

National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)

METHODOLOGY REPORT APPENDICES



ANROWS

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL RESEARCH
ORGANISATION FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY
to Reduce Violence against Women & their Children

In partnership with:



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Appendix 1: NCAS Implementation Group

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Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Knowledge component 2013 NCAS

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
VAW6	Do you agree or disagree that violence against women is common in our community? <i>(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)</i>	Retained	
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? <i>(IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes)?</i>	Retained	Item lead-in edited to include a definition of domestic violence as involving 'couples' in dating, de-facto and marital relationships.
DV2c	If one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex, is this a form of domestic violence?	Retained	
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?	Retained	
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?	Retained	
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?	Retained	

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
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?	Retained	
DV2m	If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them money, is this domestic violence?	Retained	
DV4	Do you think that it is mainly men, mainly women or both men and women that COMMIT ACTS of domestic violence? <i>(IF BOTH PROBE TO CLARIFY: Both but men more often, both but women more often, or both equally?)</i>	Retained	
DV4c	Do you think that men or women would be more likely to suffer PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence?	Retained	
DV4a	Thinking about both female and male victims of domestic violence, would you say the LEVEL OF FEAR experienced is worse for males, worse for females or equally bad for both? <i>(PROBE TO CLARIFY: A bit worse or much worse)</i>	Retained	
DV6a	Domestic violence is a criminal offence	Removed	Poor sample variation and difficult to interpret given that not all the forms of relationship violence included in the definition of violence against women in the NCAS survey are against the law.
Cause	There are many reasons why some men are violent towards women, I'm now going to read out three statements and I'd like you to tell me which ONE of these you think is the MAIN reason why some men are violent towards women:		The approach used in this question series (a forced choice) was not well received. Revised in 2017. See DV 12 and DV13.

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
Cause 1	Men unable to manage anger	Removed	As above. DV6zz addresses anger control.
Cause 2	Men should be in charge of relationship	Removed	Revised in 2017. See DV 12 and DV13.
Cause 3	Men being under financial stress	Removed	Revised in 2017. See DV 12 and DV13.
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?	Retained	
SV2a	Do you regard harassment via repeated phone calls to be a form of violence against women?	Removed	The knowledge being gauged through this item is addressed in SV3c. Removed to save survey time and avoid repetition.
SV2c	Do you regard harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?	Retained	
SV3a	Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger	Retained	
SV3g	If a woman doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – it isn't really rape	Retained	
SV3i	A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with	Reworded	Reworded to increase validity as “To the best of your knowledge, is it a criminal offence for a man to have sex with his wife without her consent?”

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
SV4	Women with disabilities are more or less likely to experience violence from people around them (% more likely)	Removed	The NCAS is a ‘whole of population’ survey with a focus on groups particularly affected by violence against women. To enable knowledge building to occur on a continuing basis, new issues are introduced in each wave. The 2009 NCAS and the 2013 NCAS included items relevant to people with disabilities along with a disability status item. The latter has been retained in 2017. However specific items have been removed to make way for other issues to be addressed.

Gender equality component 2013 NCAS

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
ATT4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women	N/A	Retained	Retained to enable time series comparisons at the scale level.
ATT4b	When jobs are scarce men should have more right to a job than women	N/A	Removed	Removed to make way for gender equality measures that are more contemporary and gauge a diverse range of concepts.
ATT4c	A university education is more important for a boy than a girl	N/A	Removed	Removed to make way for gender equality measures that are contemporary and gauge a diverse range of concepts.
ATT4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	N/A	Retained	Retained to enable time series comparisons at the scale level.
ATT4e	It's OK for a woman to have a child as a single parent and not want a stable relationship with a man	N/A	Removed	Removed to make way for gender equality measures that are contemporary and gauge a diverse range of concepts.
ATT4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia	N/A	Retained	Retained to enable time series comparisons at the scale level.
ATT4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household	N/A	Retained	Retained to enable time series comparisons at the scale level.

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
ATT4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	N/A	Retained	Retained to enable time series comparisons at the scale level.

