

Queensland says: not now, not ever, *together*

YEAR 7 HIGHLIGHTS CARD

2021–2022



YEAR 7 HIGHLIGHTS CARD (1 JULY 2021 TO 30 JUNE 2022)



Queenslanders take a zero tolerance approach to domestic and family violence (DFV)

In 2022, **93%** of Queenslanders recognise trying to control a partner by denying them access to money as serious or very serious. There has been no significant change on this measure compared to previous years.

In 2022, **90%** of Queensland adults would take action (such as calling police, trying to stop it, speaking to victim or perpetrator later) if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbour. However, only **70%** would take action regarding non-physical DFV involving their neighbour. There have been no significant changes on these measures compared to previous years.



Perpetrators stop using violence and are held to account

111 community-based perpetrator behaviour change programs were supported by the Queensland Government in 2021–22. 134 were funded in 2020–21.

In 2021–22, **11,697** perpetrators accessed perpetrator programs or related services. This is an increase from the 9934 recorded in 2020–21.



Queensland community, business, religious, sporting and all government leaders are taking action and working together

Despite the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, in 2022, **65** events raising awareness of DFV were registered on the DFV Prevention Month calendar, including 36 held by non-government organisations and 18 held by local communities. 32 events were held in 2021, seven events were held in 2020, and 56 events were held in 2019.

Perhaps due to COVID-19, in 2022, **6.6%** of Queenslanders were involved in DFV initiatives in their community, compared to 7.9% in 2019.



Respectful relationships and non-violent behaviour are embedded in our community

In 2022, **98%** of Queenslanders agreed teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce DFV in the future.

In 2022, **79%** of Queenslanders agreed or strongly agreed that when one partner in a domestic relationship believes they are superior to their partner because of their gender, DFV is more likely to occur.

In 2022, **67%** of Queenslanders agreed or strongly agreed that reducing gender inequality in society will help reduce DFV in Australia.

There have been no significant changes on any of these measures compared to previous years.



Victims and their families are safe and supported

14,244 respondents and **10,109** aggrieved persons accessed duty lawyers in 2021–22. These numbers decreased slightly compared to 2020–21, but generally there has been an upward trend since 2017–18.

There were **96,392** calls to DFV women's and men's helplines.* This was a decrease from the 100,976 recorded in 2020–21, however there was a large increase in first time callers up from 26,231 in 2020–21 to 37,170 in 2021–22.

In 2021–22, **2238** people experiencing DFV were allocated social rental housing. This compares to 2513 in 2020–21.

*Calls to DVConnect men's and women's helplines only.



The justice system deals effectively with domestic and family violence

In 2021–22, **25%** of DFV court applications were dealt with in a specialist DFV court environment with dedicated magistrates and specialist wrap around support services available to support aggrieved and respondent persons. This has remained stable since 2017–18.

In 2021–22, duty lawyers provided a total of **25,062** hours of legal assistance and advice to aggrieved and respondent persons involved in DFV matters. This has remained very similar to 2020–21.



Queensland workplaces and workforce challenge attitudes contributing to violence and effectively support workers

In 2022, **41%** of Queenslanders reported their workplace had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months. This measure has been relatively stable over the past four years.

The 2021 Working for Queensland survey revealed that **82%** of public sector employees were aware of workplace DFV support policies. This has increased steadily from 76% in 2017.

The Queensland Government's DFV reform agenda is informed by the landmark ***Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland*** report released in 2015. Recommendations from this report set the vision and direction for the ***Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016–2026*** (the Strategy).

As a part of this agenda, significant reforms have been implemented to ensure that we are changing attitudes and behaviours towards DFV, integrating services responses, and strengthening justice system responses so that victims are safe and perpetrators are held to account. However, ending domestic and family violence requires generational change and commitment from all Queenslanders.

