Attitudes matter:

The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)

Technical report

ANROWS

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Acknowledgement of Country
ANROWS acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land across Australia on which we work and live. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders past and present, and we value Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, cultures and knowledge. We are committed to standing and working with First Nations peoples, honouring the truths set out in the Warawarni-gu Guma Statement.

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Attitudes matter:

The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)

Technical report

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Acknowledgement of lived experiences of violence

ANROWS acknowledges the lives and experiences of the women and children affected by domestic and sexual violence who are represented in this report. We recognise the individual stories of courage, hope and resilience that form the basis of ANROWS research.

Caution: Some people may find parts of this content confronting or distressing. Recommended support services include 1800RESPECT (1800 737 732), Lifeline (13 11 14) and, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 13YARN (13 92 76").

This report addresses work covered in ANROWS's National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) Research Program. Please consult the ANROWS website for more information on this program.

ANROWS research contributes to the shared vision to end gender-based violence in one generation of the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032* (National Plan 2022–2032) and the six National Outcomes of the *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022* (National Plan 2010–2022). This research provides prevention and early intervention key Indicators for the National Plan 2022–2032 and addresses National Outcome 1 – Communities are safe and free from violence, and National Outcome 2 – Relationships are respectful, of the National Plan 2010–2022.

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About this report

This report is the technical report for the 2021 *National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey* (NCAS). The report on the NCAS findings for Australia as a whole (referred to as the "Main report" throughout the current report) is:

- Coumarelos, C., Weeks, N., Bernstein, S., Roberts, N., Honey, N., Minter, K., & Carlisle, E. (2023). *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for Australia.* Sydney: ANROWS.

Other reports on the NCAS findings include:

- Coumarelos, C., Weeks, N., Bernstein, S., Roberts, N., Honey, N., Minter, K., & Carlisle, E. (2023). *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Summary for Australia*. Sydney: ANROWS.
- *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents* (forthcoming).
- *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for Australian states and territories* (forthcoming).
- *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for people from non-English speaking backgrounds* (forthcoming).
- *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for young Australians* (forthcoming).

Shortened forms and data symbols

Shortened forms

A-BS	Address-based sample
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABS Standard	ABS Standard for Sex, Gender, Variations of Sex Characteristics and Sexual Orientation Variables 2020
AGIS	Attitudes towards Gender Inequality Scale
ANROWS	Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety
AVAWS	Attitudes towards Violence against Women Scale
CASVAWS	Community Attitudes Supportive of Violence against Women Scale (2017 NCAS)
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
DSD	Disorder/difference of sex development
DV	Domestic violence
DVS	Domestic Violence Scale
GEAS	Gender Equality Attitudes Scale (2017 NCAS scale)
G-NAF	Geocoded National Address File
GVIS	Gendered Violence and Inequality Scale
LOTE	Language other than English
MESC	Main English-speaking country
National Plan 2010–2022	*National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*
National Plan 2022–2032	*National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032*
NCAS	National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey
N-MESC	Non-main English–speaking country
OBS	Online Bridging Survey

RDD	Random digit dialling
Recognise DV Subscale	Recognise Domestic Violence Subscale
Recognise VAW Subscale	Recognise Violence against Women Subscale
SAS	Sexual Assault Scale
SHS	Sexual Harassment Scale
SMS	Text message
SPSS	IBM SPSS Data Collection Survey Reporter Version 7
SRC	Social Research Centre
SVS	Sexual Violence Scale
TFAS	Technology-Facilitated Abuse Scale
Understand Gendered DV Subscale	Understand Gendered Domestic Violence Subscale
UVAWS	Understanding of Violence against Women Scale
VAW	Violence against women
VM	Voicemail

Data symbols and table and figure notations

^	Indicates an item was asked of one half of the sample
~	Indicates an item was asked of one quarter of the sample
□	Indicates an item was asked of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents only

T1. Introduction

T1.1 ANROWS

ANROWS is a not-for-profit independent national research organisation established in 2013. It is an initiative of Australia's *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022* (National Plan 2010–2022), endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments in February 2011. ANROWS was established by the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments of Australia to produce, disseminate and assist in applying evidence for policy and practice addressing violence against women and their children.

T1.2 Background to the NCAS

The *National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey* (NCAS) Research Program aims to produce high-quality research to inform policy development, practice and program planning, and further research to reduce and prevent violence against women and children in Australia. ANROWS received funding from the Commonwealth Department of Social Services (DSS) to conduct the 2021 NCAS Research Program. The main project for this Research Program was the 2021 iteration of the quantitative survey of the population. Two qualitative research studies were also conducted as part of the Research Program to further investigate some of the concerning findings revealed by the 2017 NCAS. The present technical report is for the 2021 population survey.

The NCAS (i.e. the survey) is a periodic, large-scale representative population survey of the Australian population's knowledge and attitudes regarding violence against women. The NCAS has been conducted roughly every four years via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). More than 17,000 Australians aged 16 years and over shared their views in the last wave of the NCAS conducted in 2017.

The NCAS is a key means of monitoring progress against the National Plan. In brief, the NCAS asks Australians about their:

- understanding of violence against women
- attitudes towards violence against women
- attitudes towards gender inequality
- intentions to intervene if they were to witness abuse or disrespect towards women.

While the NCAS results are generally positive overall, they highlight gaps in the community's knowledge of violence against women and also attitudes and other factors that may contribute to and perpetuate the culture of violence against women. The NCAS is also a useful mechanism for tracking improvement or worsening in understanding and attitudes over time. The NCAS evidence is particularly valuable in guiding policy and practice in primary prevention.

T2. Overview of the 2021 NCAS

T2.1 Aims of the 2021 NCAS

The key aims of the 2021 NCAS were to benchmark the Australian community's understanding and attitudes regarding violence against women and gender inequality, and to determine whether these had improved since the most recent waves of the NCAS in 2009, 2013 and 2017. The 2021 NCAS also aimed to examine the demographic, contextual and other factors that are associated with understanding and attitudes regarding violence against women in Australia.

In addition to reporting on the Australian population as a whole, four papers will provide the key results for Australian states and territories and for demographic groups of interest as identified in the National Plan:

- young Australians
- people from non-English speaking backgrounds.
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents.

T2.2 Governance of the 2021 NCAS

ANROWS led and managed the 2021 NCAS Research Program and subcontracted the Social Research Centre (SRC) to conduct the fieldwork and data analysis for the population survey. Three governance bodies – a panel of experts, an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander advisory group and a broader advisory group – provided guidance on the Research Program to facilitate both the quality and relevance of the research and the knowledge transfer of the research across the broader women's safety space. In brief, the panel of experts provided technical expertise in relation to both the content area of violence against women (in terms of theory and existing research) and the scientific rigour of the research (in terms of methodology, data analysis and interpretation of findings). The broader advisory group provided strategic advice on the policy and program context relevant to the research, and the strategies for linking the research findings to relevant stakeholders more broadly. The Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander advisory group provided guidance on the cultural sensitivity and safety of the research for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples, and on the development of the module of items that were asked only of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents. For the members of the panel of experts and broader advisory groups, see Main report Appendix A. For the members of the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander advisory group see the forthcoming paper *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents*.

T2.3 Social Research Centre (SRC)

The SRC has extensive expertise with the NCAS, having conducted the fieldwork for the previous waves of the survey. The SRC focuses on social research in the public good to inform policy, strategy and practice. They are market leaders in social science methodology, including survey design and analysis, and undertake independent research to develop methodological innovations. Their unique expertise in, and commitment to, quality social research is also evident by their unique link to academia – they are a subsidiary of the Australian National University (ANU), which consistently has a top ranking in Australia and the world in research activity.

The core tasks assigned to the SRC for the 2021 survey included:

- cognitive testing
- pilot testing
- data collection
- data analysis and data deliverables.

T2.4 Ethics considerations

Ethics clearance for the project was provided by the University of Sydney's Human Research Ethics Committee (ethics project number 2020/650).

All respondents voluntarily opted into the study and confirmed their consent to participate after being informed about the survey's sensitive topic and its purpose; being assured that they would not be asked about their personal experiences, they could opt out any time, and their responses would remain confidential and anonymous; being offered further information via a participant information statement; and after any questions they had about the study had been answered (Appendix A).

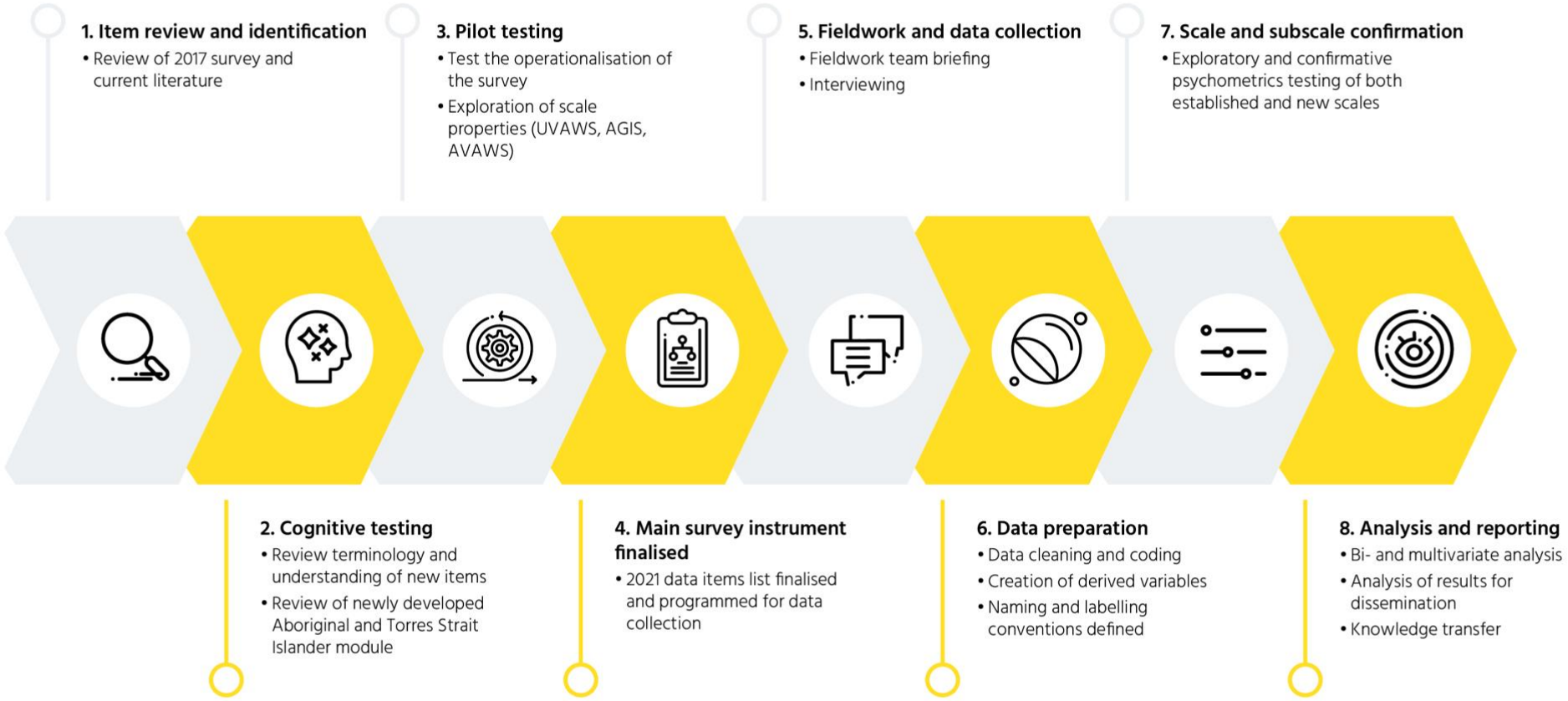
The main potential risk to respondents, particularly those with any lived experience of violence, was discomfort or emotional distress given the sensitive nature of the survey's topic. Ethics-approved processes were used to appropriately handle any discomfort or emotional distress experienced, any disclosures of violence, as well as any complaints or other respondent feedback. These processes involved logging, supervisor review and appropriate follow-up of any such instances (or "call alerts"), including provision of contact details for counselling support services. A 1800 telephone number was also operated to facilitate receipt and resolution of questions, feedback and complaints (Sections T8.9 and T8.10).

All personal information obtained from respondents was kept confidential through deidentification processes and aggregate reporting of data. All information and data were securely stored at the SRC and ANROWS with access only being available to members of the research team, and data handling and transfer was also conducted securely.

T2.5 Overview of the survey methodology

An overview of the methodology for the 2021 NCAS is included in Figure T2-1. As can be seen, there were several different phases, commencing with a review of the 2017 survey instrument to create a draft 2021 instrument. Various methods were used to test the 2021 draft instrument, which culminated in the main data collection of 19,100 respondents. The final phases included data preparation, scale construction, analysis and reporting. Further detail on each stage is contained throughout this report.

Figure T2-1: Overview of 2021 NCAS methodology



T3. 2021 NCAS instrument

T3.1 Items, scales and subscales

The survey items for the 2021 NCAS comprised many of the 2017 items complemented by some new items. New items were developed following a review of the literature on violence against women, including a comprehensive scan of existing peer-reviewed, validated questionnaires for relevant items. Once the new items were drafted, the 2021 survey instrument underwent cognitive testing (Section T5) and pilot testing (Section T6).

Many of the survey items in the 2021 instrument are components of a scale measuring a broader construct. To ensure all items were a good fit to each scale, psychometric scale validation was undertaken after both the pilot and the main data collection phases (Section T12). Both Rasch analysis and exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis were used to develop and validate the scales and subscales.

Nine scales are used in the reporting of the 2021 NCAS:

- Gendered Violence and Inequality Scale (GVIS): The GVIS is an overarching scale or "mega-scale" that includes all items examining knowledge or attitudes that sit in one of the other eight scales.
- Three "main scales", namely:
    - the Understanding of Violence against Women Scale (UVAWS)
    - the Attitudes towards Gender Inequality Scale (AGIS)
    - the Attitudes towards Violence against Women Scale (AVAWS).
- Five "type of violence scales", namely:
    - The Domestic Violence Scale (DVS)
    - The Sexual Violence Scale (SVS), which consists of the Sexual Assault Scale (SAS) and the Sexual Harassment Scale (SHS)
    - The Technology-Facilitated Abuse Scale (TFAS).

A summary of the scales and associated subscales is presented in the Main report in Figure 3-1. For item membership in each scale see Table T3-1. Other items (not included in scales) are presented in Table T3-2. The 2021 survey instrument is presented in Appendix A.

Table T3-1: Items in scales, 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
V3	dv6ee	MANY women exaggerate the extent of men's violence against women	^	A	✓			MW					2017 CASVAWS Mistrust. Revised in 2021
S23	sv3y	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men		A	✓			MW		✓	✓		2017 CASVAWS Mistrust
S24	sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets		A	✓			MW		✓	✓		2017 CASVAWS Mistrust
S18	sv3u	MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false	~	A	✓			MW		✓	✓		2017 Out of scale knowledge law item. Worded like an attitude item, and fit well with attitude items
D23	dv6n	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic	^	A	✓			MW	✓				2017 CASVAWS Mistrust

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
		violence in order to improve their case											
S22	sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously		A	✓		MW		✓	✓			2017 CASVAWS Minimise
S25	sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying		A	✓		MW		✓	✓			2017 CASVAWS Minimise
S1		Women with mental health issues who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying	~	A	✓		MW		✓	✓			New intersectional item 2021
S2		When lesbian or bisexual women claim to have been sexually assaulted by their partner, they probably shouldn't be taken too seriously	~	A	✓		MW		✓	✓			New intersectional item 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
S10	sv3p	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying		A	✓			MW		✓		✓	2017 CASVAWS Minimise
D27	dv6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious	^	A	✓			MW	✓				2017 CASVAWS Minimise
D28	dv6z	It's easy for a woman to leave an abusive relationship	^	A	✓			MW	✓				2017 CASVAWS Minimise. Revised in 2021
D29	dv6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing		A	✓			MW	✓				2017 CASVAWS Minimise
V8		It's only really stalking if it's by a stranger	^	A	✓			MV					New stalking item 2021
S9	sv3d	Women who are sexually harassed should deal with it themselves rather than report it	^	A	✓			MV		✓		✓	2017 CASVAWS Minimise. Revised and moved subscale in 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
D31	dv6v	Women who STAY in abusive relationships deserve less help from counselling and support services than women who LEAVE their abusive partner	^	A	✓		MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Minimise
D32	dv6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before	^	A	✓		MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Minimise
D24	dv6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship to keep the family together	^	A	✓		MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse
D16	dv6d	Domestic violence is a private matter that SHOULD be handled in the family	^	A	✓		MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse. Revised in 2021
D30	dv6s	Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation		A	✓		MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Minimise. Revised and moved subscale in 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
D17	dv6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration	A	✓			MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse
D18	dv6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control	A	✓			MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse
D19	dv6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done	A	✓			MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse
D20	dv6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol	A	✓			MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse
D21	dv6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol	A	✓			MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales						
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
D22	dv6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child		A	✓			MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse
D25	dv6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to	^	A	✓			MV	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse
S19	sv3j	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time	^	A	✓			MV		✓	✓			2017 CASVAWS Excuse
S17	sv3g	If a woman doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape	~	A	✓			O		✓	✓			2017 Out of scale knowledge law item. Worded like an attitude item, and fit well with attitude items
D26	dv6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them	^	A	✓			O	✓					2017 CASVAWS Excuse

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
S3		A woman should be flattered if she gets wolf-whistles or catcalls when walking past a group of men in public	^	A	✓			O	✓		✓		New sexual harassment item 2021
S11	sv3r	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested	^	A	✓			O	✓		✓		2017 CASVAWS Disregard Consent
S7	sv3dd	Since SOME women are so sexual in public, it's understandable that some men think they can touch women without permission		A	✓			O	✓		✓		2017 CASVAWS Disregard Consent. Revised in 2021
S6	sv3bb	If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION		A	✓			O	✓		✓	✓	2017 CASVAWS Disregard Consent. Revised in 2021
S21		If a woman meets up with a man she met on a mobile dating app, she's	^	A	✓			O	✓	✓		✓	New technology item 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
		partly responsible if he forces sex on her											
S4	sv3x	If a woman is drunk and starts having sex with a man, but then falls asleep, it is understandable if he continues having sex with her anyway	^	A	✓		O		✓	✓			2017 CASVAWS Disregard Consent
S5	sv3c	Women often say “no” when they mean “yes”	^	A	✓		O		✓	✓			2017 CASVAWS Disregard Consent
S8	sv3v	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realise that the woman doesn’t want to have sex		A	✓		O		✓	✓			2017 CASVAWS Disregard Consent
S20	sv3k	If a woman is raped while drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible		A	✓		O		✓	✓			2017 CASVAWS Minimise. Moved subscale in 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
S12	scen2a	Imagine a married couple have just been at a party. When they go home the man kisses his wife and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	~	A	✓		O		✓	✓			2017 Out of scale disregard consent item. Has the same response scale as attitude items and fit well with 2021 AVAWS Objectify Women Subscale items
S13	scen4a_2a	What if she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?	~	A	✓		O		✓	✓			2017 Out of scale disregard consent item. Has the same response scale as attitude items and fit well with 2021 AVAWS Objectify Women Subscale items

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item		GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
S14	scen3a	Imagine a man and a woman who have just met at a party. They get on well. They go back to the woman's home and when they get there he kisses her and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	~	A	✓			O		✓	✓			2017 Out of scale disregard consent item. Has the same response scale as attitude items and fit well with 2021 AVAWS Objectify Women Subscale items
S15	scen4a_3a	What if, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?	~	A	✓			O		✓	✓			2017 Out of scale disregard consent item. Has the same response scale as attitude items and fit well with 2021 AVAWS Objectify Women Subscale items

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
V4	sv1a	Do you regard stalking to be a form of violence against women? By stalking we mean being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work	K	✓	RV								2017 UVAWS
V6		Do you regard ABUSIVE messages or comments targeted at women on social media to be a form of violence against women?	K	✓	RV							✓	New technology item 2021
V7		When a man sends an unwanted picture of his genitals to a woman, is this a form of violence against women?	K	✓	RV							✓	New technology item 2021
V5	sv2c	Do you regard harassment via REPEATED emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?	K	✓	RV							✓	2017 UVAWS

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
D6	dv10	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly tracks the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT, is this a form of domestic violence?	K	✓	RDV							✓	2017 UVAWS. Revised in 2021
D8		If one partner tries to control their partner with disability by threatening to put them into care or a home, is this a form of domestic violence?	~ K	✓	RDV								New intersectional item 2021
D10		If one partner forces the other partner to stop practicing their religion, is this a form of domestic violence?	~ K	✓	RDV								New intersectional item 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
D12		If one partner FORCES the other partner to undergo an UNNECESSARY medical procedure, such as forced contraception or abortion, is this a form of domestic violence?	~	K	✓	RDV							New intersectional item 2021
D3	dv2g	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?		K	✓	RDV							2017 UVAWS
D4	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?		K	✓	RDV							2017 UVAWS

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
D5	dv2m	If one partner in a domestic relationship controls the other partner by denying them access to their shared money, is this a form of domestic violence?	K	✓	RDV								2017 UVAWS. Revised in 2021
D7		If one partner controls the other partner by refusing to assist with their disability needs, is this a form of domestic violence?	K	✓	RDV								New intersectional item 2021
D9		If one partner repeatedly threatens to deport their partner who is on a temporary visa, is this a form of domestic violence?	K	✓	RDV								New intersectional item 2021
D11		If one partner tries to control their partner by forcing them to hide that they are TRANSGENDER,	K	✓	RDV								New intersectional item 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
		is this a form of domestic violence?											
D1	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?		K	✓	**RDV**							2017 Out of scale physical violence item
D2	dv2e	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?	~	K	✓	**RDV**							2017 Out of scale physical violence item
D13	dv4	Do you think domestic violence is COMMITTED mainly by men, mainly by women, or by both	~	K	✓	**UG**							2017 Out of scale item revised in 2021

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
		men and women equally?											
D14	dv4c	Who do you think is more likely to SUFFER PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?	~	K	✓	UG							2017 Out of scale item revised in 2021
D15	dv4a	And, who do you think is more likely to EXPERIENCE FEAR as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?	~	K	✓	UG							2017 Out of scale item revised in 2021
G1	att4nn	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia	^	A	✓		DI						2017 GEAS Denying Inequality

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
G2	att4oo	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist		A	✓		DI						2017 GEAS Denying Inequality
G3	att4pp	MANY women don't fully appreciate all that men do for them	^	A	✓		DI						2017 GEAS Denying Inequality. Revised in 2021
G10	att4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia	~	A	✓		NS						2017 GEAS Male Peer Relations
G16	att4dd	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends	~	A	✓		NS						2017 GEAS Male Peer Relations
G17	att4gg	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women	~	A	✓		NS						2017 GEAS Male Peer Relations
G12	att4g	Men should take control in relationships and be		A	✓		LA						2017 GEAS Private Control

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
		the head of the household											
G13	att4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	A	✓		LA							2017 GEAS Private Control
G4	att4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women	A	✓		UL							2017 GEAS Public Control
G5	att4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women	^ A	✓		UL							2017 GEAS Public Control
G6	att4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community	^ A	✓		UL							2017 GEAS Public Control
G11	att4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically	A	✓		UL							2017 GEAS Public Control
G7	att4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job	A	✓		RG							2017 GEAS Rigid Gender Roles

					2021 main scales			2021 type of violence scales					
2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Type of item	GVIS	UVAWS	AGIS	AVAWS	DVS	SVS	SAS	SHS	TFAS	Background
		that is usually held by a woman											
G8	att4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings		A	✓		RG						2017 GEAS Rigid Gender Roles
G9	att4d	Women need to have children to be fulfilled	^	A	✓		RG						2017 GEAS Rigid Gender Roles. Revised in 2021
G14	att4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship	^	A	✓		RG						2017 GEAS Rigid Gender Roles
G15	att4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex	^	A	✓		RG						2017 GEAS Rigid Gender Roles

Note:

Type of item	A	Attitude item
	K	Knowledge item
UVAWS	UG	Understand Gendered DV Subscale
	RDV	Recognise DV Subscale
	RV	Recognise VAW Subscale
AGIS	DI	Deny Inequality Subscale
	LA	Limit Autonomy Subscale
	NS	Normalise Sexism Subscale
	RG	Reinforce Gender Roles Subscale
	UL	Undermine Leadership Subscale
AVAWS	MV	AVAWS Minimise Violence Subscale
	MW	AVAWS Mistrust Women Subscale
	O	AVAWS Objectify Women Subscale
	✓	Item is in this scale (and scale has no subscales)
	~	Asked of one quarter of the sample in 2021
	^	Asked of half of the sample in 2021

Table T3-2: Items not included in scales, 2021

2021 item code	2017 item code	Item		Background
S16	sv3a	Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger	~	2017 additional knowledge item
V1	vaw6	Do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a problem IN AUSTRALIA?	~	2017 additional knowledge item. Substantially revised in 2021
V2		And do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a problem in the SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE?	~	New item in 2021
D33	dv15a	If I needed to get outside advice or support for someone about a domestic violence issue, I would know where to go	~	2017 additional knowledge item
S27		IS IT a criminal offence to post or share a sexual picture of an ex-partner on social media without their consent?	~	New item 2021
S26	sv3yy	IS IT a criminal offence for a man to have sex with his wife without her consent?	~	2017 additional knowledge item
Age1	intro6	To check whether you are eligible for this survey would you mind telling me how old you are?		2017 demographic item
Age2	intro7	Could you please tell me which of the following age groups you are in?		2017 demographic item
Gend1a		What sex was recorded on your birth certificate when you were born?		New item in 2021
Gend1	gend1	And how do you describe your gender?		2017 demographic item. Revised in 2021
Dem18	dem18	What is the postcode of the place you usually live?		2017 demographic item
Dem2	dem2	Are you of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin?		2017 demographic item
Dem3a	dem3a	In which country were you born?		2017 demographic item
Dem4	dem4	In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live?		2017 demographic item
Dem5	dem5	Do you speak a language other than English at home?		2017 demographic item
Dem5a	dem5a	This may not apply to you but, would you say that you speak English …?		2017 demographic item
Dem24	dem24	Thinking now of close friends – not your partner or family members – but OTHER people you feel close to. Would you say that this group is made up …	~	2017 demographic item
Dem7	dem7	How would you describe your household? For example, a couple, a couple with children, a single person household or something else?		2017 demographic item. Revised in 2021

2021 item code	2017 item code	Item	Background
Dem8	dem8	What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?	2017 demographic item
Dem9a	dem9a	What would you say is your main activity at the moment?	2017 demographic item
Dem11	dem11	What is your (main) occupation? Can you please describe the title of your job and the main tasks and duties you have in that role?	2017 demographic item
Dem12	dem12	Are you usually the main income earner in the household?	2017 demographic item. Revised in 2021
Dem13	dem13	Could you tell me please what sort of work the main income earner in your household does? Can you please describe the title of their job and the main tasks and duties they have in that role?	2017 demographic item
Dem4a	dem4a	In which country was your mother born?	2017 demographic item
Dem4b	dem4b	In which country was your father born?	2017 demographic item
Dem19		How would you describe your sexuality?	New item in 2021
Dem20		Were you born with a variation of sex characteristics, sometimes called “intersex” or “DSD”?	New item in 2021
Dem17	dem17	Do you have a disability, health condition or injury that has lasted, or is likely to last, 6 months or more? This includes stress-related, mental health, intellectual as well as physical conditions	2017 demographic item. Revised in 2021
Dem17b		How much does your condition restrict your daily activities, such as your communication, mobility or self-care?	New item in 2021
T4	t3	How many mobile phones, in total, do you have that you receive calls on?	2017 demographic item. Revised in 2021
T1	t1	Is there at least one working fixed line telephone inside your home that is used for making and receiving calls?	2017 demographic item
I1		Do you agree or disagree that violence against Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women in the SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE is taken seriously … by the police? □	New item in 2021
I2		… by the government? □	New item in 2021
I3		… by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people in the suburb or town where you live? □	New item in 2021

2021 item code	2017 item code	Item		Background
I4		If an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander woman in the SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE reported family violence, do you agree or disagree that … she would be treated FAIRLY by police?	□	New item in 2021
I5		… she would be treated FAIRLY by the courts?	□	New item in 2021
I6		… decisions about the custody of her children would be fair?	□	New item in 2021
I7		… she could TRUST services to keep the matter confidential?	□	New item in 2021
I8		If an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander man in the SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE was ACCUSED of family violence, do you agree or disagree that … he would be treated FAIRLY by the police?	□	New item in 2021
I9		… he would be treated FAIRLY by the courts?	□	New item in 2021
I10		… decisions about the custody of his children would be FAIR?	□	New item in 2021
I11		… he could TRUST services to keep the matter confidential?	□	New item in 2021
B1a	bs1a	Imagine you are talking with some CLOSE FRIENDS AT WORK, and a male work friend tells a sexist joke about women. Would this bother you or not?	~	2017 bystander item. Revised in 2021
B1b	bs1b	How do you think you would react? Do you think …	~	2017 bystander item. Revised in 2021
B1c	bs3a	If you DID SHOW your disapproval IN FRONT of your CLOSE WORK FRIENDS, how do you think MOST of them would react?	~	New item in 2021
B1d	bs3b	What are all the reasons you would NOT say something? Please tell me if each of the following reasons would apply: a. It's not your business to say something? b. It wouldn't make any difference? c. It might have negative consequences? d. You wouldn't know what to say? e. You wouldn't feel comfortable speaking out?	~	New item in 2021
B2a		Now, instead, imagine it was YOUR MALE BOSS rather than a work friend who told the sexist joke. How would you react?	~	New item in 2021

2021 item code	2017 item code	Item		Background
B2d		What are all the reasons you would NOT say something? Please tell me if each of the following reasons would apply: a. It's not your business to say something? b. It wouldn't make any difference? c. It might have negative consequences? d. You wouldn't know what to say? e. You wouldn't feel comfortable speaking out?	~	New item in 2021
B3a		Imagine you are out with some friends and a male friend is insulting or verbally abusing a woman he is in a relationship with. Would this bother you or not?	~	2017 bystander item. Revised in 2021
B3b		How do you think you would react? Do you think …	~	2017 bystander item. Revised in 2021
B3c		If you DID show your disapproval IN FRONT of your friends, how do you think MOST of them would react?	~	New item in 2021
B3d		What are all the reasons you would NOT say something? Please tell me if each of the following reasons would apply: a. It's not your business to say something? b. It wouldn't make any difference? c. It might have negative consequences? d. You wouldn't know what to say? e. You wouldn't feel comfortable speaking out?	~	New item in 2021

Note:
~ Asked of one quarter of the sample in 2021.
□ Asked of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents only in 2021.

T4. Development of the 2021 NCAS instrument

T4.1 Review process

The review process was undertaken over a 12-month period in 2020, and the items were finalised in early 2021. Sufficient continuity was maintained with the 2017 instrument to facilitate reporting of changes over time. The redevelopment process involved:

- A review of all 2017 items to assess whether they should be retained, removed or revised, based on:
    - any issues with items identified in the 2017 fieldwork
    - the statistical performance of the 2017 items
    - the continued relevance of the 2017 items
- A literature review to assess any key or emerging concepts not covered in the 2017 NCAS
- Consultation with subject matter experts and stakeholders on proposed items for inclusion, retention, revision and removal
- Cognitive testing (Section T5)
- Pilot testing (Section T6).

The sections below detail the changes to the NCAS instrument between 2017 and 2021.

T4.2 2017 items that were revised or removed

To make room for new items, some items from the 2017 survey were removed. The 2017 Items were reviewed and then removed (Table T4-1) or revised (Table T4-2) where appropriate, at several stages, including at the design, cognitive testing and pilot testing phases of the present study. The decisions to revise or remove 2017 items were based on considerations of item clarity and comprehension of items by respondents, the coverage by the survey of key aspects of understanding and attitudes regarding violence against women, the items' usefulness for informing policy and prevention priorities, and statistics regarding item fit. The outcomes of cognitive and pilot testing of items are summarised in Sections T5.4, T5.5 and T6.3.

Table T4-1: 2017 NCAS items and constructs not included in the 2021 NCAS

2017 item code/construct	2017 item/number of items	Reason for removal
dv6gg	It is a serious problem when a man tries to control his partner by refusing her access to their money	Item deemed redundant due to crossover with earlier item (D5/DV2m) and poor performance as individual item. Removed after to shorten survey following pilot timings
sv3h	Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex (reverse scored)	In 2017, SV3h had poor statistical fit for the CASVAWS and was removed from the scale on statistical grounds. In 2017, interviewers noted that Sv3h was confusing for some respondents who were unclear if the item was asking about knowledge or an attitude. That is, some

2017 item code/construct	2017 item/number of items	Reason for removal
		respondents agreed that although rape resulted from men not being able to control their need for sex, they did not believe this was an excuse. However, other respondents agreed that the statement was both a fact and an excuse for violence. On these grounds, and to make room for other new items, SV3h was removed for 2021
att4ff	I think it's natural for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends	Poor statistical fit in 2017, so was excluded from the 2017 gender inequality scale (GEAS) and the 2021 survey
att4qq	Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful	Item removed following initial validation because of poor factor loading and poor performance within AGIS scale. Removed to shorten survey
dv2i	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?	Removed during fieldwork to shorten the length of the survey.[a] Provided very little sample differentiation
[Intvsa1]	Migrant women on temporary visas often falsely report domestic violence in order to stay in Australia	Removed during fieldwork to shorten the length of the survey[a]
[B4a]	Now, INSTEAD, imagine the man insulting or verbally abusing their partner was a family member, rather than a friend. How would you react? Follow-up question for this item also removed (What are all the reasons you would NOT say something?)	Removed during fieldwork to shorten the length of the survey[a]
General violence construct (GVC)	6 items e.g. "If a person hits you, you should hit them back"	The purpose of the GVC was to gauge attitudes about the acceptability of violence in general as a predictor of attitudes condoning violence against women more specifically. The GVE was removed because it had poor psychometric properties; it was a relatively weak predictor of attitudes supportive of violence against women; and it was likely that retaining the GVC would produce similar results to 2017 and would not contribute any new information for primary prevention
Prejudice Attitudes Construct (PAC)	10 items e.g. In general, I prefer doing things with people from my own culture	In 2017, the PAC was used to examine if there was a relationship between prejudicial attitudes and attitudes condoning violence against women and gender inequality. The PAC items were removed to shorten the

2017 item code/construct	2017 item/number of items	Reason for removal
	than with people from different cultures	instrument and due to poor statistical performance. The PAC had relatively weak psychometric properties. Further, although the PAC was correlated with attitudes towards violence against women, it only explained 9% of the variance, suggesting other factors are more important contributors to these attitudes
Understanding of factors "contributing" to violence	6 items e.g. Is having an alcohol problem a factor in domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	The purpose of these items in 2017 was to explore whether there was a gap in community understanding of the factors that contribute to violence against women. However, the research is inconclusive regarding whether these factors "lead to" or "cause" violence. Thus, the items were removed as it was deemed inappropriate to test respondents' "knowledge" of these factors given that the "facts" being tested are not clearly established
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander module	5 items e.g. Do you agree or disagree that when Indigenous women and girls experiencing violence report to police, it can bring them trouble?	Replaced by a new module in 2021 (Section T4.6). The 2017 module focused on Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents' knowledge of the "contributing factors" to violence against women. In addition to the concerns above, the module was replaced due to concerns from stakeholders and the 2021 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group about the clarity of some item wording, the relevance and cultural appropriateness of some items, and their usefulness for policy and prevention. The Advisory Group recommended that the new module focus on attitudes regarding service and justice responses to violence in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander communities, as the literature emphasises that tackling systemic racism and barriers to accessing services and justice are critical for prevention of violence in these communities

Note: Item codes in square brackets refer to items that underwent cognitive or pilot testing but were neither in the 2017 nor the final 2021 instrument.
a Data was obtained for these items in the initial fieldwork prior to their removal and in the OBS sample but this data is not reported due to the decision to remove these items from the final instrument.

Table T4-2: Items revised between 2017 and 2021

2021 item code	2017 item code	2021 item	2017 item	Stage of revision	Reason for revision
Gend1	gend1	**How do you describe your gender? (Responses coded: Man, Woman, Non-binary, Different term)**	**What gender do you identify with? (Responses coded: Male, Female, Other)**	Item review and identification	To capture gender identity and diversity more inclusively and accurately, in keeping with current practice
V1	vaw6	Do you agree or disagree that violence against women **is a problem IN AUSTRALIA?**	Do you agree or disagree that violence against women **is common in our community?**	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4)	Cognitive testing revealed that the intent of the original item was unclear
D5	dv2m	If one partner in a domestic relationship **controls** the other partner by denying them **access to their shared money,** is this a form of domestic violence?	If one partner in a domestic **relationship tries to control** the other partner by denying them **money**, is this domestic violence?	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Minor amendment made to improve item precision and comprehension
D6	dv10	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly **tracks** the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices **WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT**, is this a form of domestic violence?	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly **keeps track of** the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices without their consent, is this a form of domestic violence?	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4)	Cognitive testing suggested shortening the item slightly and capitalising "WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT" to aid understanding and ease of administration
D13	dv4	Do you think domestic violence **is COMMITTED mainly by men, mainly by women, or by both men and women equally?**	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: Both but men more often, both but women more often, or both equally?)**	Item review and identification, cognitive testing (Section T5.4) and pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Simplified the response frame from 5- to 3-point scale, and simplified the wording to improve ease of comprehension

2021 item code	2017 item code	2021 item	2017 item	Stage of revision	Reason for revision
D14	dv4c	**Who** do you think **is** more likely to SUFFER PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence? **Men, women, or both men and women equally?**	Do you think **that men or women would be** more likely to suffer PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence?	Item review and identification, cognitive testing (Section T5.4) and pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Simplified the response frame from 5- to 3-point scale, and simplified the wording to improve ease of comprehension. Brought into line with the response options in D13
D15	dv4a	**Who do you think is more likely to EXPERIENCE FEAR as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?**	**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?**	Item review and identification	Brought into line with the item style and response options in D13 and D14. The revised item facilitates understanding, more accurate measurement and precision
D16	dv6d	Domestic violence is a private matter that SHOULD be handled in the family	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4)	To facilitate ease of understanding
D31	dv6v	Women who STAY in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who **LEAVE their abusive partner**	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who **end the relationship**	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	To facilitate ease of understanding. The revised item was successfully tested in Round 2 of pilot testing
V3	dv6ee	MANY women exaggerate the **extent** of men's violence **against women**	MANY women **tend to** exaggerate the **problem** of male violence	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Original item raised issues with comprehension. The item was better understood with the updated wording in the second pilot test
D28	dV6z	**It's easy for a woman** to leave an abusive relationship	**I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women** to leave an abusive relationship	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4)	Removed the double negative in the original item to improve

2021 item code	2017 item code	2021 item	2017 item	Stage of revision	Reason for revision
					comprehension. The item was successfully pilot tested
D30	dV6s	**Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation**	**In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family**	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4)	To facilitate ease of understanding. This item was raised for review following the 2017 NCAS where telephone interviewers reported the item was cognitively difficult for respondents. The revised item was successfully pilot tested
D32	dV6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before. **(IF NEEDED: In other words, it's acceptable for police to treat domestic violence cases they've attended many times before as less important)**	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Plain language definition was included following cognitive and pilot testing to improve understanding for respondents from non-English speaking backgrounds, particularly in relation to the term "lower priority"
B1a	bs1a	**Imagine you are talking with some CLOSE FRIENDS AT WORK,** and a male **work** friend tells a sexist joke about women. Would this bother you or not? 1. **No,** it wouldn't bother you 2. **Yes, it would bother you**	**If** a male friend told a sexist joke about women? Do you think … 1. It wouldn't bother you **2. You'd feel a bit uncomfortable, but not say or do anything,** **3. You'd like to say or do something, but wouldn't know what to do, or** **4. You'd say or do something to show you didn't approve**	Item review and identification and cognitive testing (Section T5.4)	Reduce cognitive load by splitting the item in two. Facilitated ease of answering by making the scenario about friends the respondent knew very well ("close friends" rather than just "friends")
B1b		*If B1a Yes …* How do you think you would react? Do you think …		Item review and identification, cognitive testing	Cognitive testing indicated that the updated wording would facilitate administration and responses.