CASVAW component 2013 NCAS

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
Domestic violence				
DV7aa	Violence against a partner justified if she admits to having sex with another man	Justify	Removed	Minimal sample variation.
DV7ab	Violence against a partner justified if she makes him look stupid or insults him in front of his friends	Justify	Removed	Minimal sample variation.
DV7ac	Violence against a partner justified if she ends or tries to end the relationship	Justify	Removed	Minimal sample variation.
DV9b_1	Violence against a former partner justified in order to get access to his children	Justify	Removed	Minimal sample variation.
DV9b_2	Violence against a former partner justified if a man thinks she is unreasonable about property settlement and financial issues	Justify	Removed	Minimal sample variation.

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
DV6h	Domestic violence can be excused if afterward the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done	Excuse	Retained	
DV6i	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control	Excuse	Retained	
DV6k	Domestic violence can be excused if the offender is heavily affected by alcohol	Excuse	Retained	
DV6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was abused as a child	Excuse	Retained	
DV6g	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person is under a lot of stress in their lives	Excuse	Removed	Minimal sample variation. Removed after validation as item DV6ff, gauging a similar concept performed better statistically.
DV6n	Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case	Minimise	Retained	Retained due to policy/practice relevance.
SV2e	Keeps track of partner via mobile and electronic devices – acceptability (Never)	Minimise	Removed	Combined with SV2f as a single knowledge item.
SV2f	Keeps track of partner via mobile and electronic devices – how serious	Minimise	Removed	Combined with SV2e as a single knowledge item.
VAW4	Violence against women is a serious issue	Minimise	Removed	Minimal sample variation.

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
DV2b	Slaps or pushes to cause harm or fear – how serious	Minimise	Removed	Identified for removal in May 2016 statistical review. Removed to make way for new items.
DV2d	Forces the other partner to have sex – how serious	Minimise	Removed	As above.
DV2f	Tries to scare or control by threatening to hurt other family members – how serious	Minimise	Removed	As above.
DV2h	Repeatedly criticises to make them feel bad or useless – how serious	Minimise	Removed	As above.
DV2j	Throws or smashes objects to frighten or threaten – how serious	Minimise	Removed	As above.
DV2l	Controls the social life by preventing them from seeing family and friends – how serious	Minimise	Removed	As above.
DV2n	Tries to control by denying money – how serious	Minimise	Removed	Part of the DV2 series (see above and below) and one of the few items to yield a relatively high level of sample variation. The remainder of the series removed. This item replaced with single similarly worded item (DV6gg).
DV6c	It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships	Trivialise	Removed	Identified for removal on statistical grounds in May 2016 review. Replaced with items gauging the concept.

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
DV6l	Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted	Trivialise	Removed	Identified for removal on statistical grounds in May 2016 review. Replaced with items gauging the concept.
DV6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family	Trivialise	Retained	
DV6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship to keep the family together	Trivialise	Retained	
DV6m	In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for them to be made to leave the family home	Trivialise	Retained	Identified for removal on statistical grounds in the May 2016 review. Retained due to policy/practice relevance.
DV6j	Domestic violence can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol	Blame	Retained	
Sexual violence				
SV3j	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time	Excuse	Retained	
SV3h	Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex	Excuse	Retained	Identified for removal on statistical grounds in the May 2016 review. Retained due to policy/practice relevance.
SV3l	A lot of women who say they were raped led the man on and later had regrets	Minimise	Retained	

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
SV3b	Women rarely make false claims of being raped	Minimise	Reworded	Reworded item SV3u appears in the knowledge component in 2017.
SV3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'	Blame	Retained	
SV3k	If a woman is raped while drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible	Blame	Retained	
SV3f	If a woman goes to a room alone with a man at a party, it is her fault if she is raped	Blame	Removed	Poor sample variation. This concept is gauged via scenarios (see SCEN2,3,4).
Sexual harassment				
SV2b	Harassment via repeated phone calls – how serious	Minimise	Removed	Identified for removal in May 2016 statistical review. Removed to make way for new items.
SV2d	Harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like – how serious	Minimise	Removed	As above.
SV3d	Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it	Trivialise	Removed	As above.
Stalking				
SV1b	Stalking – how serious	Minimise	Removed	As above.