The Strategy provides a framework for action through four action plans to achieve our vision. The **First Action Plan** established the foundations of reform success and began transformational changes in the way government and community work together. The **Second Action Plan** saw continued efforts to make meaningful change. Successful programs were expanded to have greater effect under each of the three **foundational elements** of the reform program.

Now at the end of the **Third Action Plan**, initiatives delivered focused on embedding cultural change, system reform and encouraging more community ownership of Queensland's reforms. Of the 46 actions within the Third Action Plan, 41 have been delivered, and 5 have been superseded requiring reprioritisation or a refreshed focus in light of recent significant DFV reform developments.

An independent evaluation of the Third Action Plan identified positive signs of progress across the three foundational elements of the Strategy. More Queenslanders are aware of the physical signs of domestic and family violence, and more communities and workplaces are taking action.

There has been significant improvements in the integration of frontline services, including information sharing and this needs to continue to be enhanced. There have also been significant improvements within the criminal justice system, including the provision of specialist courts and services. However, continued focus and reform will be required to achieve generational changes in attitudes and behaviours.

The Queensland Government has invested more than \$1.3 billion in services, programs and strategies tackling domestic, family and sexual violence since 2015–16,

including \$363 million announced earlier this year to implement the Government response to the Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce's first report on coercive control, *Hear her voice – Report one – Addressing coercive control and domestic and family violence in Queensland*.

In November 2022, the Queensland Government announced an initial investment of \$100 million in a raft of reforms and initiatives in response to the recommendations of the independent Commission of Inquiry into Queensland Police Service (QPS) responses to domestic and family violence.

In addition to this investment, the Queensland Government also announced \$225 million over five years to support implementation of the recommendations the Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce's second and final report, *Hear her voice – Report two – Women and girls' experiences across the criminal justice system*.



Our core measures of success

Police responses to domestic and family violence incidents have increased, with the QPS attending **16%** more matters than last year.¹

However, bystander willingness to report domestic and family violence to police has decreased over the period 2017 to 2022. In 2022, **66%** of Queenslanders reported they would call the police if they saw or were aware of physical domestic and family violence involving a neighbour, compared to 78% in 2020 and 79% in 2017.

In 2022, **94%** of Queenslanders felt safe from domestic and family violence. This measure has remained stable since 2017.

Over the five-year period from 2017–18 to 2021–22 there was an average of **24 homicides** per year related to domestic and family violence. Even one death related to domestic and family violence is too many, reinforcing that there is work still to be done on this issue.

The Queensland Social Survey presents scenarios of five different types of domestic and family violence. Most Queenslanders rated these scenarios as *very or quite serious* (more than 90% for each scenario). Trends on these scenarios were stable when compared to previous surveys.

1. During 2021–22, the QPS attended 138,551 domestic and family violence-related matters compared to 119,912 in 2020–21. Source: QPS.



Impacts of COVID-19

Similar to last year, COVID-19 has continued to create a set of challenges both for people experiencing domestic and family violence and for the delivery of domestic and family violence services.

While we have seen an unprecedented demand on domestic and family violence services since the start of the pandemic, COVID-19 continued to impact service delivery including support programs for victims, behaviour change programs for perpetrators, and training programs for frontline staff.

Data from 2020 onwards should be considered in the context of COVID-19 and may not be directly comparable to previous years. Consideration should also be given to the 2020 research which showed lockdowns were increasing the prevalence of domestic and family violence both in Australia and across the world.

Local government spotlight

The number of local governments participating in DFV workplace cultural change programs increased considerably from just three in 2020–21 to 77 in 2021–22. Every one of our state's local government mayors pledged their support for the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) 'Not in our Backyard – stop abuse at the start' campaign. Every mayor captured a picture or recorded a short video of themselves with a pledge sign. The campaign was promoted across the LGAQ social media channels, reaching more than 220,000 people, with many mayors also using their own social media to amplify the 'Not in our Backyard' message.