2021 item code	2017 item code	2021 item	2017 item	Stage of revision	Reason for revision
		1. You wouldn't say anything **2. You'd tell them THEN AND THERE you didn't approve** **3. You'd tell them IN PRIVATE LATER you didn't approve**		(Section T5.4) and pilot testing (Section T6.3)	
B1c	bs1b	**If** you DID **SHOW your** disapproval **IN FRONT of your CLOSE WORK FRIENDS, how** do you think **MOST of them would react?** **1. They would agree with you** **2. They wouldn't say anything then, but would agree with you later in private** **3. They wouldn't say anything at all** **4. They would criticise you for speaking out**	**Suppose** you did **say or do something to express** disapproval, do you think **you would have the support of your friends? Would you say you'd have the support of …** **1. All or most of your friends** **2. Some, or** **3. Few, if any**	Item review and identification, cognitive testing (Section T5.4).	Asking about what MOST friends would do in this situation made it easier for respondents to answer in instances where they thought some friends may react differently to others
B3a	bs3a	**Imagine you are out with some friends and** a male friend **is** insulting or verbally abusing a woman he **is** in a relationship with. Would this bother you or not? 1. No, it wouldn't bother you 2. **Yes, it would bother you**	**If you noticed** a male friend **was** insulting or verbally abusing a woman he **was** in a relationship with? Do you think … 1. It wouldn't bother you 2. **You'd feel a bit uncomfortable, but not say or do anything,** **3. You'd like to say or do something, but wouldn't know what to do, or** **4. You'd say or do something to show you didn't approve**	Item review and identification	Reduce cognitive load by splitting the item in two
B3b		*If B3a Yes …* How do you think you would react? Do you think… **1. You wouldn't say anything** **2. You'd tell them THEN AND THERE you didn't approve**			

2021 item code	2017 item code	2021 item	2017 item	Stage of revision	Reason for revision
		3. You'd tell them IN PRIVATE LATER you didn't approve			
B3b	bs3b	**If** you DID **show your** disapproval **IN FRONT of your friends, how** do you think **MOST of them would react?** **1. They would agree with you** **2. They wouldn't say anything then, but would agree with you later in private** **3. They wouldn't say anything at all** **4. They would criticise you for speaking out**	**Suppose** you did **say or do something to express** disapproval, do you think **you would have the support of your friends? Would you say you'd have the support of …** **1. All or most of your friends** **2. Some, or** **3. Few, if any**	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4) and pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Asking about what MOST friends would do in this situation made it easier for respondents to answer in instances where they thought some friends may react differently to others
S6	sv3bb	If a woman sends a **naked picture** to her partner, then she is **PARTLY RESPONSIBLE** if he shares it **WITHOUT HER PERMISSION**	If a woman sends a **nude image** to her partner, then she is **partly responsible** if he shares it **without her permission**	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4)	To facilitate ease of understanding
S7	sv3dd	Since **SOME** women are so sexual in public, it's **understandable** that some men think they can touch women without permission	Since **some** women are so sexual in public, it's **not surprising** that some men think they can touch women without permission	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4) and pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Removed the double negative from item text to assist comprehension
S9	sv3d	Women who are sexually harassed should **deal with it** themselves rather than report it	Women who are sexually harassed should **sort it out** themselves rather than report it	Cognitive testing (Section T5.4) and pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Wording adjusted to facilitate comprehension for respondents from non-main English–speaking backgrounds
S11	sv3r	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested.	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	The plain language definition was added to improve comprehension for respondents from non-main English–

2021 item code	2017 item code	2021 item	2017 item	Stage of revision	Reason for revision
		(If needed: Women like it when men constantly chase them romantically and sexually, even if they've said they aren't interested)			speaking backgrounds, particularly in relation to the phrase "persistently pursued"
G3	att4pp	MANY women **don't** fully appreciate all that men do for them	MANY women **fail to** fully appreciate all that men do for them	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Minor wording change to aid comprehension
G7	att4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually **held** by a woman	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually **filled** by a woman	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	To facilitate ease of understanding
G9	att4d	**Women need** to have children to be fulfilled	**A woman has** to have children to be fulfilled.	Pilot testing (Section T6.3)	Made the item easier to understand as demonstrated in the second pilot test
Dem7	dem7	**How would you describe your household? For example, a couple, a couple with children, a single person household or something else?** **1. Couple without children** **2. Couple with children (includes children aged 18 years and older)** **3. One parent family (includes children aged 18 years and older)** **4. Group household (all people in household are non-related)** **5. One person household, or** **6. Something else (Please specify: e.g. siblings living together and multigenerational families)**	**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**		Worded differently to facilitate comprehension and administration

2021 item code	2017 item code	2021 item	2017 item	Stage of revision	Reason for revision
			house/apartments/flat, or 8. Some other sort of household		
Dem17	dem17	Do you have a disability, health condition or injury that has lasted, or is likely to last, 6 months or more? **This includes stress-related, mental health, intellectual as well as physical conditions**	Do you have a disability, health condition or injury that has lasted, or is likely to last, 6 months or more which restricts your everyday activities?	Item review and identification	Reduced cognitive load by asking about severity separately, and provided clarification around what we mean by a disability, health condition, or injury

Note: Bold text highlights differences in wording between 2017 and 2021. Capitalised text provides helpful emphasis for interviewers. All items in 2017 and 2021 could be left unanswered, or responded to with "not sure", although these responses are not included in the table.

T4.3 Revised and new demographics

New or revised demographic items were included in 2021 on biological sex, gender, sexuality and disability to provide additional and more inclusive demographic information, and to capture gender identity, diversity and experience more accurately, in keeping with current standards. These items were drafted in consultation with relevant organisations represented on the NCAS Advisory Group and other stakeholders, including government, peak and advocacy bodies.

The 2021 NCAS incorporated demographic items from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Standard for Sex, Gender, Variations of Sex Characteristics and Sexual Orientation Variables 2020 (hereafter, "ABS Standard"; ABS, 2021). The 2021 NCAS was the first large-scale data collection with a representative sample of the Australian population to implement the ABS Standard.

Sex

"Sex" refers to the biological sex recorded or presumed for a person at birth. To capture information on sex, respondents were asked, "What sex was recorded on your birth certificate when you were born?" We report on the number of male and female respondents in the 2021 sample (Main report Section 2.4), but do not present results on understanding or attitudes based on biological sex.

Gender identity

"Gender identity" refers to people's internal sense of their gender and how they describe themselves. To measure gender identity, respondents were asked, "How do you describe your gender?" and, if needed, "Gender refers to your current gender which may be different to the sex recorded at birth or on legal documents". Throughout all 2021 NCAS reports, gender identity is based on the respondents' response to this item and is referred to for simplicity as "gender".

2021 NCAS results are reported for three categories of gender: men, women and non-binary people. In 2021, for the first time, the NCAS reports on the results for non-binary and gender-diverse respondents, where there were sufficient numbers for reliable reporting. The sample included 78 respondents who explicitly identified as "non-binary". The sample also included another three respondents who identified outside the gender binary but used a term other than "non-binary". This number of respondents (n = 3) was too small for reliable reporting on them as a separate group. Thus, all 81 respondents who identified outside the gender binary are reported on as a single group. Based on stakeholder advice and for ease of reporting, "non-binary" is used in the present report as an umbrella term to refer to all respondents who reported they were non-binary or another gender identity outside the gender binary.

Gender experience

"Gender experience" refers to how individuals experience gender, and the extent to which their gender identity matches or deviates from the sex recorded or presumed for them at birth. Examples of gender experience include "cisgender", which refers to people who identify their gender as the same as the sex that was presumed for them at birth; and "transgender", which is an inclusive umbrella term referring to people whose gender is different from the sex recorded or presumed for them at birth and is not contingent on how they socially, medically or legally affirm their gender (Transhub, 2021).

Following the ABS Standard, the 2021 NCAS used a two-step method to classify cis and trans experiences in the NCAS sample. This two-step method involved cross-classifying responses to demographic items on current gender (i.e. "How do you describe your gender?") and sex recorded

at birth (i.e. "What sex was recorded on your birth certificate when you were born?"). In line with stakeholder advice, we report on the number of the trans and cis respondents in the 2021 sample (Main report Section 2.4), but do not present results on the understanding or attitudes held by these groups of respondents. Thus, when reporting the NCAS results, the category of "women" includes cis and trans women, and the category of "men" includes cis and trans men. By grouping together respondents with cis and trans experiences of gender, the analyses cannot tell us whether the understanding and attitudes measured differ by cisgender or transgender experience. However, reporting the results in this way respects respondents' stated gender identity.

Intersex

For the first time in 2021, respondents were asked, "Were you born with a variation of sex characteristics, sometimes called "intersex" or "DSD" (disorder/difference of sex development)?" We report on the number of intersex or DSD respondents in the 2021 sample (Main report Section 2.4), but do not present results on the understanding or attitudes held by intersex respondents.

Sexuality

In 2021, an item on sexuality was included in the NCAS for the first time to provide more inclusive reporting. This item asked, "How would you describe your sexuality?", with the following response options being read out to respondents:

- heterosexual/straight
- lesbian
- gay
- bisexual or pansexual
- queer
- another term [please specify]
- prefer not to say/unanswered.[1]

The response option "another term" allowed respondents (who did not identify with one of the sexualities read out) to specify the term that they prefer to use (e.g. "asexual", "diverse"). As there were insufficient numbers to report separately on each sexuality identified, the results below (and throughout the report) are provided for the following five sexuality groupings:

- heterosexual
- lesbian
- gay
- bisexual or pansexual
- asexual, queer or diverse sexualities.[2]

Disability

The 2017 item on disability was amended to better capture the range of disabilities and long-term health conditions, including stress-related, mental health, intellectual and physical conditions. An additional item was added to capture the impact of disability on core activities. These changes brought the measurement of disability in the NCAS in line with the ABS's Personal Safety Survey; the ABS's Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey; and the Census (ABS, 2017, 2018a, 2018c).

[1] This item was developed in accordance with stakeholder advice and the ABS Standard (ABS, 2021).
[2] These groupings were decided in consultation with stakeholders.

T4.4 New items on understanding and attitudes regarding forms of violence

New items were added to better measure understanding and attitudes regarding forms of violence that have emerged more recently or have not been a major focus of the NCAS previously. New items measured:

- *Violence against women involving intersectional inequalities* (Main report Section 2.2): These items recognise that gender inequality interacts with other inequalities and oppressions related to people's identities to perpetuate violence. The intersection of different structural inequalities can produce unique forms of violence for specific groups of women. For example, perpetrators can target aspects of their partner's identity or experience, such as chronic health conditions or disability, gender and sexual diversity, religion, and migrant status.
- *Technology-facilitated abuse, sexual harassment and stalking*: With the addition of new items, there were sufficient items to develop psychometrically validated scales on technology-facilitated abuse and sexual harassment, but not on stalking.

Expansion of main NCAS scales

Many of these new items were used to expand the UVAWS and AVAWS main scales. Table T4-3 details the changes to the three main scales since 2017, including the number of retained items and the number of new items. The UVAWS retained the same name as in 2017, whereas the AGIS was previously called the Gender Equality Attitudes Scale (GEAS) and the AVAWS was called the Community Attitudes Supportive of Violence against Women Scale (CASVAWS).

Most UVAWS items present statements describing behaviours enacted against women and ask respondents whether they are forms of violence against women. A higher score represents more "yes" responses to the statements, indicating higher understanding of violence against women. The UVAWS was substantially expanded since 2017, when it comprised only six items and no subscales. The 2021 UVAWS comprises three subscales and 19 items. The 2017 UVAWS examined understanding of violence against women and understanding of domestic violence. These items were split into two subscales in 2021 – the Recognise Violence against Women (VAW) Subscale and the Recognise Domestic Violence (DV) Subscale – and both subscales were expanded to draw on the new content on violence driven by intersecting inequalities and technology-facilitated abuse. In addition, a third subscale – the Understand Gendered Domestic Violence (DV) Subscale – was added, which comprises three (revised) items from the 2017 NCAS that were not included in the 2017 UVAWS.

The AGIS presents statements about gender inequality and asks respondents whether they agree or disagree. A higher score represents higher disagreement with the statements, indicating stronger attitudinal rejection of gender inequality. The 2021 AGIS is identical to the 2017 GEAS, except that one item was removed because of poor statistical fit.[3] The name of the scale was changed to reflect that the items present statements about gender inequality (rather than gender equality). The same five subscales were retained as in 2017, although their names were also changed to better reflect the content of the items they contain. The 2021 AGIS subscales are the

[3] The removed item was ATT4qq: "Women often flirt with men just to be hurtful."

Reinforce Gender Roles, Undermine Leadership, Limit Autonomy, Normalise Sexism and Deny Inequality subscales.[4]

The AVAWS presents statements about violence against women and asks respondents if they agree or disagree with these statements. Notably, the scoring of the AVAWS was reversed compared to 2017. Higher scores in 2021 indicate higher disagreement with the statements, indicating stronger attitudinal *rejection* of violence against women. In contrast, higher scores in 2017 indicated stronger attitudinal *support* for violence against women. The 2021 AVAWS was expanded from the 2017 CASVAWS and its subscales were revised from four in 2017 to three in 2021. The name of the scale was changed as the scale measures the *level of rejection* of violence against women rather than the *level of support* of violence against women.

Importantly, the change to the direction of the AVAWS scoring was made so that scores on all scales in 2021 run in the same direction to aid interpretation and comparison of scales. That is, in 2021, *higher* scores on all scales and subscales indicate more "positive" understanding or attitudes.[5]

New items were developed according to strict social science methods and involved a comprehensive scan of existing peer-reviewed literature and validated questionnaires for relevant items, as well as cognitive testing (Chapter T5), psychometric scale validation (Chapter T12) and pilot testing (Chapter T6).

To make room for new items, some items from the 2017 NCAS were removed. Items were removed based on their lack of clarity and precision (according to cognitive or pilot testing), their poor statistical performance or fit, or because new content was deemed to have greater policy or research relevance.[6] For example, the following three constructs were removed because they were less likely to reveal new insights compared to new items on technology-facilitated violence and violence resulting from intersectional inequalities:

- factors that contribute to domestic violence
- prejudice attitudes
- general violence attitudes.[7]

[4] These subscales correspond to the following GEAS subscales in the 2017 NCAS: Promote rigid gender roles, stereotypes and expressions; Undermine women's independence and decision-making in public life; Undermine women's independence and decision-making in private life; Condone male peer relations involving aggression and disrespect towards women; and Deny gender inequality is a problem.

[5] In 2017, *lower* scores on the CASVAWS indicated greater attitudinal rejection of violence against women, whereas *higher* scores on the UVAWS indicated higher understanding of violence against women and *higher* scores on the GEAS indicated higher attitudinal support for gender equality (or higher rejection of gender inequality).

[6] See Chapter T4 for details about the redevelopment of the survey instrument and the removal of items.

[7] See Chapters T3 and T4, for further details about the differences between the 2021 and 2017 NCAS instruments. Table T3-1 details all the items included in 2021, including new items and those retained from 2017. Table T4-1 details the 2017 items that were not included in 2021.

Table T4-3: Changes to main scales, 2021

2021 scale	Key differences from 2017	Total items in 2021	Items also in 2017 scale	Items in 2017 NCAS but not in 2017 scales	New items in 2021
UVAWS	Expanded, subscales created	19	6	5	8
AGIS[a]	Identical to 2017 except 1 item removed, same subscales	17	17	0	0
AVAWS[b]	Expanded, subscales revised and scoring reversed	43	32	6	5

a This scale was called the Gender Equality Attitudes Scale (GEAS) in 2017.
b This scale was called the Community Attitudes Supportive of Violence against Women Scale (CASVAWS) in 2017.

New items were developed according to strict social science methods and involved a comprehensive scan of existing peer-reviewed, validated questionnaires for relevant items, as well as cognitive testing, psychometric scale validation and pilot testing.

T4.5 Expansion of bystander response items

A study was conducted to assess the feasibility of including in the 2021 NCAS scale measures of social normative processes that influence attitudes towards violence against women and positive bystander actions (McCook & Powell, 2020). Including social norms measures was deemed unfeasible for several reasons: the lack of established, valid and context-appropriate social norms measures that could be readily transferred to the NCAS; time constraints for developing new psychometric measures; and the space constraints within the NCAS for including comprehensive new psychometric measures (consisting of sufficient items for reliability purposes).

It was decided instead to:

- draft a new item to capture the people most influential in shaping respondents' views on gender equality
- expand the 2017 items on bystander intentions to intervene when witnessing disrespect or abuse.

Cognitive and pilot testing revealed some issues with the item on influential others, so this item was not included in the final 2021 survey.

The bystander items in 2021 focused on the same two scenarios included in 2017, asking about respondents' reactions if they were to witness:

- a male friend telling a sexist joke (Friend sexist joke)
- a male friend verbally abusing his partner (Friend verbal abuse).

In addition, a third scenario, which was a variation of the Friend sexist joke scenario, was included in 2021 to investigate if respondents' reactions differed depending on the context, namely, when there is a power differential versus when there is no power differential. This added scenario asked about respondents' reactions to the sexist joke if it was told by a male boss rather than a male friend (Boss sexist joke). In addition to asking whether the respondent would be bothered by each scenario and whether they would intervene (as was done in 2017), the 2021 NCAS also:

- asked in more detail about how the respondent would react
- asked how the respondent thought their friends would react if the respondent intervened
- asked respondents who said they would not intervene their reasons for not intervening.

T4.6 Replacement of the 2017 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander module (Indigenous Module)

The 2017 Indigenous Module was asked only of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents and focused on their knowledge of the "causes" or "contributing factors" of violence against women. Feedback on the 2017 module included concerns about some of the items regarding their clarity, cultural appropriateness and usefulness for policy and prevention. The NCAS Panel of Experts and the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group recommended replacing the 2017 module with a new module.

The new 2021 Indigenous Module was developed with guidance from the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group. The new module focuses on Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents' *attitudes* regarding responses by service providers, the justice system and the community to violence against women in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander communities. More specifically, the module asks for respondents' attitudes about whether:

- violence is *taken seriously* (by the police, the government and the community)
- services *maintain confidentiality*
- women reporting and men accused of violence are *treated fairly* by the by police and the courts.

These attitudes are important to measure given that research has reported high levels of "historical and ongoing mistrust of the police, courts and justice systems, and the perceived inability of these systems to provide responses that meet the specific needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples" (Blagg et al., 2020, p. 22; see also Blagg et al., 2022). Thus, measuring attitudes regarding service and justice responses to violence can help inform strategies for breaking down barriers to reporting violence and accessing justice.

T5. Cognitive testing of the instrument

T5.1 Overview

Cognitive interviewing is a tool that developers of surveys (and data collection instruments more generally) can use to study the way targeted audiences understand, process and respond to the materials presented, with a particular emphasis on any breakdown in this process. Cognitive interviewing tests items that may pose difficulties in comprehension originating from the cognitive processing of items (Willis, 2005). The ultimate aim of this procedure is to refine the design of surveys to ensure that results are valid, reliable, sensitive, unbiased and complete (Collins, 2003).

Cognitive interviewing is conducted with the commonly supported "question and answer model". This model posits that, to answer an item, a person must comprehend the item, retrieve the necessary information from long-term memory, make a judgement about the information necessary to answer the item, and respond to the item. This process is not linear but is thought to involve numerous iterations and interactions between the phases (Collins, 2003).

The most widely accepted model by Tourangeau (1984) is outlined below:

Comprehension of the item:

- Item intent: What does the respondent believe the item to be asking?
- Meaning of terms: What do specific words and phrases mean to the respondent?

Retrieval from memory:

- Recall of information: What type of information does the respondent need to recall in order to answer the item?
- Recall strategy: What types of strategies are used to retrieve information? E.g. does the respondent recall events individually, or provide an estimate?

Judgement processes:

- Motivation: Does the respondent devote sufficient mental effort to answer the item accurately and thoughtfully?
- Sensitivity/social desirability: Does the respondent want to tell the truth? Do they say something to make them look "better"?

Response processes:

- Mapping the response: Can the respondent match their internally generated answer to the response categories given by the survey item?

The 2021 NCAS involved two rounds of cognitive testing. The first round was conducted with members of the general community and focused on specific items, including all newly drafted items and a number of the 2017 items that had been earmarked as possibly requiring improvement. The second round was conducted with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people to review the new module of items asked of this group in the 2021 survey. The second round also involved following up issues or concerns related to several items that arose from the first round of cognitive testing.

The primary purpose of both rounds of cognitive testing was to:

- assess the extent to which the proposed items were understood as intended, and were clear and effective in obtaining an accurate and honest response
- minimise the use of unnecessary jargon and overly complicated words
- identify whether there were issues related to the cognitive understanding of items, pertaining to both the wording itself, as well as the concepts inherent in each item
- assess whether any items were subject to factors that could influence the accuracy and honesty of responses, such as social desirability bias
- assess any sensitivities in subject matter and wording
- offer suggestions for improvement with regards to wording and response frames.

T5.2 Recruitment approach

Participants were sent a participant information sheet in advance of attendance at their interview. Prior to commencing testing, an SRC researcher discussed the content of the information sheet with the participant and addressed any questions the participant had to their satisfaction. Researchers informed participants that the items to be tested addressed issues related to violence against women, sexual assault and gender inequality. Respondents were provided with a counselling services referral list should the interview cause some form of discomfort or distress. Participants verbally consented to items in a consent form, shared with them at the start of the interview. Participants were reimbursed with a $60 e-voucher for their participation.

Cognitive interviewing uses non-probability methods for selecting participants – that is, not all of the target "population" will have an equal chance of selection, and there is no necessity to ensure that the sample is representative in any statistical sense for this exploratory type of research. Cognitive testing samples are typically small, as experience and practice guidance indicates that any areas of confusion, error or cognitive difficulties become apparent through relatively few interviewees (typically between 6 and 12).

T5.3 Approach to questioning and analysis

In consultation with the ANROWS research team, a list of items and issues required for testing were identified. Some items were redeveloped prior to cognitive testing as part of this process. The SRC Qualitative Research Unit (QRU) developed a semi-structured instrument to be used by the moderator to ask relevant questions about each of the items to be tested. Probing questions were developed and added to the instrument. Throughout the fieldwork period, the QRU and ANROWS research teams refined the moderator's instrument and added new questions and probes where they felt further testing was required.

For this exercise, survey items were tested with respondents using a concurrent probing technique. That is, respondents were asked a question or a set of questions, followed by a series of probes to explore the cognitive aspects of the items (i.e. comprehension, retrieval, etc.). Respondents were also encouraged to "think aloud" when providing feedback on the survey items, and formulating their answers, so that the moderator could understand their thought processes.

Potential issues tested for each item included respondents' comprehension of intended meaning, the ability to retrieve an accurate answer and the extent to which they felt that they could provide an accurate answer. Non-English speaking–background respondents were included in the

cognitive testing to gauge understanding of the terminology and phrases used throughout the survey instrument by people from these backgrounds.

Some examples of probe questions asked of respondents include:

- What are your first impressions of these items? What do you interpret these items to mean?
- Was there anything in the above items that didn't make sense to you? Anything that caused you some confusion? Why?
- Were there any items you struggled to provide an answer to? Which ones? Why was that?

All interviewing was undertaken in English and involved testing the survey instrument by reading each item aloud to respondents. Two SRC researchers were present at each cognitive interview – one researcher led the testing and the other observed the respondent and took notes recording both verbal and non-verbal responses to the survey items. All discussions were audio-recorded.

The interview notes and full audio recordings for each interview were reviewed by the SRC as part of the analysis and reporting process. Data was organised into an item-by-item format to enable analysis across participants. Data were analysed using the framework of processes outlined by Tourangeau (1984): comprehension, retrieval, judgement, and response.

T5.4 Round 1 cognitive testing: General community sample

Sample

For this round of cognitive testing, a broad range of participants was targeted to cover a range of ages, genders, occupation types, levels of educational qualification and first language. Ten participants took part in this round of the cognitive testing. Nine of these interviews were conducted online via videoconference with one being conducted on the phone due to technical issues on the part of the participant. Table T5-1 provides the demographic breakdown of respondents participating in the first round of cognitive testing.

Table T5-1: Participant characteristics: Round 1 cognitive testing – general community sample

Age	Gender	State	LOTE[a]	Country of birth	Indigenous	Employment status	Education level
77	Woman	Vic	No	Australia	No	Part-time	Bachelor's degree
20	Man	Vic	Yes	Australia	No	Casual	Certificate of Education
52	Man	Vic	No	Australia	No	Full-time	Diploma
19	Woman	Vic	No	Australia	No	Casual	Certificate of Education
19	Man	Vic	No	Australia	No	Student	Certificate of Education
72	Man	NSW	Yes	The Sudan	No	Retired	Bachelor's degree
29	Woman	Vic	Yes	Egypt	No	Student	Bachelor's degree

Age	Gender	State	LOTE[a]	Country of birth	Indigenous	Employment status	Education level
27	Woman	NSW	No	Australia	No	Home duties	Certificate of Education
54	Man	NSW	No	Australia	Yes	Part-time	Certificate IV
39	Woman	Vic	No	Australia	Yes	Part-time	Bachelor's degree

Note:
a Language other than English spoken at home.

Outcomes summary

Table T5-2 provides a summary of the outcomes of Round 1 cognitive testing (with the general community sample). Emphasis was added to a number of items to assist comprehension.

Table T5-2: Outcomes summary: Round 1 cognitive testing – general community sample

2021 item code	2017 item code	Cognitive testing outcomes
V1 and V2	vaw6	Introduced a random sample order so that 50 per cent of respondents were asked V2 before V1 to test impact on comprehension
V1	vaw6	Reworded to: ""Thinking now about violence against women, do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a problem in Australia?"
V2	(New in 2021)	Adjusted so definition was read to all, and item Reworded to: ""And do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a problem common in your local community?"
D5	dv2m	Reworded to: ""If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them money, is this a form of domestic violence?"
D6	dv10	Reworded to: ""And if one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly keeps track of the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices without their consent, is this a form of domestic violence?"
D7	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""If one partner tries to control the other partner by refusing to assist them with their disability needs, is this a form of domestic violence?" Modified to include a definition of disability covering stress-related, mental health, intellectual and physical conditions
D8	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""If one partner tries to control their partner with disability by threatening to put them into care or a home, is this a form of domestic violence?"

2021 item code	2017 item code	Cognitive testing outcomes
D11	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""If one partner tries to control their partner by forcing them to hide that they are transgender or queer, is this a form of domestic violence?"
D12	(New in 2021)	Modified to add emphasis to "unnecessary" (medical procedures) and included examples of medical procedures to be read to all respondents
D13	dv4	Reworded to: ""Do you think domestic violence is COMMITTED mainly by men, mainly by women, or by both men and women equally?"
D14	dv4c	Reworded to: ""Who do you think is more likely to suffer PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?"
D15	dv4a	Reworded to: ""And, who do you think is more likely to experience fear as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?"
D28	dv6z	Reworded to: ""It's not that hard for a woman to leave an abusive relationship"
D30	dv6s	Reworded to: ""Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation"
[IntVSA1]	(Proposed in 2021)	Reworded to: ""Migrant women on temporary visas often falsely report domestic violence in order to stay in Australia"[a]
[NQ4bb]	(Proposed in 2021)	Respondents found it difficult to respond and the item was removed (MANY women with intellectual or learning disabilities who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying)
S1	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""Women with mental health issues who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying"
S2	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""When lesbian and bisexual women claim to have been sexually assaulted by their partner, they probably shouldn't be taken too seriously"
V6	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""Do you regard abusive messages or comments targeted at women on social media to be a form of violence against women?"
V7	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""When a man sends an unwanted picture of his penis to a woman, is this a form of domestic violence?"
S3	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""A woman should be flattered if she gets wolf-whistles or catcalls when walking past a group of men in public". A definition of wolf-whistles or catcalls was provided to assist respondents whose first language was not English

2021 item code	2017 item code	Cognitive testing outcomes
S6	sv3bb	Reworded to: ""If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission"
V8	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""It's only really stalking if it's by a stranger". By "stalking" we mean being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work
S26	sv3yy	Reworded to: ""Is it a criminal offence for a man to have sex with his wife without her consent?"
S27	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""Is it a criminal offence to post or share a sexual picture of an ex-partner on social media without their consent?"
[influ1]	(Proposed in 2021)	Additional response options added to [influ1] ("Thinking about your opinions on gender equality, who would you say has influenced your views the most?")[a]
Dem20	(New in 2021)	Added DSD (disorder of sex development) definition ("Were you born with a variation of sex characteristics, sometimes called 'intersex' or 'DSD'?")
S16, S17 and S18	sv3a, sv3g and sv3u	Grouped into their own statement battery
S8, S19, S20, S21, S22, S24, S25	sv3v, sv3j, sv3k, New in 2021, sv3t, sv3l, sv3s	Grouped into their own statement battery, incorporating new item
The Bystander response items were substantively reworked as part of the cognitive testing process:		
B1a	bs1a	Relabelled because response options were amended from their original version
B1b, B3b	bs1b, bs3b	Reworded to: ""How do you think you would react? Do you think ..."
B1c	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""If you did show your disapproval in front of your close work friends, how do you think they would react?"
B1d, B2d, B3d and B4d	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""What are all reasons you would NOT say something?"
B3c	(New in 2021)	Reworded to: ""If you did show your disapproval in front of your friends, how do you think they would react?"

Note: Item codes in square brackets refer to items that underwent cognitive or pilot testing but were neither in the 2017 nor the final 2021 instrument.
a Later removed to shorten the length of the survey.

T5.5 Round 2 cognitive testing: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander sample

Sample

For the second round of cognitive testing, a broad range of participants who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander were sought to ensure coverage of a range of ages, gender, occupation types, highest level of educational qualification and locations.

In total, six interviews were conducted. Five of these were conducted online via videoconference with one being conducted on the phone due to connectivity issues. Table T5-3 provides the demographic characteristics of participants.

Table T5-3: Participant characteristics: Round 2 cognitive testing – Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander sample

Age	Gender	State	Employment status	Area	Education level
64	Woman	NT	Retired	Regional/rural	Year 10
49	Woman	Vic	Home duties	Metro	Trade
24	Man	Vic	Manual	Regional	Year 11
33	Woman	Vic	Admin	Regional	Year 12
23	Man	Vic	Public servant	Metro	Degree
30	Man	NSW	Retail	Metro	Degree

Outcomes summary

Table T5-4 provides a summary of the Round 2 cognitive testing outcomes arising from the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander cognitive testing interviews.

Table T5-4: Outcomes summary: Round 2 cognitive testing – Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander sample

2021 item code	Cognitive testing outcomes
I1 to I11	Language updated throughout this section to refer to Aboriginal "and/or" Torres Strait Islander (rather than Aboriginal "and" Torres Strait Islander)
I1 to I11	To ensure consistent interpretation, "local community" was replaced with "the SUBURB or TOWN where you live" throughout this section
I2	A definition of "government" was added to be provided if needed given different interpretations of the term are possible
D12	Simplified to facilitate comprehension: "If one partner FORCES the other partner to have an **UNNECESSARY** medical procedure, such as forced contraception or abortion, is this a form of domestic violence?"

T6. Pilot testing

T6.1 Conduct of pilot test

The 2021 survey implementation was largely based on the 2017 execution to maintain consistency of data collection for time series purposes. The main change from the 2017 methodology was the shift to a full (100%) mobile telephone sample frame, with the introduction of listed mobiles to ensure jurisdictional stratification (minimum of 1,000 surveys) could be achieved cost effectively. The 2017 methodology used a dual frame that included both mobile and landline telephone interviews (60:40%).

In total, two general community pilot tests were conducted. The purpose of the 2021 pilot testing was to:

- test the overall survey length
- further address any comprehension issues with individual survey items
- assess the overall survey flow and telephone administration
- provide data for an initial review of scale fit for new items alongside previous NCAS items.

Survey procedures implemented for the pilot study were the same as for the main survey (except for interviewing in other languages) and are detailed in later sections of this report as part of the main survey methodology.

A total of 80 interviews were completed as part of Pilot Test 1. As the interview length was longer than expected, some demographic items were removed from pilot testing after the first night in field based on the rationale that these items had been thoroughly tested in previous NCAS waves. A second general community pilot test was undertaken of 70 respondents.

The Indigenous Module was not pilot tested, as it was likely only one or two Indigenous respondents would be recruited based on the random sampling process used for pilot testing to facilitate a sample that was representative of the general community. One or two Indigenous respondents would have been insufficient to conduct meaningful pilot testing of the Indigenous Module.

T6.2 Pilot test sample

For the purposes of pilot testing, random digit dialling (RDD) was used to select mobile telephone numbers. The qualifying respondent was the telephone owner, if aged 16 years and over. Exclusions from the survey included:

- Residents of institutional quarters (prisons, nursing homes, etc.)
- Selected mobile numbers where the person contacted:
    - was incapable of undertaking the interview due to a physical health condition
    - did not have the cognitive capacity (dementia, mental impairment)
    - was under the effect of drugs or alcohol (interviewer judgement call)
    - was under the age of 16 years
    - was not able to undertake the interview in English or one of the other languages available for interview.

T6.3 Pilot test results

Overall, the survey performed well, with most feedback related to the fine-tuning of items and to improving comprehension among older respondents or respondents whose first language was

not English. The interviewing team reported that most respondents were engaged in the survey and were happy to participate.

Pilot interview length

Table T6-1 provides the average survey length for each pilot test. Although longer than anticipated, it should be noted that limited split-sampling was applied to the two pilot tests to ensure sufficient responses were attained to undertake preliminary scale validation. The average interview length for Pilot Test 1 was 32.5 minutes (ranging from 20.9 to 63.6 minutes). For Pilot Test 2, the average interview length was 28.0 minutes (ranging from 20.9 to 41.1 minutes).

Results from the pilot tests, including interview length and scale validation, were used to inform the split-sampling strategy adopted for the main study to ensure that it would accommodate the number of items, while still maintaining the integrity, objectives and analytic power of the survey.

Table T6-1: Key pilot test statistics

Key pilot statistics	Pilot Test 1	Pilot Test 2
Target interviews	80	70
Interviews achieved	80	70
Average interview length (minutes)[a]	32.5 minutes	28.0 minutes
Fieldwork start date	9 December 2020	16 December 2020
Fieldwork finish date	11 December 2020	19 December 2020

Note:
a Only limited split-sampling was used for the pilot tests, with the intention that the interview length for the pilots would inform further split-sampling for the main fieldwork in order to achieve an average interview length for the main survey of approximately 20 minutes.

Scale exploration of the new items

Introduction

This section summarises the psychometric analysis of the three "main" scales constructed from the 2021 pilot data:

- Understanding of Violence against Women Scale (UVAWS) – 14 items
- Attitudes towards Gender Inequality Scale (AGIS) – 18 items
- Attitudes towards Violence against Women Scale (AVAWS) – 38 items.

Initial psychometric validation was conducted using data from the two pilot tests combined, as the sample sizes were too small for separate psychometric analysis of each pilot. More comprehensive psychometric validation of the scales was conducted with the data from the final sample (*N* = 19,100 respondents).

The aim of the psychometric analysis was to determine:

- how well responses to items seemed to reflect the theoretical constructs and themes
- whether useful scale scores could be derived for each construct.

Factor analysis was used to explore the theme membership of items within each scale. The Rasch measurement model was used to assess if the items in the pilot surveys supported the derivation of scale scores.

Overview of item statistics and recommendations

For a review of the analytical methods used, see Chapter T12.

Outcomes

A summary of the psychometric analysis of the UVAWS, AGIS and AVAWS based on the two pilot tests is provided below. Factor analyses were carried out for each construct to confirm the subscale membership of items. The Rasch measurement model was used to calculate person and item statistics across the constructs covered by the survey instrument and to determine how well the items worked together to measure the underlying attributes.

Two important points should be noted:

- Due to the small sample size of the two pilot studies combined, the psychometric results using the pilot data were treated as indicative rather than definitive, and more reliable psychometric validation was conducted with the final survey sample.
- The reported findings are based on statistical grounds only (and there may be other valid reasons for amending scales on theoretical grounds).