Bystander component 2013 NCAS

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
DV6e	Police now respond more quickly to domestic violence calls than they did in the past	Removed	Delete – policy relevance unclear. Assumes that respondents know what police times are/were historically.
DV10a1	Intervene to help a stranger subject to partner violence – children present	Removed	Poor sample variation. Replaced with more nuanced bystander behavioural items. No difference between children present/not present.
DV10c1	Intervene to help a family member or friend subject to partner violence – children present	Removed	Poor sample variation. Replaced with more nuanced bystander behavioural items. No difference between children present/not present.
DV10a2	Intervene to help a stranger subject to partner violence	Removed	Poor sample variation. Replaced with more nuanced bystander behavioural items.
DV10c2	Intervene to help a family member or friend subject to partner violence	Removed	Poor sample variation. Replaced with more nuanced bystander behavioural items.
DV15a	If you needed to get outside advice or support for someone about domestic violence you would know where to go	Retained	Policy relevance and significant negative trend between 2009 and 2013.
SV3e	Women with disabilities who report rape or sexual assault are less likely to be believed than other women	Removed	The NCAS is a ‘whole of population’ survey with a focus on groups particularly affected by violence against women. To enable knowledge building to occur on a continuing basis, new issues are introduced in each

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
			wave. The 2009 NCAS and the 2013 NCAS included items relevant to people with disabilities along with a disability status item. The latter has been retained in 2017. However, specific items have been removed to make way for other issues to be addressed.

Other 2013 NCAS items

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
DV6b	People turn a blind eye to, or ignore domestic violence	Removed	Not reported in 2013. Difficult to analyse.

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Demographic component 2013 NCAS

Demographic items in the 2013 instrument were retained in 2017 with the following exceptions.

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
GEND1	<p>INTERVIEWER TO RECORD GENDER OF SELECTED RESPONDENT (STAMP ON SAMPLE RECORD) (ASK IF NECESSARY)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male 2. Female 	Reworded	<p>Reworded to allow respondents to say what gender they identify with. Reworded to: What gender do you identify with?</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, the Department thinks it is best that males are interviewed by males and females by females. This is a question we do ask of everyone.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male 2. Female 3. Other 4. (Refused) <p>IF RESPONDENT CHOOSES "OTHER" OR REFUSES TO ANSWER: Would you prefer a male or a female interviewer?</p>

Appendix 2: NCAS 2013 survey items – final outcome, 2017

Item label	Item text	Status 2017	Rationale/notes
Dem17	<p>Do you have any long-term difficulty hearing, seeing, communicating, walking, climbing stairs, bending, learning or doing any similar activities? (IF YES PROBE: Is that always, often, sometimes or rarely)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Yes, always 6. Yes, often 7. Yes, sometimes 8. Yes, rarely 9. No, never 10. Don't know/Can't say 11. Refused <p>*(HAS A DISABILITY DEM 17=1 or 2 or 3 or 4)</p> <p>DEM17b (Does this condition/Do these conditions) reduce the amount or kind of activity you can do in your daily life?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/Can't say 4. Refused 	Reworded	<p>The question used to establish disability status was replaced with the following:</p> <p>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?</p> <p>This replacement was made to reduce overall interview length. It meets the two conceptual requirements identified in the development of the 2013 survey in that it defines disability in terms of both its impact on daily life and its duration.</p>