Work with local councils was also a focus of the Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Council (the Prevention Council). Across May and June 2022, the Prevention Council delivered DFV prevention awareness sessions to 19 local government authorities. A range of topics was covered in these presentations aimed to inspire action including raising awareness of the Queensland Government's DFV reform journey and signs of domestic and family violence, including non-physical abuse. Sessions also shined a spotlight around the prevalence of DFV in their local areas and opportunities to create change with the Prevention Council in their workplace and community.

Supporting our workforce

The pandemic has had a significant impact on workplaces. While flexible work arrangements, including working from home, have limited the spread of COVID-19, people working from home may consequently be at greater risk of experiencing domestic and family violence.

The Queensland Government workplace support package provides a range of online resources to help support employees affected by domestic and family violence. These resources, which include risk assessment and safety planning tools, were updated in 2021 to address the unique circumstances created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The resources can be found here:

- [Guide for domestic and family violence risk and workplace safety planning for employees](#)
- [Domestic and family violence safety plan for individual employees](#)

Following these awareness sessions, more than 95% of attendees reported having greater understanding about the role of local councils in DFV prevention, and 95% expressed interest in collaborating with the Prevention Council to mature their response. All 19 councils have now nominated two or more internal champions (ranging from mayors to community development officers) to be involved in newly established Local Government DFV Prevention Champions Network that the Prevention Council will be co-chairing with LGAQ.

The Prevention Council has also delivered education forums to regional, rural and remote based distance educators and primary health providers and strengthened leadership in rural, remote and regional Queensland by identifying, engaging and partnering with local champions to strengthen place-based community responses.

In addition, the Sunshine Coast Council co-hosted a two-day regional visit of the Prevention Council in November 2021 enabling the Council members to meet with local leaders, service providers, community organisations and community members to learn about the impacts of DFV in their community and actively facilitate connections to increase awareness and support.

Our key indicators

Data has been collected, where possible, against a set of indicators in the evaluation framework for the **Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016–2026**. Some of these indicators are set out below. Changes to the indicator matrix in 2019–20, impacts of data availability due to COVID-19, and changes in reporting methodologies has resulted in data trends being unavailable for some indicators. The years in the tables below refer to financial year.

| Our core measures of success | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Increased community willingness to call the police in response to domestic and family violence | 25.8% of Queenslanders would call the police if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours | 25.8% | 32.2% | 33.6% | 28.4% |
| | 65.8% of Queenslanders would call the police if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours | 65.8% | 68.5% | 77.5% | 71.7% |
| Reduced deaths related to domestic and family violence | 394 homicides in a DFV relationship from 2006–07 to 2021–22 <i>Note: Homicides reported to the right are five-year averages. The data includes both open and finalised coronial cases, and therefore is subject to change as more information is obtained as part of the coronial investigation. The 2021–22 five-year average for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples was six.</i> | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| An increased percentage of Queenslanders feel safe from domestic and family violence | 94.4% of Queenslanders strongly agree or agree that in general they feel safe from DFV | 94.4% | 93.5% | 95.1% | 94.5% |
| An increased intolerance towards domestic and family violence | This measure is captured by data under ‘Queenslanders take a zero tolerance approach to DFV’ and ‘Respectful relationships and non-violent behaviour are embedded in our community’ below | | | | |
| Queenslanders take a zero tolerance approach to domestic and family violence | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| An increased proportion of Queenslanders are aware of the behaviours that constitute domestic and family violence | Proportion of adult Queenslanders who think the following behaviours are forms of domestic and family violence: | | | | |
| | Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless | 96.6% | 96.1% | ◆ | 98.0% |
| | Trying to control partner by denying them access to money | 94.9% | 93.9% | 96.8% | 94.0% |
| | Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means | 96.1% | 96.0% | 98.2% | 97.0% |
| | Trying to control by preventing them seeing family and friends | 95.3% | 95.0% | 97.2% | ★ |
| Threatening to share intimate, rude or sexual images of the other partner without permission | 95.3% | 93.9% | 97.9% | ★ | |
| An increased proportion of Queenslanders consider the behaviours that constitute domestic and family violence to be serious | Proportion of adult Queenslanders who think the following behaviours are very or quite serious: | | | | |
| | Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless | 95.2% | 94.9% | ◆ | 94.1% |
| | Trying to control partner by denying them access to money | 93.1% | 95.0% | 94.1% | 89.0% |
| | Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means | 94.8% | 94.5% | 95.5% | 91.4% |
| | Trying to control by preventing them seeing family and friends | 94.5% | 94.3% | 96.2% | ★ |
| Threatening to share intimate, rude or sexual images of the other partner without permission | 97.8% | 97.3% | 98.1% | ★ | |
| An increased proportion of Queenslanders are willing to act if they become aware of domestic and family violence | 89.7% of Queensland adults would take action if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours | 89.7% | 91.6% | 93.3% | + |
| | 70.0% of Queensland adults would take action if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours | 70.0% | 72.5% | 70.7% | + |