The key findings of the psychometric analyses based on pilot data were as follows:

- The properties of the constructs measured showed that items generally met the requirements for effective measurement.
- A number of misfitting items were identified for the AVAWS and one for the AGIS. The performance of these items was reassessed using the data from the main study.
- The AVAWS construct contained sufficient items to enable the location of most persons to be estimated with reasonable precision, whereas person measures for the AGIS and UVAWS had larger standard errors. While the precision of person estimates was expected to be much lower for these constructs due to their fewer number of items, there was no evidence to suggest these constructs should not be calculated and used for reporting purposes.
- There was some evidence that the items factor into their respective themes, with some solutions being better than others. The theme membership of items, and their inclusion in scale scores for themes, was also reviewed using the data from the main study.
- Apart from the items identified as misfitting, there was no evidence that any of the scales violated the Rasch model assumption of there being underlying unidimensional traits.
- It was determined that the performance of misfitting items within the AVAWS and AGIS be reassessed following the main study and decisions were made at that time about the inclusion or exclusion of those items from the scales.

NCAS instrument changes following Pilot Test 1

As Table T6-2 summarises, specific changes were made to the survey prior to Pilot Test 2 based on feedback from Pilot Test 1.

Table T6-2: Outcomes summary: Pilot Test 1

2021 item code	2017 item code	Pilot test outcomes
Gend1	gend1	Reworded to: ""How do you describe your gender?"
		Change to the consent script so that telephone numbers or email addresses were offered only if needed
V1, V2	vaw6	V1 asked prior to V2: Locked in item order
D1	dv2a	Response frame converted to include a "read out", so that respondents were aware of their options for subsequent items
D7	*(New in 2021)*	Reworded to: ""If one partner controls the other partner by refusing to assist with their disability needs, is this a form of domestic violence?"
D9	*(New in 2021)*	Definition of "deported" added ("If one partner repeatedly threatens to deport their partner who is on a temporary visa, is this a form of domestic violence?")
D11	*(New in 2021)*	Reworded to remove mention of "queer": "If one partner tries to control their partner by forcing them to hide that they are transgender, is this a form of domestic violence?"
D13, D14, D15	dv4, dv4c, dv4a	Added lead-in: "Now some questions about domestic violence in Australia"
D16	dv6d	Reworded to: ""Domestic violence is a private matter that SHOULD be handled in the family"
V3	dv6ee	Reworded to: ""Many women exaggerate the extent of men's violence against women"
D28	dv6z	Reworded to: "It's easy for a woman to leave an abusive relationship"
D30	dv6s	Reworded to: "Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation"
D31	dv6v	Reworded to: "Women who stay in abusive relationships deserve less help from counselling and support services than women who leave their abusive partner"
D32	dv6bb	Added further definition if needed: "It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before"
S1, S2, [IntVSA1]	*(New in 2021)*	IntVSA1[a] moved to be asked after S1 (IntVSA2) and S2 (IntVSA3)
B1c	*(New in 2021)*	Reworded to: "If you did show your disapproval in front of your close work friends, how do you think most of them would react?"
B1d, B2d, B3d and B4b	*(New in 2021)*	First response option for these items reworded to: "It's not your business to say something?"

2021 item code	2017 item code	Pilot test outcomes
B2a	*(New in 2021)*	Reworded to: "Now, instead, imagine it was your male boss rather than a work friend who told the sexist joke. How would you react?"
B3c	*(New in 2021)*	Reworded to: "If you did show your disapproval in front of your friends, how do you think most of them would react?"
[BS2e]	*(Proposed in 2021)*	Reworded to: "Now, instead, imagine the man insulting or verbally abusing their partner was a family member, rather than a friend. How would you react?"[b]
V5	sv2c	Updated to emphasise the word "repeated" ("Do you regard harassment via REPEATED emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?")
V6	*(New in 2021)*	Updated to emphasise the word "abusive" ("Do you regard ABUSIVE messages or comments targeted at women on social media to be a form of violence against women?")
V7	*(New in 2021)*	Reworded to: "When a man sends an unwanted picture of his genitals to a woman, is this a form of violence against women?"
S6	sv3bb	Updated to add emphasis to "partly responsible" and "without her permission" ("If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION")
S7	sv3dd	Updated to add emphasis to "some" ("Since SOME women are so sexual in public, it's understandable that some men think they can touch women without permission")
S9	sv3d	Reworded to: "Women who are sexually harassed should deal with it themselves rather than report it"
S11	sv3r	Added further definition if needed to "Women like it when men constantly chase them romantically and sexually, even if they've said they aren't interested"
V8	*(New in 2021)*	Amended to provide definition of stalking only if needed
S24	sv3l	Added further definition if needed: "To lead a man on means when a woman flirts with a man and encourages his attention"
PreSV3yy	presv3yy	Added clarification to this lead-in: "And now some questions about whether certain behaviours are a criminal offence in Australia. I'm not asking whether they should be a criminal offence, but whether you think they are a criminal offence now. It's OK if you're not sure"
G3	att4pp	Reworded to: "Many women don't fully appreciate all that men do for them"
[Influ1]	*(Proposed in 2021)*	Restructured as a multiple response item with up to three responses[a]
[Influ2]	*(Proposed in 2021)*	Introduced as a single response item, to capture most influential person from the responses specified at INFLU1[a]

2021 item code	2017 item code	Pilot test outcomes
G7	att4o	Reworded to: "I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually held by a woman"
G9	att4d	Reworded to: "Women need to have children to be fulfilled"
	att4qq	Updated to emphasise the word "just" ("often" was already emphasised): "Women OFTEN flirt with men JUST to be hurtful"[a]
ATT4vi	att4vi	Lead-in statement updated to be consistent with other statement battery lead-ins: "I'll now read some statements. For each one, please tell me whether you agree or disagree"
Dem 20	*(New in 2021)*	Revised so that definitions of intersex and DSD were only read out if needed

Note: Item codes in square brackets refer to items that underwent cognitive or pilot testing but were neither in the 2017 nor the final 2021 instrument.
a Later removed.
b This item was removed during the early stages of the main fieldwork as part of the shortening of the instrument.

NCAS instrument changes following Pilot Test 2 and scale validation

Table T6-3 summarises the further changes made to the survey instrument based on the feedback from Pilot Test 2 and scale validation, and as part of optimising the content for the CATI environment.

Table T6-3: Outcomes summary: Pilot Test 2

2021 item code	2017 item code	Pilot test outcomes
NA	NA	For opinion-based items, a note was added (to be used only if needed) to aide respondent response: "We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers"
NA	NA	Introductory scripts to statement batteries were refined and sets of statements were combined
Dem3a, Dem3b, Dem4a, Dem4c, Dem4b, Dem4d	dem3a, dem3b, dem4a, dem4c, dem4b, dem4d	Countries of birth were updated to include the current top 20 countries of arrival as per the last Census
D5	dv2m	Reworded to: "If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them money, is this a form of domestic violence?"
D6	dv10	Emphasis added to "without their consent"
D11	*(New in 2021)*	Updated to offer definition of "transgender" if needed
D12	*(New in 2021)*	Reworded to: "If one partner forces the other partner to undergo an UNNECESSARY medical procedure without their consent, is this a form of domestic violence? By unnecessary medical procedures we mean forced contraception, sterilisation, abortion or genital reconstruction"

2021 item code	2017 item code	Pilot test outcomes
	dv6gg	Was removed (see Table T4-1)
B1b, B3b	bs1b, bs3b	Response options were refined
B1c, B3c	*(New in 2021)*	B1c and B3c reworded to ask how "most" close work friends or friends would react, and first response option was reworded to: "They would agree with you"
B1d, B2d	*(New in 2021)*	Response options were refined
B2a, B4a	*(New in 2021)*	Response options were updated
V7	*(New in 2021)*	Definition of "genitals" to be provided if needed
S18	sv3u	Reduced to the statement "Many allegations of sexual assault made by women are false" by removing "And do you agree or disagree with that?"
	sv3h	Was removed (see Table T4-1)
[influ1], [influ2]	*(Proposed in 2021)*	Were removed to shorten the length of the survey
	dem16	Dem16 (number of people aged 16 years and over in household) and dem16b (number of children aged 0–15 years) were removed as not required for weighting
	t2	Item confirming number of residential phone numbers was removed as not required for weighting

Note: Item codes in square brackets refer to items that underwent cognitive or pilot testing but were neither in the 2017 nor the final 2021 instrument. NA refers to "not applicable".

T7. Main study sample design

The 2021 sample included 19,100 interviews, consisting of 17,500 interviews across Australia as originally funded (the main sample) and a supplement of a "booster" sample of an additional 1,600 Victorian interviews. Interviewing was conducted between 23 February and 18 July 2021.

To support reporting not only for Australia as a whole, but also at a jurisdictional (state or territory) level, the survey design imposed a minimum criterion of 1,000 interviews from each jurisdiction. This criterion meant that smaller-population jurisdictions (e.g. the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and Tasmania) were disproportionately oversampled compared to the their share of the Australian population. The 2021 NCAS adopted a blend of RDD and listed mobiles, with listed mobiles being used to "top up" the smaller-population jurisdictions that would not naturally reach 1,000 interviews using solely an RDD frame. The use of listed mobiles was required as it is not possible to sample RDD mobile phone numbers with location information. The distribution of RDD mobile respondents tends to match the distribution of the general Australian population closely and cannot be used to oversample the smaller jurisdictions. Therefore, to meet the requirement of a minimum of 1,000 respondents in each jurisdiction, the use of listed mobiles was necessary from an efficiency perspective. The blend of RDD mobiles to listed mobiles achieved for the main sample of 17,500 interviews was 89:11.

The requirement for the "booster" sample of an additional 1,600 Victorian interviews entailed completing an additional 1,600 Victorian interviews on top of the Victorian interviews that would be collected as part of the main RDD data collection (*n* = 17,500). Thus, use of listed mobiles was also necessary to efficiently achieve these additional Victorian interviews. The blend of RDD mobiles to listed mobiles based on all 19,100 respondents to the main survey was 81:19.

It is unlikely that use of a listed mobile sample to supplement the RDD mobile sample affected the representativeness of the sample. The SRC has found that demographics and survey responses are relatively similar between RDD and listed mobiles based on multiple previous surveys (including the NCAS, the NSW Population Health Survey and the Victorian Population Health Survey).

As response rates using a telephone sampling frame have been declining over time for surveys in general, an alternative sampling frame was also trialed as a pilot in 2021. This trial involved using address-based sampling (A-BS) to conduct an *online* version of the survey – referred to as the Online Bridging Survey (OBS). Refer to Section T9 for further information.

Analyses were conducted to determine if the additional samples from the Victorian booster and the OBS could be appropriately included as part of the main NCAS analysis and reporting (Sections T11.4 and T11.5).

T7.1 Sample generation

The commercial sample provider, SamplePages, provided both the RDD and listed mobile telephone samples:

- The RDD mobile sample was randomly generated from within number ranges provided by the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) that were known to contain active mobile phone numbers. No geographic or address information was provided with these numbers.

- The listed mobile numbers are routinely verified as belonging to particular states or territories, and therefore provide an ability to boost interviews in specific jurisdictions without having to screen for jurisdiction. The list is updated on a monthly basis.

T8. Main study data collection

This section outlines the data collection procedures adopted for the main sample for the 2021 NCAS. An overview of the final instrument is outlined in Chapter T3, with the full survey in Appendix A. A total of 757,548 calls were made to the 217,394 mobile numbers used to collect 19,100 telephone interviews. This equates with 11.4 mobile numbers being used on average to obtain one interview (217,394/19,100), with each mobile number being called an average of 3.5 times.

T8.1 Interview length

The final average survey length for the 2021 NCAS was 24.1 minutes. Upon field commencement, the average survey length was 25.1 minutes, and some survey items were removed to reduce the overall survey length. This change occurred about a third of the way through fieldwork (*n* = 6,423). Items removed at this point are identified in Section T4.2. Some items were asked of half or one quarter of respondents – that is, some items were split-sampled. Split-sampling was used to optimise the survey length, as well as the number of items that could be asked and, hence, the number of issues that could be explored.

T8.2 Sample profile

Table T8-1 outlines the achieved sample profile alongside the Australian population profile based on both the estimated resident population at September 2021 (gender and age) and the 2016 Census (educational attainment and country of birth). The table shows that reaching young people (aged under 35 years) proved difficult. Compared to the general population, the sample comprised higher proportions of respondents aged 55 to 75 years, women, respondents with a university degree and respondents born in Australia. Weighting was applied to adjust for differences between the sample and Australian population profiles.

Table T8-1: Sample profile compared to the Australian population, 2021

Demographic group	Sample profile (unweighted)	Australian population 16 years or over
Total (*N*)	**19,100**	**20,617,296**
Age group		
16–24 years	8.7%	14.1%
25–35 years	14.2%	18.6%
35–44 years	15.9%	16.8%
45–54 years	17.9%	15.7%
55–64 years	19.9%	14.5%
65–75 years	16.5%	11.5%
75+ years	6.9%	8.9%
Gender		
Men	46.4%	49.1%
Women	53.0%	50.9%
Non-binary	0.4%	NP

Demographic group	Sample profile (unweighted)	Australian population 16 years or over
Educational attainment		
University (Bachelor's or postgraduate degree)	45.9%	24.8%
Have not completed a university degree	53.5%	75.2%
Australian/overseas born		
Australian born	72.0%	66.7%
Overseas born	27.5%	33.3%

Note: NP stands for "not published".

T8.3 Call results

Table T8-2 presents the final call results for all mobile numbers initiated. A total of 217,374 numbers were initiated to achieve the 19,100 completed interviews. As can be seen:

- An interview was completed for 8.8 per cent of all numbers initiated (i.e. 19,100/217,394=0.088).
- A small proportion (0.9%) were unresolved appointments at the completion of fieldwork.
- A respondent refusal was the most common type of refusal (17.6%).
- A small proportion of mobile numbers were out of scope (3.4%).
- No contact could be established within the call cycle for 60.6 per cent of all numbers attempted.
- Unusable numbers (those that were disconnected, not a residential number, fax, modem and incoming call restrictions) made up a small proportion of the sample (6.3%).

On average, an interview was achieved for every 33.0 calls that were placed. This calculation is based on the screening required, the percentage of unusable sample and the sample that remained as a non-contact.

Table T8-2: Final call results

	Total	
	n	%
Total numbers initiated	**217,374**	**100.0**
Unusable numbers		
Telstra message, number disconnected	8,673	4.0
Fax/modem	77	<0.1
Incoming call restrictions	678	0.3
Not a residential number	4,330	2.0
Subtotal unusable numbers	*13,758*	*6.3*
No contact/unresolved in survey period		
Engaged	3,101	1.4

	Total	
	n	%
Answering machine	75,337	34.7
No answer	53,395	24.6
Appointments	2,032	0.9
Subtotal no contact/unresolved	*133,865*	*61.6*
Out of scope		
Claims to have done survey	143	0.1
Selected respondent away for duration	198	0.1
LOTE – No language follow-up	1,508	0.7
LOTE – Follow-up required	159	0.1
Too old/ill health/unable to do survey	2,348	1.1
Over quota	91	<0.1
No-one 16 plus on mobile	1,905	0.9
State screen out	1,103	0.5
Resides outside of mainland Australia	1	<0.1
Subtotal out of scope	*7,456*	*3.4*
In-scope contacts		
Interviews	19,100	8.8
Midway termination	1,007	0.5
Respondent refusal	38,237	17.6
ICS refusal[a]	947	0.4
Remove number from list	1,170	0.5
Named respondent not known	5	<0.1
Phone answerer refusal	433	0.2
Refused age	219	0.1
Refused state screening question	784	0.4
SMS refusal	393	0.2
Subtotal in-scope contacts	*62,295*	*28.7*

Note:
a ICS refers to Incoming Call Solutions (helpdesk) team.

Of the mobile numbers where contact was successful and the record was considered in scope, approximately one third (30.7%) of all contacts resulted in an interview (Table T8-3).

Table T8-3: Final call results for in-scope contacts

	Total	
	n	%
Total in-scope contacts	**62,295**	**100.0**
Contacts		
Interviews	19,100	30.7

	Total	
	n	%
Midway termination	1,007	1.6
Respondent refusal	38,237	61.4
ICS refusal[a]	947	1.5
Remove number from list	1,170	1.9
Named respondent not known	5	<0.1
Phone answerer refusal	433	0.7
Refused age	219	0.4
Refused state screening question	784	1.3
SMS refusal	393	0.6

Note:
a ICS refers to Incoming Call Solutions (helpdesk) team.

T8.4 Response rate

The American Association for Public Research (AAPOR) holds the industry standard for calculating response rates. There are four possible AAPOR response rates that can be used to measure the performance of a project. The calculation presented below follows the current version of the AAPOR (2016) Standard Definitions. This version introduces some changes to the way that Response Rate 3 (RR3) is calculated in dual-frame RDD telephone surveys. RR3 estimates the proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that would have been eligible for the survey and includes this estimate in the denominator.

The formula for calculating RR3 is:

$$RR3 = \frac{I}{(I+P)+(R+NC+O)+[(UH)e_2]e_1+[(UO)e_1]}$$

Where:

I = Interviews
P = Partial interviews
R = Refusals
NC = Non-contacts
O = Other
UH = Unknown if household/occupied
UO = Unknown, other
$e_1 = (I+P+R+NC+O)/(I+P+R+NC+O+INNR)$ = the estimated percentage of screener eligibility (i.e. the proportion of phone answerers known to be eligible that are estimated to be an eligible respondent)
$e_2 = (I+P+R+NC+O+UO+INR)/(I+P+R+NC+O+UO+INNR+INR)$ = the estimated percentage of phone answerer eligibility (i.e. the proportion of cases of unknown eligibility of the phone answerer and it is unknown if an eligible respondent is available).

The formulas for e_1 and e_2 are taken from the AAPOR Response Rate Calculator.

The total of RR3 across frames is weighted by the proportion of completed interviews from each frame. As this survey involved a dual-frame design with mobile RDD (M, RDD) and listed mobile $(M, list)$ frames, we calculate RR3 as:

$$RR3_{total} = \frac{(RR3_{M,RDD} \times I_{M,RDD}) + (RR3_{M,list} \times I_{M,list})}{I_{M,RDD} + I_{M,list}}$$

As Table T8-4 shows, the overall response rate (RR3) for the 2021 NCAS was 10.7 per cent. These response rates would still be considered very good by United States standards. A review found average response rates of 7.0 per cent for mobile RDD surveys in 2015 for a variety of United States polls conducted by various well-known firms (Dutwin & Lavrakas, 2016). The decline in the NCAS response rate from 17 per cent in 2017 to 11 per cent in 2021 is consistent with declining response rates on similar surveys and unavoidable given the changes in the telephone landscape (Dutwin & Buskirk, 2021; Kennedy & Hartig, 2019).

In Australia, the cooperation rate rather than the RR3 response rate is more typically reported as the "response rate" for surveys. The cooperation rate is calculated as: interviews / (interviews + partial interviews + refusal and break off with eligible case). The overall cooperation rate for the 2021 NCAS was 80.1 per cent.

The achieved response and cooperation rates are unlikely to have affected the NCAS outcomes and conclusions. Non-response bias usually requires three concurrent conditions: 1) a non-trivial rate of non-response; 2) a non-trivial degree of divergence between respondents and non-respondents on outcome measures; and 3) failing to weight effectively for non-response. The NCAS results were weighted to ensure the sample profile matched population benchmarks (Chapter T11). Because meaningful non-response bias depends on the simultaneous occurrence of these three factors, studies have generally found little relationship between response rates and survey error (Curtin et al., 2000; Groves et al., 1992; Keeter et al., 2006; Keeter et al., 2000). Dutwin and Buskirk (2021) found a decline in average bias over the past five years in United States telephone surveys despite falling response rates and concluded that post-stratification weighting is effective at mitigating some of the biases observed over time.

Table T8-4: Response rate summary

AAPOR3 categories	Total %
Response rate (AAPOR 3)	10.7
Cooperation rate (AAPOR 3)	80.1
Refusal rate (AAPOR 3)	15.0

T8.5 Reasons for refusal

Where a refusal to participate was recorded by an interviewer, an attempt was made to capture the reason for refusing. A reason for refusal was captured for 39,217 cases and was used to inform strategies for refusal avoidance. As Table T8-5 shows, the majority of people who refused to participate either immediately hung up the phone (41.9%) or said they were not interested (36.5%).

It was thus not possible to systematically gather demographic information from people who refused to participate.

Table T8-5: Reasons for refusal

	Total
Total (n)	**39,217**
	%
No comment/just hung up	41.9
Not interested	36.5
Too busy	11.7
Never do surveys	1.3
Don't trust surveys/government	1.0
Don't believe surveys are confidential/privacy concerns	1.0
Interview length is too long	0.9
Don't like subject matter	0.9
Too personal/intrusive	0.8
Get too many calls for surveys/telemarketing	0.5
Silent number	0.1
Other (specified)	3.4

T8.6 Call procedures

This section details the call procedures adopted for the 2021 NCAS, including the pre-approach text message, the call protocol and the messages left on voicemails.

Primary approach text message

A pre-approach text message was sent to all mobile phone numbers in the sample frame to inform potential respondents that they would be called in the next few days to be invited to participate in the research. The text message also offered potential respondents a means of opting out of the research prior to being called and included a link to both participant information and a counselling services referral list (Appendix B). The text message stated:

> *The Social Research Centre invites you to do an important phone survey to help reduce violence in Australia. For more information <website address>. To opt out call 1800 023 040.*

Call protocol

An eight-call protocol was used for the study: up to four call attempts were made to establish contact with a person, and on making contact, up to four more call attempts were made to achieve an interview with the selected respondent.

Initial contact attempts were made between 4.30 pm and 8.30 pm on weekdays and between 11.00 am and 5.00 pm on Saturdays and Sundays. Appointments were made for any suitable time within

the hours of operation of the call centre. For respondents in a non-eastern daylight savings state or territory, calling continued up until 10.30 pm (AEST), Monday to Thursday, throughout the fieldwork period to increase the calling hours to those in a different time zone to Victoria (which was the primary location of the field team).

The use of such an extended call cycle aimed to increase representation of sample members who are typically hard to reach. These sample members can include young people, employed people and people born overseas. Approximately two fifths (44.8%) of interviews were achieved within the first three call attempts, slightly more than half (52.3%) were achieved between the fourth and sixth call attempt, and a minority (2.9%) was achieved after the sixth call attempt.

As Table T8-6 shows, the extended call cycle helped to reach people who were:

- aged between 35 and 64 years
- women
- born overseas
- employed at the time of the survey.

Table T8-6: Number of call attempts to achieve an interview by demographics, 2021

	Total	1–3 call attempts	4–6 call attempts	7+ call attempts
Total (*n*)	**216,845[a]**	**97,203**	**113,350**	**6,292**
Total (%)	**100.0**	**44.8**	**52.3**	**2.9**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**
Age group				
16–24 years	8.7	9.4	7.4	3.8
25–35 years	14.2	14.2	14.2	12.6
35–44 years	15.9	15.1	17.5	21.1
45–54 years	17.9	17.3	19.2	21.6
55–64 years	19.9	19.7	20.0	24.6
65–75 years	16.5	16.9	15.8	11.4
75+ years	6.9	7.4	5.9	5.0
Gender				
Men	46.4	45.5	48.7	43.6
Women	53.0	53.8	50.8	55.8
Non-binary	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Educational attainment				
University degree	45.1	47.9	44.4	45.9
No university degree	54.3	51.6	55.0	53.5
Birthplace				
Australian born	72.7	70.3	74.3	72.0
Born overseas	26.8	29.3	25.4	27.5
Employment status				

	Total	1–3 call attempts	4–6 call attempts	7+ call attempts
Employed	58.5	64.9	71.9	60.5
Unemployed/retired/unable to work/student	41.3	34.7	27.8	39.2

Note:
a This number does not sum to the total number of mobile numbers used in 2021 due to some sample members responding to the pre-approach text message and subsequently being excluded from the sample.

Voicemail messages

Where possible, a pre-recorded voicemail message was left if call attempts did not result in contact (Message 1). If the next call attempt to the same phone number was also unanswered, a follow-up voicemail message was left (Message 2). After each voicemail, the phone number was appointed to be called again in five days' time, within two hours of the previous call time. The voicemail messages stated the below.

Message 1:

> *Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is <SAY NAME> calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We are telephoning people 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.*

Message 2:

> *Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is <SAY NAME> calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We left a message recently on your voicemail 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.*

T8.7 Gender matching of respondents to interviewers

As with previous iterations of the NCAS, and given that the subject matter of the survey was about gendered violence, it was important to minimise any potential gender-related sensitivities or difficulties in administering the survey. Consequently, the gender of the interviewer was matched to that of the respondent. Where a respondent did not identify with a binary gender, the interviewer making initial contact asked the respondent if they would prefer to be interviewed by a male or female interviewer.

This process was managed by the SRC's CATI software as part of the appointment-setting process. If an interview was not possible upon initial contact due to a gender mismatch between the interviewer and sample member, this record was flagged appropriately (via the use of call outcome codes) and "re-served" to an interviewer of the matching gender.

T8.8 Interviewing in non-English languages

For the 2021 NCAS, access to interviewing in a language other than English (LOTE) was provided for 10 languages. This process was accomplished using certified translated versions of the survey and bilingual interviewers. As per the overarching methodology, gender matching was also provided in all languages. Sample members were identified for interviewing in a LOTE through the first contact with the phone answerer. Where the respondent was not able to provide a response to the introduction in English, the interviewer would then proceed to probe "What language do you speak?" to allow a bilingual interviewer to call back another time to introduce the study in the respondent's preferred language.

Some of the interviews that commenced in a LOTE were completed in English as some respondents requested continuing the interview in English after they had heard the full introduction. As Table T8-7 shows, 116 interviews were completed in a LOTE.

Table T8-7: Interviews in a language other than English (LOTE)

	Total	
	n	**%**
Total	**116**	**100.0**
Vietnamese	47	40.5
Arabic	29	25.0
Turkish	15	12.9
Mandarin	8	6.9
Cantonese	6	5.2
Spanish	6	5.2
Italian	2	1.7
Greek	2	1.7
Serbian	1	0.9
Croatian	0	0.0

T8.9 Call alerts, escalations and complaints procedure

The SRC regularly conducts research of a sensitive nature across a wide spectrum of the community. The SRC has an established call alert and escalation process to ensure that both respondents and interviewers are supported in the conduct of research.

For the present study, interviewers were encouraged to complete an electronic call alert form in all instances where a respondent provided feedback or a complaint, or where there was suspicion of respondent discomfort or distress. When a call alert form was completed, the supervisor on

shift would receive an email alert and would be contacted by the interviewer who completed the form. The supervisor would then review the content, progress any required action and debrief with the interviewer as required. The supervisor also acted as a point of call to manage any escalations at the time of call that were requested by the respondent.

In addition, the call alerts were reviewed daily by the project manager. This process allowed insight into the experience of the field work team and facilitated appropriately responding to any respondent requests for further information or escalation that could not be resolved at the time of call.

In cases where the respondent was suspected to be uncomfortable or distressed, interviewers were encouraged to "step out" of the survey and ask the respondent if they would like to pause the interview and to offer the phone numbers of helpline services. Often, this sign of empathic neutrality allows the respondent time to compose themselves to continue with the survey without the emotional response escalating or continuing. At the end of the call, all respondents were asked if they would like the contact details of other services related to the topic of domestic violence.

A total of 355 call alerts were logged for the project. Only a small number required further follow-up by the project manager.

T8.10 1800 number

The SRC operated an 1800 helpdesk number throughout the survey period. The 1800 number primarily handled interview requests (such as changing appointment times), but also handled general queries about the survey, managed complaints, actioned survey refusals and handled queries about the pre-approach text message. If calls were not answered in real time (e.g. because all operators were busy or the call was received outside hours of operation), callers were routed to a messaging service and calls were returned within 24 hours. The phone was staffed by the Inbound Call Solutions (ICS) team, a helpdesk team who are trained to resolve each call with the aim of meeting the respondent's needs. The ICS were fully briefed on the survey background and procedures to answer a broad range of queries. In the minority of cases where the ICS team were not able to satisfy a query or complaint, it was passed on to the research team to respond.

The ICS resolved a total of 2,485 calls over the fieldwork period. As Table T8-8 shows, more than half of those calls were to request an appointment (58%), with a third (32%) to opt out of the study. The remaining 10 per cent of calls covered a variety of reasons (general enquiry, out of scope or survey complaint). Most traffic to the ICS team was generated from missed calls (83%), followed by the pre-approach text message (10%).

Table T8-8: Prompt and reason for contacting 1800 number

	Total	Missed call	Pre-approach text message	Prior call	Voicemail left by interviewer	Other
	n	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*
Appointment	1,439	1,302	90	21	11	12
Refusal/opt out	802	576	130	18	2	50
General enquiry/ privacy concerns	123	74	12	26	-	9

	Total	Missed call	Pre-approach text message	Prior call	Voicemail left by interviewer	Other
	n	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*
Out of scope	116	105	6	5	-	-
Complaint	3	3	-	-	-	-
Completed with ICS	2	1	-	1	-	-
Total (*N*)	**2,485**	**2,061**	**238**	**71**	**13**	**71**

T8.11 Data collection and quality control

Field team briefing

All NCAS interviewers attended a comprehensive two-hour briefing session covering the project background, objectives and procedures; all aspects of administering the survey instrument, including specific data quality issues; an overview of respondent liaison issues, including refusal avoidance techniques and call escalation procedures; and practice interviewing.

The briefing sessions were delivered by the SRC project manager and supervisory staff. In total, 227 interviewers and 15 leadership staff were briefed to work on the 2021 NCAS. Team members from ANROWS also attended several of the interviewer briefings throughout the fieldwork period. The interviewer briefing notes are provided in Appendix C.

Fieldwork quality control procedures

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

- validation of five per cent of interviews in accordance with ISO Standard 20252 (*n* = 956)
- maintenance of an "interviewer handout" document addressing respondent liaison issues and tips for refusal avoidance
- examination of verbatim responses to "other specify" response options
- departmental supervisors monitoring (listening in to) interviews with respondent permission.

T9. Online Bridging Survey (OBS): Address-based sample (A-BS) pilot study

The survey telephone landscape has undergone substantial change in recent years, with response rates to telephone surveys rapidly declining. Costs for telephone surveys have therefore risen due to decreases in production rates and may become prohibitive in the future. In the longer term, the declining response rates to telephone surveys raise concerns regarding the viability of conducting interviews via telephone for future waves of the NCAS.

While online, self-administered surveys are a cheaper alternative to telephone surveys, there are challenges in achieving a representative population sample with standard online survey methodology. In response to declining telephone response rates, many high-profile studies have adopted an address-based sample (A-BS) push-to-web methodology to try to achieve a representative sample with largely online interviewing. An A-BS approach replaces RDD sampling frames by using the Geocoded National Address File (G-NAF), which is Australia's authoritative listing of addresses. The A-BS methodology uses a mixed-mode approach to data collection. Mail is the primary means of contact, supplemented by telephone for the approximately half of addresses to which a telephone number can be matched. A push-to-web design initially offers web only as the mode of survey response. After a sequence of reminders, allowing time to maximise response via the online mode, paper questionnaires are introduced.

The primary advantages of A-BS approaches are that response rates are higher than would be achievable via an RDD general population survey, very precise geographic targeting is possible and there is potential to reduce various forms of error (e.g. acquiescence response bias, social desirability bias, interviewer effects) through a self-completion approach. These advantages are set against the costs associated with data collection if pre-paid (i.e. non-contingent) incentives are used and paper questionnaires are offered; difficulties covering non-English speaking households; the challenges in implementing skips, fills and other survey logic in a paper survey (if one is used); and difficulties with administering within-household selection routines.

To assess the viability of transitioning the NCAS to largely online administration, an "Online Bridging Survey" (OBS) using an A-BS push-to-web approach was trialled alongside the main NCAS CATI survey in 2021. A key challenge in transitioning from phone to online administration for the NCAS is the possibility of "mode effects", where differences in *results* over time may be due to the change in the mode of administration rather than to real changes in attitudes (Keeter, 2015). For example, a key difference between telephone and online survey administration is the presence of an interviewer in the telephone administration, which can potentially affect responses, such as via social desirability, comprehension of items, literacy skills, surrounding environment when answering the survey, perceptions of anonymity, acquiescence bias and interviewer bias (Bowling, 2005).

To inform the design of the NCAS beyond 2021, the OBS Pilot provided a means of investigating:

- the extent to which a representative sample for the NCAS can be achieved via A-BS methodology

- possible mode effects which may need to be considered in reporting trends over time if the NCAS were to shift from telephone to online administration.

T9.1 OBS Pilot outcomes summary

For the 2021 NCAS OBS, 6,667 households were randomly selected from the Geocoded National Address File (G-NAF). The in-scope population was Australians aged 16 years and over, with one person per household invited to complete the survey. The achieved sample size was 1,874, equating to a response rate of 28.1 per cent. Table T9-1 summarises the key project statistics for the OBS Pilot.

Table T9-1: Summary of key statistics for the OBS Pilot

	Total
Total sample selections	6,667
Total survey completions	**1,874**
Online	1,323
Hard copy	551
AAPOR Response Rate 1	**28.1%**
Main fieldwork start date	6 April 2021
Main fieldwork finish date	18 July 2021

T9.2 OBS Pilot methodology

Overview

The methodology for the 2021 NCAS OBS Pilot involved a sequential mixed-mode approach to data collection. This approach involved an initial push-to-web (online self-completion) phase, with hard copy data collection initiated only after efforts to maximise online responses were all but exhausted.

Using A-BS as the sample frame, mail was the primary mode of contact. Telephone contact was also used as part of the reminder schedule for the portion of the sample that could be matched to phone numbers. The push-to-web approach relies upon a staggered invitation and reminder schedule, using a range of materials and different messaging at each point. The contact schedule for the 2021 NCAS OBS Pilot is detailed below, with data collection commencing when the invitation letter was sent (Figure T9-1). A range of response maximisation techniques were employed during data collection, as discussed further below.

Figure T9-1: Data collection and contact schedule

Sampling approach

The A-BS sample for the OBS Pilot was selected from the G-NAF. The G-NAF is maintained by Geoscope and is the authoritative national address index for Australia, with near universal coverage of residential homes. The G-NAF comprises existing addresses from three recognised sources: state and territory government land records, the Australian Electoral Commission's Electoral Roll data and validated addresses from Australia Post. The G-NAF has been the main input into the address frame used by the ABS since 2018 for sample selection of its household surveys, including the Census of Population and Housing (ABS, 2018a, 2018b).

Using the G-NAF frame as a starting point, selected addresses were validated using the Postal Address File. Those addresses without a known delivery point, and those that were not flagged as residential by Australia Post, were excluded from the sample, as were multi-resident or non-permanent dwellings such as aged care homes or prisons. In our experience, these types of addresses are predominantly unusable, resulting in sample loss and sizeable increases in costs without adding to coverage or sample yield.

The A-BS sample for the OBS Pilot was selected from the G-NAF database using a stratified sample design in accordance with the geographical distribution of the Australian residential population aged 16 years and over. A total of 6,667 addresses were randomly generated within 15 geographic strata (Table T9-2) to ensure sufficient sample was utilised to achieve the desired number of completed surveys.

Table T9-2: G-NAF sample design

Region	Available sample	Sample selected	Proportion of selected sample (%)
Greater Sydney	4,238,675	1,450	21.7
Rest of New South Wales	2,323,046	725	10.9
Greater Melbourne	4,101,739	1,227	18.4
Rest of Victoria	1,303,441	387	5.8
Greater Brisbane	1,985,889	603	9.0
Rest of Queensland	2,124,863	747	11.2
Greater Adelaide	1,114,662	308	4.6
Rest of South Australia	324,618	124	1.9
Greater Perth	1,668,883	516	7.7
Rest of Western Australia	444,363	218	3.3
Greater Hobart	191,650	49	0.7
Rest of Tasmania	248,326	67	1.0
Greater Darwin	118,098	69	1.0
Rest of Northern Territory	72,335	99	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	343,743	78	1.2
Total	**20,604,331**	**6,667**	**100.0**

To allow for reminder calls to be made, wherever possible, phone number details were appended to the addresses selected from the G-NAF. A phone number could be appended to 48 per cent of address records.

In-scope sample

A selected household was in-scope for the survey if it contained one or more Australians aged 16 years or over. Only one person per selected household was allowed to complete the survey, and this person could be any person aged 16 years or over within the household. A within-household selection procedure was not used to select the person within the household to complete the survey because such methods have been found to add a layer of complexity that increases non-response (Battaglia et al., 2008). Thus, while a within-household selection method may be desired as a means of minimising coverage error, this is overshadowed by the potential to increase non-response error. Additionally, the accuracy of within-household selection procedures applied to A-BS studies is questionable (Olson et al., 2014).

T9.3 OBS Pilot data collection

The data collection approach for the OBS Pilot was a sequential mixed-mode design, with a push-to-web method to encourage online completion prior to the introduction of hard copies of the survey. Incorporating a push-to-web approach (not offering paper to begin with) has been shown

to increase online response as people are more inclined to complete via paper when offered the choice (Dillman, 2017; Holmberg et al., 2010; McMaster et al., 2017; Messer & Dillman, 2011; Millar & Dillman, 2011; Smyth et al., 2010; Tourangeau, 2016). Increasing online participation improves data quality and reduces the costs associated with printing and mailing. Additionally, offering respondents mode choice has been shown to reduce overall response (Medway & Fulton, 2012).

