

Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016–2026

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.

**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.

**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.*

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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](https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/word_doc/0025/182446/guide-for-dfv-risk-and-workplace-safety-planning-for-employees.docx) [and workplace safety planning for employees](https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/word_doc/0025/182446/guide-for-dfv-risk-and-workplace-safety-planning-for-employees.docx)

[Domestic and family violence safety plan for](https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/word_doc/0017/183140/dfv-safety-plan-for-individual-employees-form.docx) [individual employees](https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/word_doc/0017/183140/dfv-safety-plan-for-individual-employees-form.docx)

## 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.

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.

**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.

Ê Represents instances where data is not comparable due to changes in the method for capturing these responses.

 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

**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 25.8% 32.2% 33.6% 28.4% aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours

65.8% of Queenslanders would call the police if they saw or were 65.8% 68.5% 77.5% 71.7% aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours

Reduced deaths related to 394 homicides in a DFV relationship from 2006–07 to 2021–22 24 25 26 27

domestic and family violence *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.*

An increased percentage of 94.4% of Queenslanders strongly agree or agree that in general 94.4% 93.5% 95.1% 94.5%

Queenslanders feel safe from they feel safe from DFV domestic and family violence

An increased intolerance This measure is captured by data under ‘Queenslanders take a towards domestic and family zero tolerance approach to DFV’ and ‘Respectful relationships violence 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 95.3% 93.9% 97.9% 

partner without permission

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 97.8% 97.3% 98.1% 

partner without permission

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 89.7% 91.6% 93.3% 

were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours

70.0% of Queensland adults would take action if they saw or 70.0% 72.5% 70.7% 

were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours

**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 15.3% 17.3% 15.9% 18.3% a family member or close friend in the last 12 months

81.5% of Queenslanders acted after being made aware of DFV 81.5% 74.2% 85.2% 

involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months

**Domestic and family violence involving a neighbour**

9.8% of Queenslanders saw or were aware of DFV involving 9.8% 10.8% 10.5% 12.5% a neighbour in the last 12 months

52.3% of Queenslanders acted after being made aware of DFV 52.3% 60.2% 63.3% 

involving a neighbour in the last 12 months

**Domestic and family violence involving people they don’t know well**

14.8% of Queenslanders saw or were aware of DFV involving 14.8% 17.4% 16.0% 

people they don’t know well in the last 12 months

67.9% of Queenslanders acted after being made aware of DFV 67.9% 74.7% 55.0% 

involving people they don’t know well in the last 12 months

**Respectful relationships and non-violent behaviour are embedded in our community 2022 2021 2020 2019**

An increased proportion of 97.8% of Queenslanders agreed teaching children about 97.8% 96.3% 97.3% 

Queenslanders believe it is respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help important to educate children reduce DFV in the future

about respectful relationships to reduce domestic and family violence in the future

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 78.8% 77.1% 83.0% 

statement: ‘*When one partner in a domestic relationship believes themself to be superior to their partner because of their gender, DFV is more likely to occur*’

67.4% of Queenslanders ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the 67.4% 65.1% 67.5% 

statement: ‘*Reducing gender inequality in society will help to reduce DFV in Australia*’

**Queensland community, business, religious, sporting and all government leaders are taking 2022 2021 2020 2019**

**action and working together**

An increased proportion 6.6% of Queenslanders were involved in any DFV initiatives 6.6% 8.2% 7.5% 7.9% of Queenslanders report in their community

involvement in community initiatives related to domestic and family violence

Changes in the scope 65 events raising awareness of DFV were registered on the DFV 65 32 7 56

(i.e. objectives) and scale of Prevention Month calendar community-led domestic and

family violence prevention initiatives

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 77 3  

change programs in 2021–22

20 local governments had implemented a DFV workplace policy 20 18  

and/or strategy in 2021–22

*Note: This indicator is not measured through a rigorous process and should be assumed to be indicative.*

**Queensland’s workplaces and workforce challenge attitudes contributing to violence and 2022 2021 2020 2019**

**effectively support workers**

Proportion of Queensland adults In 2021–22, 41.1% of Queenslanders reported their workplace 41.1% 42.1% 43.4% 40.4% reporting that their workplace had engaged in DFV prevention initiatives in the last 12 months

engaged in any DFV initiatives in the last 12 months

All Queensland Government 23 Queensland Government agencies achieved White Ribbon 23 24 25 25

departments participate accreditation in 2021–22, with five continuing to work towards in a domestic and family re-accreditation

violence workplace cultural *Note: agencies includes departments, other Queensland Government agencies and*

change program *reflects machinery-of-government changes.*

All Director-General Performance 100% of Director-General Performance Agreements demonstrate 100% 100% 100% 

Agreements demonstrate a a visible commitment to DFV prevention visible commitment to DFV

prevention

All Queensland Government 85,021 employees completed the *Recognise Respond Refer* 85,021 8937 15,632 11,114 departmental employees eLearning program for the reporting period2

participate in DFV awareness raising programs

**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 2238 2513 2113 4939 rental housing (2019 is not comparable to other years)3

* 1151 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
* 510 people identified as living with disability

756 people had their social housing tenancies transferred to 756 809  

government managed social rental housing as a result of DFV

* 440 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
* 166 people identified as living with disability

5692 specialist homelessness service clients exited to 5692 5868 5865 

sustainable housing with DFV as a presenting reason4

* 2012 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
* 81 people identified as living with disability