KEY

- ◆ Represents measure was not captured in the Queensland Social Survey for that year. Questions are added or removed to the Queensland Social Survey each year to align with reporting priorities and to ensure survey length is not too burdensome for respondents.
- ★ Represents a new data measure included as part of the Queensland Social Survey from 2020.
- +
- +
- Represents a new indicator captured from 2019–2020 onward in the Revised Indicator Matrix of the DFV Evaluation Framework.
- Represents no data available for that year.

| Queenslanders take a zero tolerance approach to domestic and family violence (continued) | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bystanders take action after becoming aware of domestic and family violence | Domestic and family violence involving a family member or close friend | | | | |
| | 15.3% of Queenslanders saw or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months | 15.3% | 17.3% | 15.9% | 18.3% |
| | 81.5% of Queenslanders acted after being made aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months | 81.5% | 74.2% | 85.2% | + |
| | Domestic and family violence involving a neighbour | | | | |
| | 9.8% of Queenslanders saw or were aware of DFV involving a neighbour in the last 12 months | 9.8% | 10.8% | 10.5% | 12.5% |
| | 52.3% of Queenslanders acted after being made aware of DFV involving a neighbour in the last 12 months | 52.3% | 60.2% | 63.3% | + |
| | Domestic and family violence involving people they don't know well | | | | |
| 14.8% of Queenslanders saw or were aware of DFV involving people they don't know well in the last 12 months | 14.8% | 17.4% | 16.0% | ★ | |
| 67.9% of Queenslanders acted after being made aware of DFV involving people they don't know well in the last 12 months | 67.9% | 74.7% | 55.0% | ★ | |
| Respectful relationships and non-violent behaviour are embedded in our community | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| An increased proportion of Queenslanders believe it is important to educate children about respectful relationships to reduce domestic and family violence in the future | 97.8% of Queenslanders agreed teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce DFV in the future | 97.8% | 96.3% | 97.3% | ★ |
| An increased proportion of Queenslanders understand the link between gender inequality and domestic and family violence | 78.8% of Queenslanders 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the statement: 'When one partner in a domestic relationship believes themselves to be superior to their partner because of their gender, DFV is more likely to occur' | 78.8% | 77.1% | 83.0% | ★ |
| | 67.4% of Queenslanders 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the statement: 'Reducing gender inequality in society will help to reduce DFV in Australia' | 67.4% | 65.1% | 67.5% | ★ |
| Queensland community, business, religious, sporting and all government leaders are taking action and working together | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| An increased proportion of Queenslanders report involvement in community initiatives related to domestic and family violence | 6.6% of Queenslanders were involved in any DFV initiatives in their community | 6.6% | 8.2% | 7.5% | 7.9% |
| Changes in the scope (i.e. objectives) and scale of community-led domestic and family violence prevention initiatives | 65 events raising awareness of DFV were registered on the DFV Prevention Month calendar | 65 | 32 | 7 | 56 |
| Increased number of local governments participating in DFV workplace cultural change programs, including external accreditation, local government DFV policies, and value of local community grants provided for DFV prevention initiatives | 77 local governments participated in DFV workplace cultural change programs in 2021–22 | 77 | 3 | ● | ● |
| | 20 local governments had implemented a DFV workplace policy and/or strategy in 2021–22 | 20 | 18 | ● | ● |
| | <i>Note: This indicator is not measured through a rigorous process and should be assumed to be indicative.</i> | | | | |