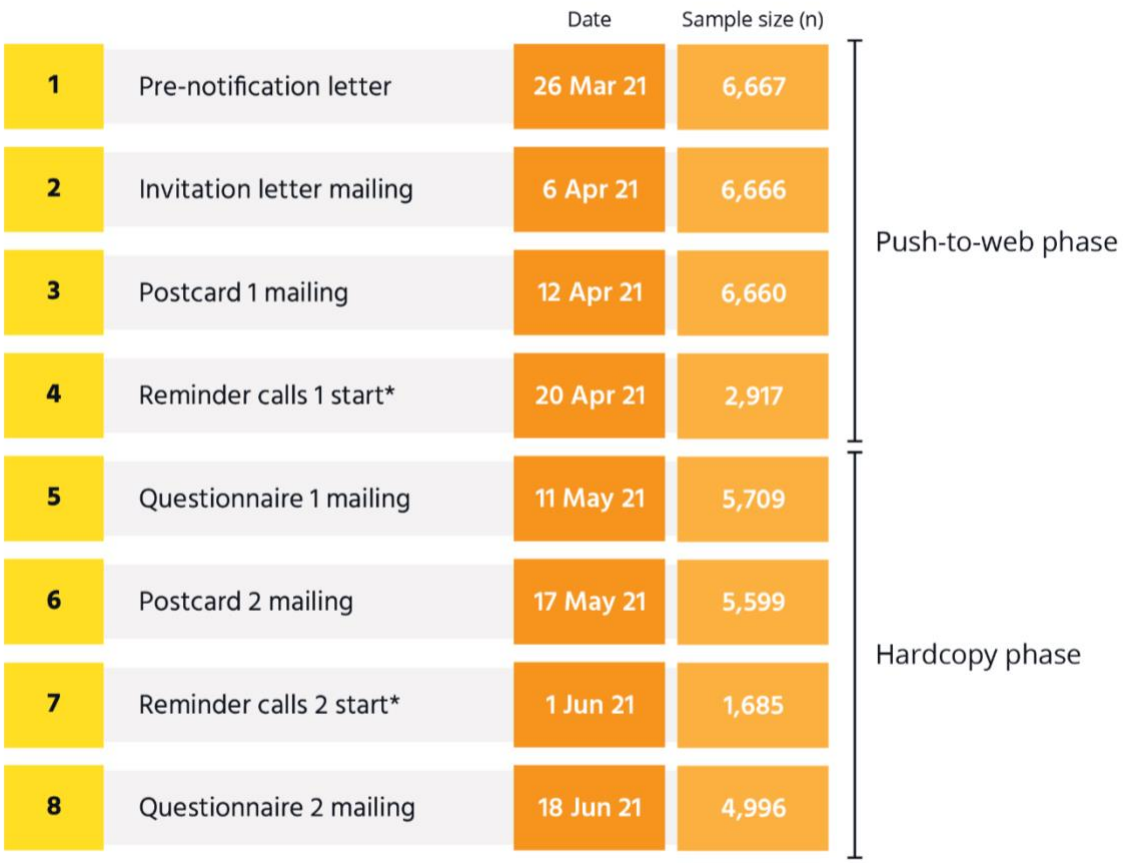
The primary mode of contact was mail with telephone reminder calls introduced as part of the reminder cycle for the portion of the sample with matched phone numbers. A range of carefully designed materials with survey-specific branding (letters, an informational brochure, postcards, questionnaire booklet, etc.) were distributed to increase the likelihood of engagement and response. The SRC coordinated survey distribution and data collection with the assistance of trusted subcontractors:

- Valiant Press – hardcopy questionnaire forms design, printing and distribution
- Datatime Services – hardcopy questionnaire scanning and data processing.

Contact schedule

The invitation and reminder schedule was carefully considered, including the number and timing of contacts (Figure T9-2). The first four contacts (1–4) focused on inviting respondents to complete the survey online. The second four contacts (5–8) provided an opportunity for respondents to complete a hard copy of the survey. While the online completion remained available after the hard copy was introduced, it was not the focus of communications from that point onwards. Respondents who completed the survey also received a thank you email or letter (which is not shown in Figure T9-2 as distribution was dependent upon completion date).

Figure T9-2: Approach and reminder schedule



* Only for sample with matched telephone numbers.

The design, including the format, messaging and tone of the approach and reminder materials, was informed by learnings from international literature and previous experimental designs and testing. The design included a number of response maximisation techniques. Specifically, to encourage opening and reading the mail, the materials included:

- Personally addressed survey invitations (Dillman et al., 2009; Fan & Yan, 2010). As the sample was selected at the household rather than the individual level, the letters were addressed "To the [SUBURB] Resident".
- Approach envelopes sponsored by an official/authoritative academic or government body. Australian National University rather than SRC was used (Dillman, 2017; Fan & Yan, 2010; Groves et al., 1992).
- No additional graphics or external messaging on envelopes (Dykema et al., 2015) nor brightly coloured envelopes, as these can be mistaken for marketing materials (Dillman et al., 2009).

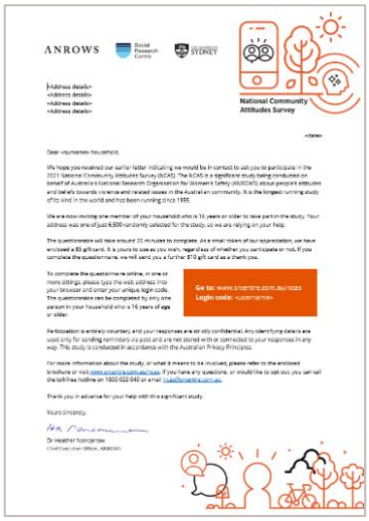
To encourage participation, the materials:

- were brief and emphasised the importance of the study (Dillman et al., 2009)
- mentioned being part of a small selected group (Fan & Yan, 2010; Groves et al., 1992)
- used different messages/tone/look at different contact points (Dillman et al., 2009)
- included a token of appreciation (non-contingent incentive) with the survey request (Dillman et al., 2009)
- included an illustrated questionnaire booklet cover page (Edwards et al., 2009).

Further information on each of the contact materials is given below. As households opted out at varying points throughout the OBS Pilot, the number of households sent each contact material declined as the study progressed.

Pre-notification letter

International evidence suggests that pre-notification letters are an effective response maximisation technique (Edwards et al., 2009). The pre-notification letter advised households of the upcoming study and mentioned that a small token of appreciation would be included with the survey invitation. The pre-notification was sent to all *n* = 6,667 sample members.



Invitation letter and brochure mailing

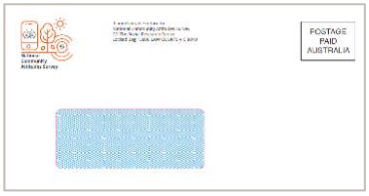
The invitation letter introduced the study, reinforced the importance of participation, encouraged online completion, and referred the reader to the online information page and contact details of the researchers. Importantly, it was accompanied by an informational brochure and a non-contingent incentive in the form of a $5 gift card. The invitation mailing was sent to 6,666 sample members.

First reminder postcard mailing

The first reminder postcards were sent approximately one week after the pre-notification letter. The reminder postcards were a cost-effective means of providing a brief, visually appealing reminder to complete the survey online. The first reminder postcard was mailed to 6,660 households.

First telephone reminder calls

As noted above, addresses were matched to phone numbers wherever possible (48%) for the purpose of making reminder calls. The first reminder calls commenced two weeks after the invitation mailing. Prior to these calls, the sample was filtered to remove phone numbers with an outcome recorded (e.g. survey completed, opted out or contact material returned to sender). As a result, the first reminder calls were placed to 2,948 phone numbers (1,377 landlines and 1,571 mobiles).



Reminder calls were conducted by the SRC's team of highly experienced social research interviewers between 20 April and 1 May 2021. An average of 3.5 calls were made per phone number.

The purpose of the first reminder calls was to answer respondent queries, encourage participation in the online survey and provide login details as required. Importantly, prior to providing survey details, phone answerers were screened to ensure their residential address matched the sampled address (i.e. that they were from the selected household and eligible to complete the survey).

Eligible phone answerers who agreed to complete the survey online were offered a range of options for accessing the survey from which they nominated their preferred approach:

- Login using the web address and unique code provided in the initial letter.
- Receive the web address and unique login code over the phone.
- Provide an email address to be sent a direct (unique) link to the survey.

Respondents who indicated they would be unable to complete online but were willing to participate via paper were advised that they would be sent a hardcopy questionnaire for completion at a later stage.

First hardcopy questionnaire mailing

The hardcopy questionnaire booklet was mailed 35 days after the initial invitation letter. This timing allowed a sufficient period for maximising the opportunity for completion of the survey online and for removing addresses with outcomes recorded (e.g. survey completed, opted out or contact material returned to sender). The questionnaire booklet was accompanied by a cover letter and reply-paid envelope and was sent to 5,709 households.

Second reminder postcard mailing

The second reminder postcard was sent to the 5,599 sample members for whom an outcome was yet to be recorded. The purpose of the postcard was to provide impetus to return the hardcopy questionnaire by introducing a deadline for eligibility for a contingent incentive. Respondents were encouraged to return the completed questionnaire booklet to be eligible for a $10 gift card.

Second telephone reminder calls

A final round of reminder calls was placed to the remaining matched sample, excluding unusable sample identified during the first round of reminder calls. Second reminder calls were made to 1,685 phone numbers from 1 June to 12 June 2021.

Second hardcopy questionnaire mailing

Following 73 days of data collection, the remaining non-responding eligible households (4,996) were re-sent the questionnaire booklet with a final cover letter and reply-paid envelope offering one last opportunity to participate in the study.

Thank-you mailing

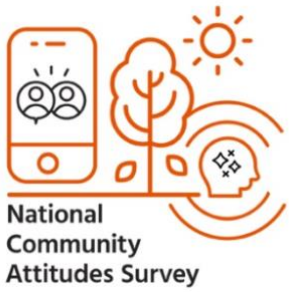
Following survey completion, respondents were sent an email or letter thanking them for their participation, reminding them that their privacy will be protected, and providing them with their $10 gift voucher.

T9.4 Additional response maximisation techniques

Creating a recognisable survey brand

The brand identity for the 2021 NCAS was carried across all materials to provide a cohesive and recognisable identity for the study. This included applying brand elements to the following components of the OBS Pilot:

- letterhead design
- postcard design
- brochure design
- questionnaire booklet cover page
- banner for the website and online survey
- online survey login (entry) page
- website information page.



Providing a range of support services and materials

Information and support were provided to respondents through a range of mechanisms to alleviate any concerns about the survey bona fides, address queries from sample members and encourage response. In all contact materials, respondents were encouraged to review further information available on the website or in the brochure provided as part of the invitation package. In addition to written materials, the SRC operated an 1800 helpdesk number and a project-specific email address to respond to individual queries or concerns.

Offering non-contingent and contingent incentives

One of the benefits of using a mail-based contact mode is that it allows non-contingent incentives to be included with survey invitations. Including a non-contingent incentive with approach materials for push-to-web surveys legitimises the survey and improves online response (Dillman, 2017; Dillman et al., 2014; Messer & Dillman, 2011; Millar & Dillman, 2011; Parsons & Manierre, 2014; Suzer-Gurtekin et al., 2016). When an incentive contingent on survey completion is also offered, the smaller non-contingent incentive builds trust that the promised incentive will be delivered. Further, the combination of an initial non-contingent incentive with an incentive contingent on survey completion is believed to be an effective means of boosting overall response as well as facilitating completion of the full survey and reducing drop-offs.

For the 2021 NCAS OBS Pilot, all sampled households were sent a $5 non-contingent incentive in the form of a gift card with the invitation letter.[8] In addition, a $10 contingent incentive was offered to household members who completed the OBS Pilot.[9]

T9.5 OBS response analysis

Overview

A total of 1,874 completed surveys were received prior to the closing date of 18 July 2021. Of these, 1,323 (70.6%) were completed online, while 551 were completed as hardcopy questionnaires (29.4%).

Standard industry definitions for calculating outcome rates were used (AAPOR, 2016). Table T9-3 summarises the final response status for the OBS Pilot using disposition codes for mail surveys of unnamed persons as defined by AAPOR. A response rate (AAPOR Response Rate 1) of 28.1 per cent was achieved for the 2021 NCAS OBS Pilot.

Table T9-3: Final outcomes

AAPOR code and outcome		Total	
		n	%
1.1	Complete (AAPOR Response Rate 1)	1,874	28.1
2.11	Refusal	440	6.6
3.19	Nothing ever returned	3,662	54.9
3.25	Cannot be delivered	691	10.4
Total sample		**6,667**	**100.0**

Sample profile by completion mode

Table T9-4 shows the geographical distribution of all respondents by mode of completion. It compares the final distribution of responses to the population distribution (based on ABS Census data). It shows that managing sample selection to account for response rate variations by location results in a final sample that closely reflects the actual population distribution.

[8] For the effectiveness of pre-paid incentives in mail surveys, see Church (1993), Dykema et al. (2015), Edwards et al. (2009), Mercer et al. (2015), Trussell and Lavrakas (2004). For web surveys, see Parsons and Manierre (2014).

[9] For the effectiveness of contingent incentives in mail surveys, see Church (1993) and Edwards et al. (2009); Mercer et al. (2015) finds no effect, however. For web surveys, see DeCamp and Manierre (2016) and Göritz (2006).

Table T9-4: Location by completion mode

Region	Online	Hard copy	Total	Population (16 years +)	Region	Online	Hard copy
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	%
Greater Sydney	268	20.3	108	19.6	376	20.1	20.6
Rest of New South Wales	121	9.1	73	13.2	194	10.4	11.3
Greater Melbourne	249	18.8	95	17.2	344	18.4	19.9
Rest of Victoria	81	6.1	47	8.5	128	6.8	6.3
Greater Brisbane	137	10.4	58	10.5	195	10.4	9.6
Rest of Queensland	139	10.5	60	10.9	199	10.6	10.3
Greater Adelaide	73	5.5	34	6.2	107	5.7	5.4
Rest of South Australia	20	1.5	9	1.6	29	1.5	1.6
Greater Perth	127	9.6	34	6.2	161	8.6	8.1
Rest of Western Australia	34	2.6	16	2.9	50	2.7	2.2
Greater Hobart	12	0.9	5	0.9	17	0.9	0.9
Rest of Tasmania	13	1.0	7	1.3	20	1.1	1.2
Greater Darwin	14	1.1	0	0.0	14	0.7	0.6
Rest of Northern Territory	9	0.7	1	0.2	10	0.5	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	26	2.0	4	0.7	30	1.6	1.7
Total	**1,323**	**100.0**	**551**	**100.0**	**1,874**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Reminder call outcomes

Of the 2,948 households in the reminder call sample, contact was made with 977 (33.1%). Of these, 209 (7.1% of the total reminder call sample) agreed to complete the survey.

In some cases, reminder calls are effective even if no direct contact is made. For example, answering machine or voicemail messages advising of a call regarding the study act as a prompt to complete the survey online or return the hardcopy questionnaire booklet. While there are no guarantees that unanswered reminder calls directly contributed to completions, a considerable portion of households in the reminder call sample (1,005 or 34.1%) went on to complete the survey.

T9.6 OBS hardcopy data processing

Hardcopy questionnaire processing

Hardcopy questionnaire returns were processed by a professional data capture provider. Returns to sender were processed and logged by the SRC. A log of hard copy returns was updated daily and provided to the SRC to feed into monitoring of survey completions.

Once received by the data capture provider, hard copy returns were scanned and processed using a mixture of optical mark read and key form image technologies. Fully trained data entry operators reviewed scanned images of the survey forms to:

- resolve multiple responses for items requiring a single response
- verify that responses to multiple response items were valid
- check “blanks” where the survey sequencing suggested that the respondent should have answered the item
- ensure the accuracy of data capture via a double-key and verify process and track returns from initial logging to the completion of data capture via batch processing workflow
- securely destroy hardcopy forms following data delivery and entry.

T10. Main study data preparation

T10.1 Cleaning and coding of the data

A survey data file was produced in SPSS for the 19,100 respondents to the main study. This 2021 NCAS data file had similar variable naming and formatting conventions as the 2017 NCAS data file. To assist data users, a formal data dictionary with variable names and value labels was also produced. The data file was checked via the application of computerised range and logic checks to "clean" the data file and a review was conducted of unweighted, top-level frequencies.

Data collected on occupation and country of birth (of the respondent and their parents) was coded to Australian and New Zealand Classification of Occupation (ANZCO) major, minor, sub-major and unit groups and the ABS Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), respectively.

T10.2 Creation of derived variables

Some demographic information captured in the 2021 NCAS was re-categorised or combined for analysis. The following demographic variables were created by combining respondents' answers to two items:

- **Country of birth and length of time in Australia:** Combines data from the item measuring the respondent's country of birth and the item measuring number of years migrants had lived in Australia.
- **English proficiency:** Combines data from the item measuring whether English or a language other than English (LOTE) was primarily spoken at home, and self-reported English proficiency (asked only of people who spoke a LOTE at home).

T10.3 Confidence intervals

Reporting of the 2021 NCAS includes separate papers on the understanding and attitudes of three demographic groups of interest: young people, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents and people from non-English speaking backgrounds. Table T10-1 presents margins of error associated with a survey estimate of 50 per cent for the total 2021 NCAS sample and for key demographic groups. This table can be used to assist with the interpretation of results. For example, if a result from the 2021 NCAS was 50 per cent for the total sample, we can use the table to identify that the associated margin of error is +/-0.7 per cent. That is, we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value for the Australian population lies between 49.3 and 50.7 per cent, as indicated by the confidence interval lower and upper bounds in the table. Similarly, a result of 50 per cent for young respondents aged 16 to 24 years has an associated error range of +/-2.4 and so we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value for this age group is between 47.6 and 52.4 per cent.[10]

[10] Technically, once a confidence interval is calculated it either does or does not contain the percentage true of the population. However, if confidence intervals were calculated in this way, on multiple samples drawn from the same population, about 95% of those confidence intervals would contain the true population percentage.

Table T10-1: Confidence intervals (CI) for key demographic groups

	2021 Estimate					
			95% CI	Estimate	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
	N	%	%	%	%	%
Total sample	**19,100**	**100**	**0.7**	**50**	**49.3**	**50.7**
Indigenous	**442**	**2.3**	**4.7**	**50**	**45.4**	**54.7**
Youth	**1,669**	**8.7**	**2.4**	**50**	**47.6**	**52.4**
16–17 years	207	*1.1*	6.85	50	43.15	56.85
18–24 years	1,462	*7.7*	2.55	50	47.5	52.6
Country of birth						
Australia	13,761	*72.0*	0.85	50	49.2	50.9
MESC[a]	2,032	*10.6*	2.15	50	47.9	52.2
N-MESC[b]	3,224	*16.9*	1.75	50	48.3	51.8

Note:
a MESC refers to people born in a main English–speaking overseas country (ABS classification).
b N-MESC refers to people born in a non-main English–speaking country.

T11. Main study weighting

T11.1 Weighting benchmarks and efficiency

By aligning the sample to population benchmarks, weighting strengthens confidence that the survey results accurately represent the population. The population benchmarks used for weighting in 2021 were the same as those in 2017 and are described below.

The weighting approach for the 2021 NCAS involved three steps. First, the following demographic benchmarks were used to align the non-Indigenous respondents *in each state or territory* with the demographic profile of the population in that jurisdiction:

- gender
- age by education
- region (i.e. capital city versus rest of state)
- country of birth (i.e. main language is English versus other language).

Using jurisdictional (state and territory) benchmarks rather than only national benchmarks facilitated accurate reporting at both the jurisdictional and national level.[11]

Second, with the exception of country of birth, the same demographic benchmarks were used to align the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander sample with the demographic profile of the *national* population of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples. There were insufficient numbers of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents to use state/territory benchmarks rather than national benchmarks for these respondents.[12]

Third, to allow accurate reporting for Australia as a whole, the weights assigned to Indigenous and non-Indigenous respondents were combined into a single weighting variable which also adjusted for the oversampling of the smaller population states and Victoria.

2021 weighting efficiency

While weighting reduces the amount of bias in an estimate, this comes at a cost of adding greater random variance – that is, adjustment error – to the estimate. The more work a weight has to do to adjust the sample to the benchmarks, the greater the adjustment error that is introduced. Weighting efficiency (Kish, 1965) estimates the amount of adjustment error added to the estimates by each weight. It represents the ratio between the actual number of respondents included in the survey and the sample size that would produce similar errors if no adjustment were required. For example, a sample of 1,000 respondents with a 60 per cent weighting efficiency will produce similar error margins to a theoretically unbiased sample of 600 respondents for which no weighting was required. The above approach tried to balance out these costs. Table T11-1 shows the weighting efficiencies separately for Indigenous respondents (across Australia) and for non-Indigenous respondents in each jurisdiction.

[11] In 2017, the weighting approach was slightly less rigorous as the sample profile was aligned to national benchmarks only and was not also aligned to state and territory benchmarks.

[12] As only a very small number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents indicated that they were born in a country other than Australia, there was no need to use country of birth as a benchmark. The weighting for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents was decided in consultation with the NCAS Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group.

Table T11-1: Weighting efficiency within the main weighting groups

Group	Weighting Efficiency (%)
New South Wales – Non-Indigenous	72.5
Victoria – Non-Indigenous	72.5
Queensland – Non-Indigenous	81.7
South Australia – Non-Indigenous	75.2
Western Australia – Non-Indigenous	76.6
Northern Territory – Non-Indigenous	56.6
Tasmania – Non-Indigenous	63.9
Australian Capital Territory – Non-Indigenous	63.2
Indigenous	65.6
Australia	**65.2**

T11.2 Production and application of weights

Eleven separate weight variables were produced for the main study. Multiple weights were required to account for the fact that smaller jurisdictions (Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania) were oversampled, with a minimum *n* = 1,000. These weight variables used the same benchmarks. All weights outlined below include weights for both non-Indigenous respondents and Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents in the one weight. The weights produced included:

- A full sample weight – for analyses on the Australian sample based on *N* = 19,100 (SPSS variable name: wt_Aus; SPSS variable label: Australia sample weight)
- A state sample weight – for analyses on one state or territory based on the number of interviews in that state (SPSS variable name: wt_state; SPSS variable label: Sample weight for each state)
- A population weight – for analyses reporting on population numbers in Australia and in states and territories (SPSS variable name: wt_pop; SPSS variable label: Population weight for Australia and states)
- A weight for comparing each state or territory to the rest of Australia (i.e. eight weight variables).

All analyses (including univariate, bivariate and multivariate) were conducted on weighted data to strengthen confidence that the survey results accurately represent the population. The full sample weight was used for analyses reported in the Main report on findings for Australia. The relevant state sample weight was used where applicable for analyses reported in the forthcoming *Findings for Australian states and territories* report. The total number of respondents for each analysis (unweighted) is provided in the note to the table or figure presenting the findings of the analysis.

Numbers lower than the total sample size of 19,100 reflect split-sampling of some items, data on a specific demographic group, missing data on some variables or a combination of these.[13]

T11.3 Changes in 2021 that affected the approach to weighting

Shift to full mobile frame

In 2017, the NCAS used a dual-frame sample with interviews being conducted via both landline and mobile telephones. Consequently, there was an adjustment for each respondent's overlapping chance of selection into the mobile and landline telephone frames. As all interviews in 2021 were conducted via mobile telephone, this adjustment was not necessary.

In 2021, both RDD and listed mobiles were used. However, RDD and listed mobiles can be thought of as two methods of accessing the same sample frame. Thus, an adjustment for using both RDD and listed mobiles was not necessary in the 2021 weighting solution.

Approach to gender

The 2021 NCAS team sought to be inclusive in the collection and reporting of respondents' gender identity, particularly for respondents who did not identify with a binary gender. Thus, the team explored the most appropriate way to approach gender in relation to weighting. Gender is a key population benchmark in weighting and must be included in the NCAS weighting solution to allow reliable conclusions about the Australian population.

In 2017, for the purposes of weighting, respondents who did not identify with a binary gender (man or woman) were treated as missing and imputed to either man or woman based on other survey responses. The SRC team explored if there were options that would allow the 2021 weighting solution to not "allocate" a binary gender. However, appropriately robust population benchmarks for non-binary people were not available.[14] Thus, it was necessary to use the same approach for weighting the sample to population benchmarks for gender as was used in 2017 by allocating a binary gender to respondents who did not identify with a binary gender. Note that this allocation was for weighting purposes only and it was still possible to report on the 2021 results for non-binary people as well as for men and women.

T11.4 Inclusion of the Victorian booster sample in reporting

The Victorian booster sample consists of an additional 1,600 Victorian interviews recruited via listed mobiles as a supplement to the 4,543 Victorian interviews from the main survey (recruited via RDD mobiles), resulting in a total Victorian sample size of 6,143. Analyses were performed to determine if additional weighting steps were necessary to include the Victorian booster sample in the reporting on Victoria and Australia.

As Table T11-2 shows, the demographic profiles of the two Victorian samples were generally similar on the variables used as population benchmarks for weighting, although the booster

[13] This report uses a capital *N* to represent the whole sample, and a small *n* to represent a subset of the sample, but all other reports use a capital *N* for both for simplicity.

[14] The most definitive ABS information in this area is in the updated standard that was released in January: Standard for Sex, Gender, Variations of Sex Characteristics and Sexual Orientation Variables, 2020. https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/standard-sex-gender-variations-sex-characteristics-and-sexual-orientation-variables/2020

sample recruited via listed mobiles contained fewer younger respondents (and none under the age of 18) and fewer men.

Table T11-2: Demographic profile of Victorian main and booster samples.

Variable	Category	Main sample	Booster sample	Difference
		%	%	%
Age by education	16–17 years	1.3	0.0	1.3
	18–24 years	9.5	1.8	7.7
	25–34 years – Bachelor and above	10.8	6.6	4.3
	25–34 years – Below Bachelor	6.1	4.9	1.2
	35–44 years – Bachelor and above	11.0	10.9	0.0
	35–44 years – Below Bachelor	5.9	7.9	2.0
	45–54 years – Bachelor and above	8.7	11.2	2.5
	45–54 years – Below Bachelor	7.7	10.3	2.6
	55–64 years – Bachelor and above	8.1	10.3	2.3
	55–64 years – Below Bachelor	9.0	13.9	4.9
	65–74 years – Bachelor and above	5.9	7.5	1.6
	65–74 years – Below Bachelor	9.0	9.6	0.6
	75+ years – Bachelor and above	2.5	1.6	0.9
	75+ years – Below Bachelor	4.4	3.4	1.0
Birthplace	Australia	70.3	73.9	3.6
	Other English speaking	9.4	9.5	0.1
	Non-English speaking	20.3	16.6	3.6
Region	Capital city	74.6	75.9	1.3
	Rest of state	25.4	24.1	1.3
Gender	Men	45.8	39.9	5.9
	Women	53.5	60.0	6.5
	Non-binary	0.7	0.1	0.6

In addition, regression analyses were performed on the main scales from the survey to see if booster status was a significant predictor of scale scores once the weighting benchmark variables had been taken into account. As Table T11-3 shows, the regression results indicated that there was no significant difference between the Victorian booster and main samples on both the AVAWS and UVAWS. While there was some evidence of an effect on the AGIS, this effect was quite small (beta of -0.07) and became non-significant following adjustment for multiple comparisons. To put this result for the AGIS in context, multiple categories for the age by education variable had much higher betas of at least 0.50 for this regression. These results indicate that further weighting adjustment for the Victorian booster sample was not necessary and it was appropriate to include the booster sample in the reporting for Victoria and Australia.

For reporting on Victoria, the "state sample weight" should be used as this allows the true total *n* for the Victorian sample (*n* = 6,143) to be reflected. For comparisons between Victoria and the rest of the nation, the "weight for comparing each state or territory with the rest of Australia" for Victoria should be used, which reflects the true total Victorian sample size.

Table T11-3: Effect of booster sample on scale scores after accounting for weighting variables

Scale	Beta	SE	t-value	p	Adjusted p
AVAWS	-0.04	0.03	-1.38	0.17	0.46
AGIS	-0.07	0.03	-2.57	0.01	0.06
UVAWS	-0.01	0.03	-0.42	0.68	1.00

T11.5 Exclusion of the Online Bridging Survey Pilot sample from reporting

The OBS Pilot resulted in an extra 1,874 respondents recruited via address-based sampling (A-BS) using a push-to-web design. This survey was conducted to ascertain whether moving to this sampling frame in future NCAS waves could provide a potential path forward for the survey in an environment where telephone sampling is delivering increasingly low yields.

The mode of administration of the OBS differed from that of the main survey. The OBS was self-administered (either online or on hard copy), whereas the main survey was interviewer-administered via mobile telephone interview. Consequently, it was important to examine whether the difference in mode of administration would materially affect the results. To determine whether it would be appropriate to include the OBS sample in the 2021 NCAS reporting, analyses were conducted to compare the OBS sample with the main (mobile) sample. As summarised below, these analyses indicated that it would not be appropriate to include the OBS sample in the reporting for the 2021 NCAS.

First, the demographic profiles of the OBS sample and main sample were compared to one another and to population benchmarks (Table T11-4). The OBS sample strongly overrepresented female respondents by 17.2 per cent compared with population statistics and also had an overrepresentation of older respondents without a Bachelor's degree. While small in absolute terms, the OBS sample also underrepresented Indigenous respondents (1.3% versus 2.4%), whereas the main sample (including both RDD and listed mobile interviews) was very close to the population benchmark (2.3% versus 2.4%).[15]

[15] See Appendix D for weighting benchmarks for the 2021 NCAS main sample and Appendix E for weighting benchmarks for the 2021 NCAS OBS sample.

Table T11-4: Demographic profile of OBS sample compared to main sample and population benchmarks

Variable	Category	Population	Main sample	OBS sample	Difference between OBS sample and population	Difference between OBS and main samples
		%	%	%	%	%
Age by education	16–17 years	2.8	1.1	0.2	-2.6	-0.9
	18–24 years	11.3	7.7	3.8	-7.5	-3.9
	25–34 years – Bachelor and above	7.2	8.2	9.1	1.9	0.9
	25–34 years – Below Bachelor	11.4	6.0	4.6	-6.8	-1.4
	35–44 years – Bachelor and above	6.1	9.3	8.2	2.1	-1.1
	35–44 years – Below Bachelor	10.7	6.6	6.3	-4.4	-0.3
	45–54 years – Bachelor and above	4.1	9.2	7.9	3.8	-1.3
	45–54 years – Below Bachelor	11.6	8.7	7.2	-4.5	-1.5
	55–64 years – Bachelor and above	3.2	8.3	7.3	4.1	-1.0
	55–64 years – Below Bachelor	11.3	11.6	12.1	0.8	0.5
	65–74 years – Bachelor and above	1.9	6.6	6.7	4.8	0.2
	65–74 years – Below Bachelor	9.6	10.0	15.8	6.2	5.8
	75+ years – Bachelor and above	0.9	2.2	3.0	2.1	0.7
	75+ years – Below Bachelor	8.0	4.7	7.9	-0.1	3.2
Indigenous status	Indigenous	2.4	2.3	1.3	-1.0	-1.0
	Non-Indigenous	97.6	97.7	98.7	1.0	1.0
Birthplace	Australia	66.6	72.4	70.9	4.2	-1.6
	Other English speaking country	10.5	11.8	12.0	1.5	0.2

Variable	Category	Population	Main sample	OBS sample	Difference between OBS sample and population	Difference between OBS and main samples
		%	%	%	%	%
	Non-English speaking country	22.8	15.8	17.1	-5.7	1.3
Region	Capital city	66.8	68.8	66.3	-0.5	-2.5
	Rest of state	33.2	31.2	33.7	0.5	2.5
Gender	Male	49.1	46.7	32.0	-17.2	-14.7
	Female	50.9	53.3	68.0	17.2	14.7

Second, to see if the results from the OBS and main samples would be similar after differences between their demographic profiles were taken into account, a series of regressions were conducted. These regressions examined whether UVAWS, AGIS and AVAWS scores could be predicted by the weighting variables (state, region, gender, Indigenous status, country of birth and age by education) and sample type. The results of these regressions indicated whether any differences in the results of the two samples would persist after weighting. Table T11-5 shows that while results for the AGIS and AVAWS were similar between the two sample types, results for the UVAWS differed strongly between the two sample types even after adjusting for demographic differences.

Table T11-5: Effect of adding OBS sample on scale scores after accounting for weighting variables

Scale	Beta	SE	t-value	p	Adjusted p
UVAWS	-0.12	0.02	-4.95	0.0000	0.0000
AGIS	-0.05	0.02	-2.35	0.0186	0.0513
AVAWS	-0.01	0.02	-0.38	0.7034	1.0000

As a further check, 407 response categories from individual items throughout the survey with adequate numbers in both samples for reliable analysis were selected and regressed against sample type and the weighting variables. Of these, 227 showed significant differences between the OBS and the main samples after adjustment, even after adjusting for multiple comparisons. Many of these differences (93) produced odds ratios greater than 2 or less than 0.5, indicating that the respondents had twice the odds of coming from one sample or the other even after accounting for demographic differences. A particular source of discrepancy between the OBS and main sample was the results for the "Neither agree nor disagree" response category for the scale items. This response category was discouraged from being used in the interviewer-administered mobile interviews, but was a clearly visible response option in the online and hardcopy surveys used for the OBS. Among the 36 of these categories tested, the minimum odds ratio was 4.2, indicating that these responses overwhelmingly came from the OBS sample.

Thus, the analyses suggested that large differences would persist between the results for the OBS and main samples even after weighting had adjusted for differences in demographic profiles. As a result, combining the OBS with the main sample was not recommended at this time. Nonetheless, the results from the OBS will be useful for informing the design of the NCAS in future waves. For example, the results indicate that the "Neither agree nor disagree" response category needs to be presented more similarly in online self-administration and interviewer-administered mobile interviews.

Given the OBS data wasn't combined with the main survey data, a separate weight was calculated for the OBS sample. The weighting approach for the OBS was as comparable as possible with the approach for the main survey sample, while considering the OBS's smaller sample size. As a result, the same population benchmarks were used, namely gender, age by education, region and country of birth (i.e. English main language versus other country of birth). However, due to the OBS's smaller sample size, these benchmarks were applied at the national level rather than separately for each state and territory. In addition, Indigenous status was used as a benchmark variable as there were insufficient numbers of Indigenous respondents to apply the other benchmark variables separately to the Indigenous and non-Indigenous samples. The weight for the OBS has an efficiency of 56.3 per cent with most of the inefficiency coming from the age by education weighting.

T12. Main study psychometric scale construction and validation

T12.1 Scale scoring via Rasch analysis

The Rasch model was used, together with factor analysis, to develop and validate the scales and subscales used in the 2021 NCAS reporting. The Rasch model[16] is a tool for constructing measures from rating scale responses. The model evaluates how well survey items reflect an underlying trait or construct, and how consistently respondents answer the items. Since the model is less well known than factor analysis, some details about the aim of the model and about its outputs are provided here.

The model assumes that an underlying quantitative dimension exists reflecting a trait or construct on which people vary. Based on this assumption, a set of items is developed and administered to estimate each person's position on the trait.

The model examines the patterns of response to items to estimate the probability that a person with a given level of the trait will select a particular response category for an item. This probability is directly related to the difference between a person's position on the trait and the item's position on the trait. A person's position can be most accurately pinpointed when there is a mix of items, including ones that are relatively easy for people to endorse (agree with, for example) and others that are harder for people to endorse. In the same way, an item's position is measured most accurately when it attracts a range of responses (some people agree with it, for instance, and others disagree).

A good measurement instrument therefore contains some items that are easier to endorse, some items that are harder to endorse, and a predictable progression in between. A good measurement instrument also differentiates between people in that people vary in how they answer the items. The Rasch model provides several statistics summarising how well items and persons meet this progression – that is, the model provides statistics for assessing the quality of the instrument. Items or people that deviate significantly from our expectation suggest that the scale is of poor quality and fails to adequately measure an underlying construct on which people differ (such as attitudes towards violence).

Table T12-1 summarises several statistical outputs that are particularly useful for assessing items and constructs. These statistics were used to assess the quality of each of the scales and subscales used in the 2021 NCAS reporting.

[16] Summarised in Linacre (2017) as follows: "Rasch analysis is a method for obtaining objective, fundamental, additive measures (qualified by standard errors and quality-control fit statistics) from stochastic observations of ordered category responses. Georg Rasch, a Danish mathematician, formulated this approach in 1953 to analyse responses to a series of reading tests."

Table T12-1: Selected Rasch statistics for item and scale assessment

	Meaning	Ideal range
Item statistics		
Infit mean square (infit MSE)	The mean of the squared residuals,[a] giving relatively more weight to the performances of persons closer to the item value	For both infit and outfit MSE: The ideal range is 0.6–1.4 with an expected value of 1. Low values (i.e. < 0.6) indicate the responses to an item can be easily predicted from the other items – i.e. the item may be redundant and may not measure any aspects of the construct not already measured by the other items. High values (i.e. > 1.4) indicate that the responses to an item cannot be predicted from the other items, suggesting that the item measures a different construct and does not belong in the scale
Outfit mean square (outfit MSE)	The mean of the squared residuals, across all items	
Point-measure correlation (PTMA)	The correlation between the Rasch measures and the responses for an item	The ideal value is > 0. Values close to 0 suggest the item measures a different construct to the other scale items and does not belong in the scale. Values close to 1 indicate the item may be redundant and may not measure any aspects of the construct not already measured by the other items. Negative values indicate the item is worded in the opposite direction to other items (e.g. condoning rather than rejecting violence) or else has been miscoded
Item discrimination (Discrim)	Relates to how well an item discriminates between high- and low-scoring persons	The ideal range is 0.5 to 2. Values > 2 indicate that an item discriminates between persons better than expected and may be redundant. Values < 0.5 indicate an item that discriminates between persons less well than expected and may degrade measurement if retained in the scale
Scale statistics		
Person separation index	Indicates how well the set of items is able to distinguish between the persons measured	Prefer values ≥ 2, where higher is better. Values < 2 indicate that the scale may not be sensitive enough to distinguish between people who differ on the construct of interest
Item separation index	Indicates how well the sample of persons enables the item locations to be determined	Prefer values ≥3, where higher is better. Values < 3 indicate that the person sample is not large enough to confirm the hierarchy of the items, suggesting that the scale needs to be tested with a larger sample of people
Cronbach alpha (α)	Commonly used to estimate the person–sample reliability. It is not a Rasch model output	Prefer values ≥ 0.7-0.8, where higher is generally better (values greater than 0.95 may indicate the presence of redundant items)

Note:
a The residual values represent the differences between the Rasch model's theoretical expectation of item performance, and the performance actually encountered for the item. Following the usual statistical convention, residuals are squared to make the difference between actual and predicted values positive.

To complement the individual item results, the Rasch analysis also provides fit statistics for each scale as a whole. The statistics presented are:

- person separation, which indicates how well a set of items is able to distinguish between the persons measured
- item separation, which indicates how well a sample of persons is able to separate the items on an instrument.

The separation indices are outputs from the Rasch model and should be no less than 2.0 for persons and no less than 3.0 for items (Linacre, 2014).

Further, Cronbach alphas were also calculated for each scale and subscale to provide a further measure of construct reliability and a measure of internal consistency.