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Knowledge component

Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
Understanding Violence Against Women (UVAW) Scale								
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? <i>(IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes)</i>	OUT OF SCALE	Definition	Full Item part of a series. This asked of all as respondents tend to peg their responses to subsequent questions to the first item asked. Designed to maintain comparability between 2013 and 2017.	x	x	x	x
DV2c	If one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex, is this a form of domestic violence?	OUT OF SCALE	Definition	¼ of the sample	x	x	x	x
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	OUT OF SCALE	Definition	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
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?	OUT OF SCALE	Definition	¼ of the sample	x	x	x	x
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?	UVAW	Definition	½ of the sample	x	x	x	x
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?	UVAW	Definition	½ of the sample	x	x	x	x
DV2m	If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them money, is this domestic violence?	UVAW	Definition	Full	x	x	x	x
DV10	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?	UVAW	Definition	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	-
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?	UVAW	Definition	Full	-	x	x	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
SV2c	Do you regard harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?	UVAW	Definition	½ of the sample	-	x	x	x
Patterns and consequences of violence against women								
SV3g	If a woman doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape. <i>(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)</i>	OUT OF SCALE	Violence and the law	¼ of the sample	-	-	x	x
SV3u	MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false.	OUT OF SCALE	Violence and the law	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	-
SV3yy	To the best of your knowledge, is it a criminal offence for a man to have sex with his wife without her consent? <i>(yes/no)</i>	OUT OF SCALE	Violence and the law	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	-
VAW6	Thinking now about violence against women, do you agree or disagree that violence against women is common in our community? <i>(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)</i>	OUT OF SCALE	Patterns / consequences	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x
SV3a	Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger.	OUT OF SCALE	Patterns/ consequences	¼ of the sample	x	x	x	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
DV4	Do you think that it is mainly men, mainly women or both men and women that COMMIT ACTS of domestic violence? <i>(IF BOTH PROBE TO CLARIFY: Both but men more often, both but women more often, or both equally?)</i>	OUT OF SCALE	Gender symmetry	¼ of the sample	x	x	x	x
DV4c	Do you think that men or women would be more likely to suffer PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence?	OUT OF SCALE	Gender symmetry	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x
DV4a	Thinking about both female and male victims of domestic violence, would you say the LEVEL OF FEAR experienced is worse for males, worse for females or equally bad for both? <i>(PROBE TO CLARIFY: A bit worse or much worse)</i>	OUT OF SCALE	Gender symmetry	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x
Contributing factors								
DV12a	Does having an alcohol problem lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	OUT OF SCALE	Factors leading to DV	¼ of the sample (A&TSI respondents do not get asked DV12 because they get I1-I2)	-	-	-	x
DV12b	Does wanting to control women lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	OUT OF SCALE	Factors leading to DV	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
DV12d	Does having anxiety or depression lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	OUT OF SCALE	Factors leading to DV	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x
DV13a	Does pressure from other men to be tough lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	OUT OF SCALE	Factors leading to DV	¼ of the sample (A&TSI respondents not asked DV13 because asked I1-I2)	-	-	-	x
DV13b	Does a lack of employment opportunities lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	OUT OF SCALE	Factors leading to DV	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x
DV13c	Does the way violence is shown in the media lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	OUT OF SCALE	Factors leading to DV	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x
Knowledge of resources								
DV15a	If I needed to get outside advice or support for someone about a domestic violence issue, I would know where to go. <i>(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree)</i>	OUT OF SCALE	Knowledge of resources	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x

GEA component and scale

GEA subdomain 1: Promote rigid gender roles, stereotypes and expressions								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
ATT4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	GEA	Men's control	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
ATT4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	GEA	Stereotyped constructions	Full	-	-	-	x
ATT4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	GEA	Stereotyped constructions	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
ATT4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.	GEA	Rigid gender roles	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
ATT4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	GEA	Rigid gender roles	Full	-	x	x	x

GEA subdomain 2: Undermine women's independence and decision-making in <i>public</i> life								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
ATT4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	GEA	Men's control	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
ATT4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	GEA	Men's control	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
ATT4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	GEA	Rigid gender roles	Full	-	x	x	x
ATT4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	GEA	Stereotyped constructions	Full	-	-	-	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

GEA subdomain 3: Undermine women’s independence and decision-making in <i>private</i> life								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
ATT4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	GEA	Men’s control	Full	-	x	x	x
ATT4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	GEA	Men’s control	Full	-	x	x	x