| Queensland's workplaces and workforce challenge attitudes contributing to violence and effectively support workers | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Proportion of Queensland adults reporting that their workplace engaged in any DFV initiatives in the last 12 months | In 2021–22, 41.1% of Queenslanders reported their workplace had engaged in DFV prevention initiatives in the last 12 months | 41.1% | 42.1% | 43.4% | 40.4% |
| All Queensland Government departments participate in a domestic and family violence workplace cultural change program | 23 Queensland Government agencies achieved White Ribbon accreditation in 2021–22, with five continuing to work towards re-accreditation <i>Note: agencies includes departments, other Queensland Government agencies and reflects machinery-of-government changes.</i> | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| All Director-General Performance Agreements demonstrate a visible commitment to DFV prevention | 100% of Director-General Performance Agreements demonstrate a visible commitment to DFV prevention | 100% | 100% | 100% | ● |
| All Queensland Government departmental employees participate in DFV awareness raising programs | 85,021 employees completed the <i>Recognise Respond Refer</i> eLearning program for the reporting period ² | 85,021 | 8937 | 15,632 | 11,114 |
| Victims and their families are safe and supported | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Number of people whose housing needs are met | In 2021–22, 2238 people experiencing DFV were allocated social rental housing (2019 is not comparable to other years) ³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1151 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander 510 people identified as living with disability | 2238 | 2513 | 2113 | 4939 |
| | 756 people had their social housing tenancies transferred to government managed social rental housing as a result of DFV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 440 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander 166 people identified as living with disability | 756 | 809 | + | + |
| | 5692 specialist homelessness service clients exited to sustainable housing with DFV as a presenting reason ⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2012 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander 81 people identified as living with disability | 5692 | 5868 | 5865 | + |
| | 4110 households experiencing DFV were provided with Bond Loans; Rental Grants; and Rent Connect Advisory Services ⁵ | 4110 | 4356 | 6566 | + |
| People experiencing DFV have their cases closed/finalised as a result of the majority of identified needs being met | 26,762 DFV counselling service users had cases closed/finalised as a result of the majority of identified needs being met | 26,762 | 23,469 | 24,442 | 21,892 |
| Prevalence of domestic violence family risk factors in child protection system | % of families referred to an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Family Wellbeing service (providing tailored, culturally safe support) where DFV was a presenting concern | 38.5% | 38.1% | 36.3% | 35.2% |
| | % of families referred to an Intensive Family Support service (for multiple/complex needs) where DFV was a presenting concern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021–22, 49.1% of families identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander were referred | 44.8% | 43.0% | 45.4% | 41.5% |
| Number of children exposed to DFV with cases closed/finalised as a result of the majority of identified needs being met | 2119 children were experiencing or at risk of experiencing DFV with cases closed/finalised as a result of the majority of identified needs being met | 2119 | 2201 | 1961 | ● |