To facilitate analysis and compare across scales, all items included in the scales were combined to create an overarching scale, the GVIS. The GVIS was used to anchor all other scales to allow for comparison between scales.

Approach to missing values

In 2021, the majority of items in each of the main scales (UVAWS, AGIS and AVAWS) were asked of the majority of respondents. Although respondents were randomly assigned to split-samples, respondents in each split-sample were systematically missing the same items (i.e. item non-response did not occur at random).

The Rasch measurement model estimates each person's location on the underlying construct conditional on their item responses. In principle, a person's location on a scale can be estimated from just a single item response.[17] However, an estimate based on a single item may have a low level of precision. Thus, to alleviate the impacts of missing data and maximise the precision of estimates (Waterbury, 2019), all analyses on each scale or subscale were based only on respondents who had answered at least a minimum number of items on that scale or subscale. Respondents were only included in the mean score calculation if:

- for small scales and subscales (i.e. those with six or fewer items), they answered at least half the items in the scale or subscale *and* they answered at least two items (i.e. both items for two-item subscales)
- for large scales and subscales (i.e. those with 12 or more items), they answered at least one quarter of the items in the scale or subscale *or* they answered at least eight items in the scale or subscale (for scales with 32 or more items).

T12.2 Factor analysis

Factor analysis examines correlations between item responses to identify underlying themes or constructs. Exploratory factor analysis was used in the present study to identify subscales within the main scales, followed by confirmatory factor analysis to confirm the fit of items in these subscales. That is, exploratory factor analysis was used to examine whether (and how) the items within in a scale (measuring a broad construct) could be grouped into subscales reflecting a number of more specific themes or constructs.[18] The results of the confirmatory factor analyses conducted on each of the main scales are summarised below.

[17] See Wright and Masters (1982) for details on the statistical estimation process.
[18] See Appendix G for the exploratory factor analysis results.

T12.3 Understanding of Violence against Women Scale (UVAWS)

Background of the UVAWS

The 2021 Understanding of Violence against Women Scale (UVAWS) is an expanded version of the 2017 UVAWS. The 2021 UVAWS consists of the six 2017 UVAWS items, five items included in the 2017 NCAS as out-of-scale items and eight new items. The 2021 UVAWS has three subscales, namely, the Recognise VAW Subscale, Recognise DV Subscale and Understand Gendered DV Subscale. Higher scores on the UVAWS and its subscales indicate higher understanding of violence against women.

Rasch fit statistics for the UVAWS

The final 2021 UVAWS contains 19 items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. To complement the individual item results presented in the appendices, Table T12-2 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the UVAWS as a whole.

Table T12-2: Statistical properties, UVAWS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Mean standard error[a]	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
UVAWS	19	1.27	0.789	30.45	0.863

Note:
a Mean standard error of Rasch person measures.

Factor analysis of the UVAWS

Factor analysis revealed three subscales within the overall UVAWS:

- Recognise VAW Subscale
- Recognise DV Subscale
- Understand Gendered DV Subscale.

The factor loadings for each survey item are presented in Appendix G. Table T12-3 presents the confirmatory factor analysis coefficients and Table T12-4 presents the confirmatory factor analysis fit indices for the UVAWS.

Table T12-3: Confirmatory factor analysis coefficients, UVAWS

Latent factor	Item	B	SE	Z	p-value	Beta
Recognise VAW	V4	1.000	0.000			0.828
Recognise VAW	V5	1.047	0.020	53.286	0.000	0.867
Recognise VAW	V7	0.887	0.021	43.077	0.000	0.735
Recognise VAW	V6	1.003	0.019	52.097	0.000	0.830
Recognise DV	D6	1.000	0.000			0.829
Recognise DV	D1	0.694	0.026	26.775	0.000	0.576
Recognise DV	D2	0.894	0.027	33.364	0.000	0.741

Latent factor	Item	B	SE	Z	p-value	Beta
Recognise DV	D3	0.935	0.015	62.867	0.000	0.775
Recognise DV	D4	1.036	0.013	76.780	0.000	0.859
Recognise DV	D5	1.014	0.013	78.966	0.000	0.841
Recognise DV	D7	0.901	0.015	59.937	0.000	0.748
Recognise DV	D9	1.008	0.014	70.802	0.000	0.836
Recognise DV	D11	1.003	0.014	73.402	0.000	0.832
Understand Gendered DV	D13	1.000	0.000			0.787
Understand Gendered DV	D15	-0.805	0.047	-16.973	0.000	-0.634
Understand Gendered DV	D14	-0.891	0.056	-16.012	0.000	-0.701

Note: Three items were excluded from the confirmatory analysis because they were asked of a different subset.

Table T12-4: Confirmatory factor analysis fit indices, UVAWS

Fit index	Criterion	Value	Assessment
Goodness of Fit (GFI)	> 0.95	0.9964	Satisfactory
Adjusted Goodness of Fit (AGFI)	> 0.90	0.9942	Satisfactory
Normed Fit Index (NFI)	> 0.90	0.9933	Satisfactory
Non Normed Fit Index (NNFI)	> 0.90	0.9933	Satisfactory
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	> 0.90	0.9944	Satisfactory
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	< 0.05	0.0350	Satisfactory
Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR)	< 0.08	0.0494	Satisfactory
Relative Fit Index (RFI)	> 0.90	0.9920	Satisfactory
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	> 0.90	0.9944	Satisfactory
Parsimony-Adjusted Measures Index (PNFI)	> 0.50	0.8360	Satisfactory

T12.4 Attitudes towards Gender Inequality Scale (AGIS)

Background of the AGIS

The 2021 Attitudes towards Gender Inequality Scale (AGIS) was identical to the 2017 GEAS, except that one item was removed because of poor statistical fit.[19] The same five subscales were retained but renamed as shown in Table T12-5. The name of the scale was changed to reflect that the items are stated in terms of attitudes supportive of gender inequality. Higher scores on the AGIS and its subscales indicate higher rejection of gender inequality.

[19] The removed item was ATT4qq: "Women often flirt with men just to be hurtful".

Table T12-5: AGIS subscale names in 2021 and 2017

2021 Subscale name	2017 Subscale name
Reinforce Gender Roles Subscale	Promoting rigid gender roles, stereotypes and expressions
Undermine Leadership Subscale	Undermining women's independence and decision-making in public life
Limit Autonomy Subscale	Undermining women's independence and decision-making in private life
Normalise Sexism Subscale	Condoning male peer relations involving aggression and disrespect towards women
Deny Inequality Subscale	Denying gender inequality is a problem

Rasch fit statistics for the AGIS

The final 2021 AGIS contains 17 items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. Table T12-6 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the AGIS as a whole.

Table T12-6: Statistical properties, AGIS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Mean standard error[a]	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
AGIS	17	1.07	0.630	43.42	0.859

a Mean standard error of Rasch person measures.

Factor analysis of the AGIS

Factor analysis revealed five subscales within the overall AGIS:

- Reinforce Gender Roles Subscale
- Undermine Leadership Subscale
- Limit Autonomy Subscale
- Normalise Sexism Subscale
- Deny Inequality Subscale.

The factor loadings for each survey item are presented in Appendix G. Table T12-7 presents the confirmatory factor analysis coefficients and Table T12-8 presents the confirmatory factor analysis fit indices for the AGIS.

Table T12-7: Confirmatory factor analysis coefficients, AGIS

Latent factor	Item	B	SE	Z	p-value	Beta
Reinforce gender roles	G8	1.000	0.000			0.697
Reinforce gender roles	G9	1.070	0.028	38.560	0.000	0.745
Undermine leadership	G4	1.000	0.000			0.835
Undermine leadership	G11	0.926	0.019	49.954	0.000	0.773

Latent factor	Item	B	SE	Z	p-value	Beta
Undermine leadership	G5	1.031	0.013	81.244	0.000	0.861
Undermine leadership	G6	0.969	0.014	68.888	0.000	0.809
Limit autonomy	G12	1.000	0.000			0.876
Limit autonomy	G13	0.914	0.016	56.916	0.000	0.801
Normalise sexism	G16	1.000	0.000			0.686
Normalise sexism	G10	0.967	0.027	35.295	0.000	0.663
Normalise sexism	G17	0.994	0.038	26.048	0.000	0.681
Deny inequality	G1	1.000	0.000			0.811
Deny inequality	G2	0.990	0.016	62.771	0.000	0.803
Deny inequality	G3	0.967	0.015	64.632	0.000	0.785

Table T12-8: Confirmatory factor analysis fit indices, AGIS

Fit index	Criterion	Value	Assessment
Goodness of Fit (GFI)	> 0.95	0.9975	Satisfactory
Adjusted Goodness of Fit (AGFI)	> 0.90	0.9953	Satisfactory
Normed Fit Index (NFI)	> 0.90	0.9943	Satisfactory
Non Normed Fit Index (NNFI)	> 0.90	0.9939	Satisfactory
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	> 0.90	0.9951	Satisfactory
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	< 0.05	0.0317	Satisfactory
Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR)	< 0.08	0.0370	Satisfactory
Relative Fit Index (RFI)	> 0.90	0.9928	Satisfactory
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	> 0.90	0.9952	Satisfactory
Parsimony-Adjusted Measures Index (PNFI)	> 0.50	0.7969	Satisfactory

T12.5 Attitudes towards Violence against Women Scale (AVAWS)

Background of the AVAWS

The 2021 Attitudes towards Violence against Women Scale (AVAWS) is an expanded version of the 2017 CASVAWS. The 2021 AVAWS consists of the 32 2017 CASVAWS items, six items included in the 2017 NCAS as out-of-scale items, and five new items. The 2021 AVAWS has three subscales: the Minimise Violence Subscale, the Mistrust Women Subscale and the Objectify Women Subscale. The scoring of the AVAWS was reversed in 2021 compared to 2017. In 2021, higher scores on the AVAWS and its subscales indicate higher attitudinal rejection of violence against women.[20]

[20] Higher scores in 2017 indicated stronger attitudinal *support* for violence against women and thus ran in a different direction from other scales.

Rasch fit statistics for the AVAWS

The final 2021 AVAWS contains 43 items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. Table T12-9 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the AVAWS as a whole.

Table T12-9: Statistical properties, AVAWS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Mean standard error[a]	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
AVAWS	43	1.85	0.491	33.98	0.933

Note:
a Mean standard error of Rasch person measures.

Factor analysis of the AVAWS

Factor analysis revealed three subscales within the overall AVAWS:

- Minimise Violence Subscale
- Mistrust Women Subscale
- Objectify Women Subscale.

The factor loadings for each survey item are presented in Appendix G. Table T12-10 presents the confirmatory factor analysis coefficients and Table T12-11 presents the confirmatory factor analysis fit indices for the AVAWS.

Table T12-10: Confirmatory factor analysis coefficients, AVAWS

Latent factor	Item	B	SE	Z	p-value	Beta
Minimise violence	V8	1.000	0.000			0.819
Minimise violence	S9	0.745	0.033	22.649	0.000	0.610
Minimise violence	S19	0.750	0.036	20.989	0.000	0.614
Minimise violence	D31	0.961	0.027	35.211	0.000	0.787
Minimise violence	D32	0.877	0.028	31.332	0.000	0.718
Minimise violence	D24	0.832	0.033	25.056	0.000	0.681
Minimise violence	D16	0.741	0.027	27.858	0.000	0.607
Minimise violence	D30	0.872	0.039	22.452	0.000	0.714
Minimise violence	D17	0.854	0.026	32.311	0.000	0.699
Minimise violence	D18	0.847	0.029	29.652	0.000	0.694
Minimise violence	D19	0.879	0.026	33.742	0.000	0.719
Minimise violence	D20	0.888	0.030	29.994	0.000	0.727
Minimise violence	D21	0.946	0.027	35.435	0.000	0.775
Minimise violence	D22	0.804	0.027	30.082	0.000	0.659
Minimise violence	D25	0.892	0.028	32.131	0.000	0.731

Latent factor	Item	B	SE	Z	p-value	Beta
Mistrust women	D27	1.000	0.000			0.741
Mistrust women	D28	0.851	0.028	30.524	0.000	0.631
Mistrust women	D29	0.950	0.026	36.837	0.000	0.704
Mistrust women	V3	1.024	0.027	37.530	0.000	0.759
Mistrust women	S23	0.988	0.026	38.649	0.000	0.732
Mistrust women	S24	1.090	0.027	39.654	0.000	0.807
Mistrust women	D23	0.941	0.025	37.628	0.000	0.697
Mistrust women	S22	1.115	0.029	38.981	0.000	0.826
Mistrust women	S25	1.172	0.028	42.362	0.000	0.869
Mistrust women	S1	1.002	0.026	38.854	0.000	0.742
Mistrust women	S2	1.124	0.030	36.917	0.000	0.833
Mistrust women	S10	1.106	0.028	39.574	0.000	0.819
Objectify women	S3	1.000	0.000			0.600
Objectify women	S11	1.184	0.039	30.510	0.000	0.710
Objectify women	S7	1.102	0.043	25.833	0.000	0.661
Objectify women	S6	1.076	0.039	27.588	0.000	0.645
Objectify women	S21	1.331	0.047	28.290	0.000	0.798
Objectify women	S4	1.033	0.042	24.644	0.000	0.619
Objectify women	S5	1.278	0.041	31.278	0.000	0.766
Objectify women	S8	1.032	0.038	27.003	0.000	0.619
Objectify women	S20	1.287	0.044	29.285	0.000	0.772
Objectify women	S14	1.181	0.053	22.094	0.000	0.708
Objectify women	S15	1.206	0.043	28.306	0.000	0.723
Objectify women	D26	1.341	0.045	30.036	0.000	0.804

Table T12-11: Confirmatory factor analysis fit indices, AVAWS

Fit index	Criterion	Value	Assessment
Goodness of Fit (GFI)	> 0.95	0.9920	Satisfactory
Adjusted Goodness of Fit (AGFI)	> 0.90	0.9897	Satisfactory
Normed Fit Index (NFI)	> 0.90	0.9850	Satisfactory
Non-normed Fit Index (NNFI)	> 0.90	0.9869	Satisfactory
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	> 0.90	0.9876	Satisfactory

Fit index	Criterion	Value	Assessment
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	< 0.05	0.0387	Satisfactory
Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR)	< 0.08	0.0551	Satisfactory
Relative Fit Index (RFI)	> 0.90	0.9841	Satisfactory
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	> 0.90	0.9876	Satisfactory
Parsimony-Adjusted Measures Index (PNFI)	> 0.50	0.9292	Satisfactory

T12.6 Domestic Violence Scale (DVS)

Background of the DVS

The 2021 Domestic Violence Scale (DVS) is similar to the 2017 Violence – domestic violence scale. The 2021 DVS consists entirely of 2021 AVAWS items asking about attitudes towards intimate partner violence (and not sexual violence). The DVS includes 17 items all of which were in the 2017 Violence – domestic violence scale. The 2021 DVS has no subscales. Higher scores on the DVS indicate higher attitudinal rejection of domestic violence.

Rasch fit statistics for the DVS

The final 2021 DVS contains 32 items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. Table T12-12 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the DVS as a whole.

Table T12-12: Statistical properties, DVS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
DVS	32	1.50	34.64	0.906

T12.7 Sexual Violence Scale (SVS)

Background of the SVS

The 2021 Sexual Violence Scale (SVS) is similar to the 2017 Violence – sexual assault scale. The 2021 SVS consists entirely of 2021 AVAWS items that ask about attitudes towards sexual violence, including all items in the 2021 Sexual Assault Scale (SAS) and 2021 Sexual Harassment Scale (SHS). The SVS includes 24 items: four new items regarding intersectional forms of sexual violence, street harassment, and technology-facilitated sexual abuse attitudes; 14 items from the 2017 Violence – sexual assault scale; and six other items from the 2017 NCAS. The 2021 SVS has no subscales. Higher scores on the SVS indicate higher attitudinal rejection of sexual violence.

Rasch fit statistics for the SVS

The final 2021 SVS contains 24 items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. Table T12-13 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the SVS as a whole.

Table T12-13: Statistical properties, SVS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
SVS	24	1.33	29.66	0.885

T12.8 Sexual Assault Scale (SAS)

Background of the SAS

The 2021 Sexual Assault Scale (SAS) is a new scale created in 2021. The 2021 SAS consists entirely of 2021 AVAWS items that ask about attitudes towards sexual assault. The SAS includes 18 items: three new items and 13 items from the 2017 Violence – sexual assault scale, and two other items from the 2017 NCAS. The 2021 SAS has no subscales. Higher scores on the SAS indicate higher attitudinal rejection of sexual assault. As noted above, all SAS items are also in the SVS.

Rasch fit statistics for the SAS

The final 2021 SAS contains 18 items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. Table T12-14 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the SAS as a whole.

Table T12-14: Statistical properties, SAS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
SAS	18	1.08	29.52	0.853

T12.9 Sexual Harassment Scale (SHS)

Background of the SHS

The 2021 Sexual Harassment Scale (SHS) is a new scale created in 2021. The 2021 SHS consists entirely of 2021 AVAWS items that pertain to sexual harassment attitudes. The SHS includes six items: one new item, one item from the 2017 Violence – sexual assault scale, and four other items from the 2017 NCAS. The 2021 SHS has no subscales. Higher scores on the SHS indicate higher attitudinal rejection of sexual harassment. As noted above, all SHS items are also in the SVS.

Rasch fit statistics for the SHS

The final 2021 SHS contains 19 items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. Table T12-15 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the SHS as a whole.

Table T12-15: Statistical properties, SHS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
SHS	6	0.36	28.43	0.667

T12.10 Technology-Facilitated Abuse Scale (TFAS)

Background of the TFAS

The 2021 Technology-Facilitated Abuse Scale (TFAS) is a new scale created in 2021. The 2021 TFAS consists of four 2021 UVAWS items and two 2021 AVAWS items that pertain to technology-facilitated abuse understanding and attitudes. The TFAS includes six items: three new items, one item from the 2017 Violence – domestic violence scale, and two other items from the 2017 NCAS. The 2021 TFAS has no subscales. Higher scores on the TFAS indicate higher understanding and rejection of technology-facilitated abuse.

Rasch fit statistics for the TFAS

The final 2021 TFAS contains six items. The Rasch item fit measures are detailed in Appendix F. Table T12-16 summarises fit statistics as they apply to the TFAS as a whole.

Table T12-16: Statistical properties, TFAS

Construct	Number of items	Person separation	Item separation	Cronbach alpha
TFAS	6	0.47	25.68	0.696

T13. Main study analysis methodologies and reporting conventions

The data analysis involved multiple measures and statistical techniques to ensure that conclusions were based on a thorough investigation of the data from different angles. Data analysis was conducted both on individual items and on scale and subscale scores.[21] Further, analysis of scale and subscale scores included examination of both:

- mean scale and subscale scores for all scales
- dichotomous classifications of respondents into "advanced" and "developing" categories on each scale.

More specifically:

- Mean scale and subscale scores for all scales were used to examine respondents' average level of understanding or average level of rejection of problematic attitudes.
- The proportion of respondents with "advanced" (i.e. strong) versus "developing" (i.e. more limited) understanding of violence against women or rejection of problematic attitudes according to each scale is also reported to supplement the mean scores.

Mean scores are useful for summarising community understanding and attitudes at a single point in time and for determining whether there have been significant changes over time (see below). However, mean scores do not intrinsically indicate what might be considered a very "high" level of understanding or very "progressive" attitudes. Consequently, the classification of respondents into "advanced" and "developing" categories was used to provide information on how Australia is tracking against the aspiration that everyone in the community has "advanced" understanding and attitudes regarding violence against women. Respondents were classified as either "advanced" or "developing" on each scale based on their answers to the scale's items. As the classification was meant to provide information against an aspirational goal, a strict criterion was used for each scale. To be classified in the "advanced" category on each scale, respondents had to disagree (strongly or somewhat) with all the items describing problematic attitudes or to recognise that all the problematic behaviours described by the items are (always or usually) forms of violence. Table T13-1 provides further details of the criterion used to classify respondents as "advanced" on each scale. The remaining respondents were classified as "developing" on each scale.

Please note that the 2017 NCAS report used quartiles instead of the above classification method to report on the proportion of respondents with the highest understanding and the most progressive attitudes. Given that the methods were different, it is not appropriate to compare the 2017 results based on quartiles with the 2021 results based on the "advanced"/"developing" classification. Both the quartile method and the 2021 classification method can be used to report on differences between demographic groups at a single point in time. However, as discussed below, unlike the 2021 classification method, the quartile method cannot be used to make comparisons over time or to assess the *absolute* level of understanding or progressive attitudes of respondents.

The 2017 quartile method placed each respondent into one of three categories for each scale. Respondents falling into the top quartile had the highest endorsement of the construct being measured by the scale, while those in the lowest quartile had the lowest endorsement. These

[21] All data analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS Data Collection Survey Reporter Version 7 and R.

quartile-based categories were used to report on differences between demographic groups at a single point in time – for example, the percentage of men versus women falling into the top quartile on the UVAWS. This type of categorisation classifies respondents' understanding and attitudes in relative rather than absolute terms. For example, while those in the top quartile for the UVAWS had higher understanding than the rest of the sample, they may not necessarily have a high understanding in an *absolute* sense.

The quartile method cannot be used to gauge changes over time because, for each wave of the NCAS, 25 per cent of the sample would always be classified in the top group (or quartile) and 25 per cent would always be classified in the bottom group, regardless of whether there is any change in understanding or attitudes over time (e.g. according to mean scores). In contrast, because the 2021 "advanced"/"developing" classification is an absolute measure, if community understanding and attitudes continue to improve over time, more of the sample will be classified as "advanced" in each successive NCAS wave.

Table T13-1: Criteria defining "advanced" and "developing" categories for each scale, 2021

Scale	Description of scale items	Criterion for the "advanced" category for this scale[a]	Respondents in the "advanced" category have strong … Respondents in the "developing" category have more limited …
UVAWS[a]	Items ask if behaviours are a form of violence	Answered "yes, always" the behaviour is violence for at least 75% of items and "yes, usually" to the remaining items (or the equivalent)	understanding of violence against women
AGIS, AVAWS, DVS, SVS, SAS, SHS	Items describe problematic attitudes	"Strongly disagreed" with problematic attitudes for at least 75% of items and "somewhat disagreed" with the remaining items (or the equivalent)	rejection of gender inequality (AGIS), violence against women (AVAWS), domestic violence (DVS), sexual violence (SVS), sexual assault (SAS) and sexual harassment (SHS)
TFAS	Items either ask if behaviours are a form of violence or describe problematic attitudes	Answered "yes, always" the behaviour is violence or "strongly disagreed" with problematic attitudes for at least 75% of items, and answered the remaining items "yes, usually" or "somewhat disagree" (or the equivalent)	understanding and rejection of technology-facilitated abuse

Note:
a Due to split-sampling, there were some scales where no respondent received all the scale's items. Thus, for each scale, the first step was to determine the *lowest scale score* among the respondents who had received the *most* scale items and *met* the criterion. Second, this "cut-off" scale score was used to categorise all respondents as either "advanced" or "developing" based on whether their scale score was higher or lower than the cut-off. For the UVAWS, none of the three items comprising one subscale (the Understand Gendered DV Subscale) were included in the determination of the cut-off score because they were asked of only one quarter of respondents.

Univariate, bivariate and multivariate data analyses were conducted as summarised below. These analyses are reported in the Main report on the Australian population as a whole, which is based on the sample of 19,100 respondents.

Where feasible and informative, similar analyses were conducted for the following demographic groups of interest, which are forthcoming in separate papers:

- young people
- people from a non-main English–speaking country (N-MESC)
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents.

However, time series comparisons were not conducted for the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents, based on advice from the NCAS Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Advisory group. Time series comparisons were also not conducted for the N-MESC respondents, as this sample is subject to variations in immigration patterns over time.[22]

T13.1 Univariate analysis

Univariate analyses were used to report on:

- the sample's responses to each understanding, attitude and bystander item (e.g. percentage of respondents who disagreed/agreed with an item)
- the percentage of the sample categorised as having "advanced" understanding or attitudes according to each scale.

T13.2 Bivariate analysis

Bivariate analysis examines the direct or straightforward relationship between two variables, such as an outcome of interest (e.g. attitudes to violence against women) and one other variable (e.g. a demographic factor such as age). Thus, these analyses do not consider the effect of any other variables that may be related to the two variables being examined. Bivariate analyses provide a starting point for examining which variables may be associated with understanding or attitudes.

The bivariate analyses examined:

- comparisons over time, comparing the 2021 results to previous NCAS waves, for:
    - each understanding, attitude and bystander item
    - each scale and subscale (based on mean scores)[23]
- comparisons between different scales and subscales in 2021 (based on mean scores)[24]
- comparisons between different demographic groups in terms of "advanced" understanding or attitudes.

In addition to the bivariate analyses above conducted on the whole Australian sample, the following bivariate analyses were conducted for each state and territory, involving:

- comparisons over time for each scale and subscale (based on mean scores)

[22] Given the change in immigration patterns over time, the demographic profile of the N-MESC samples obtained at different points in time are not comparable. As a result, it was not possible to determine whether any changes in responses over time are "real" or result from the change in the demographic composition of the N-MESC respondents. For example, lower scores on gender equality from 2021 N-MESC respondents compared to 2017 N-MESC respondents may reflect worsening of gender equality attitudes in N-MESC communities or may simply reflect that more recent immigrants are less supportive of gender equality than longer-standing immigrants, without any change in the gender equality attitudes of longer-standing immigrants.

[23] With the exception of the TFAS, there was sufficient overlap between each scale's items in 2021 and the scale's items in previous waves to allow reliable comparisons of scale scores over time.

[24] It was possible for the first time in 2021 to compare mean scores on different scales by anchoring the Rasch scores for all scales to the GVIS. We could examine, for example, if respondents' attitudes towards gender inequality (AGIS scores) were more or less problematic than their attitudes towards violence against women (AVAWS scores). This anchoring approach was also applied retrospectively to data from previous NCAS waves to allow for comparisons between the 2021 scores and the scores from previous NCAS waves.

- comparisons between the state/territory and the rest of Australia on each scale and subscale in 2021 (based on mean scores).

Statistical significance for bivariate analyses

Tests of statistical significance were used to determine whether a difference observed in the sample (e.g. over time or between demographic groups) is likely to represent a true and meaningful difference in the population (rather than just random variation). Significance testing of bivariate analyses was carried out using the column proportions t-test available in the software package R (R Core Team, 2022). The significance testing adjusted for the weighting of the data – that is, it used the effective or underlying sample size base after the impact of weighting had been taken into account, given that weighting lowers the precision of statistical estimates.

For each bivariate analysis involving demographic factors, each category within a variable (e.g. each age group within the demographic factor of age) was tested against all other categories for that variable. For example, those aged 18 to 24 years were compared to all other age groups.

As the NCAS sample size is large, it is possible for a result to be statistically significant without necessarily being large enough to have any practical importance. For example, there may be a two-percentage point difference between men and women respondents on a certain attitude. Although this may be a statistically significant difference in that this difference between respondents accurately represents a true difference in the population, the size of this difference may not be large enough to warrant targeting change efforts to men as opposed to women on this attitude. To address this, Cohen's effect size (Cohen, 1988) was calculated on all significant differences based on bivariate analyses to determine the relative strength or effect size of various associations to facilitate reporting of significant differences that are likely to be of practical import.

Cohen's *d* effect sizes are typically reported at three levels to show the relative strength of various associations: 0.2 < 0.5 (small effect size), 0.5 < 0.8 (medium effect size) and ≥0.8 (large effect size). However, as was done in 2017, Cohen's *d* was used as a means of filtering out statistically significant results of negligible size which are unlikely to have any practical import. A Cohen's d effect size of 0.2 (small effect size) was set as the minimum threshold for differences that are large enough to potentially be of practical import. Thus, bivariate results are reported as statistically "significant" if:

- the difference was significant at the 95 per cent confidence level ($p \leq .05$), after adjusting for multiple comparisons via the Benjamini & Yekutieli (2001) method,[25] and
- the difference was of non-negligible effect size according to Cohen's $d \geq 0.2$.

T13.3 Multivariate analysis

An outcome variable of interest (e.g. understanding of violence) can be related to multiple factors (e.g. multiple demographic factors) and these factors can also be related to one another. As bivariate analyses examine the relationship of the outcome variable to only one factor at a time, they cannot provide information on which factors are most strongly related to the outcome. For example, the demographic factors of age and education level are related such that younger people tend to have a lower level of education. If education level is associated with an outcome of interest, bivariate analyses cannot determine whether this association is due to education or age or both.

[25] $p \leq .01$ was used in previous NCAS waves without adjusting for multiple comparisons. Adjusting for multiple comparisons is recommended to minimise the likelihood of asserting differences that have occurred by chance.

Thus, multivariate analyses were used to determine which factors were most predictive of understanding and attitudes. Multivariate analysis examines the relationship of an outcome variable of interest (e.g. understanding of violence) to *multiple* factors considered together (e.g. multiple demographic factors). Two types of multivariate analyses were conducted: multiple linear regression analysis and multiple logistic regression analysis. Unlike bivariate analysis, these types of regression analyses can determine which of multiple factors:

- are *independently* related to or "predict" the outcome variable, after adjusting for any relationships between the factors
- are *most important* in predicting the outcome variable, after adjusting for any relationships between factors.

Multiple linear regression analyses are appropriate when the outcome variable is a continuous variable, such as a scale score that can range from 0 to 100. Multiple linear regression analyses were used to determine which input variables best predict the following scale scores as outcome variables:

- UVAWS scores – understanding of violence against women
- AGIS scores – rejection of gender inequality
- AVAWS scores – rejection of violence against women.

Multiple logistic regression analyses are appropriate when the outcome variable is a dichotomous variable, such as engaging versus not engaging in a prosocial behaviour. Multiple logistic regression analyses were used to determine the predictors of bystander responses when witnessing disrespect or abuse (which were binary outcome variables). These models examined the input variables that predict likelihood of:

- being bothered by a male friend telling a sexist joke (Friend sexist joke – bothered)
- being bothered by a male boss telling a sexist joke (Boss sexist joke – bothered)
- intervening if a male friend told a sexist joke (Friend sexist joke – intervene)
- intervening if a male boss told a sexist joke (Friend sexist joke – intervene)
- intervening if a male friend verbally abused his partner (Friend verbal abuse – intervene).

The regression modelling identified the demographic and scale variables (i.e. the input variables) that were most strongly associated with the outcome variables of interest. [26] Unlike the bivariate analyses, the regression models revealed which of the input variables were significant *independent* predictors of the outcome variable, after adjusting for the relationships between all the input variables. Thus, each regression model illustrates the unique contribution of each predictor to the variance in the outcome variable, after accounting for the other variables.[27]

Table T13-2 describes the regression analyses undertaken for the 2021 NCAS Main report. As the table shows, three regression models were generally conducted for each outcome variable to examine the predictive ability of:

- the demographic factors only (Model 1)
- the relevant scales only (Model 2)
- both the demographic factors and the relevant scales together (Model 3).

The model on how well each outcome of interest can be predicted by respondents' demographic characteristics *alone* (Model 1) was conducted to identify any key differences between

[26] Using stepwise regression, whereby predictors which do not improve model fit are dropped from the overall model.

[27] Note that strong relationships between the input variables can result in multicollinearity in regression analyses, which can overestimate the overall predictive power of the model. Multicollinearity was tested for as part of this exercise and remedied as appropriate.

demographic groups to assist policymakers and practitioners to target education and prevention initiatives more effectively to the specific needs of different demographic groups.[28]

The model on how well each outcome of interest can be predicted by respondents' understanding and attitudes *alone* (Model 2) was conducted to identify the key aspects of understanding and attitudes most related to the outcome of interest. As attitudes towards violence against women (AVAWS) are the key focus of the NCAS, the UVAWS and AGIS were examined as potential predictors of the AVAWS, but not vice versa. The UVAWS was also examined as a potential predictor of the AGIS. Additional models were conducted to examine which of the UVAWS and AGIS subscales were most responsible for the relationships involving the UVAWS and AGIS as input variables (Table T13-2). The demographic factors examined as potential predictors in the models are stated in the note to Table T13-2.

The model with both demographics and scales (Model 3) was used to provide an estimate of how much of the variation in the outcome of interest can be explained by a person's demographics and their understanding and attitudes, and how much of the variation is left unexplained by these factors.

Table T13-2: Multivariate regression models, 2021

Outcome variable of interest	Model number	Input variables
UVAWS	UVAWS Model 1	Demographics
AGIS	AGIS Model 1	Demographics
	AGIS Model 2	UVAWS
	AGIS Model 3	Demographics, UVAWS
	AGIS Model 4	UVAWS subscales
AVAWS	AVAWS Model 1	Demographics
	AVAWS Model 2	UVAWS, AGIS
	AVAWS Model 3	Demographics, UVAWS, AGIS
	AVAWS Model 4	UVAWS subscales, AGIS subscales
Friend sexist joke – Bothered (B1 – Bothered)	B1 – Bothered Model 1	Demographics
	B1 – Bothered Model 2	UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
	B1 – Bothered Model 3	Demographics, UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
Boss sexist joke – Bothered (B2 – Bothered)	B2 – Bothered Model 1	Demographics
	B2 – Bothered Model 2	UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
	B1 – Bothered Model 3	Demographics, UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
Friend sexist joke – Intervene (B1 – Intervene)	B1 – Intervene Model 1	Demographics
	B1 – Intervene Model 2	UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
	B1 – Intervene Model 3	Demographics, UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
Boss sexist joke – Intervene	B2 – Intervene Model 1	Demographics

[28] Scales were not included in this model because policymakers and practitioners rarely know the understanding and attitudes of a target group before intervening. Thus, knowing the impact of demographics *after* adjusting for understanding and attitudes is less likely to be useful in practice.

Outcome variable of interest	Model number	Input variables
(B2 – Intervene)	B2 – Intervene Model 2	UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
	B2 – Intervene Model 3	Demographics, UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS, V1
Friend verbal abuse – Intervene (B3 – Intervene)	B3 – Intervene Model 1	Demographics
	B3 – Intervene Model 2	UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS
	B3 – Intervene Model 3	Demographics, UVAWS, AGIS, AVAWS

Note: The demographic factors included as input variables in the models were generally age, gender, sexuality, disability, country of birth and length of time in Australia, English proficiency, formal education, main labour activity, socioeconomic status of area and remoteness of area. Due to insufficient numbers in some sexuality groups, sexuality was not included as a demographic input variable for the bystander models. Unlike the B3 (verbal abuse) model, the B1 and B2 (sexist joke) bystander models also included gender composition of social network as a demographic input variable and included item V1 ("Do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a problem in Australia?") together with the scale input variables. These variables could not be included in the B3 model because they were not asked of the quarter sample who were asked about the B3 scenario.[29]

Model fit and statistical significance for multivariate analyses

Model fit

All regression analyses were conducted using R (R Core Team, 2022). Each model initially included the input variables detailed in Table T13-2. A stepwise approach was used whereby each input variable was considered for removal from the model based on its performance according to Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC), implemented through the *stepAIC* function in R (Venables & Ripley, 2002). AIC measures the relative quality or goodness of fit of regression models to identify the simplest model that still has approximately the same predictive power as the full model (i.e. has a similar value for the likelihood function as the full model). Input variables were removed from the final version of a model if their inclusion did not improve the model fit according to AIC.

For the multiple linear regression models, the overall fit of each final model was examined based on the following statistics:

- adjusted R^2, which can range from 0–100, with higher values indicating a better model
- AIC, where a lower value indicates a better model
- the Mean Absolute Scales Error (MASE), where a value <1 indicates a better model (Hyndman & Koehler, 2006)
- the Mean Arctangent Absolute Percentage Error (MAAPE), where a lower value indicates a better model (based on the method of Kim and Kim (2016) and implemented in R through the *tabletools* package (O'Hara-Wild et al., 2021).

For the multiple logistic regression models, the overall fit of each final model was examined based on the following statistics:

- McFadden's R^2, which can range from 0–100 per cent, with higher values indicating a better model
- AIC
- the Area Under Curve (AUC), which can range from 0–1, with higher values indicating a better model, such that <0.6, 0.6–0.7, 0.7–0.8, 0.8–0.9 and >0.9 indicate a poor, marginal, acceptable, good or outstanding model, respectively (based on guidelines suggested by Hosmer & Lemeshow, 2000).

[29] The demographic groups compared for each demographic factor are shown in the tables presenting the regression results in the relevant chapters of the Main report (see Table 5-4, 6-6, 7-4, 9-2 and 10-1 in Chapters 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, respectively).

The absolute importance of each input variable retained in a final model was assessed according to its "unique" contribution to the outcome variable, that is, the proportion of variance in the outcome variable that was uniquely explained by the input variable. This was implemented in R through the *relaimpo* package for linear models (Grömping, 2007) and the *dominance analysis* package for logistic models (Azen & Traxel, 2009).

The percentage of the variance explained by each model is reported. This percentage indicates how well the outcome variable can be predicted by the variables in the model – for example, how much of the difference in respondents' understanding of violence (outcome variable) can be explained by the demographic factors in the final version of the model (input variables).

Significant predictors

The statistical significance of each input variable retained in a final model was then determined by conducting comparisons between categories or groups for that variable. Specifically, for each retained variable (e.g. gender), one chosen or "reference" group (e.g. men) was compared to each other group (e.g. women and non-binary respondents).[30] Input variables retained in a final model are reported as "significant predictors" if they include at least one "significant" comparison, where the difference was:

- significant at the 95 per cent ($p < 0.05$) confidence level (based on a t-test for the linear regression models and a Wald test for the logistic regression models), and
- of non-negligible effect size, according to a standardised regression coefficient of ≥0.2 for the multiple linear regressions or an odds ratio ≥1.44 for the multiple logistic regressions.[31] For both types of models, thresholds were determined using the *effectsize* package in R (Ben-Shachar et al., 2020).

Note that, although some input variables were retained in some final models because they improved model fit, they are not reported as "significant predictors" because they did not involve a "significant difference" between the groups that were compared.

The absolute importance of each significant predictor is also reported according to its "unique contribution" to the outcome variable – that is, the proportion of variance in the outcome variable that was uniquely explained by that predictor.

[30] The reference group was chosen based on considerations of statistical power (i.e. the group with the most respondents) and ease of interpretation (e.g. comparing the group with the highest formal education to each other group).

