushes to cause harm or fear - a form of domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	58	0.6
-80	Refused	15	0.1
1	Yes, always	7,236	71.6
2	Yes, usually	1,440	14.2
3	Yes, sometimes	1,186	11.7
4	No	171	1.7
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2b

Variable label: Slaps or pushes to cause harm or fear - how serious

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	78	0.8
-80	Refused	18	0.2
1	Very serious	5,379	53.2
2	Quite serious	4,040	40.0
3	Not that serious	540	5.3
4	Not at all serious	52	0.5
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2c

Variable: DV2c. Forces the other partner to have sex - a form of domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	62	0.6
-80	Refused	28	0.3
1	Yes, always	8,520	84.3
2	Yes, usually	820	8.1
3	Yes, sometimes	531	5.3
4	No	144	1.4
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2d

Variable label: Forces the other partner to have sex - how serious

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	67	0.7
-80	Refused	19	0.2
1	Very serious	8,133	80.5
2	Quite serious	1,670	16.5
3	Not that serious	182	1.8
4	Not at all serious	35	0.3
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2e

Variable label: Throws or smashes objects to frighten or threaten - a form of domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	50	0.5
-80	Refused	6	0.1
1	Yes, always	7,557	74.8
2	Yes, usually	1,496	14.8
3	Yes, sometimes	797	7.9
4	No	199	2.0
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2f

Variable label: Throws or smashes objects to frighten or threaten - how serious

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	46	0.5
-80	Refused	6	0.1
1	Very serious	6,318	62.5
2	Quite serious	3,184	31.5
3	Not that serious	513	5.1
4	Not at all serious	39	0.4
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2g

Variable label: Tries to scare or control by threatening to hurt other family members - a form of domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	54	0.5
-80	Refused	8	0.1
1	Yes, always	8,563	84.7
2	Yes, usually	848	8.4
3	Yes, sometimes	485	4.8
4	No	149	1.5
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2h		
Variable label: Tries to scare or control by threatening to hurt other family members - how serious		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	34	0.3
-80 Refused	3	0.0
1 Very serious	7,847	77.7
2 Quite serious	1,988	19.7
3 Not that serious	200	2.0
4 Not at all serious	33	0.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2i		
Variable label: Yells abuse - a form of domestic violence		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	96	0.9
-80 Refused	15	0.1
1 Yes, always	3,985	39.4
2 Yes, usually	2,732	27.0
3 Yes, sometimes	2,201	21.8
4 No	1,078	10.7
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2j		
Variable label: Yells abuse - how serious		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	115	1.1
-80 Refused	18	0.2
1 Very serious	2,996	29.6
2 Quite serious	4,977	49.2
3 Not that serious	1,847	18.3
4 Not at all serious	153	1.5
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2k		
Variable label: Controls the social life by preventing them from seeing family and friends - a form of domestic violence		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	141	1.4
-80 Refused	12	0.1
1 Yes, always	5,355	53.0
2 Yes, usually	1,889	18.7
3 Yes, sometimes	1,237	12.2
4 No	1,472	14.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2l

Variable label: Controls the social life by preventing them from seeing family and friends - how serious

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	84	0.8
-80	Refused	11	0.1
1	Very serious	4,752	47.0
2	Quite serious	4,013	39.7
3	Not that serious	1,085	10.7
4	Not at all serious	160	1.6
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2m

Variable label: Repeatedly criticises to make them feel bad or useless - a form of domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	106	1.1
-80	Refused	16	0.2
1	Yes, always	5,078	50.2
2	Yes, usually	2,152	21.3
3	Yes, sometimes	1,384	13.7
4	No	1,369	13.6
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2n

Variable label: Repeatedly criticises to make them feel bad or useless - how serious

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	69	0.7
-80	Refused	13	0.1
1	Very serious	4,082	40.4
2	Quite serious	4,506	44.6
3	Not that serious	1,269	12.6
4	Not at all serious	166	1.6
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv2o

Variable label: Tries to control by denying money - a form of domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	260	2.6
-80	Refused	38	0.4
1	Yes, always	3,606	35.7
2	Yes, usually	1,924	19.0
3	Yes, sometimes	1,734	17.2
4	No	2,545	25.2
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: v2p		
Variable label: Tries to control by denying money - how serious		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	203	2.0
-80 Refused	35	0.4
1 Very serious	3,368	33.3
2 Quite serious	4,363	43.2
3 Not that serious	1,812	17.9
4 Not at all serious	324	3.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv4		
Variable label: Mainly men, mainly women or both men and women that commit acts of domestic violence		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	181	1.8
-80 Refused	5	0.0
1 Mainly men	2,997	29.7
2 Both - but men more often	4,601	45.5
3 Both - equally	2,193	21.7
4 Both - but women more often	99	1.0
5 Mainly women	30	0.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv4c		
Variable label: Men or women more likely to suffer PHYSICAL HARM		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	78	0.8
-80 Refused	7	0.1
1 Men	173	1.7
2 Equal	747	7.4
3 Women	9,102	90.1
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv4a		
Variable label: Is the LEVEL OF FEAR worse for males, worse for females or equal		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	125	1.2
-80 Refused	14	0.1
1 Much worse for males	73	0.7
2 A bit worse for males	49	0.5
3 Equally bad for both males and females	4,264	42.2
4 A bit worse for females	1,113	11.0
5 Much worse for females	4,467	44.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6a

Variable label: Domestic violence is a criminal offence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	30	0.3
-80	Refused	2	0.0
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1	Strongly agree	4,376	43.3
2	Somewhat agree	545	5.4
3	Neither agree or disagree	11	0.1
4	Somewhat disagree	60	0.6
5	Strongly disagree	22	0.2
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6b

Variable label: People who experience DV are reluctant to go to the police

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	141	1.4
-80	Refused	3	0.0
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1	Strongly agree	3,065	30.3
2	Somewhat agree	1,657	16.4
3	Neither agree or disagree	14	0.1
4	Somewhat disagree	131	1.3
5	Strongly disagree	35	0.3
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6c

Variable label: People turn a blind eye to, or ignore domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	158	1.6
-80	Refused	5	0.0
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1	Strongly agree	1,889	18.7
2	Somewhat agree	2,325	23.0
3	Neither agree or disagree	56	0.6
4	Somewhat disagree	504	5.0
5	Strongly disagree	110	1.1
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6d		
Variable label: Its hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	68	0.7
-80 Refused	6	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1 Strongly agree	2,745	27.2
2 Somewhat agree	1,276	12.6
3 Neither agree or disagree	45	0.4
4 Somewhat disagree	628	6.2
5 Strongly disagree	277	2.7
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6e		
Variable label: DV is more likely to occur in migrant families		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	1,136	11.2
-80 Refused	19	0.2
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1 Strongly agree	259	2.6
2 Somewhat agree	579	5.7
3 Neither agree or disagree	149	1.5
4 Somewhat disagree	1,489	14.7
5 Strongly disagree	1,415	14.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6f		
Variable label: DV is a private matter to be handled in the family		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	58	0.6
-80 Refused	4	0.0
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1 Strongly agree	191	1.9
2 Somewhat agree	431	4.3
3 Neither agree or disagree	52	0.5
4 Somewhat disagree	1,017	10.1
5 Strongly disagree	3,293	32.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6g		
Variable label: Police now respond more quickly to DV calls than they did in the past		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	2,069	20.5
-80 Refused	6	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1 Strongly agree	819	8.1
2 Somewhat agree	1,358	13.4
3 Neither agree or disagree	137	1.4
4 Somewhat disagree	377	3.7
5 Strongly disagree	279	2.8
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6h		
Variable label: Women with INTELLECTUAL disabilities are less likely to experience DV than other women		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	1,072	10.6
-80 Refused	7	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1 Strongly agree	127	1.3
2 Somewhat agree	313	3.1
3 Neither agree or disagree	70	0.7
4 Somewhat disagree	1,379	13.6
5 Strongly disagree	2,077	20.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6i		
Variable label: Women with physical disabilities are less likely to experience DV than other women		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	1,175	11.6
-80 Refused	12	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,060	50.1
1 Strongly agree	179	1.8
2 Somewhat agree	615	6.1
3 Neither agree or disagree	155	1.5
4 Somewhat disagree	1,533	15.2
5 Strongly disagree	1,376	13.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6j		
Variable label: DV excused if results from getting so angry they temporarily lose control		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	42	0.4
-80 Refused	3	0.0
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	321	3.2
2 Somewhat agree	606	6.0
3 Neither agree or disagree	9	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	636	6.3
5 Strongly disagree	3,444	34.1
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6k		
Variable label: DV excused if VICTIM heavily affected by alcohol		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	23	0.2
-80 Refused	1	0.0
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	227	2.3
2 Somewhat agree	162	1.6
3 Neither agree or disagree	9	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	430	4.3
5 Strongly disagree	4,207	41.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6l		
Variable label: DV excused if OFFENDER heavily affected by alcohol		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	30	0.3
-80 Refused	3	0.0
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	166	1.6
2 Somewhat agree	157	1.6
3 Neither agree or disagree	2	0.0
4 Somewhat disagree	326	3.2
5 Strongly disagree	4,377	43.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6m		
Variable label: Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	152	1.5
-80 Refused	8	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	1,296	12.8
2 Somewhat agree	1,238	12.3
3 Neither agree or disagree	108	1.1
4 Somewhat disagree	1,261	12.5
5 Strongly disagree	997	9.9
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6n		
Variable label: One partner is physically violent towards the other it is reasonable for violent person to leave the family home		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	76	0.7
-80 Refused	10	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	3,476	34.4
2 Somewhat agree	1,091	10.8
3 Neither agree or disagree	42	0.4
4 Somewhat disagree	220	2.2
5 Strongly disagree	145	1.4
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6o		
Variable label: DV excused if the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	92	0.9
-80 Refused	17	0.2
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	194	1.9
2 Somewhat agree	939	9.3
3 Neither agree or disagree	68	0.7
4 Somewhat disagree	1,023	10.1
5 Strongly disagree	2,727	27.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6p		
Variable label: Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of DV		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	970	9.6
-80 Refused	20	0.2
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	632	6.3
2 Somewhat agree	1,830	18.1
3 Neither agree or disagree	210	2.1
4 Somewhat disagree	873	8.6
5 Strongly disagree	525	5.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6q		
Variable label: Its a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship to keep the family together		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	41	0.4
-80 Refused	2	0.0
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,046	49.9
1 Strongly agree	145	1.4
2 Somewhat agree	184	1.8
3 Neither agree or disagree	22	0.2
4 Somewhat disagree	429	4.2
5 Strongly disagree	4,238	41.9
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6ha		
Variable label: Why do you say that (agrees women with intellectual disabilities are less likely to experience DV)		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Skipped/Not asked	9,666	95.6
1 Feel sorry for them/ sympathy/ compassion	64	0.6
2 They are protected/ looked after/ by family/ carers	30	0.3
3 Less likely to be in the situation/ relationship/ social	37	0.4
4 Less able to defend themselves/ being weak	53	0.5
5 Haven't heard of it happening/ much	20	0.2
6 Anybody can be affected by domestic violence	26	0.3
7 Personal experience	17	0.2
8 Lack mental capacity to understand	57	0.6
9 Could be taken advantage of	11	0.1
10 Seen as an easy target	1	0.0
11 They are more vulnerable	13	0.1
12 Don't agree/ more likely to experience DV	35	0.3
13 Other	28	0.3
14 Don't know	75	0.7
15 Refused	3	0.0
Total	10,136	100.3