- The increase in 2021–22 was largely due to agencies implementing Recognise Respond Refer (RRR) training as part of White Ribbon workplace reaccreditation arrangements and a public service directive which mandated the completion of RRR or an agreed alternative (some large departments are building RRR training into existing training packages). Does not represent unique employee completions as it may include refresher or repeat completions by individual employees. Yearly results are not comparable as the number of completions is expected to fluctuate between years depending on individual agency training requirements and schedules.
- People may have been housed more than once. The 2019 count of 4939 is an accumulation of measures which have since been disaggregated and should not be compared to other years.
- Data is as of 31 March 2022, and therefore is incomplete for 2021–22. Data presented for the previous years is also until 31 March to aid comparison. Full year data for 2021 is 7486 and for 2020 is 7650.
- Many households may have received help from two or more of these services. This measure does not include new housing assistance products introduced since 2020, including tailored brokerage and head leases, which provide substitute housing supports to people experiencing DFV.

| Victims and their families are safe and supported (continued) | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Increased proportion of multiagency safety plan actions completed across High Risk Team sites | 98% of multi-agency safety plan actions completed across High Risk Team sites in 2021–22 | 98% | 84% | 91% | ● |
| Timely and efficient responses to high risk DFV through the High Risk Team sites | 91% of High Risk Team cases accepted within 48 hours | 91% | 94% | ● | ● |
| Total number of referral reports on occurrences with a DFV offence for at-risk individuals to support services | 83,124 referral reports submitted for at-risk individuals to support services such as DFV (support for aggrieved and respondents), parenting, victims assist, aged support, homelessness and mental health | 83,124 | 89,291 | 83,218 | ● |
| Number of people supported to access crisis accommodation | 4397 clients were assisted by specialist homelessness services funded to target women and children escaping DFV in 2021–22 ⁶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1930 clients identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander | 4397 | 4784 | 6036 | + |
| Victims are supported to access crisis accommodation in a timely way | 81.8% of referrals for government-funded crisis accommodation were completed within 48 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80.8% of referrals for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients were completed within 48 hours | 81.8% | 84.5% | 89.2% | ● |
| Calls for DFV support/advice/help to women's and men's lines | There were 96,392 calls to DVConnect women's and men's lines | 96,392 | 100,976 | 128,829 | 84,221 |
| | 37,170 first-time callers receiving support | 37,170 | 26,231 | 24,382 | 29,923 |
| Increased number of victims and perpetrators receiving advice from specialist DFV duty lawyers | 10,109 aggrieved people seen by duty lawyers in 2021–22 | 10,109 | 11,013 | 10,311 | 11,296 |
| | 14,244 respondent people seen by duty lawyers in 2021–22 | 14,244 | 14,537 | 11,499 | 12,756 |
| Perpetrators stop using violence and are held to account | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Availability of behaviour change programs in locations across Queensland | 111 funded behaviour change programs available that are supported by the Queensland Government. These programs are delivered by a range of organisations. | 111 | 134 | 133 | ● |
| | One community-based and one correctional centre perpetrator intervention program directly funded and provided by the Queensland Government | 2 | 1 | 1 | ● |
| Increased number of perpetrators who access perpetrator programs or related services | 11,697 service users accessed perpetrator programs in 2021–22 ⁷ | 11,697 | 9934 | 11,594 | 10,188 |
| For community-based behaviour change programs – the number of perpetrators who: | | | | | |
| → commence a program | 126 people commenced the MDVEIP in 2021–22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander | 126 | 153 | 132 | ● |
| → complete a program | 44 people completed the MDVEIP in 2021–22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander | 44 | 69 | 62 | ● |
| <i>This indicator only refers to the Men's Domestic Violence Education Intervention Program (MDVEIP) community-based behaviour change program directly funded and delivered by Queensland Corrective Services in Beenleigh/Beaudesert (ceasing in Sept 2021) and Logan.</i> | | | | | |
| For correctional centre behaviour change programs – the number of perpetrators who: | | | | | |
| → commence a program | 37 people commenced the DFVP in 2021–22 | 37 | - | 68 | - |
| → complete a program | 9 people completed the DFVP in 2021–22 | 9 | - | 62 | - |
| <i>This indicator only refers to the Disrupting Family Violence Program (DFVP) which was trialled in 2019–20 and recommended in 2021–22 at four correctional centres: Woodford (recommencing in Dec 2021), Maryborough (in May 2022), Capricornia (in June 2022) and Wolston (in June 2022).</i> | | | | | |