[31] As for the bivariate analyses, effect sizes of at least Cohen's $d > 0.20$ or equivalent were used to filter out significant differences (at $p < 0.05$) that are of negligible size and are unlikely to have any practical import. Similarly to the Cohen's d values used for the bivariate analyses, standardised regression coefficients of <0.2 and odds ratios <1.44 are considered of negligible effect size (Cohen, 1988; Sánchez-Meca et al., 2003).

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T15. Appendix A: 2021 NCAS instrument

CALL OUTCOMES AND RR1

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 – (Arabic (Middle east), Cantonese, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Mandarin, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish, Vietnamese, Other (please specify))
12. LOTE – (Language unknown) follow up to establish language (CATI to treat as appointment)
13. Too old / frail / deaf
14. Stopped interview (male interviewer required)
15. Terminated during screening / midway (HIDDEN CODE)
16. Not a residential number
17. (SUPERVISOR USE ONLY) Refused prior (e.g. phoned 1800 number to refuse participation after receiving PAL)
18. Not called, interviewer gender not same as respondent gender
19. Remove from list (add to do not call register)

Participant information sample

*USE STANDARD / GENDER / PC VALUE

DUMMY VARIABLE: SELEC
RANDOMLY ALLOCATE SAMPLE RECORDS AS FOLLOWS:

1. *Allocate 25% of sample to SUBSET A*
2. *Allocate 25% of sample to SUBSET B*
3. *Allocate 25% of sample to SUBSET C*
4. *Allocate 25% of sample to SUBSET D*

Variable name	Description	Values
Gend1	Gender of respondent	M (Male), F (Female), NB (Non-binary), A (Another term), R (Refused)

CATI INTRODUCTION

Welcome Screen

Hi my name is <name> calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We're conducting an important community attitudes study across Australia. It's looking at community attitudes to violence and will help improve public health and safety.

ANSMACH. DO NOT ASK: Are you leaving an answering machine message?

1. No, continue to introduction
2. Yes, leave message 1 (GO TO ANSMESS) [DISPLAY IF TRYCOUNT=0
3. Yes, leave message 2 (GO TO ANSM2) [DISPLAY IF TRY COUNT =1]
4. Short 10 second message – no message left (code off as Answering machine, no message left)

Introduction

(ALL)
SAMTYP

2. Mobile

(ALL)
Intro2 (REINTRODUCE IF NECESSARY: Hi my name is <name> calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre.)

To help with this important study, we're looking to interview people aged 16 years or over.

You may recall receiving a text message about this in the past few days.

IF NECESSARY: Any information provided is protected by strict privacy laws.

REPEAT IF NEEDED: We're conducting an important community attitudes study across Australia. It's looking at community attitudes to violence and will help improve public health and safety.

1. Continue with same person (GO TO INTRO6)
2. Phone owner aged under 16 years (GO TO TERM 1)
3. Selected respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)
4. Wants more information about clients (GO TO PCLIENT)
5. LOTE (GO TO ALOTE)
6. (INTERVIEWER CODED GENDER – UNSCREENED APPOINTMENT)

(INTRO2=1 CONTINUE MOBILE SAMPLE)
Intro5 May I just check whether or not it is safe for you to take this call at the moment? If not, I am happy to call you back when it is more convenient for you.

1. Safe to take call (GO TO SDUM1)
2. Not safe to take call (GO TO SDUM1)
3. Selected respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)

(MAKE APPOINTMENT MOBILE SAMPLE)
MOB_APPT_A Just so I know your time zone, can you tell me which state you live in?

1. NSW
2. VIC
3. QLD
4. SA
5. WA
6. TAS

7. NT
8. ACT
9. (Refused) (GO TO TERM2)

PREMOB_APPT IF Intro5 = 1 GO TO SDUM. OTHERS CONTINUE.

(MAKE APPOINTMENT OR INTRO5=2, APPOINTMENT OR NOT SAFE TO TAKE CALL, MOBILE SAMPLE)
MOB_APPT Do you want me to call you back on this number or would you prefer I call back on another phone?

1. This number
2. Home phone
3. Respondent Refusal (GO TO RR1)

(SELECTED RESPONDENT INTRO2=1 OR INTRO5=1)
Age1 To check whether you are eligible for this survey would you mind telling me how old you are?

1. Age given (RECORD AGE IN YEARS_____) (RANGE 0 TO 99) (GO TO CHECK_PCAGE) (TERMINATE IF <16)(GO TO TERM1)
2. Refused (PROGRAMMER NOTE - RECORD IN DATA AS 8888 and ask Age2)

(REFUSED AGE Age1=2)
Age2 Could you please tell me which of the following age groups you are in? (READ OUT)

0. Under 16 (GO TO TERM1)
1. 16 - 17 years (GO TO Gend1a)
2. 18 - 24 years (GO TO Gend1a)
3. 25 - 34 years (GO TO Gend1a)
4. 35 – 44 years (GO TO Gend1a)
5. 45 – 54 years (GO TO Gend1a)
6. 55 – 64 years, or (GO TO Gend1a)
7. 65 – 74 (GO TO Gend1a)
8. 75 + years (GO TO Gend1a)
9. (Refused) PROGRAMMER NOTE - RECORD IN DATA AS 8888) (GO TO TERM1)

(ALL)
Gend1a What sex was recorded on your birth certificate when you were born?

(SINGLE RESPONSE)(READ OUT)

1. Male
2. Female
3. Another term [Please specify]
4. (Refused)

(ALL) (PROGRMMER NOTE – THIS IS TO BE STORED AS SURVEY DATA AND STAMP ON SAMPLE RECORD)
*(ALL)
Gend1 And, how do you describe your gender?

(IF NEEDED: Gender refers to your current gender which may be different to sex recorded at birth or on legal documents.)

(IF NEEDED: Please select one option only)

[READ OUT]

1. Man

2. Woman
3. Non-binary
4. Or do you use a different term? (please specify)
5. (Refused)

GEND1x

IF RESPONDENT CHOOSES OPTIONS 3-5 AT Gend1 OR REFUSES TO ANSWER:

While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, would you prefer to be interviewed by a man or a woman?

1. Man
2. Woman

GEND2 (PROGRAMMER NOTE: AUTOCODE FROM INTERVIEWER ID AND RESPONSE TO Gend1) – USE INTQUALS OR SIMILAR

1. Man selected / Male interviewer
2. Woman selected / Female interviewer
3. Man selected / Male interviewer required (GO TO S2INTRO A)
4. Woman selected / Female interviewer required (GO TO S2INTRO B)

*(GENDER MATCH)

X1 This survey will take about 20 minutes. All information you give us will be strictly confidential. Although we are not asking questions about your own personal experiences, some questions may seem sensitive. We'd prefer that you answer all the questions, but just let me know if there are any that you don't want to answer or if you would like to pause at any time.

IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL: If you want to verify that the survey is legitimate, or if you would like more information, including access to the Participant Information Statement, 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/ncas.

IF RESPONDENT NEEDS MORE ASSURANCE: Or you can contact the researcher at the SRC: ncas@srcentre.com.au.

1. Start survey (GO TO S3)
2. Respondent refusal - (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
3. LOTE – (GO TO ALOTE)
4. Queried about how MOBILE telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY PTEL_MOB)

*(NOT A GENDER MATCH)

X2 To make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, men are being interviewed by men and women by women.

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

[MAKE APPOINTMENT]

1. Respondent refusal – Mobile (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
2. Parent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)DISPLAY IF AGE<18
3. LOTE – (GO TO ALOTE)
4. Queried about how MOBILE telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY PTEL_MOB)

APPOINTMENT2

1. TYPE STOP, MAKE APPOINTMENT (RECORD HOME PHONE NUMBER, IF NECESSARY)

*ALOTE

1 Arabic (Middle east)
2 Cantonese
3 Croatian
4 Greek
5 Italian
6 Mandarin
7 Serbian
8 Spanish
9 Turkish
10 Vietnamese
11 Other language

*IF ALOTE=11

RECORD LANGUAGE

1 Arabic (Sudanese)
2 Bosnian
3 Dari
4 Farsi
5 Filipino / Tagalog
6 Indonesian
7 Japanese
8 Khmer (Cambodian)
9 Korean
10 Malay
11 Macedonian
12 Persian
13 Polish
14 Punjabi
15 Sinhala / Sinhalese
16 Tamil
17 Thai
18 Urdu
19 Other language (specify)
20 Language not identified / unable to establish language (GO TO LANG_UNKNOWN)

LANG_UNKNOWN

Make an appointment for 2 days' time +/- 2 hours to try to establish language with someone else in the household.

1. Unable to establish language on second attempt (TERMINATE)

*(QUERIED HOW MOBILE NUMBER WAS OBTAINED) (S1=4 OR S2=4)
PTEL_MOB

*DISPLAY IF RDD MOBILE: Your mobile number was automatically generated from all possible mobile phone numbers, so we can get a representative sample of people across Australia.

*DISPLAY IF LISTED MOBILE: We've obtained a national list of mobiles used for social research so we can get a representative sample of people across Australia.

*(WANTS MORE INFO ABOUT THE CLIENT INTRO2=4)
PCLIENT

The survey is being conducted on behalf of the Australian government Department of Social Services (DSS). The Department provides programs and services to support children, families, seniors and vulnerable people.

*(REFUSED)
RR1 OK, that's fine, no problem, but could you just tell me the main reason you do not want <IF PC1= 2 or 3: your son/daughter> 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. Text message put me off
7. Don't believe surveys are confidential / privacy concerns
8. Don't trust surveys / government
9. Never do surveys
10. Survey length is too long
11. Get too many calls for surveys / telemarketing
12. Silent number
13. Dislike being called on my mobile
14. Too old / frail / deaf / unable to do survey (CODE AS TOO OLD / FRAIL / DEAF)
15. Not a personal number (business, etc.) (CODE AS NOT A PERSONAL NUMBER)
16. Language difficulty (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY NO FOLLOW UP)
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

*(VOICEMAIL SCRIPTS)

*Voicemail message 1
Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is <SAY NAME> calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We are telephoning people 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.

* Voicemail message 2
Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is <SAY NAME> calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We left a message recently on your voicemail 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.

Consent

(ALL)
X3 Before we begin, I will read you the relevant consent information for this study.

- You are free to withdraw your consent at any time without explanation and can request to have your data removed.
- You can choose not to answer certain questions or pause the interview at any time without

penalty.

- The interview does not ask for any identifying information.
- Your responses are confidential as far as the law allows. If you indicate that you or someone else is in imminent danger your privacy may be broken in order to ensure safety.
- Your interview will be recorded and retained during the data collection process after which it will be deleted.
- You can ask any questions now before consenting. I can also give you contact details for more information, if you'd like. (If NEEDED: You can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or at NCAS@srcentre.com.au.)
- If you have concerns about the ethical conduct of the research project I can give you the contact details for the University of Sydney Research Integrity Team. (IF NEEDED, you can contact them on 02 8627 8176 or email human.ethics@sydney.edu.au.)

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

1. Yes (Go to S3b)
2. REFUSED *(RR1)

*(ALL)

X3b 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

*(TIMESTAMP1)

Personal Demographics

*(ALL)

Dem18 To start with, I have some questions about yourself. What is the post code of the place you usually live?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: DISPLAY POSTCODE FROM SAMPLE]

1. Postcode from sample correct (DISPLAY FOR LISTED MOBILES)
2. Collect postcode (Specify)
3. Don't know postcode – collect locality (Specify)
4. (Refused)

*PROGRAMMER: IF MOB PCODE = REFUSED or UNDETERMINED, default respondent to capital city of specified state in final datafile.

*(ALL)

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. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

*(ALL)

Dem3a In which country were you born?

*INTERVIEWER NOTE: CODE TO FRAME

1. Australia
2. China (excluding Taiwan)
3. England
4. India
5. Italy
6. Malaysia
7. New Zealand
8. Philippines
9. Scotland
10. South Africa
11. Vietnam
12. Other
13. (Don't Know)
14. (Refused)

*IF Dem3a=16, Other Specify
DEM3b
SPECIFY COB

1. Germany
2. Greece
3. Hong Kong
4. Indonesia
5. Ireland
6. Lebanon
7. Netherlands (Holland)
8. South Korea
9. Sri Lanka
10. United States of America
11. Other (Please specify)
12. (Don't know)
13. (Refused)

Dem3aa In which country were you born?

1. Australia
2. China (excluding Taiwan)
3. England
4. Germany
5. Greece
6. Hong Kong
7. India
8. Indonesia
9. Ireland
10. Italy
11. Lebanon
12. Malaysia
13. Netherlands (Holland)
14. New Zealand
15. Philippines
16. Scotland
17. South Africa
18. South Korea
19. Sri Lanka
20. United States of America
21. Vietnam

22. Other (please specify)
23. Not sure
24. Prefer not to say

*(NOT BORN IN AUSTRALIA Dem3a=2 TO 16 OR DEM3aa=2-22)
Dem4 In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live?

1. Year given (Please specify) (ALLOWABLE RANGE: 1900 TO 2017)
2. Don't know
3. Refused

*(ALL)
Dem5 Do you speak a language other than English at home?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO DEM23)
3. Don't know (GO TO DEM23)
4. Refused (GO TO DEM23)

*(LOTE AT HOME Dem5=1)
Dem5a This may not apply to you but, would you say that you speak English...? (READ OUT)

1. Very well
2. Well
3. Not well, or
4. Not at all
5. Don't know
6. Refused

*(TIMESTAMP1)

Violence Against Women

(SUBSET A OR INDIGENOUS SAMPLE = Dem2=2, 3, 4, KNOWLEDGE OOS)
PreVAW Now some questions about violence against women. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

For the next few questions, we're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

1. Continue

SUBSET A OR INDIGENOUS SAMPLE = Dem2=2, 3, 4, KNOWLEDGE OOS)
V1 Do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a problem IN AUSTRALIA?

PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?
(IF NEEDED: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.)

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)

SUBSET A OR INDIGENOUS SAMPLE = Dem2=2, 3, 4, KNOWLEDGE OOS)
V2 And do you agree or disagree that violence against women is a problem in the SUBURB OR

TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE?

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).
(IF NEEDED: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.)

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)

*(TIMESTAMP2)

Domestic Violence

DV2 First, I'll read out some statements about domestic violence. By domestic violence we mean violence in a married or de-facto relationship or amongst couples who are dating. I'd like you to tell me whether or not you regard the following sorts of behaviour as domestic violence

1. Continue

*(SUBSET A, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

DV2ii And now thinking about domestic violence. By domestic violence we mean violence in a married or de-facto relationship or amongst couples who are dating. I'd like you to tell me whether or not you regard the following sorts of behaviour as domestic violence.

1. Continue

D1 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?

(READ OUT)

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

(SUBSET B, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

D2 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)

(ALL, UVAWS)

D3 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)

(ALL, UVAWS)

D4 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)

(ALL, UVAWS)

D5 If one partner in a domestic relationship controls the other partner by denying them access to their shared money, 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)

(ALL, UVAWS)

D6 And if one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly tracks the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT, 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)

(ALL, KNOWLEDGE, NEW)

D7 If one partner controls the other partner by refusing to assist with their disability needs, is this a form of domestic violence?

IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHAT TYPE OF DISABILITY IS BEING REFERRED TO: Disability includes stress-related, mental health, intellectual as well as physical conditions.

(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)

D8 If one partner tries to control their partner with a disability by threatening to put them into care or a home, 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)

(ALL, KNOWLEDGE NEW)

D9 If one partner repeatedly threatens to deport their partner who is on a temporary visa, is this a form of domestic violence?

(IF NEEDED: By deport we mean forcing them to leave Australia.)

(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)

D10 If one partner forces the other partner to stop practicing their religion, 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)

(ALL, KNOWLEDGE NEW)

D11 If one partner tries to control their partner by forcing them to hide that they are **TRANS GENDER**, is this a form of domestic violence?

[IF NEEDED: Trans gender refers to someone who does not identify with the sex recorded on their birth certificate when they were born.]

(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)

D12 If one partner FORCES the other partner to have an **UNNECESSARY** medical procedure, such as forced contraception or abortion, 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)

(TIMESTAMP3)

(SUBSET B, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

PREDV Now some questions about domestic violence in Australia.

1. Continue

(SUBSET B, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

D13 Do you think domestic violence is COMMITTED mainly by men, mainly by women, or by both men and women equally?

[DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Men
2. Women
3. Both equally
4. (Don't Know)
5. (Refused)

(SUBSET B, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

D14 Who do you think is more likely to SUFFER PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?

[DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Men
2. Women
3. Both Equally
4. (Don't Know)
5. (Refused)

(SUBSET B, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

D15 And, who do you think is more likely to EXPERIENCE FEAR as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?

[DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Men
2. Women
3. Both equally
4. (Don't Know)
5. (Refused)

DV6i 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.

Please note that throughout this survey we are interested in YOUR OPINION. There are no right or wrong answers.

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)?

(IF NECESSARY: By domestic violence we mean violence in married or de-facto relationship or amongst couples who are dating.)

*(STATEMENTS)
(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS)

D16 Domestic violence is a private matter that SHOULD be handled in the family.
(ALL, AVAWS) D17 A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.
(ALL, AVAWS) D18 Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.
(ALL, AVAWS) D19 Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.
(ALL, AVAWS) D20 Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.
(ALL, AVAWS) D21 Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.
(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS) V3 MANY women exaggerate the extent of men's violence against women.
(ALL, AVAWS) D22 Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.

*(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)

(SUBSETS C & D)

DV6ii And do you agree or disagree with these statements about domestic violence?

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

*(STATEMENTS)
(SUBSETS C & D)
D23 Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case. INTERVIEWER NOTE: Custody battle means a dispute over who is going to make decisions about where a child or children live, their schooling, religious upbringing and medical care.
(SUBSETS C & D)
D24 It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.
(SUBSETS C & D)
D25 Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.
(SUBSETS C & D)
D26 Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.

*(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)

*(ALL, AVAWS)
DV6iv And, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about violence in relationships?

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

IF NECESSARY: By domestic violence we mean violence in married or de-facto relationships or amongst couples who are dating.

*(STATEMENTS)
(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS)
D27 If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.
(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS)
D28 It's easy for a woman to leave an abusive relationship.
(ALL, AVAWS)
D29 A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.
(ALL, AVAWS)
D30 Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation.
(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS)
D31 Women who STAY in abusive relationships deserve less help from counselling and support services than women who LEAVE their abusive partner.
(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS)

D32 It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before. (IF NEEDED: In other words, It's acceptable for police to treat domestic violence cases they've attended many times before as less important.)

*(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)

(SUBSETS C, AVAWS)
IntVSA_Intro And, do you agree or disagree with the next statements?

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

*(STATEMENTS)
(SUBSETS C, AVAWS)
S1 Women with mental health issues who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying.
(SUBSETS C, AVAWS)
S2 When lesbian or bisexual women claim to have been sexually assaulted by their partner, they probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.

*(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)

*(TIMESTAMP)

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Module

(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, Dem2=2, 3, 4)
AM0

We're only asking the next questions of people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. They're about violence faced by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women and girls. I'll read some statements and ask if you agree or disagree with each statement. Please remember there are no right or wrong answers. We're just interested in YOUR OPINION.

(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, Dem2=2, 3, 4)
IM1. Do you agree or disagree that violence against Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women in the SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE is taken seriously ...

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)?

(STATEMENTS) (READ OUT)

I1. by the police?
I2. by the Government?
(IF ASKS WHAT IS MEANT BY GOVERNMENT: Government refers to all levels of government, including federal, state and local government.)
I3. by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people in the suburb or town where you live?

(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)

(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, Dem2=2, 3, 4)

IM2. If an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander woman in the SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE reported family violence, do you agree or disagree that ...

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)?

(STATEMENTS) (READ OUT)

I4. She would be treated FAIRLY by police?
I5. She would be treated FAIRLY by the courts?
I6. Decisions about the custody of her children would be FAIR?
I7. She could TRUST services to keep the matter confidential?

(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)

(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, Dem2=2, 3, 4)

IM3. If an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander man in the SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE was ACCUSED of family violence, do you agree or disagree that ...

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)?

(STATEMENTS) (READ OUT)

I8. He would be treated FAIRLY by the police?
I9. He would be treated FAIRLY by the courts?
I10. Decisions about the custody of his children would be FAIR?
I11. He could TRUST services to keep the matter confidential?

(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)

(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, Dem2=2, 3, 4)
IMOUT Thank you. Now we'll go back to the questions we're asking of all Australians.

*(TIMESTAMP)

Bystander Behaviour

(SUBSETS A & B, AND NOT INDIGENOUS Dem2≠2, 3, 4)
BS1 I am now going to read out some made-up scenarios. After I read out each scenario, I will ask you what you might do in this scenario.

Bystander scenario 1

(SUBSET A, AND NOT INDIGENOUS Dem2≠2, 3, 4)
B1a Imagine you are talking with some CLOSE FRIENDS AT WORK, and a male work friend tells a sexist joke about women. Would this bother you or not?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: (IF SAYS CAN'T ANSWER BECAUSE THEY DON'T WORK, OR DOESN'T HAVE A MALE WORK FRIEND: That's Ok – just IMAGINE that you do have a male work friend and he told a sexist joke.)

(READ OUT)
1. No, it wouldn't bother you
2. Yes, it would bother you [Skip to B1b]
3. (Don't know)
4. (Refused)

(B1a=2, BOTHERED BY JOKE)
B1b How do you think you would react? Do you think...

(READ OUT) (SINGLE RESPONSE)
1. You wouldn't say anything [Skip to B1d]
2. You'd tell them THEN AND THERE you didn't approve [Skip to B1c]
3. You'd tell them IN PRIVATE LATER you didn't approve [Skip to B1c]
4. (Don't know)
5. (Refused)

(B1b=2 AND 3, WOULD DO SOMETHING TO SHOW DISAPPROVAL)

B1c If you DID SHOW your disapproval IN FRONT of your CLOSE WORK FRIENDS, how do you think MOST of them would react?

(READ OUT) (SINGLE RESPONSE)
1. They would agree with you
2. They wouldn't say anything then, but would agree with you later in private
3. They wouldn't say anything at all
4. They would criticise you for speaking out
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)
(Go to B2a)

(B1b=1, WOULD NOT SHOW DISAPPROVAL)
B1d What are all the reasons you would NOT say something?

Please tell me if each of the following reasons would apply:

(STATEMENTS)

B1da. It's not your business to say something?
B1db. It wouldn't make any difference?
B1dc. It might have negative consequences?
B1dd. You wouldn't know what to say?
B1de. You wouldn't feel comfortable speaking out?

(RESPONSE FRAME)
1. Yes
2. No
3. (Don't know)
4. (Refused)

(Go to B2a)

(SUBSET A, AND NOT INDIGENOUS Dem2≠2, 3, 4)
B2a Now, instead, imagine it was YOUR MALE BOSS rather than a work friend who told the sexist joke. How would you react?

IF NEEDED: (IF SAYS CAN'T ANSWER BECAUSE THEY DON'T WORK, OR DOESN'T HAVE A MALE BOSS: That's Ok – just IMAGINE that you do have a male boss and he told a sexist joke.)

(READ OUT) (CHOOSE ONE OPTION)

1. It wouldn't bother you
2. It would bother you, but you wouldn't say anything [Go to B2d]
3. You'd tell them THEN AND THERE you didn't approve
4. You'd tell them IN PRIVATE LATER you didn't approve
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

(B2a=2, WOULD NOT SHOW DISAPPROVAL)
B2d What are all the reasons you would NOT say something? Please tell me if each of the following reasons would apply:

(STATEMENTS)

B2da. It's not your business to say something?

B2db. It wouldn't make any difference?
B2dc. It might have negative consequences?
B2dd. You wouldn't know what to say?
B2de. You wouldn't feel comfortable speaking out?

(RESPONSE FRAME)
1. Yes
2. No
3. (Don't know)
4. (Refused)

*(TIMESTAMP X)

Bystander scenario 2

(SUBSET B, AND NOT INDIGENOUS Dem2≠2, 3, 4)

B3a Imagine you are out with some friends and a male friend is insulting or verbally abusing a woman he is in a relationship with. Would this bother you or not?

(READ OUT)
1. No, it wouldn't bother you [Skip to B4a]
2. Yes, it would bother you [Skip to B3b]
3. (Don't know)
4. (Refused)

(B3a=2, BOTHERED BY ABUSE)

B3b How do you think you would react? Do you think...

(READ OUT) (CHOOSE ONE OPTION)

1. You wouldn't say anything [Skip to B3d]
2. You'd tell them THEN AND THERE you didn't approve [Skip to B3c]
3. You'd tell them IN PRIVATE LATER you didn't approve [Skip to B3c]
4. (Don't know)
5. (Refused)

(B3b=2 OR 3, WOULD DO SOMETHING TO SHOW DISAPPROVAL)

B3c If you DID show your disapproval IN FRONT of your friends, how do you think MOST of them would react?

(READ OUT) (CHOOSE ONE OPTION)
1. They would agree with you
2. They wouldn't say anything then, but would agree with you later in private
3. They wouldn't say anything at all
4. They would criticise you for speaking out
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

(Go to B4a)

(B3b=1, WOULD NOT SHOW DISAPPROVAL)

B3d What are all the reasons you would NOT say something?

Please tell me if each of the following reasons would apply:

(STATEMENTS)

B3da. It's not your business to say something?
B3db. It wouldn't make any difference?
B3dc. It might have negative consequences?
B3dd. You wouldn't know what to say?
B3de. You wouldn't feel comfortable speaking out?

(RESPONSE FRAME)
1. Yes
2. No
3. (Don't know)
4. (Refused)

(Go to B4a)

*(TIMESTAMP X)

(SUBSET C, OR INDIGENOUS Dem2=2, 3, 4)
DV15 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

a. **If I needed to get outside advice or support for someone about a domestic violence issue, I would know where to go.**

(PROBE: Is that 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)

*(TIMESTAMP5)

Sexual Violence & Harassment

(ALL, UVAWS)
V4 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 we 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)

(ALL, UVAWS)
V5 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)

(ALL, NEW KNOWLEDGE ITEM)
V6 Do you regard ABUSIVE messages or comments targeted at women on social media 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)

(ALL, NEW KNOWLEDGE ITEM)
V7 When a man sends an unwanted picture of his genitals to a woman, is this a form of violence against women?

(IF NEEDED: Genitals refers to body parts used for sex)
(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)

(ALL)
SV3ii Now some statements about interactions between men and women. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

(IF NEEDED: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.)

*(STATEMENTS)
(SUBSETS C & D, NEW AVAWS ITEM) S3 **A woman should be flattered if she gets wolf-whistles or cat-calls when walking past a group of men in public.** (Definition IF NEEDED: By wolf whistle and cat-call we mean a loud whistle, hoot or comment of a sexual nature made by a man or group of men to a woman.)
(SUBSETS C &D, AVAWS)
S4 If a woman is drunk and starts having sex with a man, but then falls asleep, it is understandable if he continues having sex with her anyway.
(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS) S5 Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.
(ALL, AVAWS) S6 If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION.

(ALL, AVAWS) S7 Since SOME women are so sexual in public, it's understandable that some men think they can touch women without permission.

(ALL, AVAWS) S8 When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realise that the woman doesn't want to have sex.

*(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)

(ALL, AVAWS & NEW ATTITUDE ITEM)

SV3iii Do you agree or disagree with the following <SUBSET C & D: statements / SUBSET A & B: statement> about sexual harassment?

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

*(STATEMENTS)

(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS) S9 Women who are sexually harassed should deal with it themselves rather than report it.

(ALL, AVAWS) S10Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.

(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS)

S11 Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested. (IF NEEDED: Women like it when men constantly chase them romantically and sexually, even if they've said they aren't interested.)

(SUBSETS C & D, NEW ATTITUDE ITEM) V8 It's only really stalking if it's by a stranger. (IF NEEDED: By stalking we mean being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work.)

*(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)

(SUBSET D, AND NOT INDIGENOUS Dem2≠2, 3, 4)

S12 Imagine a married couple have just been at a party. When they go home the man kisses his wife and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?

(PROBE: Is that 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)

*(NOTE TO PROGRAMMER: DISPLAY S12 SCENARIO ON SCREEN FOR REFERENCE)

S13 What if she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree

(SUBSET C, AND NOT INDIGENOUS Dem2≠2, 3, 4)

S14 Imagine a man and a woman who have just met at a party. They get on well. They go back to the woman's home-and when they get there he kisses her and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?

(PROBE: Is that 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)

*(NOTE TO PROGRAMMER: DISPLAY S14 SCENARIO ON SCREEN FOR REFERENCE)

src2556 *(SUBSET C & D , AND NOT INDIGENOUS Dem2≠2, 3, 4)

*(NOTE TO PROGRAMMER: DISPLAY ORIGINAL SCENARIO AS PER SUBSET ON SCREEN FOR REFERENCE)

S15 What if she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?

(PROBE: Is that 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)

SV3i I'm now going to read out some statements about rape and sexual assault. By sexual assault we mean any form of sexual contact that a person has not agreed to. For each one, please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

*(STATEMENTS)

(SUBSET B, KNOWLEDGE OOS) S16 Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger.

(SUBSET A KNOWLEDGE OOS) S17 If a woman doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape.

(SUBSET A KNOWLEDGE OOS) S18 MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false.

(SUBSETS C & D, AVAWS) S19 A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.

(ALL, AVAWS) S20If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs, she is at least partly responsible.

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)

SV3vi I have a few more questions about rape and sexual assault.

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

*(STATEMENTS)

(SUBSETS C & D, NEW AVAWS ITEM) S21 If a woman meets up with a man she met on a mobile dating app, she's partly responsible if he forces sex on her. (IF NEEDED: Some examples of online dating apps are Tinder, Ok Cupid, Bumble)

(ALL, AVAWS) S22If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries, she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.

(ALL, AVAWS) S23It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.

(ALL, AVAWS) S24 A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets. (IF NEEDED: To lead a man on means to flirt with him and encourage his attention.)

(ALL, AVAWS) S25Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.

*(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)

(SUBSET A)

PreSV3yy

TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE, are the following behaviours criminal offences in Australia NOW?

(SUBSET A, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

S26 IS IT a criminal offence for a man to have sex with his wife without her consent?

1. Yes
2. No
3. (Don't Know/ Can't say)
4. (Refused)

(SUBSET A, KNOWLEDGE OOS)

S27 IS IT a criminal offence to post or share a sexual picture of an ex-partner on social media without their consent?

1. Yes
2. No
3. (Don't Know/ Can't say)
4. (Refused)

*(TIMESTAMP6)

Gender Equality

ATT4i Now for some general statements. Do you agree or disagree with the following?

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

*(STATEMENTS)
(SUBSETS A & B, AGIS) G1 MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.
(ALL, AGIS) G2 MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.
(SUBSETS A & B, AGIS) G3 MANY women don't fully appreciate all that men do for them.
(ALL, AGIS) G4 On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.
(SUBSETS A & B, AGIS) G5 In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.
(SUBSETS A & B, AGIS) G6 Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.
(ALL, AGIS) G7 I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually held by a woman.
(ALL, AGIS) G8 A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.
(SUBSETS A & B, AGIS) G9 Women need to have children to be fulfilled.
(SUBSET B, AGIS) G10 Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia.
(ALL, AGIS) G11 Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.

*(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)

(ALL, AGIS)

ATT4vi And, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

<INSERT STATEMENT>

(PROBE: Is that strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree?)

IF NECESSARY: We're just interested in your opinion. There are no right or wrong answers.

*(STATEMENTS)
(ALL, AGIS) G12 Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.
(ALL, AGIS) G13 Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.
(SUBSETS A & B, AGIS) G14 If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.
(SUBSETS A & B, AGIS) G15 When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.
(SUBSET B) G16 I think there is no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.
(SUBSET B, AGIS) G17 I think it's ok for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.

*(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)

*(TIMESTAMP7)

Demographic Correlates

*(ALL)
Dem We're nearly finished, I only have a few more questions.

1. Continue

(SUBSET A)
Dem24 Thinking now of close friends – not your partner or family members – but OTHER people you feel close to. Would you say that this group is made up... (READ OUT)

1. Totally of women
2. Mostly of women
3. Mostly of men
4. Totally of men, or
5. A roughly equal proportion of men and women?
6. (Don't Know)
7. (Refused)

(ALL)
Dem7 How would you describe your household? For example, a couple, a couple with children, a single person household or something else?

(PROBE TO CLARIFY)

1. Couple without children
2. Couple with children (Includes children aged 18 years and older)

3. One parent family (Includes children aged 18 years and older)
4. Group household (all people in household are non-related)
5. One person household, or
6. Something else (Please specify (e.g. siblings living together and multigenerational families)
7. (Don't Know)
8. (Refused)

(ALL)
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 (Please specify)
11. (Don't Know)
12. (Refused)

(ALL)
Dem9a What would you say is your main activity at the moment?

(READ OUT)(SINGLE RESPONSE)

1. Employed
2. Unemployed
3. Engaged in home duties
4. A student
5. Retired, or
6. Unable to work
7. Other (Please specify)
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

PREDEM11 IFDEM9a = 1 (EMPLOYED) CONTINUE OTHERS GO TO Dem12
*(EMPLOYED Dem9a=1)
Dem11 What is your (main) occupation?

Can you please describe the title of your job and the main tasks and duties you have in that role?

(IF NEEDED: Think about what you do on an average workday, or how you would describe this job to someone who has never heard of it before.)

1. Please specify
2. (Refused)

(NOT LIVING ALONE OR IN A GROUP HOUSEHOLD Dem7≠4 OR 5)
Dem12 Are you <IF Dem9a=2,3,4,5,6: 'Usually"> the main income earner in the household?

1. Yes

2. No
3. Equal income / earns the same as partner
4. (Refused)

(NOT THE MAIN INCOME EARNER Dem12=2)
Dem13 Could you tell me please what sort of work the main income earner in your household does?

Can you please describe the title of their job and the main tasks and duties they have in that role?

(IF NEEDED: Think about what they do on an average workday, or how you would describe this job to someone who has never heard of it before.)

1. Please specify
2. (Refused)

DEM4a In which country was your mother born?

1. Australia
2. China (excluding Taiwan)
3. England
4. India
5. Italy
6. Malaysia
7. New Zealand
8. Philippines
9. Scotland
10. South Africa
11. Vietnam
12. Other
13. (Don't Know)
14. (Refused)

IF DEM4a=16, Other Specify
DEM4c
SPECIFY COB

14. Germany
15. Greece
16. Hong Kong
17. Indonesia
18. Ireland
19. Lebanon
20. Netherlands (Holland)
21. South Korea
22. Sri Lanka
23. United States of America
24. Other (Please specify)
25. (Don't Know)
26. (Refused)

Dem4aa In which country was your mother born?

1. Australia -> GO TO A4
2. China (excluding Taiwan)
3. England
4. Germany

5. Greece
6. Hong Kong
7. India
8. Indonesia
9. Ireland
10. Italy
11. Lebanon
12. Malaysia
13. Netherlands (Holland)
14. New Zealand
15. Philippines
16. Scotland
17. South Africa
18. South Korea
19. Sri Lanka
20. United States of America
21. Vietnam
22. Other (please specify)
23. Not sure
24. Prefer not to say

DEM4b In which country was your father born?

1. Australia
2. China (excluding Taiwan)
3. England
4. India
5. Italy
6. Malaysia
7. New Zealand
8. Philippines
9. Scotland
10. South Africa
11. Vietnam
12. Other
13. (Don't Know)
14. (Refused)

IF DEM4b=16, Other Specify
DEM4d
SPECIFY COB

1. Germany
2. Greece
3. Hong Kong
4. Indonesia
5. Ireland
6. Lebanon
7. Netherlands (Holland)
8. South Korea
9. Sri Lanka
10. United States of America
11. Other (Please specify)
12. (Don't Know)
13. (Refused)

Dem4bb In which country was your father born?

1. Australia
2. China (excluding Taiwan)
3. England
4. Germany
5. Greece
6. Hong Kong
7. India
8. Indonesia
9. Ireland
10. Italy
11. Lebanon
12. Malaysia
13. Netherlands (Holland)
14. New Zealand
15. Philippines
16. Scotland
17. South Africa
18. South Korea
19. Sri Lanka
20. United States of America
21. Vietnam
22. Other (please specify)
23. Not sure
24. Prefer not to say

Dem19. How would you describe your sexuality?

(IF NEEDED: Please select one option only)

(IF NEEDED: If you feel more comfortable, you can respond to this item by indicating the corresponding letter for your response)

(READ OUT)(SINGLE RESPONSE)

1. A. Heterosexual/straight
2. B. Lesbian
3. C. Gay
4. D. Bisexual or pansexual
5. E. Queer
6. F. Another term [please specify]
7. [Prefer not to say/Refused)

DEM20. Were you born with a variation of sex characteristics, sometimes called 'intersex' or 'DSD'?

(ONLY READ OUT IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR CLARIFICATION: Intersex people are born with physical sex characteristics that do not fit typical definitions of male or female bodies.)

(ONLY IF ASKS FOR FURTHER CLARIFICATION: For example, this may include characteristics related to sexual anatomy, reproductive organs, hormonal patterns and/or chromosomal patterns.

[ONLY IF ASKS WHAT DSD stand for: DSD stands for disorder of sex development.]

[DO NOT READ OUT OPTIONS]

1. Yes

2. No
3. (Don't Know)
4. (Prefer not to say/Refused)

Dem17 Do you have a disability, health condition or injury that has lasted, or is likely to last, 6 months or more? Please include stress-related, mental health, intellectual as well as physical conditions.

1. Yes (GO TO Dem17b]
2. No
3. (Don't Know)
4. (Refused)

(Dem17=1, HAS DISABILITY, HEALTH CONDITION OR INJURY)
Dem17b How much does your condition restrict your daily activities, such as your communication, mobility or self-care?

(READ OUT)

1. Not at all
2. Mildly
3. Moderately
4. Severely
5. Profoundly
6. (Don't Know)
7. (Refused)

*(TIMESTAMP8)

Telephone Status (for demographic purposes)

T4 Finally, I have a question or two about your use of telephone services. How many mobile phones, in total, do you have that you receive calls on?

1. Number of lines given (Please specify_____) RECORD WHOLE NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 9) *(DISPLAY "UNLIKELY RESPONSE" IF >3)
2. (Don't Know)
3. (Refused)

(MOBILE SAMTYP=2)
T1 Is there at least one working fixed line telephone inside your home that is used for making and receiving calls?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO CLOSE)
3. Don't Know (GO TO CLOSE)
4. Refused (GO TO CLOSE)

*TIMESTAMP9

CLOSE - CATI

CLOSE That's the end of the survey. I would like to thank you very much on behalf of the Department of Social Services and the Social Research Centre for your co-operation in this survey. Just to remind you, my name is (...) from the Social Research Centre.