Note: respondents were able to answer more than one category and so totals will not sum to 10,106 and percentages will not sum to 100
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6hb		
Variable label: Why do you say that (disagrees women with intellectual disabilities are less likely to experience DV)		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Skipped/Not asked	6,650	65.8
1 They are more vunerable	686	6.8
2 Lack mental capacity to understand	448	4.4
3 Less able to defend themselves	321	3.2
4 Anybody can be affected by domestic violence	1,301	12.9
5 Self esteem	14	0.1
6 Personal experience	178	1.8
7 Being weak	74	0.7
8 Taken advantage of	317	3.1
9 Easy target	151	1.5
10 Don't disagree/less likely to experience violence	63	0.6
11 Other	171	1.7
12 Don't know	185	1.8
13 Refused	0	0.0
Total	10,561	104.5

Note: respondents were able to answer more than one category and so totals will not sum to 10,106 and percentages will not sum to 100
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6ia		
Variable label: Why do you say that (agrees women with physical disabilities are less likely to experience DV)		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Skipped/Not asked	9,312	92.1
1 Feel sorry for them/ sympathy/ compassion	266	2.6
2 They are protected/ looked after/ by family/ carers	96	1.0
3 Less likely to be in the situation/ relationship/ social	101	1.0
4 Less able to defend themselves/ being weak	72	0.7
5 Haven't heard of it happening/ much	24	0.2
6 Anybody can be affected by domestic violence	37	0.4
7 Personal experience	18	0.2
8 Lack mental capacity to understand	10	0.1
9 Could be taken advantage of	12	0.1
10 Seen as an easy target	13	0.1
11 They are more vulnerable	22	0.2
12 Don't agree/ more likely to experience DV	23	0.2
13 Other	49	0.5
14 Don't know	108	1.1
15 Refused	5	0.0
Total	10,167	100.6

Note: respondents were able to answer more than one category and so totals will not sum to 10,106 and percentages will not sum to 100
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv6ib		
Variable label: Why do you say that (disagrees women with physical disabilities are less likely to experience DV)		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Skipped/Not asked	7,197	71.2
1 They are more vunerable	470	4.6
2 Lack mental capacity to understand	70	0.7
3 Less able to defend themselves	324	3.2
4 Anybody can be affected by domestic violence	1,369	13.5
5 Self esteem	29	0.3
6 Personal experience	76	0.8
7 Being weak	76	0.8
8 Taken advantage of	155	1.5
9 Easy target	118	1.2
10 Don't disagree/less likely to experience violence	88	0.9
11 Other	199	2.0
12 Don't know	123	1.2
13 Refused	4	0.0
Total	10,297	101.9

Note: respondents were able to answer more than one category and so totals will not sum to 10,106 and percentages will not sum to 100
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7a		
Variable label: Argues with or refuses to obey him		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	51	0.5
-80 Refused	18	0.2
1 Strongly agree	67	0.7
2 Somewhat agree	102	1.0
3 Neither agree or disagree	11	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	654	6.5
5 Strongly disagree	9,203	91.1
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7b		
Variable label: Doesn't keep up with the domestic chores		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	48	0.5
-80 Refused	17	0.2
1 Strongly agree	53	0.5
2 Somewhat agree	112	1.1
3 Neither agree or disagree	11	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	725	7.2
5 Strongly disagree	9,141	90.4
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7c		
Variable label: Keeps nagging him		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	71	0.7
-80 Refused	19	0.2
1 Strongly agree	66	0.7
2 Somewhat agree	181	1.8
3 Neither agree or disagree	11	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	1,044	10.3
5 Strongly disagree	8,714	86.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7d		
Variable label: Refuses to have sex with him		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	62	0.6
-80 Refused	17	0.2
1 Strongly agree	92	0.9
2 Somewhat agree	67	0.7
3 Neither agree or disagree	7	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	479	4.7
5 Strongly disagree	9,383	92.8
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7e		
Variable label: Admits to having sex with another man		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	151	1.5
-80 Refused	49	0.5
1 Strongly agree	166	1.6
2 Somewhat agree	244	2.4
3 Neither agree or disagree	52	0.5
4 Somewhat disagree	1,427	14.1
5 Strongly disagree	8,018	79.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7f		
Variable label: Makes him look stupid or insults him in front of his friends		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	55	0.5
-80 Refused	16	0.2
1 Strongly agree	108	1.1
2 Somewhat agree	166	1.6
3 Neither agree or disagree	20	0.2
4 Somewhat disagree	1,221	12.1
5 Strongly disagree	8,520	84.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7g		
Variable label: Does something to make him angry		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	51	0.5
-80 Refused	11	0.1
1 Strongly agree	72	0.7
2 Somewhat agree	194	1.9
3 Neither agree or disagree	28	0.3
4 Somewhat disagree	1,038	10.3
5 Strongly disagree	8,712	86.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv7h		
Variable label: Ends or tries to end the relationship		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	72	0.7
-80 Refused	27	0.3
1 Strongly agree	100	1.0
2 Somewhat agree	122	1.2
3 Neither agree or disagree	15	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	579	5.7
5 Strongly disagree	9,191	90.9
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv8		
Variable label: Any (other) circumstances which it might be acceptable for a man to use physical force		
	Frequency	Percent
1 To protect the children	657	6.5
2 To protect himself	2,194	21.7
3 To stop her hurting herself/ self-harming/ suicide	565	5.6
4 To stop her hurting someone else (except children)	182	1.8
5 If she was hysterical	32	0.3
6 If she was having an affair/ adultery	33	0.3
7 Mental illness	55	0.5
8 Other	215	2.1
9 Don't Know	65	0.6
10 Refused	24	0.2
11 None/ Can't think of any	6,638	65.7
Total	10,660	105.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv9a		
Variable label: If she refuses to return to the relationship		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	50	0.5
-80 Refused	17	0.2
1 Strongly agree	49	0.5
2 Somewhat agree	38	0.4
3 Neither agree or disagree	1	0.0
4 Somewhat disagree	308	3.0
5 Strongly disagree	9,643	95.4
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv9b		
Variable label: In order to get access to his children		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	129	1.3
-80 Refused	27	0.3
1 Strongly agree	114	1.1
2 Somewhat agree	178	1.8
3 Neither agree or disagree	24	0.2
4 Somewhat disagree	988	9.8
5 Strongly disagree	8,646	85.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Variable name: dv9c		
Variable label: If she tries to turn the children against him		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	89	0.9
-80 Refused	43	0.4
1 Strongly agree	110	1.1
2 Somewhat agree	156	1.5
3 Neither agree or disagree	29	0.3
4 Somewhat disagree	1,270	12.6
5 Strongly disagree	8,408	83.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv9d		
Variable label: If he thinks she is unreasonable about property settlement and financial issues		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	94	0.9
-80 Refused	28	0.3
1 Strongly agree	74	0.7
2 Somewhat agree	106	1.0
3 Neither agree or disagree	12	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	968	9.6
5 Strongly disagree	8,824	87.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv9e		
Variable label: If she starts a new relationship		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	61	0.6
-80 Refused	30	0.3
1 Strongly agree	51	0.5
2 Somewhat agree	66	0.7
3 Neither agree or disagree	13	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	530	5.2
5 Strongly disagree	9,355	92.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv10a

Variable label: Intervene IN ANY WAY AT ALL if a woman that you didn't know was being physically assaulted in public

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	144	1.4
-80	Refused	16	0.2
1	Very likely	3,995	39.5
2	Somewhat likely	4,151	41.1
3	Somewhat unlikely	1,155	11.4
4	Very unlikely	645	6.4
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv10b

Variable label: Intervene IN ANY WAY AT ALL if a neighbour, that you didn't know all that well, was being physically assaulted

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	105	1.0
-80	Refused	25	0.2
1	Very likely	4,704	46.5
2	Somewhat likely	3,980	39.4
3	Somewhat unlikely	821	8.1
4	Very unlikely	471	4.7
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv10c