4110 households experiencing DFV were provided with Bond 4110 4356 6566 

Loans; Rental Grants; and Rent Connect Advisory Services5

People experiencing DFV have 26,762 DFV counselling service users had cases closed/finalised 26,762 23,469 24,442 21,892 their cases closed/finalised as a result of the majority of identified needs being met

as a result of the majority of identified needs being met

Prevalence of domestic violence family risk factors in child protection system

% of families referred to an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait 38.5% 38.1% 36.3% 35.2%

Islander Family Wellbeing service (providing tailored, culturally safe support) where DFV was a presenting concern

% of families referred to an Intensive Family Support service (for 44.8% 43.0% 45.4% 41.5% multiple/complex needs) where DFV was a presenting concern

* In 2021–22, 49.1% of families identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander were referred

Number of children exposed 2119 children were experiencing or at risk of experiencing 2119 2201 1961 

to DFV with cases closed/ DFV with cases closed/finalised as a result of the majority finalised as a result of the of identified needs being met

majority of identified needs being met

**Victims and their families are safe and supported** *(continued)* **2022 2021 2020 2019**

Increased proportion of 98% of multi-agency safety plan actions completed across High 98% 84% 91% 

multiagency safety plan actions Risk Team sites in 2021–22 completed across High Risk

Team sites

Timely and efficient responses to 91% of High Risk Team cases accepted within 48 hours 91% 94%  

high risk DFV through the High Risk Team sites

Total number of referral reports 83,124 referral reports submitted for at-risk individuals to 83,124 89,291 83,218 

on occurrences with a DFV support services such as DFV (support for aggrieved and offence for at-risk individuals to respondents), parenting, victims assist, aged support, support services homelessness and mental health

Number of people supported 4397 clients were assisted by specialist homelessness services 4397 4784 6036 

to access crisis accommodation funded to target women and children escaping DFV in 2021–226

* 1930 clients identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Victims are supported to 81.8% of referrals for government-funded crisis accommodation 81.8% 84.5% 89.2% 

access crisis accommodation were completed within 48 hours

in a timely way **•** 80.8% of referrals for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients were completed within 48 hours

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 111 134 133 

supported by the Queensland Government. These programs are delivered by a range of organisations.

One community-based and one correctional centre perpetrator 2 1 1 

intervention program directly funded and provided by the Queensland Government

Increased number of 11,697 service users accessed perpetrator programs in 11,697 9934 11,594 10,188

perpetrators who access 2021–22 7

perpetrator programs or related services

For community-based behaviour change programs – the number of perpetrators who:

→ commence a program 126 people commenced the MDVEIP in 2021–22 126 153 132 

* 11 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

→ complete a program 44 people completed the MDVEIP in 2021–22 44 69 62 

* 4 people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

*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.*

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 -

*This indicator* ***only*** *refers to the Disrupting Family Violence Program (DFVP) which was trialled in 2019–20 and recommenced 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).*

Increased number of 2142 service users that have been assessed by NGOs as having 2142 1529 2998 2472

perpetrators that have been reduced their use of DFV8 assessed by NGOs as having

reduced their use of DFV

**The justice system deals effectively with domestic and family violence 2022 2021 2020 2019**

Proportion of police-attended 16% of police-attended DFV incidents resulted in a police 16% 18% 19% 

DFV incidents where police issued DFV intervention order on behalf of the victim (22,702 issued a DFV intervention order applications in total)

on behalf of the victim *Note: this includes incidents attended by police that result in a Police*

*Protection Notice or release conditions.*

Percentage of applications 90.5% of applications for protection orders finalised within six 90.5% 86.8% 93.5% 93.5% finalised within acceptable months of being lodged

time standards

Time (in days) for considering Time from filing application to making a temporary protection 5.6 5.2 5.2 5.8

a temporary protection order order was, on average, 5.6 days in 2021–229

resulting from an application, **•** 6.7 days for people that identified as Aboriginal and/or Queensland wide Torres Strait Islander

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 216 194 350 396

staff

In 2021–22, 68 duty lawyers participated in training on DFV 68 68 68 

and how to respond

Total number of hours domestic In 2021–22, duty lawyers provided a total of 25,062 hours 25,062 25,099 22,592 

and family violence duty lawyers of legal assistance and advice to aggrieved and respondent are available to clients at court persons involved in DFV matters

Number of intervention 395 intervention orders were made in 2021–22 395 515 560 1048

orders made **•** 22 for people that identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Increased number of reported During 2021–22, the QPS investigated 46,601 reported breaches 46,601 39,962 33,747 

breaches of domestic violence of a Domestic Violence Protection Order orders

Community Justice Group DFV 62 specific DFV professional development/training 62 42 47 

Coordinators attend domestic opportunities attended by Community Justice Group DFV and family violence specific Coordinators in 2021–22

professional development/ training opportunities

Community Justice Group DFV 135 local authority meetings attended by Community Justice 135 133 289 115

Coordinators attend local Group DFV Coordinators authority meetings

Proportion of domestic 25% of DFV applications were dealt with in the specialist DFV 25% 26% 25% 26% and family violence court courts in 2021–22

applications dealt with in a specialist court environment

**Table footnotes**

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

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.

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**](https://www.qld.gov.au/community/getting-support-health-social-issue/support-victims-abuse/domestic-family-violence)

DPC7911