END Do you have any queries or concerns about the survey, or would you like more information about support services?

1. Yes (GO TO INFO)
2. No (thank respondent and close appropriately) (GOTO TS10)

INFO I can give you our 1800 number (1800 023 040) or you could visit our website (srcentre.com.au/ncas).

If you would like to have a confidential discussion with an experienced counsellor (about domestic violence or sexual assault) you can call the Violence against Women National hotline – 1800 200 526 or call 1800RESPECT on 1800 737 732.

*(TIMESTAMP10)

INTERVIEWER TO ENTER ONCE INTERVIEW IS COMPLETE:
LANG Which language was this interview was mainly completed in

1. English
2. Arabic (Middle East)
3. Cantonese
4. Croatian
5. Greek
6. Italian
7. Mandarin
8. Serbian
9. Spanish
10. Turkish
11. Vietnamese
12. Other (please specify)

*(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

CLOSE - ONLINE

INCENTIVE

Thank you for taking the time to participate. You are now eligible for the $10 Coles / Myer gift card. In order to send this to you as quickly as possible, please provide your email address below.

Please note, we will only use your email for the purpose of sending the e-voucher and will delete it after that.

1. <email> [USE Validity]
2. I do not want to provide my email address.

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: PLEASE USE Validity EMAIL VALIDATION. ONLY SINGLE VERIFICATION REQUIRED]
*PROGRAMMER NOTE: Create a database with egift card links (INCENTIVE_LINK) and assign one each time someone completes a survey.
*IF EMAIL_INCENTIVE=2-3, INCENTIVE_LINK SHOULD REMAIN BLANK.
[Programmer: Insert into V6 list: 684528]
[API key: Oga-eCnsa9RIJQKNiL9NK8T5RGCPECtH8msMVQNBlYRNASN4iIm7psDyStAdwMJKoqvmyFKfbtBWNp3K]
[Variables to add: id, email, incentive_link.

*(INCENTIVE=2 OR BLANK, DOES NOT WANT INCENTIVE EMAILED OR DID NOT ANSWER INCENTIVE)

POST As you have not provided an email address, your $10 Coles / Myer gift voucher will be posted to you at the address the invitation materials were sent to.

Please click 'Next' to finish the survey.

CLOSE Thank you for taking the time to participate in the 2021 National Community Attitudes Survey. This survey was conducted by the Social Research Centre on behalf of Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety.

For further information you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or ncas@srcentre.com.au.

If you would like to have a confidential discussion with an experienced counsellor (about domestic violence or sexual assault) you can call the Violence against Women National hotline – 1800 200 526 or call 1800RESPECT on 1800 737 732. Further support services are also available on our website: www.srcentre.com.au/ncas

Your answers have been submitted. You may now close the page.

TERMINATIONS

TERM1 Thanks for being prepared to help out, but for this survey we need to talk to people aged 16 years and over.
TERM2 Thanks but to know the best time to call you back on your mobile we need to know the State or Territory that you live in.
TERM3 Thanks for your time, but in this instance we're unable to continue with the survey.

Termination	Detailed outcome	Summary outcome
INTRO2=4	Under 16	Out of scope
INTRO2=5	Respondent refusal	Refusal
INTRO5=3	Refused safety question	Refusal
INTRO3=2	Respondent refusal	Refusal
MOB_APPT_A=9	Refused state	Refusal
MOB_APPT=3	Refused call back	Refusal

T16. Appendix B: Support services provided to respondents

Support Services

The following services may also be useful if you are looking for support options for friends or family members, or it might be a service you're contemplating accessing yourself.

Anyone experiencing violence can call the 24 hour confidential helpline 1800 RESPECT (National Sexual Assault, Domestic Family Violence Counselling Service) on **1800 737 732.**

If you, or another person (adult or child) are in immediate danger call 000.

Sexual Assault and Domestic Family Violence Support Services

There are services situated around Australia that provide specialist counselling support and other assistance to victims of sexual assault and/or family violence, their non-offending partners, and/or family and friends. Contact the service in your state/territory to access counselling support, to obtain information in relation to physical health concerns, or referrals to other services. The services listed below are free and confidential. You don't have to identify who you are or what you do.

National Services

1800 RESPECT
The national sexual assault, domestic and family violence information and support line, 24 hours.
1800 737 732

Lifeline
Crisis support and suicide prevention, 24 hours.
13 11 14

Kids Helpline
Will listen to kids, teens and young adults for any reason, 24 hours.
1800 551 800

QLife
Provides anonymous and free LGBTI peer support and referral for people in Australia wanting to talk about sexuality, identify, gender, bodies, feelings or relationships.

3 pm – midnight, every day
1800 184 527 or webchat (qlife.org.au)

Bravehearts
Provides specialist therapeutic services and support to children and young people, adults and non-offending family members affected by child sexual assault. 8.30 am – 4.30 pm AEST, Monday - Friday.
1800 272 831

Blue Knot Foundation (formerly Adults Surviving Child Abuse)
Professional phone counselling, information and support for adult survivors of child abuse with referral database of experienced professionals and agencies, 9am-5pm AEST, 7 days.
1300 657 380

Better To Know AMS
Local Aboriginal medical and other health service details.
bettertoknow.org.au/AMS.html

Australian Capital Territory

Canberra Rape Crisis Centre
Crisis Support and Advocacy, 7 am -11 pm, 7 days.
(02) 6247 2525

Domestic Violence Crisis Service A.C.T
Domestic and family violence information, support and referrals, 24 hours.
(02) 6280 0900; TTY: (02) 6228 1852

New South Wales

NSW Rape Crisis Centre
Telephone and online crisis counselling for anyone who has experienced, or is at risk of, sexual, family or domestic violence, 24 hours.
1800 424 017

Domestic Violence Line
Domestic and family violence information, support and referrals, 24 hours.
1800 656 463; TTY: 1800 67 14 42

Northern Territory

Sexual Assault Referral Centre
Crisis support for women who have experienced sexual assault. You can call Darwin and Alice Springs 24 hours a day to get help for recent incidents of sexual assault.
Darwin: (08) 8922 6472
Alice Springs: (08) 8955 4500
Alice Springs after hours: 0401 114 181
Katherine: (08) 8973 8524
Tennant Creek: (08) 8962 4361

Women's Information Service (Alice Springs)
(08) 8951 5174 or 1800 508 051

Dawn House (Darwin)
Provides services to women and children escaping domestic and family violence in the Top End.
08 8945 1388

NPY (Ngaanyatjarra Pitijantjatjara Yankunytjatjara) Women's Council Domestic Violence Service
1800 180 840

East Arnhem Domestic and Family Violence Counsellor
(08) 8987 0403

Katherine Domestic and Family Violence Counsellor
(08) 8971 0777

Darwin Aboriginal and Islander Women's Shelter
Provides safe and culturally appropriate services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who are homeless or escaping family violence.
Business hours: (08) 8945 2284; afterhours 24/7: (08) 8945 1852

Alice Springs Women's Shelter
24 hour support for women and children at risk of domestic and family violence
(08) 8952 6075

Queensland

The Queensland Sexual Assault Helpline
Telephone support and counselling to any Queenslander who has, or thinks they may have been sexually assaulted or abused, 7.30 am – 11.30 pm, 7 days.
1800 010 120

DVConnect Women's Line
Free crisis counselling and support for women experiencing domestic and family violence, 24 hours.
1800 811 811

DVConnect Men's Line
Specialist assistance for men who would like to address their own use of violence and men who have been victims of violence in their own relationships, 9 am – midnight, 7 days.
1800 600 636

South Australia

Yarrow Place Rape & Sexual Assault Service
For people who have been raped or sexually assaulted, 24 hours.
(08) 8226 8777 or 1800 817 421

Victim Support Service
Free and confidential services for people affected by crime and abuse.
1800 842 846

Domestic Violence Crisis Service
For people experiencing domestic and family violence, 24 hours.
1800 800 098

Domestic Violence and Aboriginal Family Violence Gateway Service
To help anyone affected by domestic or family violence, 24 hours.
1800 800 098 or free call 1300 782 200

Tasmania

The Sexual Assault Support Service
For victims of recent rape or sexual assault and their families, 24 hours.
1800 697 877

Laurel House
For victims/survivors or sexual violence and their families, in the North and North-West of Tasmania
North: (03) 6334 2740
North West: (03) 6431 9711
After-hours state-wide support: 1800 697 877

Family Violence Counselling and Support Service (FVCSS)
Offers professional and specialised services to assist children, young people and adults affected by family violence. Monday – Friday: 9.00 am – midnight; Weekends/public holidays: 4.00pm – midnight.
1800 608 122

Family Violence Response Referral line
For people experiencing domestic and family violence, 24 hours.
1800 633 937

Victoria

Sexual Assault Crisis Line
After-hours, telephone crisis counselling service for victim/survivors of both past and recent sexual assault. Operates 5pm – 9 am on weeknights, weekends and public holidays.
1800 806 292

Safe Steps Family Violence Response Centre
For confidential support and information please call the safe steps 24/7 family violence response line.
(03) 9322 3555 or 1800 015 188

Better Place Australia
Counselling, dispute resolution and mediation services, Moorabbin
1800 639 523 or family@betterplaceaustralia.com.au

The Orange Door
Free service for people who are experiencing or have experienced family violence and families who need extra support with the care of children. Open from 9am-5pm Monday to Friday.
North Eastern Melbourne: 1800 319 355; Bayside Peninsula: 1800 319 353; Mallee: 1800 290 943: Inner Gippsland: 1800 319 354; Barwon: 1800 312 820.

InTouch Multicultural Centre Against Family Violence
Speciality family violence service that works with women from migrant and refugee backgrounds, their families and their communities.
1800 755 988

Western Australia

The Sexual Assault Resource Centre
24 hour emergency line.
(08) 9340 1828 or 1800 199 888

Women's Domestic Violence Helpline
For crisis support, 24 hours.
(08) 9223 1188 or 1800 007 339

Marninwarntikura Family Violence Prevention Legal Service
Free domestic violence legal assistance and crisis accommodation.
(08) 9191 5284

Men's and National Services

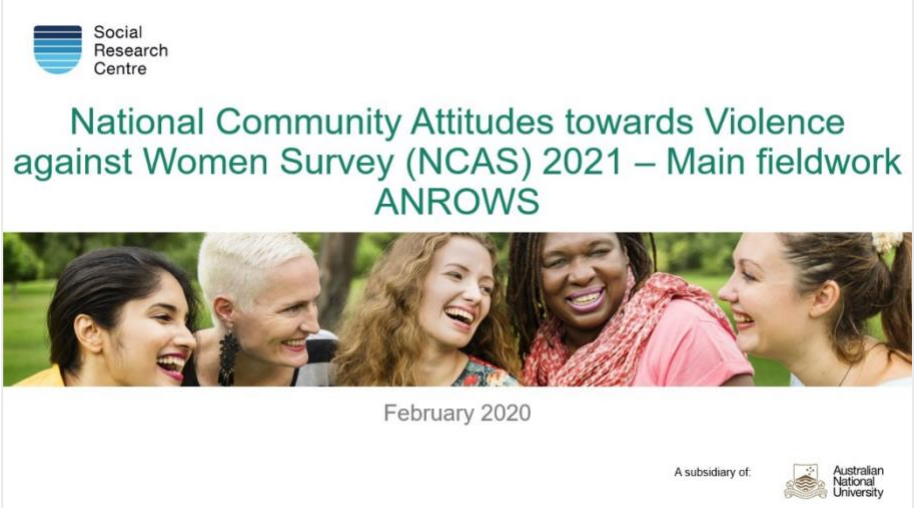
Relationships Australia
1300 364 277 or http://www.relationships.org.au/what-we-do/services/family-violence-prevention

Mensline Australia

The service is available to men around Australia, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
1300 78 99 78 or mensline.org.au

T17. Appendix C:

Interviewer briefing notes



Agenda

- Project background and overview
- Survey overview and key project specifications
- Survey procedures
- Survey outline
- Questionnaire run-through
- Participant engagement
- Distress participants and escalations
- Mandatory reporting
- Your wellbeing

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Project background and overview

About ANROWS

ANROWS

Australia's National Research Organisation on Women's Safety

An independent, not-for-profit established under Australia's National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022

Jointly funded by the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments

Mission: to deliver relevant and translatable research evidence which drives policy and practice leading to a reduction in the levels of violence against women and their children.

ANROWS is managing the National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) in 2020/21, as per their contract with the Federal Department of Social Services (DSS).

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Project background

- The National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) is a large-scale representative survey of the Australian population's knowledge and attitudes regarding violence against women
- It constitutes a key means of monitoring progress against the National Plan and has been tracking changes in attitudes and knowledge over 1995, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2017 and now 2020/2021
- More than 17,000 Australians aged 16 years and over shared their views in the last wave of the NCAS conducted in 2017
- While the NCAS results are generally positive overall, they highlight gaps in the community's knowledge of violence against women and also attitudes and other factors that may contribute to and perpetuate the culture of violence against women.
- The NCAS evidence is particularly valuable in guiding policy and practice in the area of primary prevention.

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Project background

- In brief, the NCAS asks Australians about their:
  - Knowledge of violence against women
  - Attitudes towards violence against women
  - Attitudes towards gender equality and
  - Intentions to intervene if they were to witness abuse or disrespect towards women.
- The key aims of the 2021 NCAS will be to examine the Australian community's current knowledge and attitudes regarding violence against women;
- And to determine whether these have improved since the most recent waves of the NCAS in 2009, 2013 and 2017

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Key findings from 2017

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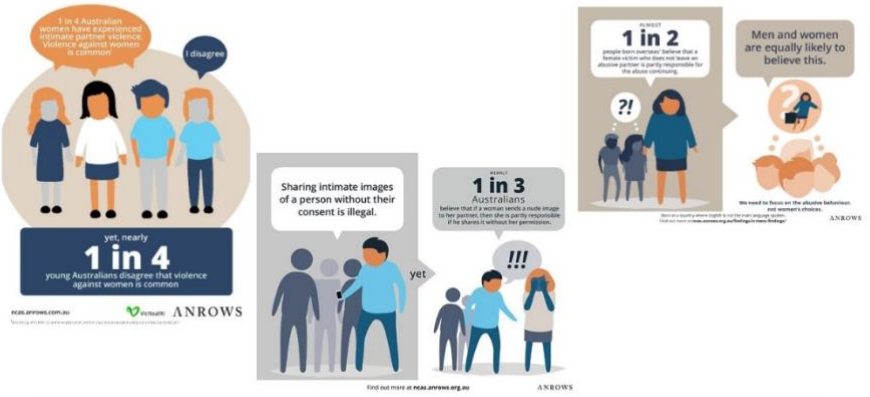
What do we do with the data?



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Survey overview and key project specifications

Overview of the survey

20 minute telephone survey on:

- Attitudes towards violence against women and gender equality
- Knowledge of violence against women
- Intentions upon witnessing violence or its precursors

Aims to:

- Gauge community knowledge and attitudes
- Improve understanding of factors shaping attitudes and knowledge
- Monitor change over time

Focus is on:

- Interpersonal violence (sexual assault, partner violence, stalking and sexual harassment)
- Men's violence against women
- Primary prevention

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Overview of the survey

- Survey characterised by:
  - Sensitivity of survey content
  - Gender matching of respondents to interviewers
  - The need to maximise response
  - The need to strictly adhere to agreed protocols
  - The need to maintain consistency of approach
  - Continuous improvement philosophy

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Key project specifications

- Ethics approval in place from the University of Sydney
- 100% mobile sample (mostly RDD with a small proportion of listed)
- All numbers will be sent a prenotification SMS
- Respondent definition:
  - Resident of Australia
  - Non-institutionalised population*
  - Aged 16+
- Respondent selection:
  - Phone answerer (Australian resident, aged 16+ years)
- We do **not** require parental permission to interview 16-17-year olds
- Gender matching of interviewer to respondent is a requirement under the ethics approval for this project

*Institutional populations comprise of people who are not members of a household. Examples include those living in correctional and penal institutions, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes and so forth.

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Fieldwork

Pilot fieldwork - Completed

Pilot 1
Fieldwork: **9th to 11th December**
Target: **80 surveys**

Pilot 2
Fieldwork: **16th to 18th December**
Target: **70 surveys**

- **Debrief after second night in field for each pilot**
- **No LOTE interviewing for pilot**

Main fieldwork

Fieldwork: **February to July 2021**
Target: **17,500 surveys** (+ boost of n=1,600 Victorian listed mobile completes)

- **LOTE interviewing in 10 languages (Arabic, Cantonese, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Mandarin, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish and Vietnamese)**

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Pilot test (completed)

- Complete the required interviews for each wave
- Confirm that questionnaire has been correctly scripted
- Test other aspects of workflow (sample loading, raw data file production, sample status report generation)
- Refine introductory / consent scripts
- Obtain feedback on performance of questions / response frames
  - Any issues with comprehension
  - Any terms not easily understood
  - Questions requiring higher cognitive load
  - Questions that cause confusion

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Objectives for first shift

- Confidently navigate introduction
- Be equipped to confidently 'sell' the survey to a potential respondent
- Be able to explain if necessary…
  - Purpose of survey
  - Where we got number from
  - Why it is important that they participate
  - Confidentiality / de-identification of data
- Know your way around the questionnaire/code frames
- Be equipped to deal with sensitive subject matter

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Survey procedures

Sample inclusion/exclusion

- The non-institutionalised population aged 16 years and over in Australia
- Code to "out of scope"
  - Phone answerer and phone owner aged under 16
  - Residents of institutional quarters (prisons, nursing homes, etc)
  - Selected respondents who:
    - Are incapable of undertaking the interview due to a physical health condition
    - Do not have the cognitive capacity (e.g. dementia, intellectual impairment)
    - Are under the effect of drugs or alcohol (interviewer judgement call!)

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Appointments

- Take care that state/territory is asked and accurately recorded when making appointments, to ensure that we call back in the correct time zone
- Appointments can be made for any time the call centre is operational (including Sundays)
- Daytime appointments are okay IF they are hard appointments / the only time the respondent is available
- Important to clarify best time to call to avoid 'hassling' individuals with "speculative" appointment times (especially during the day)
- Distinguish between "hard" and "soft" appointments
- Use standard conventions in appointment notes
  - ST (Spoken to)
  - NST (Not spoken to)
  - QR (Qualifying respondent)
- **Important** to record name / gender of qualifying respondent in appointment notes

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Response rates

- Response rates are crucial to the success of this project. It is therefore critical that call outcomes are meticulously and correctly recorded.
  - **Important** to differentiate between "out of scope" and "refusal"
  - Collection of reason for refusal and type of refusal
- High response rates are largely dependent on:
  - Confident explanations of the importance of the survey
  - Simple refusal conversion techniques
  - Persistence in making contact with selected residents
- You need to make every effort to minimise refusals / convert unwilling respondents on the spot
- We will discuss participant engagement and refusal aversion further after the briefing session

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Gender matching issues

- Give a clear, concise explanation to respondents as to why we need to match respondent and interviewer gender:
  "While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, men are being interviewed by men and women by women."
- Both males and females will be rostered to each NCAS shift. As is typical of all research, we expect more interviews to be completed with females than males.
- Take great care recording gender of selected respondent (both in CATI and in appointment note).
- When serving an appointment, Dimensions will display the gender of the selected respondent.
- If a respondent does not identify with binary gender, we ask the respondent which interviewer (male or female) they would prefer to conduct the interview in
- Non-binary interviewers will be asked to confirm which gender they feel comfortable interviewing

Voicemail messages

- We will be leaving automated voicemail messages
  - Up to two messages
  - Only leave a message if we have:
    - NOT had contact with anyone on the mobile phone.
  - REMEMBER – *YOUR MIC IS STILL **LIVE** WHILE THE MESSAGE IS RECORDING*

Addressing privacy/confidentiality concerns

- Our contract with ANROWS explicitly prohibits us from passing on information to a third party
- Details kept strictly confidential and used for research purposes only
- Names and addresses not stored without the permission of the respondent
- Bound by the provisions of the Commonwealth Privacy Act
- Australian Market and Social Research Society's Code of Professional Behaviour requires us to protect the privacy of respondents

Respondent queries

- Queries about the survey
1. In the first instance: Social Research Centre, 1800 023 040
2. The SRC website (during main fieldwork)
- For serious concerns or complaints about how the research is being conducted:
1. Ethics Manager, 02 8627 8176, human.ethics@sydney.edu.au

- *No direct contact information for researchers on this project should be passed on to respondents.*
- *All complaints regarding the survey / subject matter etc. will go through a hierarchical chain – starting with SRC. If researchers at SRC were not able to alleviate concerns then the lead researcher at ANROWS will contact the respondent.*
- *Please lodge a call alert if contact details for the Ethics Manager are requested to make a complaint*
- A list of referral services will be available on the Sharepoint (and on the study website www.srcentre.com.au/ncas)

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Survey outline

Survey outline

- Personal demographics
- Violence against women
- Domestic violence
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander module *Was not asked in pilot study
- Bystander behaviour
- Sexual violence & harassment
- Gender equality
- Demographic correlates

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Survey outline

- Split sampling is used in the survey – meaning that respondents will be asked some different items throughout the survey
- Participants who self identify as Indigenous will receive an additional module relating to Indigenous issues
- Trust the routing – respondents are being asked exactly what they should be asked!

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Data quality - ANZSCO Level 4

This project requires coding to L4 ANZSCO frame

It will require accurate and thorough probing of;

- Their **job title** (*very important to probe*)
  - "Teacher" - probe out to "Primary" "Secondary" etc
  - "Nurse" – probe out to "Registered" or "Enrolled" nurse
- A description of **1-2 main duties** (*very important to probe*)
  - Supervision of other staff? Training other staff? Higher duties?

If the job is hard to describe, it doesn't hurt to ask what industry they are in and adding that to the verb. That may help our coders in deciding where to place the respondent. Use 'NFI' (no further information) to indicate probing attempt as been made.

This should take around 30 seconds to confirm

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Data quality - ANZSCO Level 4

If needed, you can ask probing questions like:

- How do you describe you title?
- What are the main things you do in you job?
- What are the main things you do on an average day in your job?
- What type of that work do you do?
- Where do you do that work?
- Can you tell me more about that?

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Questionnaire run-through

Participant engagement

Cultural sensitivity: Communication techniques

- How to identify when the participant may not have correctly understood
  - Long pauses before responding
  - Agreeable responses
- Adapting your communication
  - Speak clearly
  - Adapt your pacing to the comprehension level of the householder
  - Be patient – if you are comfortable and relaxed, this will help the participant
  - Be prepared to repeat the answers to queries, or repeat your own questions for the participant

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Common challenges

A common challenge from respondents may be:

- *"What about violence against men"*
- *"What about violence within same-sex relationships"*

Our response:

"That is also a serious issue however for the scope of this survey we are looking specifically at violence against women."

Abuse disclosures

- There is a possibility that the content of the survey may trigger a disclosure or acknowledgement of abuse
- Please ensure that you follow the call alert and escalation procedures (which we will cover shortly) in these situations

Abuse disclosures – At introduction

- If this disclosure occurs during the introduction of the survey, please apply a soft approach to recruitment
- If a respondent indicates that they do not wish to take part in the study due to their experiences, do not apply pressure to proceed.
- Ensure you offer support services, and thank them for their time
- However – do not assume that they will not wish to participate. Proceed as normal if respondent has not objected to participating
- You may provide further explanation of the survey content if needed so that the respondent feels safe to proceed
- If you proceed with the survey, ensure you apply the distress management and call alert protocol if/where needed

Distressed participants and escalations

Why might participants become distressed?

- Sensitive survey content
- Be from a different cultural background where these things are not discussed
- Have different views to your own which may be upsetting or distressing
- Become angry at the line of questioning
- Become upset, and possibly triggered by the questions

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Signs of distress

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Escalation in relation to distress

In general, managing distress may involve any of the following:

- allow the participant time to compose themself
- offer referral contact numbers appropriate to what is known of the situation
- maintain empathetic neutrality and avoid passing judgment or counsel, including:
  - never offering an opinion
  - never commenting on a participant's circumstances
  - never providing advice
- use incident reporting procedures where necessary
- deliver questions neutrally and in the same manner throughout
- don't pre-empt their responses or make the respondent feel like they should be upset

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Stabilising a participant

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Your role

- Employ empathy rather than sympathy if you are listening to a personal story being told by a participant
- Likening an experience to your own, or commenting on their emotions, immediately leads to loss of neutrality
- Be non-judgemental
- Never assume a counselling role
- Refer participants to support services
- Complete an alert form where necessary

Empathy is **understanding** what the participant is telling you and using **active listening** skills. Showing empathy is saying things like *"I understand what you are telling me…"* and *"I can hear this is challenging for you to talk about, I really appreciate you taking the time to help with this study."*

Sympathy, on the other hand, is where you are **reflecting and sharing** the emotions of the participant, and **disclosing** your own experiences to them. Showing sympathy is saying things like *"I know how you feel…"* or *"I've been through something similar myself."*

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Confidentiality

It may be appropriate to break confidentiality when:

- a participant threatens to harm themselves or there is concern that they will harm themselves
- there is concern for the participant's welfare or the welfare of others
- a participant discloses a crime or unreported offence and is in NSW
- a participant discloses they are currently being abused or the participant is abusing others

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Risk of imminent harm

- A participant may state or imply that they may harm themselves or others.
- Allow time for composure.
- Offer appropriate support numbers and help lines.
- Should the risk of harm be imminent, that is likely to occur once the call finishes, escalate immediately.

"Given what you have just told me, I am going to get my supervisor now so that we can ensure you are safe"

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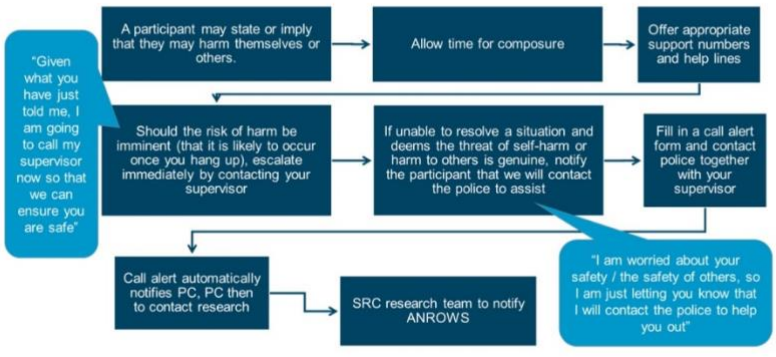
Imminent risk management – Over 18 years



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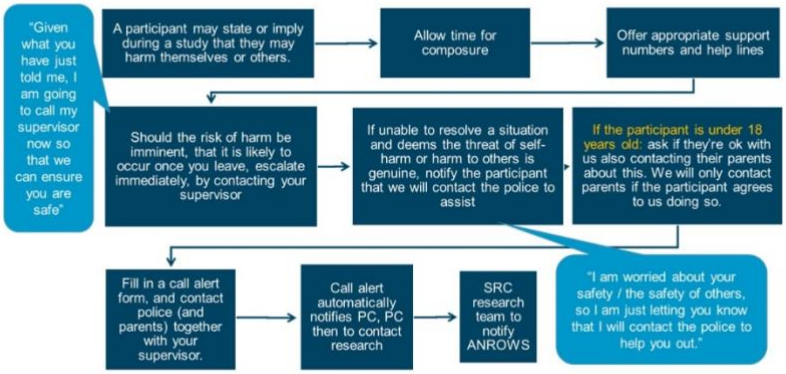
Imminent risk management – **Under** 18 years



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Fill out a call alert form if…

- A participant is **distressed**:
  - Remind participants they can skip any question they don't want to answer
  - Offer support numbers, don't offer your own counselling services
- You are **concerned** for participant's **welfare**
- You **believe the participant is at imminent risk of self harm or harm to others** (i.e. immediate danger):
  - Advise your supervisor **immediately** – before hanging up
- **The participant has a complaint** (about questionnaire or some other aspect of the NCAS and how the survey is conducted)
- **Support numbers or Ethics contact details were provided to participant**

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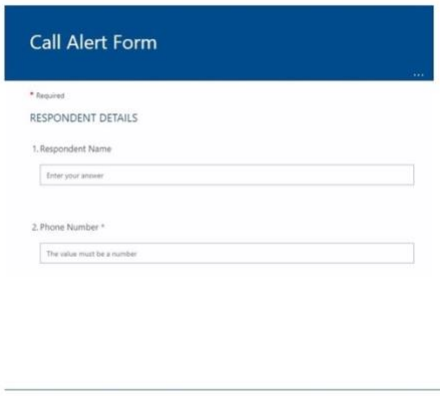
Call Alert Form – Example



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Mandatory reporting

Mandatory reporting

- "Mandatory reporting" refers to a legal requirement for designated persons to report suspected cases of child abuse and neglect to government authorities or police
- All States and Territories have enacted different kinds of reporting laws
  - Some of these are in child protection laws
  - Some are in criminal laws
  - All of them differ across States and Territories
- All these laws have lots of exceptions and "fine print", and it's not always clear if they apply

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Mandatory reporting

The NT has comprehensive mandatory reporting obligations covering family violence and child abuse.

VIC has mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse.

NSW mandatory reporting covers concealment of a serious indictable offense.

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Victoria – failure to disclose offence

- In Victoria there is legal duty imposed where all adults must report information about child sexual abuse to police.
- Any adult who forms a **reasonable belief** that a **sexual crime** has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16, must disclose the information to police.
- Failure to disclose is an offence
- This applies to NCAS interviewers

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Concealing serious indictable offences in NSW

- In NSW, **concealing a serious indictable offence** is a crime (*Crimes Act 1900* (NSW) s316) if an adult:
  - Knows or believes that a serious indictable offence has been committed by another person, and
  - Knows or believes that he or she has information that might be of material assistance in securing the apprehension of the offender or the prosecution or conviction of the offender for that offence, and
  - Fails without reasonable excuse to bring that information to the attention of a member of the NSW Police Force or other appropriate authority,
  - A serious indictable offence is an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for 5 years or more.
- This is very unlikely to ever apply to SRC interviewers
- To be safe, fill out a call alert if a participant in NSW discloses information that may be serious offence

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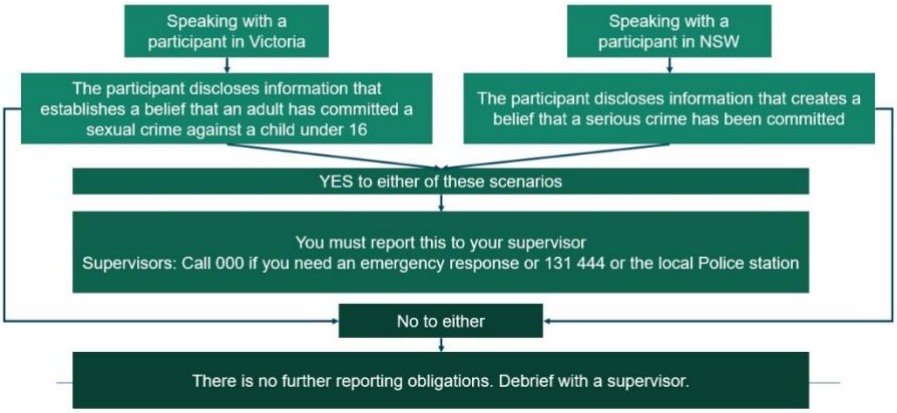
Victoria and NSW reporting obligations



Mandatory reporting in the NT

When there is a belief:

- a child* has been, or is likely to suffer harm or exploitation or be a victim of a sexual offence; or
- of domestic and or family violence

***Child** refers to a person younger than 18 years of age or a person apparently younger than 18 years of age if the person's age cannot be proven

Abuse types that must be reported in NT:

- Physical
- Sexual
- Emotional/psychological
- Neglect
- Exposure to physical violence (e.g., a child witnessing violence between parents at home)

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What is defined as "harm"?

Serious harm means any harm (including the cumulative effect of more than one harm):

- that endangers, or is likely to endanger, a person's life; or
- that is or is likely to be significant and longstanding.

Harm in respect to a child is defined as any significant detrimental effect caused by any act, omission or circumstance on the physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing of the child, including exposure to domestic and family violence.

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Mandatory reporting

- If you believe a criminal act or the threat of criminal act has occurred

"At this stage I need to tell you that in cases where I believe I'm being told about a recent, past or ongoing, unreported crime (or unreported threats of a criminal nature), I can't protect your confidentiality and must pass the information onto someone more senior to follow up. I'm required to do this by law if I don't think appropriate steps are being taken to ensure the safety of everyone concerned in this situation."

- There is more information about mandatory reporting in your handout

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Summary

The main thing is to understand that there is a difference between:

1. **A *call escalation*** (dealing with a distressed respondent) and possible *imminent risk of the participant harming themselves or others;* and
2. ***Potential mandatory reporting*** *(child protection law and criminal law reporting duties)*

Each of these scenarios may require a different immediate response from you.

In all cases:

- be detailed in your call alert
- **contact Supervisor *immediately***

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Your wellbeing

Looking after yourself

Your own experiences and life will impact your response to this work including:

- Any personal history with various topics
- Your own family and children (if any)
- Personal, health, relationship or financial stressors
- Your ability to "switch off" at the end of the day
- Risk and resilience factors
- Experience in sensitive surveys

Monitor your reactions over time

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What might stress look like?