Variable label: Intervene IN ANY WAY AT ALL if a family member or close friend of yours was currently a victim of DV

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	54	0.5
-80	Refused	12	0.1
1	Very likely	7,521	74.4
2	Somewhat likely	2,035	20.1
3	Somewhat unlikely	290	2.9
4	Very unlikely	195	1.9
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv11		
Variable label: Ways intervene if a family member or close friend was DV victim		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Skipped / Not asked	551	5.5
1 Offer support/ advice to victim/ talk to them about it	4,989	49.4
2 Speak to perpetrator	803	7.9
3 Confront perpetrator	480	4.7
4 Intervene/ step in between the parties	1,014	10.0
5 Suggest places to go for help/ support/ counselling	1,400	13.9
6 Report situation to police/ authorities	4,131	40.9
7 Offer shelter/ refuge to victim/ get them to leave	1,871	18.5
8 Contact/ get support from other family members/ friends	318	3.1
9 Do research/find out who to contact	230	2.3
10 Other	534	5.3
11 Don't Know	288	2.8
12 Refused	14	0.1
Total	16,623	164.5

Note: respondents were able to answer more than one category and so totals will not sum to 10,106 and percentages will not sum to 100
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv13		
Variable label: Thinking about the last 10 years, the % willing to talk about having been victims of ADULT DV has increased, decreased or stayed the same		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	1,182	11.7
-80 Refused	4	0.0
1 Increased a lot	3,321	32.9
2 Increased a little	3,190	31.6
3 The same	2,172	21.5
4 Decreased a little	137	1.4
5 Decreased a lot	99	1.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dv15		
Variable label: If you needed to get outside advice or support for someone about dv you would know where to go		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	143	1.4
-80 Refused	6	0.1
1 Strongly agree	3,688	36.5
2 Somewhat agree	2,704	26.8
3 Neither agree or disagree	43	0.4
4 Somewhat disagree	2,330	23.1
5 Strongly disagree	1,194	11.8
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv1a

Variable label: Stalking - a form of violence against women

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	125	1.2
-80	Refused	15	0.1
1	Yes, always	6,764	66.9
2	Yes, usually	1,597	15.8
3	Yes, sometimes	817	8.1
4	No	788	7.8
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv1b

Variable label: Stalking - how serious

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	101	1.0
-80	Refused	6	0.1
1	Very serious	7,022	69.5
2	Quite serious	2,704	26.8
3	Not that serious	246	2.4
4	Not at all serious	27	0.3
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv2a

Variable label: Harassment via repeated phone calls - a form of violence against women

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	71	0.7
-80	Refused	13	0.1
1	Yes, always	5,822	57.6
2	Yes, usually	2,072	20.5
3	Yes, sometimes	1,074	10.6
4	No	1,054	10.4
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv2b

Variable label: Harassment via repeated phone calls - how serious

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	90	0.9
-80	Refused	9	0.1
1	Very serious	5,259	52.0
2	Quite serious	4,065	40.2
3	Not that serious	632	6.2
4	Not at all serious	52	0.5
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv2c		
Variable label: Harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like - a form of violence against women		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	223	2.2
-80 Refused	27	0.3
1 Yes, always	5,314	52.6
2 Yes, usually	2,060	20.4
3 Yes, sometimes	1,244	12.3
4 No	1,238	12.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv2d		
Variables label: Harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like - how serious		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	162	1.6
-80 Refused	22	0.2
1 Very serious	4,765	47.1
2 Quite serious	4,046	40.0
3 Not that serious	1,015	10.0
4 Not at all serious	96	0.9
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3a		
Variable label: Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	572	5.7
-80 Refused	5	0.0
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,070	50.2
1 Strongly agree	1,914	18.9
2 Somewhat agree	1,724	17.1
3 Neither agree nor disagree	100	1.0
4 Somewhat disagree	500	4.9
5 Strongly disagree	221	2.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3b		
Variable label: Women rarely make false claims of being raped		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	522	5.2
-80 Refused	9	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,070	50.2
1 Strongly agree	1,320	13.1
2 Somewhat agree	1,753	17.4
3 Neither agree nor disagree	99	1.0
4 Somewhat disagree	1,022	10.1
5 Strongly disagree	310	3.1
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3c		
Variable label: Women often say no when they mean yes		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	280	2.8
-80 Refused	21	0.2
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,070	50.2
1 Strongly agree	146	1.4
2 Somewhat agree	506	5.0
3 Neither agree nor disagree	48	0.5
4 Somewhat disagree	806	8.0
5 Strongly disagree	3,227	31.9
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3d		
Variable label: Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	77	0.8
-80 Refused	8	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,070	50.2
1 Strongly agree	196	1.9
2 Somewhat agree	374	3.7
3 Neither agree nor disagree	32	0.3
4 Somewhat disagree	575	5.7
5 Strongly disagree	3,774	37.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3e

Variable label: Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	688	6.8
-80	Refused	8	0.1
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,070	50.2
1	Strongly agree	697	6.9
2	Somewhat agree	1,236	12.2
3	Neither agree nor disagree	43	0.4
4	Somewhat disagree	838	8.3
5	Strongly disagree	1,525	15.1
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3f

Variable label: Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	806	8.0
-80	Refused	11	0.1
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,070	50.2
1	Strongly agree	2,237	22.1
2	Somewhat agree	1,588	15.7
3	Neither agree nor disagree	38	0.4
4	Somewhat disagree	213	2.1
5	Strongly disagree	143	1.4
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3g

Variable label: Women who are raped often ask for it

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	45	0.4
-80	Refused	11	0.1
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,036	49.8
1	Strongly agree	76	0.8
2	Somewhat agree	196	1.9
3	Neither agree nor disagree	13	0.1
4	Somewhat disagree	347	3.4
5	Strongly disagree	4,381	43.4
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3h		
Variable label: Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	324	3.2
-80 Refused	18	0.2
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,036	49.8
1 Strongly agree	857	8.5
2 Somewhat agree	859	8.5
3 Neither agree nor disagree	34	0.3
4 Somewhat disagree	612	6.1
5 Strongly disagree	2,366	23.4
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3i		
Variable label: A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	79	0.8
-80 Refused	17	0.2
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,036	49.8
1 Strongly agree	126	1.2
2 Somewhat agree	128	1.3
3 Neither agree nor disagree	12	0.1
4 Somewhat disagree	465	4.6
5 Strongly disagree	4,242	42.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3j		
Variable label: A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	58	0.6
-80 Refused	11	0.1
-70 Skipped / Not asked	5,036	49.8
1 Strongly agree	173	1.7
2 Somewhat agree	204	2.0
3 Neither agree nor disagree	2	0.0
4 Somewhat disagree	256	2.5
5 Strongly disagree	4,366	43.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3k

Variable label: If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	66	0.7
-80	Refused	13	0.1
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,036	49.8
1	Strongly agree	208	2.1
2	Somewhat agree	622	6.2
3	Neither agree nor disagree	22	0.2
4	Somewhat disagree	557	5.5
5	Strongly disagree	3,581	35.4
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: sv3l

Variable label: Women who are raped by their male partner, husband or boyfriend should report it to the police

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	104	1.0
-80	Refused	17	0.2
-70	Skipped / Not asked	5,036	49.8
1	Strongly agree	3,773	37.3
2	Somewhat agree	878	8.7
3	Neither agree nor disagree	50	0.5
4	Somewhat disagree	161	1.6
5	Strongly disagree	88	0.9
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att2

Variable label: Recently seen or heard advertising campaigns about violence against women

		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know / Can't Say	101	1.0
1	Yes	5,696	56.4
2	No	4,309	42.6
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att3		
Variable label: What advertising campaigns seen or heard		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Skipped / Not asked	4,410	43.6
1 Proven recall of australia says no campaign	2,126	21.0
2 Proven recall of white ribbon day campaign	22	0.2
3 Other recall of vaw advertising	1,481	14.7
4 Ad campaign nfi	189	1.9
5 Campaign booklet/ brochures	87	0.9
6 Tv advertising	3,341	33.1
7 Radio advertising	229	2.3
8 Cinema advertising	37	0.4
9 Newspaper advertising	196	1.9
10 Magazine advertising	60	0.6
11 Tram/ train/ bus advertising	41	0.4
12 Bus shelter/ tram stop/ train station advertising	35	0.3
13 News/ ca nfi	33	0.3
14 News/ ca - tv	21	0.2
15 News/ ca - radio	4	0.0
16 News/ ca - newspaper	24	0.2
17 News/ ca - magazine	3	0.0
18 Tv shows	31	0.3
19 Put me off/upset/depressed me	18	0.2
20 Posters	192	1.9
21 Other advertising - non VAW	499	4.9
22 Other	273	2.7
23 Don't Know	536	5.3
24 Refused	2	0.0
Total	13,889	137.4