6. Data is as of 31 March 2022, and therefore is incomplete for 2021–22. Data presented for the previous years is also until 31 March to aid comparison. Full year data for 2021 is 5851 and for 2020 is 7245. Some specialist homelessness services funded to target women and children escaping DFV are funded to provide both crisis accommodation and mobile support. The 2020 count of 6036 includes clients assisted by mobile support, while the 2021 and 2022 counts do not include those clients.

7. Service users may be recorded multiple times over the 12-month period. "Accessed" would include an intake and assessment at the minimum, then participants may be waitlisted while awaiting an available place in a program.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Increased number of perpetrators that have been assessed by NGOs as having reduced their use of DFV | 2142 service users that have been assessed by NGOs as having reduced their use of DFV ⁸ | 2142 | 1529 | 2998 | 2472 |
| The justice system deals effectively with domestic and family violence | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Proportion of police-attended DFV incidents where police issued a DFV intervention order on behalf of the victim | 16% of police-attended DFV incidents resulted in a police issued DFV intervention order on behalf of the victim (22,702 applications in total) <i>Note: this includes incidents attended by police that result in a Police Protection Notice or release conditions.</i> | 16% | 18% | 19% | ● |
| Percentage of applications finalised within acceptable time standards | 90.5% of applications for protection orders finalised within six months of being lodged | 90.5% | 86.8% | 93.5% | 93.5% |
| Time (in days) for considering a temporary protection order resulting from an application, Queensland wide | Time from filing application to making a temporary protection order was, on average, 5.6 days in 2021–22 ⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.7 days for people that identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Participation by magistrates, solicitors and court staff in training on domestic and family violence and how to respond | In 2021–22, 216 DFV training sessions were attended by registry staff | 216 | 194 | 350 | 396 |
| | In 2021–22, 68 duty lawyers participated in training on DFV and how to respond | 68 | 68 | 68 | + |
| Total number of hours domestic and family violence duty lawyers are available to clients at court | In 2021–22, duty lawyers provided a total of 25,062 hours of legal assistance and advice to aggrieved and respondent persons involved in DFV matters | 25,062 | 25,099 | 22,592 | ● |
| Number of intervention orders made | 395 intervention orders were made in 2021–22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 for people that identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander | 395 | 515 | 560 | 1048 |
| Increased number of reported breaches of domestic violence orders | During 2021–22, the QPS investigated 46,601 reported breaches of a Domestic Violence Protection Order | 46,601 | 39,962 | 33,747 | ● |
| Community Justice Group DFV Coordinators attend domestic and family violence specific professional development/training opportunities | 62 specific DFV professional development/training opportunities attended by Community Justice Group DFV Coordinators in 2021–22 | 62 | 42 | 47 | ● |
| Community Justice Group DFV Coordinators attend local authority meetings | 135 local authority meetings attended by Community Justice Group DFV Coordinators | 135 | 133 | 289 | 115 |
| Proportion of domestic and family violence court applications dealt with in a specialist court environment | 25% of DFV applications were dealt with in the specialist DFV courts in 2021–22 | 25% | 26% | 25% | 26% |

8. Annual data is a point in time reference only and may not be comparable from year to year.

9. The median number of days was three in 2021–22. This indicates that at least 50% of applications take three days or less. Data for this measure have been recalculated and will not reflect what was reported in previous Highlights Cards. Data now reflects the number of days from the Application Lodged Date to the Temporary Order Date. The previous calculation was from the Case Created Date to the Temporary Order Date which was inflating the number of days as sometimes a new application was made on an existing file.

For information, services and support:
qld.gov.au/domesticviolence