Behavioural Signs
- Incr. / decr. food or alcohol consumption
- Changes in routines (e.g. leaving dishes)
- Increased mistakes
- Unhealthy coping techniques
- Avoiding work, social activities, sex
- Poor productivity

Cognitive Signs
- Rumination or racing thoughts
- Poor decision making
- Poor concentration
- Forgetfulness
- Low motivation/ dreading work

Emotional Signs
- Negative affect (depressed mood, anxiety, guilt, anger)
- Increased frustration or volatility
- Feeling out of control
- Feeling "outside yourself"
- Lack of enjoyment

Physical Signs
- Insomnia/ hypersomnia
- Exhaustion
- Headaches, stomach aches, dizziness
- Immune response (cold sores, illness)
- Muscle tension

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Interviewer welfare

- Always be responsive to any signs of burnout or fatigue
  - Feeling stressed or anxious about coming to work on the project
  - Becoming easily upset or distressed by events that would normally not evoke an emotional response from you
- Please keep your supervisors informed of any stress impacting your health
- These feelings may grow unexpectedly. This may be a new (or old) experience for you and we would like to support you where possible. Your welfare is a priority

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Support for you

- CCLs, PAs and CCOMs
- Escalation procedure for complaints and distress
  - Know that once you have done this, the issue at hand will be addressed in line with study protocol
- Take a break to compose yourself if needed
- Employee Assistance Program for free counselling and support
- Interviewer handouts – available on Teams
- Referral numbers

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Your Wellbeing

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Potential challenges

- A respondent may want to test your limits
- ALWAYS REMEMBER:
  - DO NOT share personal experiences or opinions to respondents – this leaves you vulnerable to respondents not treating this information with respect, possibly using the information against you.
  - DO NOT tolerate offensive behaviour – remain calm and inform the respondent that you will need to end the call if they are not able to continue the interview.
- Always de-brief / take a break after a challenging call

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Harassment or Abuse by a Participant

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Social Research Centre

Thank you

PO Box 13328
Law Courts Victoria 8010

03 9236 8500

A subsidiary of: Australian National University

T18. Appendix D:

Weighting benchmarks for the 2021 NCAS main sample

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
Region	Non-Indigenous - NSW	Capital City	2679	14.03	20.57	1.47
		Rest of state	1545	8.09	10.57	1.31
	Non-Indigenous – VIC	Capital City	4572	23.94	19.99	0.84
		Rest of state	1513	7.92	6.07	0.77
	Non-Indigenous - QLD	Capital City	1551	8.12	9.62	1.18
		Rest of state	1398	7.32	9.72	1.33
	Non-Indigenous - SA	Capital City	844	4.42	5.41	1.22
		Rest of state	244	1.28	1.47	1.15
	Non-Indigenous - WA	Capital City	1152	6.03	8.11	1.35
		Rest of state	270	1.41	1.92	1.36
	Non-Indigenous - NT	Capital City	711	3.72	0.55	0.15
		Rest of state	215	1.13	0.18	0.16
	Non-Indigenous - TAS	Capital City	429	2.25	0.91	0.41
		Rest of state	543	2.84	1.14	0.40
	Non-Indigenous - ACT	Capital City	992	5.19	1.65	0.32

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
	Indigenous - NSW	Capital City	42	0.22	0.24	1.10
		Rest of state	64	0.34	0.47	1.39
	Indigenous - VIC	Capital City	31	0.16	0.09	0.55
		Rest of state	27	0.14	0.08	0.53
	Indigenous - QLD	Capital City	40	0.21	0.18	0.87
		Rest of state	66	0.35	0.42	1.23
	Indigenous - SA	Capital City	14	0.07	0.06	0.79
		Rest of state	8	0.04	0.05	1.08
	Indigenous - WA	Capital City	21	0.11	0.10	0.87
		Rest of state	13	0.07	0.13	1.97
	Indigenous - NT	Capital City	49	0.26	0.04	0.16
		Rest of state	25	0.13	0.16	1.21
	Indigenous - TAS	Capital City	7	0.04	0.03	0.78
		Rest of state	21	0.11	0.05	0.46
	Indigenous - ACT	Capital City	14	0.07	0.02	0.30
Gender	Non-Indigenous - NSW	Male	2121	11.10	15.32	1.38
		Female	2103	11.01	15.82	1.44
	Non-Indigenous - VIC	Male	2710	14.19	12.79	0.90
		Female	3375	17.67	13.28	0.75

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
	Non-Indigenous - QLD	Male	1396	7.31	9.47	1.30
		Female	1553	8.13	9.87	1.21
	Non-Indigenous - SA	Male	516	2.70	3.37	1.25
		Female	572	2.99	3.52	1.17
	Non-Indigenous - WA	Male	680	3.56	4.97	1.40
		Female	742	3.88	5.06	1.30
	Non-Indigenous - NT	Male	408	2.14	0.38	0.18
		Female	518	2.71	0.35	0.13
	Non-Indigenous - TAS	Male	421	2.20	1.01	0.46
		Female	551	2.88	1.05	0.36
	Non-Indigenous - ACT	Male	480	2.51	0.80	0.32
		Female	512	2.68	0.84	0.31
	Indigenous	Male	190	0.99	1.01	1.02
		Female	252	1.32	1.10	0.83
Birthplace	Non-Indigenous - NSW	Australia	2985	15.63	19.86	1.27
		Other English speaking	447	2.34	2.66	1.14
		Non-English speaking	792	4.15	8.61	2.08
	Non-Indigenous - VIC	Australia	4327	22.65	16.70	0.74
		Other English speaking	579	3.03	2.04	0.67

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
		Non-English speaking	1179	6.17	7.32	1.19
	Non-Indigenous - QLD	Australia	2168	11.35	13.93	1.23
		Other English speaking	469	2.46	2.63	1.07
		Non-English speaking	312	1.63	2.78	1.70
	Non-Indigenous - SA	Australia	819	4.29	4.91	1.15
		Other English speaking	133	0.70	0.76	1.09
		Non-English speaking	136	0.71	1.22	1.71
	Non-Indigenous - WA	Australia	890	4.66	5.85	1.26
		Other English speaking	312	1.63	2.04	1.25
		Non-English speaking	220	1.15	2.14	1.86
	Non-Indigenous - NT	Australia	679	3.55	0.47	0.13
		Other English speaking	104	0.54	0.09	0.16
		Non-English speaking	143	0.75	0.17	0.23
	Non-Indigenous - TAS	Australia	802	4.20	1.73	0.41
		Other English speaking	95	0.50	0.18	0.35
		Non-English speaking	75	0.39	0.15	0.39
	Non-Indigenous - ACT	Australia	735	3.85	1.10	0.29
		Other English speaking	102	0.53	0.14	0.26
		Non-English speaking	155	0.81	0.41	0.50

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
	Indigenous	Indigenous	442	2.31	2.11	0.91
Age by education	Non-Indigenous - NSW	16-17 years	52	0.27	0.84	3.10
		18-24 years	381	1.99	3.41	1.71
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	415	2.17	2.46	1.13
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	229	1.20	3.30	2.75
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	391	2.05	2.04	1.00
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	249	1.30	3.15	2.42
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	399	2.09	1.37	0.65
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	296	1.55	3.43	2.21
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	360	1.88	1.11	0.59
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	409	2.14	3.45	1.61
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	321	1.68	0.65	0.39
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	361	1.89	2.99	1.58
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	112	0.59	0.31	0.53
		75+ years - No Bachelor	249	1.30	2.62	2.01
	Non-Indigenous - VIC	16-17 years	58	0.30	0.70	2.30
		18-24 years	454	2.38	3.01	1.27
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	591	3.09	2.25	0.73
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	352	1.84	2.89	1.57

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	671	3.51	1.79	0.51
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	388	2.03	2.65	1.30
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	573	3.00	1.13	0.38
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	510	2.67	2.88	1.08
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	525	2.75	0.87	0.32
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	621	3.25	2.75	0.85
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	381	1.99	0.50	0.25
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	570	2.98	2.35	0.79
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	141	0.74	0.22	0.30
		75+ years - No Bachelor	250	1.31	2.05	1.56
	Non-Indigenous - QLD	16-17 years	39	0.20	0.57	2.79
		18-24 years	281	1.47	2.15	1.46
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	198	1.04	1.11	1.07
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	214	1.12	2.32	2.07
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	211	1.10	1.00	0.91
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	210	1.10	2.19	1.99
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	235	1.23	0.74	0.60
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	287	1.50	2.41	1.61
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	210	1.10	0.55	0.50

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	376	1.97	2.32	1.18
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	148	0.77	0.33	0.42
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	348	1.82	1.97	1.08
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	47	0.25	0.15	0.61
		75+ years - No Bachelor	145	0.76	1.54	2.03
	Non-Indigenous - SA	16-17 years	7	0.04	0.19	5.10
		18-24 years	80	0.42	0.74	1.76
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	63	0.33	0.38	1.17
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	62	0.32	0.74	2.28
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	78	0.41	0.34	0.84
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	65	0.34	0.71	2.09
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	80	0.42	0.23	0.55
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	97	0.51	0.84	1.65
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	76	0.40	0.21	0.53
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	155	0.81	0.86	1.06
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	70	0.37	0.14	0.37
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	158	0.83	0.77	0.93
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	22	0.12	0.06	0.54
		75+ years - No Bachelor	75	0.39	0.67	1.71

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
	Non-Indigenous - WA	16-17 years	23	0.12	0.28	2.34
		18-24 years	114	0.60	1.07	1.79
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	113	0.59	0.65	1.10
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	99	0.52	1.18	2.28
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	132	0.69	0.61	0.88
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	79	0.41	1.16	2.80
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	130	0.68	0.42	0.61
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	123	0.64	1.23	1.90
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	97	0.51	0.31	0.61
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	177	0.93	1.17	1.26
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	86	0.45	0.18	0.40
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	147	0.77	0.95	1.23
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	27	0.14	0.08	0.60
		75+ years - No Bachelor	75	0.39	0.75	1.90
	Non-Indigenous - NT	16-24 years	35	0.18	0.09	0.49
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	64	0.34	0.06	0.18
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	47	0.25	0.11	0.46
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	84	0.44	0.05	0.11
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	77	0.40	0.10	0.24

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	100	0.52	0.03	0.06
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	105	0.55	0.09	0.17
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	87	0.46	0.03	0.06
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	156	0.82	0.08	0.10
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	50	0.26	0.01	0.05
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	88	0.46	0.05	0.11
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	11	0.06	0.00	0.05
		75+ years - No Bachelor	22	0.12	0.02	0.20
	Non-Indigenous - TAS	16-24 years	33	0.17	0.25	1.47
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	39	0.20	0.09	0.42
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	37	0.19	0.22	1.15
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	70	0.37	0.08	0.22
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	75	0.39	0.21	0.53
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	69	0.36	0.07	0.19
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	95	0.50	0.25	0.51
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	79	0.41	0.07	0.17
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	165	0.86	0.28	0.33
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	81	0.42	0.05	0.11
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	156	0.82	0.26	0.31

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	24	0.13	0.02	0.17
		75+ years - No Bachelor	49	0.26	0.20	0.79
	Non-Indigenous - ACT	16-24 years	55	0.29	0.25	0.85
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	72	0.38	0.18	0.47
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	34	0.18	0.15	0.86
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	127	0.66	0.17	0.25
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	47	0.25	0.15	0.59
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	154	0.81	0.12	0.15
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	68	0.36	0.14	0.40
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	132	0.69	0.09	0.13
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	85	0.45	0.12	0.27
		65-74 years - Bachelor and above	100	0.52	0.06	0.12
		65-74 years - No Bachelor	56	0.29	0.10	0.35
		75+ years - Bachelor and above	32	0.17	0.03	0.18
		75+ years - No Bachelor	30	0.16	0.09	0.55
	Indigenous	16-24 years	57	0.30	0.55	1.85
		25-34 years - Bachelor and above	15	0.08	0.04	0.47
		25-34 years - No Bachelor	64	0.34	0.43	1.27
		35-44 years - Bachelor and above	18	0.09	0.03	0.36

Variable	Indigenous status and State	Category	Respondents	Percent of sample	Percent of population	Relative average weight
			N	%	%	
		35-44 years - No Bachelor	56	0.29	0.33	1.12
		45-54 years - Bachelor and above	31	0.16	0.03	0.19
		45-54 years - No Bachelor	69	0.36	0.30	0.83
		55-64 years - Bachelor and above	22	0.12	0.02	0.19
		55-64 years - No Bachelor	69	0.36	0.21	0.59
		65+ years - Bachelor and above	10	0.05	0.01	0.17
		65+ years - No Bachelor	31	0.16	0.16	0.97

T19. Appendix E:

OBS weighting benchmarks

Variable	Category	Respondents *n*	Percent of sample %	Percent of population %	Relative average weight
Gender	Men	607	32.4	49.1	1.52
	Women	1,267	67.6	50.9	0.75
State by region	Sydney	376	20.1	20.8	1.04
	Rest of New South Wales	194	10.4	11.0	1.07
	Melbourne	344	18.4	20.1	1.09
	Rest of Victoria	128	6.8	6.1	0.90
	Brisbane	195	10.4	9.8	0.94
	Rest of Queensland	199	10.6	10.1	0.96
	Adelaide	107	5.7	5.5	0.96
	Rest of South Australia	29	1.5	1.5	0.98
	Perth	162	8.6	8.2	0.95
	Rest of Western Australia	49	2.6	2.1	0.78
	Hobart	14	0.7	0.6	0.79
	Rest of Tasmania	10	0.5	0.3	0.63
	Darwin	17	0.9	0.9	1.04
	Rest of Northern Territory	20	1.1	1.2	1.12
	Australian Capital Territory	30	1.6	1.7	1.04
Birthplace	Australia	1,332	71.1	66.7	0.94
	Other English speaking	223	11.9	10.5	0.89
	Non-English speaking	319	17.0	22.8	1.34
Age by education	16-24 years	80	4.3	14.1	3.30
	25-34 years - Bachelor and above	169	9.0	7.2	0.80
	25-34 years - Below Bachelor	88	4.7	11.4	2.42
	35-44 years - Bachelor and above	154	8.2	6.1	0.74
	35-44 years - Below Bachelor	115	6.1	10.6	1.73
	45-54 years - Bachelor and above	151	8.1	4.1	0.51

Variable	Category	Respondents *n*	Percent of sample %	Percent of population %	Relative average weight
	45-54 years - Below Bachelor	131	7.0	11.6	1.66
	55-64 years - Bachelor and above	135	7.2	3.3	0.45
	55-64 years - Below Bachelor	228	12.2	11.3	0.92
	65-74 years - Bachelor and above	127	6.8	1.9	0.28
	65-74 years - Below Bachelor	293	15.6	9.5	0.61
	75+ years - Bachelor and above	46	2.5	0.9	0.36
	75+ years - Below Bachelor	157	8.4	8.0	0.95
Indigenous status	Indigenous	25	1.3	2.1	1.58
	Non-Indigenous	1,849	98.7	97.9	0.99

T20. Appendix F: Rasch analysis outcomes

UVAWS

Table T20-1: Rasch analysis outcomes for UVAWS items

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
	Recognise VAW Subscale							
V4	Do you regard stalking to be a form of violence against women? By stalking we mean being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work?	Y	20760	-0.0399	0.8211	0.7773	0.5114	1.0335
V5	Do you regard harassment via REPEATED emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?	Y	20751	0.2607	0.7747	0.8009	0.5882	0.9187
V6	Do you regard ABUSIVE messages or comments targeted at women on social media to be a form of violence against women?	Y	20725	0.2769	0.8002	0.8231	0.5855	0.9258
V7	When a man sends an unwanted picture of his genitals to a woman, is this a form of violence against women?	Y	20471	0.3671	1.0973	1.1667	0.5486	0.8855
	Recognise DV Subscale							
D2	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?	Y	6622	-0.8899	0.8252	0.4974	0.3384	1.1148
D1	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?	Y	20901	-0.2925	1.0504	1.0461	0.3961	0.9411
D12	If one partner FORCES the other partner to undergo an UNNECESSARY medical procedure, such as forced contraception or abortion, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	6500	-0.1431	0.8012	0.6597	0.502	1.0249
D4	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?	Y	20808	0.0571	0.6954	0.5951	0.5654	1.1044
D9	If one partner repeatedly threatens to deport their partner who is on a temporary visa, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	20441	0.1103	0.7264	0.6474	0.575	1.0899
D6	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly tracks the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	20738	0.2394	0.7195	0.6733	0.6	1.0881
D8	If one partner tries to control their partner with a disability by threatening to put them into care or a home, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	6466	0.2943	0.7028	0.7049	0.5894	0.9948

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
D3	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?	Y	20816	0.3049	0.771	0.8685	0.589	0.8777
D5	If one partner in a domestic relationship controls the other partner by denying them access to their shared money, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	20723	0.3163	0.711	0.7109	0.6175	1.0125
D7	If one partner controls the other partner by refusing to assist with their disability needs, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	20454	0.3445	0.8226	0.8773	0.5941	0.9112
D11	If one partner tries to control their partner by forcing them to hide that they are TRANS GENDER, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	19652	0.3478	0.7804	0.734	0.6254	1.0141
D10	If one partner forces the other partner to stop practicing their religion, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	6391	0.398	0.7082	0.7427	0.6265	0.9322
	Understand Gendered DV Subscale							
D13	Do you think domestic violence is COMMITTED mainly by men, mainly by women, or by both men and women equally?	Y	6455	-1.5709	1.2381	1.3267	0.3574	0.49
D14	Who do you think is more likely to SUFFER PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?		6591	-0.9943	1.419	1.6546	0.2638	0.6538
D15	And, who do you think is more likely to EXPERIENCE FEAR as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?		6591	-0.7225	1.202	1.4133	0.2919	0.7058

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if choosing the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score on that scale or subscale.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

AGIS

Table T20-2: Rasch analysis outcomes for AGIS items

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
	Reinforce Gender Roles Subscale							
G7	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually held by a woman.		20735	-0.3351	0.8968	0.8995	0.3791	0.9977
G8	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.		20743	-0.2842	0.8221	0.7483	0.394	1.0236
G9	Women need to have children to be fulfilled		11163	-0.0962	0.8528	0.7617	0.4169	0.9849
G14	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.		11244	-0.0599	0.9442	1.2888	0.3786	0.8412
G15	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.		10892	0.0762	0.7879	0.9747	0.4567	0.6108
	Undermine Leadership Subscale							
G4	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.		20487	0.0686	0.6924	0.5788	0.5101	0.9647
G5	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.		11224	0.1074	0.6679	0.6035	0.5008	0.9326
G6	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.		11316	-0.0627	0.7914	0.7695	0.4422	0.9382
G11	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.		20819	-0.3753	0.9283	0.6971	0.391	1.1037
	Limit Autonomy Subscale							
G12	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.		20790	0.0707	0.778	0.6506	0.4975	1.0234
G13	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.		20283	0.4972	0.708	0.7779	0.5826	0.7789
	Normalise Sexism Subscale							
G10	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia.		8220	-0.0016	0.7724	0.8598	0.4294	0.8665
G16	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.		8220	0.3248	0.8732	0.9246	0.4882	0.7221
G17	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.		11745	-1.1589	1.638	1.0418	0.2279	1.0511
	Deny Inequality Subscale							
G1	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.		10964	0.922	0.7908	0.8144	0.6481	0.7148

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
G2	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.		19974	1.1553	0.7047	0.8192	0.7139	0.6477
G3	MANY women don't fully appreciate all that men do for them.		10973	0.7972	0.7451	0.7864	0.6286	0.6541

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

AVAWS

Table T20-3: Rasch analysis outcomes for AVAWS items

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
	Minimise Violence Subscale							
D16	Domestic violence is a private matter that SHOULD be handled in the family.		11330	0.1421	1.0887	1.571	0.3719	0.8803
D17	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.		20644	0.544	0.9713	1.0485	0.5213	0.9329
D18	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.		20830	0.1292	1.1699	1.0855	0.4044	1.1146
D19	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.		20791	0.1272	0.9818	1.0879	0.4146	1.0223
D20	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.		20906	-0.4723	1.2668	0.8223	0.299	1.1528
D21	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.		20797	-0.333	1.0403	0.7478	0.34	1.1155
D22	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.		20742	-0.109	0.9574	1.0601	0.3569	0.9961
D24	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship to keep the family together.		11360	-0.6177	1.3924	1.107	0.2589	1.1006

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
D25	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.		11181	0.357	1.1026	1.0747	0.4642	1.0461
D30	Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation		20909	-0.9818	1.4271	1.0814	0.2306	1.0643
D31	Women who STAY in abusive relationships deserve less help from counselling and support services than women who LEAVE their abusive partner		11228	-0.3383	1.1276	0.7999	0.3277	1.1061
D32	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.		11236	-0.0577	1.11	1.0556	0.3571	1.0497
S9	Women who are sexually harassed should deal with it themselves rather than report it.		14661	-0.318	1.2116	1.4394	0.2936	0.9885
S19	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.		11311	-0.4844	1.5526	1.4654	0.2576	1.0614
V8	It's only really stalking if it's by a stranger.		14681	-0.6139	1.3383	0.8197	0.301	1.0735
	Mistrust Women Subscale							
V3	MANY women exaggerate the extent of men's violence against women.		13909	0.6477	0.7808	0.8399	0.5771	0.7403
D23	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.		10191	1.1803	0.9564	1.3982	0.6316	0.2076
D27	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.		11213	-0.0086	0.9569	0.9295	0.4089	0.9942
D28	It's easy for a woman to leave an abusive relationship.		11236	0.0949	1.0383	1.2091	0.3839	0.8612
D29	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.		20654	0.525	1.0789	1.1217	0.5042	0.9649
S1	Women with mental health issues who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying.		6327	0.0384	0.716	0.7209	0.4757	0.6993
S2	When lesbian or bisexual women claim to have been sexually assaulted by their partner, they probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.		6463	-0.6082	1.063	0.6356	0.3625	0.9832
S10	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.		20519	-0.1391	0.7973	0.5697	0.4211	1.0437
S18	MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false.		6262	0.3202	0.7996	0.8717	0.5279	0.5821

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
S22	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.		20642	-0.4442	0.8999	0.5379	0.3599	1.0999
S23	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.		19612	0.9285	0.9491	1.1115	0.6105	0.656
S24	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.		19414	0.6528	0.7217	0.7309	0.6074	0.8915
S25	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.		20543	-0.1004	0.7521	0.5184	0.4435	1.046
	Objectify Women Subscale							
D26	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.		11248	0.0629	0.903	0.6818	0.4506	1.0602
S12	[MARRIED] Imagine a married couple have just been at a party. When they go home the man kisses his wife and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?		6368	-0.5331	1.267	1.2859	0.3355	0.8523
S14	[AQUAINTANCE] Imagine a man and a woman who have just met at a party. They get on well. They go back to the woman's home and when they get there he kisses her and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?		6460	-0.8702	1.6506	1.294	0.2755	0.9545
S13	[SHE INITIATES -- MARRIED] What if she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?		6240	0.2014	0.8441	0.9374	0.4845	0.8154
S15	[SHE INITIATES -- AQUAINTANCE] What if, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?		6350	-0.0246	0.965	0.8574	0.4199	0.9229
S6	If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION		20655	0.4305	1.3336	1.3552	0.447	0.9843
S5	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.		14452	0.0046	1.012	0.8426	0.4102	1.0314
S7	Since SOME women are so sexual in public, it's understandable that some men think they can touch women without permission.		20719	-0.0455	1.3638	1.1368	0.3617	1.0678

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
S17	If a women doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape.		6526	-0.3658	1.2094	1.0499	0.3581	1.0253
S20	If a woman is raped while drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible.		20764	-0.0569	1.0494	0.7496	0.4018	1.1511
S11	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested		10956	0.3256	0.8823	0.9982	0.4757	0.815
S8	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realise that the woman doesn't want to have sex.		19967	0.5937	1.4515	1.6689	0.4613	0.8407
S4	If a woman is drunk and starts having sex with a man, but then falls asleep, it is understandable if he continues having sex with her anyway.		10955	-0.1189	1.3113	1.381	0.3519	0.8667
S3	A woman should be flattered if she gets wolf-whistles or cat-calls when walking past a group of men in public.		14433	0.3843	1.0233	1.5156	0.4477	0.5077
S21	If a woman meets up with a man she met on a mobile dating app, she's partly responsible if he forces sex on her.		14683	-0.3585	1.1698	0.6882	0.3433	1.1449

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

DVS

Table T20-4: Rasch analysis outcomes for DVS items

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
D32	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.		11236	-0.0577	1.1005	0.923	0.4178	1.0457
D29	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.		20654	0.525	1.0982	1.0586	0.5962	0.8942
D16	Domestic violence is a private matter that SHOULD be handled in the family.		11330	0.1421	1.0515	1.1707	0.4507	0.8973
D22	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.		20742	-0.109	0.8488	0.8373	0.4691	1.0054
D17	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.		20644	0.544	0.9292	0.908	0.6263	0.8867
D19	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.		20791	0.1272	0.867	0.82	0.532	1.0439
D21	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.		20797	-0.333	0.8475	0.626	0.4424	1.1427
D20	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.		20906	-0.4723	0.9754	0.5977	0.4046	1.209
D23	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.		10191	1.1803	0.9992	1.2815	0.6714	0.1121
D24	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship to keep the family together.		11360	-0.6177	1.2986	0.9179	0.3178	1.1184
D25	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.		11181	0.357	1.1345	1.0039	0.5229	1.0198

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
D30	Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation		20909	-0.9818	1.3359	0.9782	0.2955	1.0657
D27	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.		11213	-0.0086	0.9448	0.8164	0.4704	0.9793
D26	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.		11248	0.0629	0.9603	0.7473	0.4978	1.014
D31	Women who STAY in abusive relationships deserve less help from counselling and support services than women who LEAVE their abusive partner		11228	-0.3383	1.089	0.7059	0.3862	1.1103
D18	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.		20830	0.1292	1.0231	0.8144	0.5198	1.163
D28	It's easy for a woman to leave an abusive relationship.		11236	0.0949	1.039	1.0709	0.4479	0.8431

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

SVS

Table T20-5: Rasch analysis outcomes for SVS items

item	label	reversed	n	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
S1	Women with mental health issues who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying.		6327	0.0384	0.7039	0.8597	0.5003	0.6445
S2	When lesbian or bisexual women claim to have been sexually assaulted by their partner, they probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.		6463	-0.6082	0.9962	0.664	0.3772	0.9802
S12	[MARRIED] Imagine a married couple have just been at a party. When they go home the man kisses his wife and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?		6368	-0.5331	1.1682	1.1621	0.3664	0.8627
S14	[AQUAINTANCE] Imagine a man and a woman who have just met at a party. They get on well. They go back to the woman's home and when they get there he kisses her and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?		6460	-0.8702	1.532	1.1511	0.2972	0.9681
S13	[SHE INITIATES -- MARRIED] What if she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?		6240	0.2014	0.7475	0.802	0.5383	0.8267
S15	[SHE INITIATES -- AQUAINTANCE] What if, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?		6350	-0.0246	0.8478	0.768	0.4621	0.9475
S6	If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION		20655	0.4305	1.2466	1.1865	0.5021	1.0166
S5	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.		14452	0.0046	0.9498	0.8108	0.4477	1.0346
S9	Women who are sexually harassed should deal with it themselves rather than report it.		14661	-0.318	1.183	1.3603	0.3213	0.9821
S7	Since SOME women are so sexual in public, it's understandable that some men think they can touch women without permission.		20719	-0.0455	1.2066	0.9726	0.4124	1.1171
S17	If a women doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape.		6526	-0.3658	1.1169	0.8986	0.3838	1.05

item	label	reversed	n	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
S19	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.		11311	-0.4844	1.4853	1.4589	0.2756	1.0614
S20	If a woman is raped while drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible.		20764	-0.0569	0.951	0.6989	0.4409	1.1781
S24	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.		19414	0.6528	0.6566	0.6687	0.6651	0.8753
S10	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.		20519	-0.1391	0.7388	0.5744	0.4549	1.0465
S11	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested		10956	0.3256	0.8403	0.9464	0.525	0.7859
S25	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.		20543	-0.1004	0.673	0.4982	0.4824	1.0561
S22	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.		20642	-0.4442	0.8431	0.5495	0.3863	1.1058
S18	MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false.		6262	0.3202	0.7151	0.7918	0.5765	0.5793
S8	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realise that the woman doesn't want to have sex.		19967	0.5937	1.378	1.395	0.523	0.87
S4	If a woman is drunk and starts having sex with a man, but then falls asleep, it is understandable if he continues having sex with her anyway.		10955	-0.1189	1.1865	1.227	0.3992	0.8829
S23	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.		19612	0.9285	0.8933	1.0138	0.6751	0.6103
S3	A woman should be flattered if she gets wolf-whistles or cat-calls when walking past a group of men in public.		14433	0.3843	0.9763	1.3631	0.5089	0.4547
S21	If a woman meets up with a man she met on a mobile dating app, she's partly responsible if he forces sex on her.		14683	-0.3585	1.1008	0.6872	0.3678	1.1532

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

SAS

Table T20-6: Rasch analysis outcomes for SAS items

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
S1	Women with mental health issues who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying.		6327	0.0384	0.6976	0.8576	0.5337	0.6038
S2	When lesbian or bisexual women claim to have been sexually assaulted by their partner, they probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.		6463	-0.6082	0.9101	0.6862	0.4025	0.982
S12	[MARRIED] Imagine a married couple have just been at a party. When they go home the man kisses his wife and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?		6368	-0.5331	1.0811	1.0638	0.3951	0.8702
S14	[AQUAINTANCE] Imagine a man and a woman who have just met at a party. They get on well. They go back to the woman's home and when they get there he kisses her and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?		6460	-0.8702	1.4085	1.0415	0.3243	0.9814
S13	[SHE INITIATES -- MARRIED] What if she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?		6240	0.2014	0.7142	0.7896	0.5761	0.8067
S15	[SHE INITIATES -- AQUAINTANCE] What if, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?		6350	-0.0246	0.804	0.7363	0.499	0.9442
S5	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.		14452	0.0046	0.9319	0.8238	0.4817	1.023
S17	If a women doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape.		6526	-0.3658	1.0896	0.8889	0.413	1.0444
S19	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.		11311	-0.4844	1.375	1.301	0.3056	1.084
S20	If a woman is raped while drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible.		20764	-0.0569	0.9189	0.7039	0.4761	1.1807

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
S24	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.		19414	0.6528	0.6056	0.6159	0.7123	0.8559
S25	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.		20543	-0.1004	0.6523	0.5305	0.5163	1.0427
S22	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.		20642	-0.4442	0.7645	0.5385	0.421	1.1149
S18	MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false.		6262	0.3202	0.6882	0.7501	0.6195	0.5383
S8	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realise that the woman doesn't want to have sex.		19967	0.5937	1.3787	1.344	0.5616	0.8463
S4	If a woman is drunk and starts having sex with a man, but then falls asleep, it is understandable if he continues having sex with her anyway.		10955	-0.1189	1.1681	1.258	0.4247	0.8645
S23	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.		19612	0.9285	0.8232	0.9165	0.7251	0.5934
S21	If a woman meets up with a man she met on a mobile dating app, she's partly responsible if he forces sex on her.		14683	-0.3585	1.0072	0.686	0.4014	1.1702

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

SHS

Table T20-7: Rasch analysis outcomes for SHS items

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
S6	If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION		20655	0.4305	0.9174	0.7703	0.6788	1.1712
S9	Women who are sexually harassed should deal with it themselves rather than report it.		14661	-0.318	1.0865	0.9799	0.4198	0.9933
S7	Since SOME women are so sexual in public, it's understandable that some men think they can touch women without permission.		20719	-0.0455	1.0047	0.7927	0.543	1.168
S10	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.		20519	-0.1391	0.8034	0.7376	0.5317	0.9326
S11	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested		10956	0.3256	0.7651	0.7485	0.6365	0.7134
S3	A woman should be flattered if she gets wolf-whistles or cat-calls when walking past a group of men in public.		14433	0.3843	0.81	0.8467	0.6522	0.385

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

TFAS

Table T20-8: Rasch analysis outcomes for TFAS items

item	label	reversed	*n*	Measure	Infit MSE	Outfit MSE	PTMA	Discrim
D6	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly tracks the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT, is this a form of domestic violence?	Y	20738	0.2394	0.8669	0.8483	0.5738	1.0019
V5	Do you regard harassment via REPEATED emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?	Y	20751	0.2607	0.6857	0.6922	0.6208	0.954
S6	If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION		20655	0.4305	1.3845	1.2241	0.5814	0.8665
V7	When a man sends an unwanted picture of his genitals to a woman, is this a form of violence against women?	Y	20471	0.3671	0.9307	0.8907	0.6005	0.9836
V6	Do you regard ABUSIVE messages or comments targeted at women on social media to be a form of violence against women?	Y	20725	0.2769	0.6826	0.673	0.6281	0.988
S21	If a woman meets up with a man she met on a mobile dating app, she's partly responsible if he forces sex on her.		14683	-0.3585	1.3265	1.0483	0.3951	1.0462

Note: Reversed: Y = Yes this item was reversed prior to running this analysis. Items were reversed if the last response option (e.g. No) resulted in a lower score.
Measure = The position of the item on the underlying construct, centred on 0.
Infit MSE and Outfit MSE = Model residuals for the item. Ideally in the range 0.6-1.4, where below 0.6 suggests a redundant item and above 1.4 suggests a mis-fitting item.
PTMA = The correlation between person responses to this item and the person overall scores for the scale. Ranges between -1 and 1 but ideally should be greater than 0. Values less than 0 suggest an item may be aligned in the opposite direction.
Discrim = Measure of an item's ability to distinguish between persons. Ideally in the range 0.5 to 2.0, where below 0.5 suggests a mis-fitting item and above 2.0 suggests a redundant item.

T21. Appendix G: Factor analysis outcomes

UVAWS

Table T21-1: Factor analysis outcomes for UVAWS

Item code	Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
D6	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly tracks the other's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.693	0.159	0.016	1	Recognise DV	
D1	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?	0.665	-0.158	-0.196	1	Recognise DV	
D2	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?	0.840	-0.152	-0.130	1	Recognise DV	
D3	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?	0.774	0.031	0.080	1	Recognise DV	
D4	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?	0.815	0.037	0.012	1	Recognise DV	
D5	If one partner in a domestic relationship controls the other partner by denying them access to their shared money, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.826	0.013	0.015	1	Recognise DV	
D7	If one partner controls the other partner by refusing to assist with their disability needs, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.645	0.124	0.073	1	Recognise DV	
D9	If one partner repeatedly threatens to deport their partner who is on a temporary visa, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.762	0.091	0.018	1	Recognise DV	
D11	If one partner tries to control their partner by forcing them to hide that they are trans gender, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.707	0.168	0.099	1	Recognise DV	
D8	If one partner tries to control their partner with a disability by threatening to put them into care or a home, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.839[a]				Recognise DV	

Item code	Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
D10	If one partner forces the other partner to stop practicing their religion, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.869[a]				Recognise DV	
D12	If one partner forces the other partner to undergo an unnecessary medical procedure, such as forced contraception or abortion, is this a form of domestic violence?	0.698[a]				Recognise DV	
V4	Do you regard stalking to be a form of violence against women? By stalking we mean being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work?	0.255	0.561	-0.097	2	Recognise VAW	
V5	Do you regard harassment via REPEATED emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?	0.001	0.895	-0.012	2	Recognise VAW	
V7	When a man sends an unwanted picture of his genitals to a woman, is this a form of violence against women?	0.035	0.724	-0.010	2	Recognise VAW	
V6	Do you regard ABUSIVE messages or comments targeted at women on social media to be a form of violence against women?	0.032	0.808	-0.038	2	Recognise VAW	
D13	Do you think domestic violence is COMMITTED mainly by men, mainly by women, or by both men and women equally?	0.037	0.048	-0.700	3	Understand Gendered DV	
D15	And, who do you think is more likely to EXPERIENCE FEAR as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?	0.081	-0.109	0.645	3	Understand Gendered DV	
D14	Who do you think is more likely to SUFFER PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence? Men, women, or both men and women equally?	-0.009	-0.001	0.743	3	Understand Gendered DV	

Note: Factor analyses had to be run separately on different subsets. Where results are imported from a different factor analysis, this is noted with a superscript letter.
a Factor loading drawn from a separate factor analysis on a subset that included 7 other items from this subscale.
Crossload: indicates with a **?** items where the loadings do not unambiguously suggest a single dominant factor.

AGIS

Item	Label	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
G8	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	0.655	0.045	-0.006	-0.108	0.144	1	Reinforce Gender Roles	
G9	Women need to have children to be fulfilled	0.482	0.008	0.024	0.157	0.117	1	Reinforce Gender Roles	
G14	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	0.550	-0.107	-0.041	0.184	0.034	1	Reinforce Gender Roles	
G7	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually held by a woman.	0.865	0.130	0.008	-0.207	-0.092	1	Reinforce Gender Roles	
G15	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	0.614	-0.074	0.091	0.124	-0.049	1	Reinforce Gender Roles	
G4	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	-0.049	0.847	0.008	0.031	0.036	2	Undermine Leadership	
G11	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	0.290	0.311	-0.032	0.079	0.183	2	Undermine Leadership	?
G5	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	-0.019	0.890	0.012	0.017	-0.026	2	Undermine Leadership	
G6	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	0.230	0.684	-0.032	0.027	-0.072	2	Undermine Leadership	
G1	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	-0.051	0.050	0.699	0.001	0.115	3	Deny Inequality	
G2	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	0.024	-0.103	1.038	-0.046	-0.076	3	Deny Inequality	
G3	MANY women don't fully appreciate all that men do for them.	0.147	0.144	0.548	0.054	-0.083	3	Deny Inequality	
G12	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	0.013	0.126	-0.069	0.806	-0.015	4	Limit Autonomy	

Item	Label	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
G13	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	-0.039	-0.015	0.035	0.867	-0.041	4	Limit Autonomy	
G16	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.	-0.094	-0.025	0.236	-0.011	0.621	5	Normalise Sexism	
G10	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia.	0.001	0.091	0.094	0.057	0.458	5	Normalise Sexism	
G17	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.	0.110	-0.042	-0.147	-0.058	0.826	5	Normalise Sexism	

Note: Crossload: indicates with a **?** items where the loadings do not unambiguously suggest a single dominant factor.

AVAWS

Item code	Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
D32	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	0.355	0.120	0.231	1	Minimise Violence	?
D16	Domestic violence is a private matter that SHOULD be handled in the family.	0.591	-0.077	0.126	1	Minimise Violence	
D22	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.	0.783	0.052	-0.198	1	Minimise Violence	
D17	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	0.471	0.003	0.269	1	Minimise Violence	
D19	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	0.823	-0.040	-0.056	1	Minimise Violence	
D21	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	0.797	-0.070	0.034	1	Minimise Violence	
D20	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	1.042	-0.181	-0.117	1	Minimise Violence	
D24	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship to keep the family together.	0.659	0.051	-0.003	1	Minimise Violence	

Item code	Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
D25	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	0.287	0.211	0.263	1	Minimise Violence	?
D30	Women should keep quiet about domestic violence to protect their family's reputation	0.467	0.260	-0.062	1	Minimise Violence	
D27	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	0.383	0.149	0.273	1	Minimise Violence	?
D31	Women who STAY in abusive relationships deserve less help from counselling and support services than women who LEAVE their abusive partner	0.497	0.169	0.125	1	Minimise Violence	
D18	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	0.782	-0.073	0.030	1	Minimise Violence	
D28	It's easy for a woman to leave an abusive relationship.	0.363	-0.016	0.304	1	Minimise Violence	?
S19	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.	0.467	0.362	-0.197	1	Minimise Violence	?
D26	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	0.261	0.397	0.175	2	Objectify Women	?
S12	[MARRIED] Imagine a married couple have just been at a party. When they go home the man kisses his wife and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	0.190	0.680	-0.159	2	Objectify Women	
S13	[SHE INITIATES -- MARRIED] What if she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?	-0.022	0.847	-0.048	2	Objectify Women	
S14	[AQUAINTANCE] Imagine a man and a woman who have just met at a party. They get on well. They go back to the woman's home and when they get there he kisses her and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sex with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?		0.450[a]		2	Objectify Women	

Item code	Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
S15	[SHE INITIATES -- AQUAINTANCE] What if, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him before pushing him away. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in having sex with her anyway?		0.721 [a]		2	Objectify Women	
S6	If a woman sends a naked picture to her partner, then she is PARTLY RESPONSIBLE if he shares it WITHOUT HER PERMISSION	0.034	0.680	-0.060	2	Objectify Women	
S5	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	0.033	0.522	0.206	2	Objectify Women	
S9	Women who are sexually harassed should deal with it themselves rather than report it.	0.228	0.319	0.086	2	Objectify Women	?
S7	Since SOME women are so sexual in public, it's understandable that some men think they can touch women without permission.	-0.205	0.801	0.047	2	Objectify Women	
S20	If a woman is raped while drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible.	0.097	0.736	-0.052	2	Objectify Women	
S11	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested	0.006	0.425	0.297	2	Objectify Women	?
S8	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realise that the woman doesn't want to have sex.	0.011	0.544	0.036	2	Objectify Women	
S4	If a woman is drunk and starts having sex with a man, but then falls asleep, it is understandable if he continues having sex with her anyway.	-0.151	0.605	0.167	2	Objectify Women	
S3	A woman should be flattered if she gets wolf-whistles or cat-calls when walking past a group of men in public.	-0.095	0.361	0.329	2	Objectify Women	?
V8	It's only really stalking if it's by a stranger.	0.320	0.482	-0.018	2	Objectify Women	?
S21	If a woman meets up with a man she met on a mobile dating app, she's partly responsible if he forces sex on her.	0.231	0.687	-0.087	2	Objectify Women	
S17	If a women doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape.		0.550[a]		2	Objectify Women	
D29	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	0.231	0.166	0.350	3	Mistrust Women	?

Item code	Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Empirical	Subscale	Crossload
V3	MANY women exaggerate the extent of men's violence against women.	0.267	-0.191	0.766	3	Mistrust Women	
D23	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.	-0.059	-0.225	0.975	3	Mistrust Women	
S24	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	-0.107	0.320	0.641	3	Mistrust Women	
S10	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.	-0.001	0.274	0.557	3	Mistrust Women	
S25	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	0.002	0.286	0.580	3	Mistrust Women	
S22	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	0.179	0.329	0.355	3	Mistrust Women	?
S23	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.	-0.248	0.079	0.899	3	Mistrust Women	
S18	MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false.			0.848[a]	3	Mistrust Women	
S1	Women with mental health issues who report being sexually assaulted are probably lying.			0.604[a]	3	Mistrust Women	
S2	When lesbian or bisexual women claim to have been sexually assaulted by their partner, they probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.			0.385[a]	3	Mistrust Women	

Note: Factor analyses had to be run separately on different subsets. Where results are imported from a different factor analysis, this is noted with a superscript letter.
a Factor loading drawn from a separate factor analysis on a subset that included at least 7 other items from this subscale.
Crossload: indicates with a **?** items where the loadings do not unambiguously suggest a single dominant factor.