Note: respondents were able to answer more than one category and so totals will not sum to 10,106 and percentages will not sum to 100
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4a		
Variable label: On the whole, men make better political leaders than women		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	215	2.1
-80 Refused	17	0.2
1 Strongly agree	611	6.0
2 Somewhat agree	1,553	15.4
3 Neither agree nor disagree	308	3.0
4 Somewhat disagree	2,879	28.5
5 Strongly disagree	4,525	44.8
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4b		
Variable label: When jobs are scarce men should have more right to a job than women		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	88	0.9
-80 Refused	19	0.2
1 Strongly agree	339	3.4
2 Somewhat agree	631	6.2
3 Neither agree nor disagree	139	1.4
4 Somewhat disagree	1,855	18.4
5 Strongly disagree	7,035	69.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4c		
Variable label: A university education is more important for a boy than a girl		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	38	0.4
-80 Refused	7	0.1
1 Strongly agree	160	1.6
2 Somewhat agree	222	2.2
3 Neither agree nor disagree	84	0.8
4 Somewhat disagree	1,160	11.5
5 Strongly disagree	8,434	83.5
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4d		
Variable label: A woman has to have children to be fulfilled		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	330	3.3
-80 Refused	22	0.2
1 Strongly agree	280	2.8
2 Somewhat agree	707	7.0
3 Neither agree nor disagree	113	1.1
4 Somewhat disagree	2,062	20.4
5 Strongly disagree	6,592	65.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4e		
Variable label: Its OK for a woman to have a child as a single parent and not want a stable relationship with a man		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	208	2.1
-80 Refused	28	0.3
1 Strongly agree	3,101	30.7
2 Somewhat agree	3,324	32.9
3 Neither agree nor disagree	148	1.5
4 Somewhat disagree	1,722	17.0
5 Strongly disagree	1,574	15.6
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4f		
Variable label: Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	387	3.8
-80 Refused	12	0.1
1 Strongly agree	271	2.7
2 Somewhat agree	706	7.0
3 Neither agree nor disagree	44	0.4
4 Somewhat disagree	3,526	34.9
5 Strongly disagree	5,160	51.1
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4g		
Variable label: Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	80	0.8
-80 Refused	19	0.2
1 Strongly agree	451	4.5
2 Somewhat agree	1,166	11.5
3 Neither agree nor disagree	182	1.8
4 Somewhat disagree	2,446	24.2
5 Strongly disagree	5,761	57.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: att4h		
Variable label: Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know / Can't Say	466	4.6
-80 Refused	29	0.3
1 Strongly agree	373	3.7
2 Somewhat agree	2,120	21.0
3 Neither agree nor disagree	377	3.7
4 Somewhat disagree	3,071	30.4
5 Strongly disagree	3,670	36.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem1		
Variable label: Age		
	Frequency	Percent
-80 Refused	57	0.6
1 Age given	10,049	99.4
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem1age		
Variable label: Age of respondent		
	Frequency	Percent
-80 Refused	57	0.6
16	129	1.3
17	170	1.7
18	236	2.3
19	143	1.4
20	166	1.6
21	169	1.7
22	121	1.2
23	129	1.3
24	144	1.4
25	133	1.3
26	128	1.3
27	161	1.6
28	137	1.4
29	194	1.9
30	192	1.9
31	232	2.3
32	257	2.5
33	184	1.8
34	267	2.6
35	168	1.7
36	190	1.9
37	226	2.2
38	206	2.0
39	182	1.8
40	200	2.0

Variable name: dem1age		
Variable label: Age of respondent		
41	188	1.9
42	185	1.8
43	162	1.6
44	178	1.8
45	184	1.8
46	197	1.9
47	177	1.8
48	185	1.8
49	169	1.7
50	187	1.9
51	147	1.5
52	175	1.7
53	166	1.6
54	177	1.8
55	133	1.3
56	146	1.4
57	156	1.5
58	128	1.3
59	135	1.3
60	129	1.3
61	153	1.5
62	175	1.7
63	111	1.1
64	139	1.4
65	119	1.2
66	124	1.2
67	118	1.2
68	112	1.1
69	112	1.1
70	139	1.4
71	98	1.0
72	100	1.0
73	71	0.7
74	89	0.9
75	99	1.0
76	61	0.6
77	59	0.6
78	64	0.6
79	62	0.6
80	53	0.5
81	36	0.4
82	33	0.3
83	29	0.3
84	35	0.3
85	19	0.2
86	32	0.3
87	13	0.1
88	10	0.1
89	3	0.0

Variable name: dem1age		
Variable label: Age of respondent		
90	2	0.0
91	3	0.0
92	4	0.0
99	0	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem1a		
Variable label: Age categories		
	Frequency	Percent
-80 Refused	17	0.2
1 16 - 24 years	1,407	13.9
2 25 - 34 years	1,888	18.7
3 35 - 44 years	1,893	18.7
4 45 - 54 years	1,773	17.5
5 55 - 64 years	1,417	14.0
6 65 - 74 years, or	1,090	10.8
7 75 + years	621	6.1
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem2		
Variable label: Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin		
	Frequency	Percent
-80 Refused	16	0.2
1 No	9,930	98.3
2 Yes, Aboriginal	134	1.3
3 Yes, Torres Strait Islander	14	0.1
4 Yes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12	0.1
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem3a		
Variable label: Country of origin		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	1	0.0
-80 Refused	22	0.2
1 Australia	7,592	75.1
2 China	76	0.8
3 Greece	20	0.2
4 India	119	1.2
5 Italy	55	0.5
6 Lebanon	24	0.2
7 New Zealand	230	2.3
8 North America	73	0.7
9 Other Europe	378	3.7
10 Pacific Islands	53	0.5
11 South and Central America or the Caribbean	41	0.4
12 Turkey	10	0.1

Variable name: dem3a		
Variable label: Country of origin		
13	United Kingdom / Ireland	819	8.1
14	Vietnam	32	0.3
15	Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)	70	0.7
16	North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)	20	0.2
17	Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)	10	0.1
18	Other Africa	138	1.4
19	Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)	13	0.1
20	South Asia (Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)	97	1.0
21	Other East or Southeast Asia	214	2.1
22	Other	0	0.0
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem4		
Variable label: Year arrived in Australia		
		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	6	0.1
-80	Refused	7	0.1
-70	Skipped / Not asked	7,615	75.3
1	Year given	2,478	24.5
Total		10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem4year		
Variable label: Year first arrive in Australia		
		Frequency	Percent
-99	Don't Know	6	0.1
-80	Refused	7	0.1
-70	Skipped / Not asked	7,615	75.3
1923		2	0.0
1924		2	0.0
1926		1	0.0
1927		0	0.0
1930		2	0.0
1931		1	0.0
1933		1	0.0
1934		2	0.0
1935		0	0.0
1937		2	0.0
1938		0	0.0
1939		5	0.0
1940		1	0.0
1942		0	0.0
1945		0	0.0
1946		3	0.0
1947		5	0.0
1948		16	0.2
1949		23	0.2
1950		41	0.4

Variable name: dem4year		
Variable label: Year first arrive in Australia		
1951	23	0.2
1952	28	0.3
1953	17	0.2
1954	28	0.3
1955	16	0.2
1956	20	0.2
1957	24	0.2
1958	15	0.1
1959	28	0.3
1960	29	0.3
1961	20	0.2
1962	17	0.2
1963	45	0.4
1964	49	0.5
1965	43	0.4
1966	35	0.3
1967	39	0.4
1968	47	0.5
1969	54	0.5
1970	60	0.6
1971	41	0.4
1972	55	0.5
1973	35	0.3
1974	50	0.5
1975	23	0.2
1976	30	0.3
1977	24	0.2
1978	25	0.3
1979	32	0.3
1980	50	0.5
1981	46	0.5
1982	39	0.4
1983	34	0.3
1984	35	0.3
1985	42	0.4
1986	41	0.4
1987	37	0.4
1988	52	0.5
1989	46	0.5
1990	45	0.4
1991	47	0.5
1992	50	0.5
1993	21	0.2
1994	21	0.2
1995	32	0.3
1996	39	0.4
1997	32	0.3
1998	46	0.5
1999	46	0.5

Variable name: dem4year		
Variable label: Year first arrive in Australia		
2000	65	0.6
2001	49	0.5
2002	38	0.4
2003	43	0.4
2004	61	0.6
2005	83	0.8
2006	68	0.7
2007	83	0.8
2008	114	1.1
2009	18	0.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem4a		
Variable label: Country of origin - mother		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	7	0.1
-80 Refused	24	0.2
1 Australia	6,433	63.7
2 China	102	1.0
3 Greece	90	0.9
4 India	136	1.3
5 Italy	183	1.8
6 Lebanon	48	0.5
7 New Zealand	223	2.2
8 North America	62	0.6
9 Other Europe	666	6.6
10 Pacific Islands	95	0.9
11 South and Central America or the Caribbean	48	0.5
12 Turkey	28	0.3
13 United Kingdom / Ireland	1,319	13.0
14 Vietnam	51	0.5
15 Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)	74	0.7
16 North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)	36	0.4
17 Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)	7	0.1
18 Other Africa	124	1.2
19 Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)	16	0.2
20 South Asia (Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)	101	1.0
21 Other East or Southeast Asia	229	2.3
22 Other	2	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem4b		
Variable label: Country of origin - father		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	35	0.3
-80 Refused	27	0.3
1 Australia	6,061	60.0
2 China	114	1.1
3 Greece	111	1.1
4 India	142	1.4
5 Italy	249	2.5
6 Lebanon	46	0.5
7 New Zealand	233	2.3
8 North America	73	0.7
9 Other Europe	766	7.6
10 Pacific Islands	75	0.7
11 South and Central America or the Caribbean	55	0.5
12 Turkey	27	0.3
13 United Kingdom / Ireland	1,474	14.6
14 Vietnam	50	0.5
15 Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)	73	0.7
16 North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)	28	0.3
17 Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)	7	0.1
18 Other Africa	129	1.3
19 Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)	13	0.1
20 South Asia (Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)	102	1.0
21 Other East or Southeast Asia	213	2.1
22 Other	1	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem5		
Variable label: LOTE spoken at home		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	1	0.0
-80 Refused	13	0.1
1 Yes	1,468	14.5
2 No	8,624	85.3
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem7		
Variable label: Household composition		
	Frequency	Percent
-80 Refused	35	0.3
1 Person Living Alone	1,655	16.4
2 Married or de-facto couple with no children	1,012	10.0
3 A couple with a child or children at home	4,037	39.9
4 A couple whose children have left home	1,677	16.6
5 A single parent with a child or children at home	886	8.8
6 A single parent whose children have left home	114	1.1
7 Non-related Adults Sharing House/Apartments/Flat, or	267	2.6
8 Some other sort of household	423	4.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem8		
Variable label: Highest level of formal education		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	35	0.3
-80 Refused	44	0.4
1 Primary School	124	1.2
2 Year 10 or below	1,744	17.3
3 Year 11	644	6.4
4 Year 12	1,896	18.8
5 Trade / apprenticeship qualification	526	5.2
6 Other TAFE/ Technical	687	6.8
7 Certificate or Diploma / Associate Diploma	1,044	10.3
8 Degree or Graduate Diploma	2,422	24.0
9 Post Graduate	920	9.1
10 Other	20	0.2
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem9		
Variable label: Employment Status		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	4	0.0
-80 Refused	15	0.1
1 Employed	6,360	62.9
2 Unemployed	683	6.8
3 Engaged in home duties	551	5.4
4 A student	454	4.5
5 Retired	1,736	17.2
6 Unable to work	199	2.0
7 Other	103	1.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

| Variable name: dem11 | | |
Variable label: Occupation		
	Frequency	Percent
-80 Refused	31	0.3
-70 Skipped / Not asked	3,746	37.1
1 Managers	843	8.3
2 Professionals	1,899	18.8
3 Technicians and Trades Workers	926	9.2
4 Community and Personal Service Workers	722	7.1
5 Clerical and Administrative Workers	756	7.5
6 Sales Workers	501	5.0
7 Machinery Operators and Drivers	171	1.7
8 Labourers	332	3.3
9 Other	180	1.8
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

| Variable name: dem12 | | |
Variable label: Main income earner		
	Frequency	Percent
-70 Skipped / Not asked	2,922	28.9
1 Yes	3,712	36.7
2 No	3,472	34.4
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

| Variable name: dem13 | | |
Variable label: Occupation of main income earner		
	Frequency	Percent
-80 Refused	85	0.8
-70 Skipped / Not asked	6,634	65.6
1 Managers	556	5.5
2 Professionals	892	8.8
3 Technicians and Trades Workers	626	6.2
4 Community and Personal Service Workers	236	2.3
5 Clerical and Administrative Workers	145	1.4
6 Sales Workers	167	1.6
7 Machinery Operators and Drivers	183	1.8
8 Labourers	208	2.1
9 Other	374	3.7
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem14		
Variable label: Number of phone numbers in household		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know/ Not stated	39	0.4
-80 Refused	23	0.2
1 Number of lines given	10,044	99.4
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem14num		
Variable label: Number of lines		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	39	0.4
-80 Refused	23	0.2
1	9,211	91.1
2	664	6.6
3	112	1.1
4	36	0.4
5	9	0.1
6	6	0.1
7	2	0.0
10	4	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem16		
Variable label: Number of adults on household		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know/ Not stated	52	0.5
-80 Refused	69	0.7
1 Number of houshold members given	9,985	98.8
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem16num		
Variable label: Number of adults on household		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	52	0.5
-80 Refused	69	0.7
1	2,215	21.9
2	5,363	53.1
3	1,445	14.3
4	750	7.4
5	181	1.8
6	18	0.2
7	6	0.1
8	2	0.0
12	3	0.0
20	2	0.0
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: dem17		
Variable label: Annual gross income		
	Frequency	Percent
-99 Don't Know	649	6.4
-80 Refused	542	5.4
1 Less $20,000	1,067	10.6
2 $20,000 - less than $40,000	1,598	15.8
3 $40,000 - less than $80,000	2,490	24.6
4 $80,000 - less than $120,000	2,089	20.7
5 $120,000 or over	1,672	16.5
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: scrosid		
Variable label: Capital or Rest of State		
	Frequency	Percent
1 Capital City	6,582	65.1
2 Rest of State	3,524	34.9
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: country		
Variable label: Country of birth		
	Frequency	Percent
1 Australia	7,592	75.1
2 Overseas	2,514	24.9
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Variable name: state		
Variable label: State		
	Frequency	Percent
1 ACT	164	1.6
2 NSW	3,335	33.0
3 NT	92	0.9
4 QLD	1,963	19.4
5 SA	785	7.8
6 TAS	244	2.4
7 VIC	2,533	25.1
8 WA	990	9.8
Total	10,106	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, VicHealth CATVAW 2009 weighted data [computer file]

Appendix C – 2009 CATVAW survey instrument

Call outcome codes (SMS screen)

1. No answer
2. Answering machine
3. Fax machine / modem
4. Engaged
5. Telstra message / Disconnected
6. Appointment
7. Named person not known (only applies if calling back to keep an appointment and phone answerer denies knowledge of named person)
8. Other out of scope (refer briefing notes)
9. Claims to have done survey
10. Away for duration
11. LOTE – (Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Italian, Greek, Hindi) follow up
12. LOTE – (Other languages) no follow up – please record language
13. LOTE – (Language unknown) follow up to establish language (CATI to treat as appointment)
14. Too old / frail / deaf
15. Stopped interview (male interviewer required)
16. Terminated during screening / midway (HIDDEN CODE)
17. Not a residential number
18. (SUPERVISOR USE ONLY) Refused prior (eg. phoned 1800 number to refuse participation after receiving PAL)
19. Not called, interviewer gender not same as respondent gender
20. Remove from list (add to do not call register)

INTRODUCTION AND SCREENING

Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (...). I'm calling on behalf of the Department of Families and Community Services from the Social Research Centre. We are conducting an important community attitudes study across Australia. The study is looking at community attitudes to violence and the results will be used to try and improve public health and safety.

IF NECESSARY: Any information provided is protected by strict Commonwealth and State privacy laws.

1. Continue
2. All others – GO TO SMS SCREEN
3. Household refusal (GO TO RR1)

S2   Most households will have received a letter from the Department about the study. As the letter says, to help with this important study we'd like to arrange to interview the person aged 16 or over who is going to have the next birthday.

Is that person aged 16 or 17 years?

1. 16
2. 17
3. No   (GO TO G1)

*(PARENTAL PERMISSION FOR 16 OR 17 YEAR OLD)

PC2   Could I please speak to the parent or guardian of the 16 or 17 year old - I need to get parental permission before interviewing them. Is that you?

EXPLAIN TO PARENT / GUARDIAN AS NECESSARY: This is an important national community attitudes study. The study will help to inform policy, research and education programs across Australia.

IF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY: We'll be asking about attitudes to violence in particular.

1. Continue
2. Parent refusal (GO TO RR1)
3. Refused to pass to parent (GO TO RR1)
4. Make appointment to get permission from parent (TYPE STOP, MAKE APPOINTMENT)

*(RECORD PARENTAL PERMISSION)

PC3   In order to show that I have got permission to proceed with this interview would you mind telling me your first name please?

1. Permission given, name provided (RECORD PARENTS NAME)
2. Permission given, name NOT provided (GO TO G1)
3. Parental permission refused (GO TO RR1)

*IF PARENTAL CONSTENT OBTAINED INSERT 'THANK YOU FOR THAT' INTO G1 QUESTION STEM

G1   (Thank you for that.)

RECORD GENDER OF SELECTED PERSON AND INTERVIEWER FROM GRID BELOW: IF NOT OFFERED ASK:

Could you please tell me whether that person is male or female?

1. Male selected / Male interviewer
2. Female selected / Female interviewer
3. Male selected / Male interviewer required   (GO TO S2A_2 INTRO A)
4. Female selected / Female interviewer required   (GO TO S2A_2 INTRO B)

PRES2A: IF CODES 1 OR 2 GO TO S2A_1. IF CODES 3 OR 4 GO TO S2A_2

*(GENDER MATCH)

S2A_1 May I speak to that person please?

1. Start survey (GO TO S4)
2. Wants a copy of the letter before proceeding (GO TO ALET)
3. Stop interview, make appointment (RECORD NAME AND GENDER AND ARRANGE CALL BACK)
4. Household refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
5. Respondent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
6. Parent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
7. QR LOTE - Cantonese / Mandarin / Vietnamese / Italian / Greek / Hindi (language follow up) (GO TO ALOTE)
8. QR LOTE – Other language identified (no language follow up) (RECORD ON SMS)
9. QR LOTE – Language not identified (make appointment) (RECORD ON SMS)
10. Queried about how telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY ATELQ)

*(NOT A GENDER MATCH)

S2A_2 INTRO A I need to arrange for a male interviewer to call back.

INTRO B I need to arrange for a female interviewer to call back

(EXPLAIN IF NECESSARY: While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, the Department think it is best that males are interviewed by males and females by females.

1. Wants a copy of the letter before proceeding (GO TO ALET)
2. Stop interview, make appointment (RECORD NAME AND GENDER AND ARRANGE CALL BACK)
3. Household refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
4. Respondent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
5. Parent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
6. QR LOTE - Cantonese / Mandarin / Vietnamese / Italian / Greek / Hindi (language follow up) (GO TO ALOTE)
7. QR LOTE – Other language identified (no language follow up) (RECORD ON SMS)
8. QR LOTE – Language not identified (make appointment) (RECORD ON SMS)
9. Queried about how telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY ATELQ)

*(WANT TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE LETTER)

ALET   RECORD ADDRESS DETAILS TO SEND COPY OF LETTER

(RECORD NAME AND VERIFY ADDRESS DETAILS FROM SAMPLE / COLLECT ADDRESS DETAILS)

*PROGRAMMER NOTE RE ALET: WILL NEED TO BE ABLE TO TRACK INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM SENDING A COPY OF THE LETTER]

*(LOTES)

ALOTE RECORD LANGUAGE

1. Cantonese (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY FOLLOW UP)
2. Vietnamese (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY FOLLOW UP)
3. Italian (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY FOLLOW UP)
4. Greek (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY FOLLOW UP)
5. Mandarin (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY FOLLOW UP)
6. Hindi (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY FOLLOW UP)

*(QUERIED HOW TELEPHONE NUMBER WAS OBTAINED)

ATELQ Your telephone number has been chosen at random from all possible telephone numbers in your area. We find that this is the best way to obtain a representative sample of all Australians for our study.

*(REFUSED)

RR1   OK, that's fine, no problem, but could you just tell me the main reason you do not want to participate, because that's important information for us?

1. No comment / just hung up
2. Too busy
3. Not interested
4. Too personal / intrusive
5. Don't like subject matter
6. Letter put me off
7. Don't believe surveys are confidential / privacy concerns
8. Silent number
9. Don't trust surveys / government
10. Never do surveys
11. 15-20 minutes is too long
12. Get too many calls for surveys / telemarketing
13. Too old / frail / deaf / unable to do survey (CODE AS TOO OLD / FRAIL / DEAF)
14. Not a residential number (business, etc) (CODE AS NOT A RESIDENTIAL NUMBER)
15. Language difficulty (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY NO FOLLOW UP)
16. Going away / moving house (CODE AS AWAY DURATION)
17. Asked to be taken off list (add to do not call register)
18. Other (Specify)

*(REFUSED)

RR2   RECORD RE-CONTACT TYPE

1. Definitely don't call back
2. Possible conversion

*(ANSWERING MACHINE SCRIPTS)

Answering machine message 1

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is <SAY NAME> calling on behalf of the Department of Families and Community Services from the Social Research Centre. We are telephoning households across Australia to conduct an important study to better understand community attitudes to violence. The results will be used to try and improve public health and safety. If you would like to participate in this study, please call 1800 023 040 and we will call you back at a time that is convenient to you. Thank you.

Answering machine message 2

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is <SAY NAME> calling on behalf of the Department of Families and Community Services from the Social Research Centre. We left a message recently on your answering machine regarding an important study to better understand community attitudes to violence. The results will be used to try and improve public health and safety. If you would like to participate in this study, please call 1800 023 040 and we will call you back at a time that is convenient to you. Thank you.

*(QUALIFYING RESPONDENT)

S4   REINTRODUCE AS NECESSARY

All interviews are voluntary and we will treat all information you give in strict confidence as far allowed by law. You are free to not answer any questions or to end the interview at any time. This interview should take around 20 minutes depending on your answers. I'll try and make it as quick as I can.

IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL: If you want to verify that the survey is legitimate, or if you would like more information, you can call the Social Research Centre's 1800 number (1800 023 040) during business hours, or you can check our website at www.srcentre.com.au.

IF RESONDENT NEEDS MORE ASSURANCE1: Or you could check the Department's website at www.ofw.fahcsia.gov.au.

IF RESPONDENT NEEDS MORE ASSURANCE2: Or you can contact Leonie Bloomfield from the Department on 02 6212 9065.

1.   Continue
2.   Respondent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)

*(ALL)

S5   This interview may be monitored for quality purposes. Please advise if you don't want this call to be monitored.

1.   Monitoring allowed
2.   Monitoring not permitted

S6   RECORD GENDER OF SELECTED RESPONDENT

1.   Male
2.   Female

MODULE 1: VIOLENCE GENERALLY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

*[BASE IS ASK ALL UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED]

VAW3   I'd like to start with a question about your own personal safety. In your everyday life what is the main form of violence you personally are most worried about? (PROBE: What else? Anything else?)

1.   Response given (Specify)
2.   Don't Know
3.   Refused

VAW4   Thinking about violence against women in particular, do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a serious issue for our community?

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1.   Strongly agree
2.   Somewhat agree
3.   (Neither agree or disagree)
4.   Somewhat disagree
5.   Strongly disagree
6.   (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7.   (Refused)

VAW6   And do you agree or disagree that violence against women is common in our community?

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1.   Strongly agree
2.   Somewhat agree
3.   (Neither agree or disagree)
4.   Somewhat disagree
5.   Strongly disagree
6.   (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7.   (Refused)

MODULE 2: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

*[ROTATE ORDER OF PAIRED STATEMENTS, BUT ALWAYS START WITH DV2A AND DV2B]

DV2   Now thinking about domestic violence. I'd like you to tell me whether or not you regard the following sorts of behaviour as domestic violence and how serious you think they are?

1.   Continue

DV2a　If one partner in a domestic relationship slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear, is this a form of domestic violence? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2b　And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship slapping or pushing the other partner to cause harm or fear to be …. (READ OUT)

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2c　If one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex, is this a form of domestic violence? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2d　And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship forcing the other partner to have sex to be …. (READ OUT))

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2e   If one partner in a domestic relationship throws or smashes objects near the other
        partner to frighten or threaten them, is this a form of domestic violence? (IF YES,
        PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

        1.   Yes, always
        2.   Yes, usually
        3.   Yes, sometimes
        4.   No
        5.   (Don't Know)
        6.   (Refused)

DV2f   And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

        (PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship
        deliberately throwing or smashing objects near the other partner to frighten or threaten
        them to be …. (READ OUT))

        1.   Very serious
        2.   Quite serious
        3.   Not that serious, or
        4.   Not at all serious
        5.   (Don't Know)
        6.   (Refused)

DV2g   If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to scare or control the other partner by
        threatening to hurt other family members, is this a form of domestic violence? (IF YES,
        PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

        1.   Yes, always
        2.   Yes, usually
        3.   Yes, sometimes
        4.   No
        5.   (Don't Know)
        6.   (Refused)

DV2h   And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

        (PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship trying
        to scare or control the other partner by threatening to hurt other family members as….
        (READ OUT))

        1.   Very serious
        2.   Quite serious
        3.   Not that serious, or

4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2i   If one partner in a domestic relationship yells abuse at the other partner is this a form of domestic violence? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2j   And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship yelling abuse at the other partner as…. (READ OUT))

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2k   If one partner in a domestic relationship controls the social life of the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends, is this a form of domestic violence? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2l   And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship controlling the social life of the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends as …. (READ OUT))

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2m If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticises the other one to make them feel bad or useless, is this a form of domestic violence? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2n And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticizing the other one to make them feel bad or useless as…. (READ OUT))

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2o If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them money, is this domestic violence? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV2p And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard one partner in a domestic relationship trying to control the other partner by denying them money as …. (READ OUT))

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV4 Do you think that it is mainly men, mainly women or both men and women that COMMIT ACTS of domestic violence? (IF BOTH PROBE TO CLARIFY: Mainly men, mainly women or both equally).

1. Mainly men
2. Both – but men more often
3. Both - equally
4. Both – but women more often
5. Mainly women
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

DV4c Do you think that men or women would be more likely to suffer PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence?

1. Men
2. (Equal)
3. Women
4. (Don't know)
5. (Refused)

DV4a Thinking about both female and male victims of domestic violence, would you say the LEVEL OF FEAR experienced is worse for males, worse for females or equally bad for both? (PROBE TO CLARIFY: A BIT WORSE OR MUCH WORSE)

1. Much worse for males
2. A bit worse for males
3. Equally bad for both males and females
4. A bit worse for females
5. Much worse for females
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

DV6 I am going to read out some statements about domestic violence. For each one please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. There are no right or wrong answers.

(STATEMENTS – BLOCK A)

a) Domestic violence is a criminal offence

b) Most people who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to the police

c) Most people turn a blind eye to, or ignore domestic violence

d) It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships

e) Domestic violence is more likely to occur in migrant families

f) Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family

g) Police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past

h) Women with INTELLECTUAL disabilities are less likely to experience domestic violence than other women

(STATEMENTS – BLOCK B)

i) Domestic violence CAN BE EXCUSED if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control

j) Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol

k) Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol

l) Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to

m) In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home

n) Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done

o) Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case

p) It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together

(RESPONSE FRAME)
1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

PREDV6HA IF DV6H = CODES 1 OR 2 (AGREES) CONTINUE OTHERS GO TO PREDV6HB

*(AGREES THAT WOMEN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES ARE LESS LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE DV)

DV6ha Why do you say that?

1. Response given (specify)
2. (Don't know)
3. (Refused)

PREDV6HB IF DV6H = CODES 4 OR 5 (DISAGREES) CONTINUE OTHERS GO TO PREDV6i

*(DISAGREES THAT WOMEN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES ARE LESS LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE DV)

DV6hb Why do you say that?

1. Response given (specify)
2. (Don't know)
3. (Refused)

PREDV6i IF ANSWERED DV6 BLOCK A CONTINUE, OTHERS GO TO DV7

*(ALL)

DV6i   And do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree that women with PHYSICAL disabilities are less likely to experience domestic violence than other women

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

PREDV6ia IF DV6i = CODES 1 OR 2 (AGREES) CONTINUE OTHERS GO TO PREDV6ib

*(AGREES THAT WOMEN WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES ARE LESS LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE DV)

DV6ia   Why do you say that?

1. Response given (specify)
2. (Don't know)
3. (Refused)

PREDV6ib IF DV6H = CODES 4 OR 5 (DISAGREES) CONTINUE OTHERS GO TO DV7

*(DISAGREES THAT WOMEN WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES ARE LESS LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE DV)

DV6ib   Why do you say that?

    1.   Response given (specify)
    2.   (Don't know)
    3.   (Refused)

*[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

DV7   Now, do you agree or disagree that a man would be justified in using physical force against his wife, partner or girlfriend if she … (PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

(STATEMENTS)
a)   Argues with or refuses to obey him
b)   Doesn't keep up with the domestic chores
c)   Keeps nagging him
d)   Refuses to have sex with him
e)   Admits to having sex with another man
f)   Makes him look stupid or insults him in front of his friends
g)   Does something to make him angry
h)   Ends or tries to end the relationship

(RESPONSE FRAME)
1.   Strongly agree
2.   Somewhat agree
3.   (Neither agree or disagree)
4.   Somewhat disagree
5.   Strongly disagree
6.   (Don't Know)
7.   (Refused)

*(PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF ANY CODE 1 OR 2 IN DV7 INSERT 'OTHER' INTO TEXT OF DV8)

DV8   Are there any (other) circumstances you can think of in which it might be acceptable for a man to use physical force against his wife, partner or girlfriend? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

    1.   To protect the children
    2.   To protect himself
    3.   Other (Specify)
    4.   None/ Can't think of any
    5.   Don't Know
    6.   Refused

DV9   Thinking about ex-partners now. Do you agree or disagree that a man would be justified in using physical force against his ex-partner in the following circumstances. (PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

(STATEMENTS)
a) If she refuses to return to the relationship
b) In order to get access to his children
c) If she tries to turn the children against him
d) If he thinks she is unreasonable about property settlement and financial issues
e) If she starts a new relationship

(RESPONSE FRAME)
1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know)
7. (Refused)

DV10a   How likely do you think you would be to intervene IN ANY WAY AT ALL if a woman that you didn't know was being physically assaulted by her partner in public? The options are very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely.

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Somewhat unlikely
4. Very unlikely
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV10b   How likely do you think you would be to intervene IN ANY WAY AT ALL if a neighbour, that you didn't know all that well, was being physically assaulted by her partner? The options are very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely.

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Somewhat unlikely
4. Very unlikely
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

DV10c If you became aware that a family member or close friend of yours was currently a victim of domestic violence, how likely would you be to intervene IN ANY WAY AT ALL. Again the options are very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely.

    1.   Very likely   (GO TO DV11)
    2.   Somewhat likely   (GO TO DV11)
    3.   Somewhat unlikely
    4.   Very unlikely
    5.   (Don't Know)   (GO TO DV12)
    6.   (Refused)   (GO T0 DV12)

*(UNLIKELY TO INTERVENE)

DV10d What are your main reasons for feeling that you would be unlikely to intervene?
PROBE FOR A COMPLETE RESPONSE)

    1.   Response given (Specify)   (GO TO DV12)
    2.   Don't Know   (GO TO DV12)
    3.   Refused   (GO TO DV12)

*(LIKELY TO INTERVENE)

DV11 In what way would you intervene if a family member or close friend was currently a victim of domestic violence?

    1.   Response given (Specify)
    2.   Don't Know
    3.   Refused

*(ALL)

DV13 Thinking about the last ten years, would you say the proportion of people willing to talk about having been victims of ADULT domestic violence has increased, decreased or stayed the same?

(PROBE: Is that a lot or a little?)

    1.   Increased a lot
    2.   Increased a little
    3.   The same
    4.   Decreased a little
    5.   Decreased a lot
    6.   Don't Know / Can't Say
    7.   Refused

DV15   Do you agree or disagree that if you needed to get outside advice or support for someone about a domestic violence issue you would know where to go? (PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know)
7. (Refused)

MODULE 3: SEXUAL VIOLENCE & HARASSMENT

SV1a   Now thinking generally about violence against women, not just domestic violence.

Do you regard stalking to be a form of violence against women. By stalking I mean being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

SV1b   And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard stalking to be …. READ OUT)

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

SV2a   Do you regard harassment via repeated phone calls to be a form of violence against women? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

SV2b   And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard harassment via repeated phone calls to be …. READ OUT)

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

SV2c   Do you regard harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

SV2d   And how serious is this, would you say very, quite, not that serious or not at all?

(PROMPT IF REQUIRED: Do you regard harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like to be …. READ OUT)

1. Very serious
2. Quite serious
3. Not that serious, or
4. Not at all serious
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

*[SET QUOTA SO THAT 5000 RESPONDENTS ASKED BLOCK A AND THE OTHER 5000 ASKED BLOCK B – NEED TO ENSURE THAT ALL QUOTAS ARE SPLIT EVENLY (E.G. ACROSS STATES AND TERRITORIES, CAPITAL CITY / REST OF STATE]

*[ENSURE THAT 2500 OF THOSE WHO ANSWERED DV6 BLOCK A ARE ASKED ARE ASKED SV3 BLOCK A AND THE OTHER 2500 SV3 BLOCK B / AND 2500 OF THOSE WHO ANSWERED DV6 BLOCK B ARE ASKED ARE ASKED SV3 BLOCK A AND THE OTHER 2500 SV3 BLOCK B]

SV3   I'm now going to read out some statements about sexual assault and harassment. For each one, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. There are no right or wrong answers.

(STATEMENTS – BLOCK A)

a)   Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger

b)   Women RARELY make false claims of being raped

c)   Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'

d)   Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it

e)   Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women

f)   Few people know how often women with disabilities experience rape or sexual assault

(STATEMENTS – BLOCK B)

g)   Women who are raped often ask for it

h)   Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex

i)   A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with

j)   A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time

k)   If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible

l)   Women who are raped by their male partner, husband or boyfriend should report it to the police

(RESPONSE FRAME)

1.   Strongly agree

2.   Somewhat agree

3.   (Neither agree nor disagree)

4.   Somewhat disagree

5.   Strongly disagree

6.   (Don't Know / Can't Say)

7.   (Refused)

MODULE 4: COMMUNITY ATTITUDES / CAMPAIGN RECALL

Unpaid Media

ATT2   Have you recently seen or heard any advertising campaigns about violence against women? (IF NO PROBE: Nothing at all?)

    1. Yes
    2. No   (GO TO ATT4)
    3. (Don't know / Can't say)   (GO TO ATT4)
    4. (Refused)   (GO TO ATT4)

*(SEEN SOMETHING IN MEDIA)
ATT3   Can you please describe that advertising?

    1. Response given (Specify)
    2. (Don't Know)
    3. (Refused)

*(ALL)
ATT4   The statements I'm about to read out describe attitudes which different people have. There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions. For each statement please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree

    (STATEMENTS)
    a) On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.
    b) When jobs are scarce men should have more right to a job than women.
    c) A university education is more important for a boy than a girl
    d) A woman has to have children to be fulfilled
    e) It's OK for a woman to have a child as a single parent and not want a stable relationship with a man
    f) Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia
    g) Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household
    h) Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship

    (RESPONSE FRAME)
    1.   Strongly agree
    2.   Somewhat agree
    3.   (Neither agree nor disagree)
    4.   Somewhat disagree
    5.   Strongly disagree
    6.   (Don't Know / Can't Say)
    7.   (Refused)

MODULE 5: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

DEM   Finally, to help us analyse the results of this survey, it's important that we understand a little bit about your household. I only need a couple more minutes of your time and all answers are completely confidential.

1. Continue

PREDEM1 IF S2=CODE 1 OR CODE 2 (16 OR 17) GO TO DEM2

*(IF NOT 16 OR 17)
DEM1   To start, how old were you last birthday?

1. Age given (RECORD AGE IN YEARS (RANGE 18 TO 99) (GO TO DEM1B)
2. (Refused)

*(REFUSED AGE)
DEM1a Which of the following age groups are you in?
READ OUT

1. 16 - 17 years
2. 18 - 24 years
3. 25 - 34 years
4. 35 - 44 years
5. 45 – 54 years
6. 55 – 64 years
7. 65 – 74 years, or
8. 75 + years
9. (Refused)

DEM2   Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

1. No
2. Yes, Aboriginal
3. Yes, Torres Strait Islander
4. Yes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
5. (Refused)

DEM3a In which country were you born?

1. Australia (GO TO DEM4a)
2. China
3. Greece
4. India
5. Italy
6. Lebanon
7. New Zealand
8. North America
9. Other Europe
10. Pacific Islands
11. South and Central America or the Caribbean
12. Turkey
13. United Kingdom / Ireland
14. Vietnam
15. Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)
16. North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)
17. Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)
18. Other Africa
19. Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)
20. South Asia (Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)
21. Other East or Southeast Asia
22. Other (specify)
23. (Don't know) (GO TO DEM4a)
24. (Refused) (GO TO DEM4a)

*(NOT BORN IN AUSTRALIA)

DEM4   In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live?

1. Year given (Specify) (ALLOWABLE RANGE: 1900 TO 2009)
2. Don't know
3. Refused

*PROGRAMMER NOTE: SET LOWER END OF ALLOWABLE RANGE SO THAT YEAR GIVEN CANNOT BE LESS THAN 2005 MINUS AGE GIVEN AT DEM1, IE DO NOT ALLOW RESPONDENTS TO MIGRATE TO AUSTRALIA BEFORE THEY WERE BORN!)

DEM4a In which country was your mother born?

DEM4b In which country was your father born?

1. Australia
2. China
3. Greece
4. India
5. Italy
6. Lebanon
7. New Zealand
8. North America
9. Other Europe
10. Pacific Islands
11. South and Central America or the Caribbean
12. Turkey
13. United Kingdom / Ireland
14. Vietnam
15. Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)
16. North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)
17. Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)
18. Other Africa
19. Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)
20. South Asia (Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)
21. Other East or Southeast Asia
22. Other (specify)
23. (Don't know)
24. (Refused)

*(ALL)

DEM5   Do you speak a language other than English at home?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO DEM7)
3. Don't know (GO TO DEM7)
4. Refused (GO TO DEM7)

*(ALL)

DEM7   Which of the following categories best describes your household?
READ OUT

1. Person Living Alone
2. Married or de-facto couple with no children
3. A couple with a child or children at home
4. A couple whose children have left home
5. A single parent with a child or children at home
6. A single parent whose children have left home
7. Non-related Adults Sharing House/Apartments/Flat, or
8. Some other sort of household
9. (Refused)

DEM8   What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?
(NOTE: IF UNSURE OR AMBIGUOUS PROBE FURTHER)
(IF YEAR 12 OR BELOW, PROBE FOR TRADE OR APPRENTICESHIP, ETC)

1. Primary School
2. Year 10 or below
3. Year 11
4. Year 12
5. Trade / apprenticeship qualification
6. Other TAFE/ Technical
7. Certificate or Diploma / Associate Diploma
8. Degree or Graduate Diploma
9. Post Graduate
10. Other (Specify)
11. (Don't Know)
12. (Refused)

DEM9   Do you currently do any paid work at all in a job, business or farm? (IF NOT EMPLOYED PROBE: What would you say is your main activity at the moment?)

1. Employed
2. Unemployed
3. Engaged in home duties
4. A student
5. Retired, or
6. Unable to work
7. Other (Specify)
8. (Don't know)
9. (Refused)

PREDEM11 IFDEM9 = 1 (EMPLOYED) CONTINUE OTHERWISE GO TO DEM12

*(HAVE A JOB)

DEM11 What is your (main) occupation?

1. Managers
2. Professionals
3. Technicians and Trades Workers
4. Community and Personal Service Workers
5. Clerical and Administrative Workers
6. Sales Workers
7. Machinery Operators and Drivers
8. Labourers
9. Other (please specify)
10. (Refused)

PREDEM12 IF DEM7 = 1, 5, 6 OR 7 (ONLY ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD OR SHARE HOUSE)
GO TO DEM14 OTHERWISE CONTINUE

*(OTHER ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD)

DEM12   Are you the main income earner in the household? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: If equal earners, code as 1)

1. Yes   (GO TO DEM14)
2. No

*(NOT THE MAIN INCOME EARNER)

DEM13   Could you tell me please what sort of work the main income earner in your household does?

1. Managers
2. Professionals
3. Technicians and Trades Workers
4. Community and Personal Service Workers
5. Clerical and Administrative Workers
6. Sales Workers
7. Machinery Operators and Drivers
8. Labourers
9. Other (please specify)
10. (Refused)

*(ALL)

DEM14 EXCLUDING mobile phone numbers, dedicated faxes, modems or business phone numbers, how many phone numbers do you have in your household? (NOTE: Only include mobile phones if they are connected to the household telephone number.)

1. Number of lines given (Specify) RECORD WHOLE NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 10)
2. Refused (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 888)
3. Don't know/ Not stated (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 999)

*(AUTOFILL 1 IF DEM7=1 (LIVING ALONE))

PREDEM16 IF DEM7=1 (LIVING ALONE) GO TO DEM17, ELSE CONTINUE

DEM16 (Just to confirm) including you, how many people aged 16 years and over live in this household?

1. Number given (Specify) RECORD WHOLE NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 20)
2. Don't know (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 999)
3. Refused (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 888)

*(PROGRAMMER NOTE IF DEM7=7 (SHARED HOUSEHOLD) SAY 'your total income' FOR ALL OTHERS SAY 'your household's total income'.)

DEM17 And just one question about income. Which of the following best describes (your / your household's) total approximate annual income, from all sources, before tax or anything else is taken out?
(READ OUT)

(IF QUERIED ON REASON FOR THIS QUESTION, REPLY 'We are interested in how income relates to peoples' attitudes to violence.)

1. Less $20,000
2. $20,000 – less than $40,000
3. $40,000 – less than $80,000
4. $80,000 – less than $120,000, or
5. $120,000 or over
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

DEM18 And finally, could I just confirm your postcode please?

DISPLAY POSTCODE FROM SAMPLE WHERE AVAILABLE

1. Postcode from sample correct
2. (Specify postcode)
3. Don't know postcode (Specify suburb, town or locality)
4. Can't say / refused

CLOSE That's the end of the survey. I would like to thank you very much on behalf of the Department of Families and Community Services and the Social Research Centre for your co-operation in this survey.

REC1 The Department may be undertaking further research into this topic, would you be interested in being contacted again?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO END)
3. Don't know (GO TO END)

*(INTERESTED IN BEING RECONTACTED)

REC2 Can I please have your first name and confirm your phone number so that you can be contact again?

END Thank you again for your help.

If you have any queries or concerns about the survey, or would like more information about violence against women, I have a number I can give you if you like…..

Survey information:

I can give you our 1800 number (1800 023 040) or you could check the Department's website at www.ofw.fahcsia.gov.au.

Violence against women

National hotline – 1800 200 526

INTERVIEWER TO ENTER ONCE INTERVIEW IS COMPLETE:

LANG Which language was this interview was mainly completed in

1. English
2. Cantonese
3. Greek
4. Italian
5. Mandarin
6. Vietnamese
7. Hindi

*(AUTOFILL FOR ALL INTERVIEWS COMPLETE TO DATE AS NORMAL)

INTERVIEWER TO ENTER ONCE INTERVIEW IS COMPLETE:

INT1   Was this a normal interview or a refusal conversion?

       1.   Normal

       2.   Refusal Conversion

Interviewer Declaration

I certify that this is a true, accurate and complete interview, conducted in accordance with the briefing instructions, the IQCA standards and the MRSA Code of Professional Behaviour (ICC/Esomar). I will not disclose to any other person the content of this questionnaire or any other information relating to the project.

Interviewer name: Interviewer I.D:

Signed: Date

Appendix D – Technical issues

Scale items and scale reliabilities

Gender Equity Score

Taylor & Mouzos (2006:143) describe the procedure which was used to formulate the gender equity scores for the 2006 survey. Like the previous survey, the 2009 survey asked respondents a series of attitudinal questions relating to gender equity adapted from Inglehart & Norris (2003). Responses to these questions were based on a likert scale of 1 'strongly agree' and 5 'strongly disagree'. These questions were:

1. On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.

2. When jobs are scarce men should have more right to a job than women.

3. A university education is more important for a boy than a girl

4. A woman has to have children to be fulfilled

5. It's OK for a woman to have a child as a single parent and not want a stable relationship with a man (reversed scored)

In the general survey, Cronbach's alpha for this scale = 0.62. This was lower than the 0.69 achieved in the previous survey (Taylor & Mouzos 2006:143).

However, in the 2009 survey an additional three questions were asked. These were:

6 Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia

7 Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household

8 Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship

Cronbach's alpha was increased to 0.72 with the addition of these three variables. Thus, the gender equity scale and associated scores were calculated using the eight item scale.

The gender equity score was calculated for each respondent from ATT4 based on the following:

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Strongly Agree	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
Agree	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2
Neither	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Disagree	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4
Strongly Disagree	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	5

The 8 statements were summed to give the respondent a score out of 40. The score was then multiplied by 2.5 to give the respondent a score out of 100. There were 8,722 respondents who gave 8 valid responses.

Not all respondents gave answers to all questions. In the case where there were not 8 valid responses the following occurred:

- There were 985 respondents who answered only 7 of the 8 questions. The valid 7 responses were summed to give a score out of 35 and multiplied by 2.86 to give a score out of 100.

- There were 277 respondents who answered only 6 of the 8 questions. The valid responses were summed to give a score out of 30 and multiplied by 3.33 to give a score out of 100.

- There were 76 respondents who answered only 5 of the 8 questions. The valid 5 responses were summed to give a score out of 25 and multiplied by 4 to give a score out of 100.

- There were 29 respondents who answered only 4 of the 8 questions. The valid 4 responses were summed to give a score out of 20 and multiplied by 5 to give a score out of 100.

- There were 12 respondents who answered only 3 of the 8 questions. The valid responses were summed to give a score out of 15 and multiplied by 6.67 to give a score out of 100.

- There were a remaining 4 respondents who answered 2 or less of the 8 questions. It was felt a valid score for these individuals could not be calculated, thus for analysis involving the gender equity score variable these four respondents have been excluded.

The score out of 100 was then converted into categories of high >90, medium 75-90 or low <75.

The following tables show the gender equity scores broken down by both sex and age category.

Gender equity score, by sex (column percentages)

	Male	Female	Total
Low Gender Equity score	32	14	22
Med Gender Equity score	46	44	45
High Gender Equity score	22	43	33
(N)	(4930)	(5174)	(10,105)

Gender equity score, by age category (column percentages)

	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
Low Gender Equity score	15	18	21	16	17	20	30	47
Med Gender Equity score	50	40	45	46	44	47	46	41
High Gender Equity score	35	42	35	38	39	33	24	11
(N)	(299)	(545)	(1507)	(2112)	(1814)	(1492)	(1302)	(978)

Physical violence against current partner justification scale

(1 strongly agree to 5 strong disagree)

Do you agree that a man would be justified in using physical force against his wife or partner is she...

1. Argues with or refuses to obey him

2. Doesn't keep up with the domestic chores

3. Keeps nagging him

4. Refuses to have sex with him

5. Admits to having sex with another man

6. Makes him look stupid or insults him in front of his friends

7. Does something to make him angry

8. Ends or tries to end the relationship

All eight items loaded onto one factor, accounting for 55 percent of the variance. All items loaded at 0.66 or higher. Cronbach's alpha = 0.88.

Testing statistical differences between surveys

Differences between the 1995 and 2006 surveys and the 2009 survey were tested using the 'z-test for comparing two independent proportions'. As in the previous report (Taylor & Mouzos 2006) this test was used as the raw data file for 1995 was not available. Data for the 1995 and 2006 surveys was taken from the Taylor & Mouzos (2006) and OSW (1995).

A worked example for a z-test comparing two independent means can be found at Taylor & Mouzos (2006:146).