GEA subdomain 4: Condone male peer relations involving aggression and disrespect towards women								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
ATT4dd	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.	GEA	Male peer Relations	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
ATT4gg	I think it’s okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.	GEA	Male peer Relations	Full	-	-	-	x
ATT4ff	I think it’s natural for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends.	NOT IN SCALE	Male peer Relations	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x

GEA subdomain 5: Deny gender inequality is a problem								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
ATT4nn	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	GEA	Denying gender equality a problem	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

GEA subdomain 5: Deny gender inequality is a problem								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
ATT4oo	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	GEA	Denying gender equality a problem	Full	-	-	-	x
ATT4pp	MANY women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	GEA	Denying gender equality a problem	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
ATT4qq	Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful.	GEA	Denying gender equality a problem	Full				
ATT4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia.	GEA	Denying gender equality a problem	Full	-	x	x	x

CASVAW component and scale

CASVAW subdomain 1: Excuse the perpetrator and hold women responsible								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
Attitudes excusing the perpetrator and holding women responsible for abuse or managing its consequences								
DV6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	CASVAW	Minimise	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	CASVAW	Excuse	Full	-	x	x	x
DV6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.	CASVAW	Excuse	Full	-	-	x	x
DV6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	CASVAW	Excuse	Full	-	x	x	x
DV6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	CASVAW	Excuse	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	CASVAW	Blame	Full	-	-	-	x
Attitudes concerning the family and partner violence								
DV6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	CASVAW	Trivialise	Full	x	x	x	x
DV6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	CASVAW	Trivialise	Full	-	x	x	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

CASVAW subdomain 1: Excuse the perpetrator and hold women responsible								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
The role of alcohol in excusing the perpetrator or holding women responsible								
DV6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	CASVAW	Blame	Full	-	x	x	x
DV6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	CASVAW	Excuse	Full	-	x	x	x
SV3j	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.	CASVAW	Excuse	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x

CASVAW subdomain 2: Minimise violence against women								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
Attitudes minimising violence against women								
DV6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	CASVAW	Blame	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	CASVAW	Trivialise	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	CASVAW	Trivialise	Full	-	-	-	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

CASVAW subdomain 2: Minimise violence against women								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
DV6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	CASVAW	Trivialise	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	CASVAW	Blame	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6m	In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home.	NOT IN SCALE	Trivialise	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x
Minimising sexual violence by claiming that women lie								
Sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	CASVAW	Minimise	Full	-	-	-	x
Sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible.	CASVAW	Blame	Full	-	x	x	x
SV3p	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.	CASVAW	Minimise	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x
Sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	CASVAW	Minimise	Full	-	-	-	x
Minimising violence against women by placing it beyond the law								

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

CASVAW subdomain 2: Minimise violence against women								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
Sv3d	Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it.	CASVAW	Trivialise	¼ of the sample	x	x	x	x
DV6s	In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	CASVAW	Trivialise	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6gg	It is a serious problem when a man tries to control his partner by refusing her access to their money.	NOT IN SCALE	Minimise	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x

CASVAW subdomain 3: Mistrust women’s reports of violence								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
DV6ee	MANY women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.	CASVAW	Minimise	Full	-	-	-	x
DV6n	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.	CASVAW	Minimise	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x
Sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	CASVAW	Minimise	Full	-	-	x	x
Sv3y	IT IS COMMON FOR sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.	CASVAW	Minimise	Full	-	-	-	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

CASVAW subdomain 4: Disregard the need to gain consent								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
Sv3r	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested.	CASVAW	Trivialise	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x
Sv3bb	If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.	CASVAW	Blame	¼ of the sample	-	-	-	x
Sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	CASVAW	Blame	Full	x	x	x	x
Sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	CASVAW	Blame	Full	-	-	-	x
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.	CASVAW	Excuse	Full	-	-	-	x
Sv3v	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman doesn't want to have sex.	CASVAW	Excuse	Full	-	-	-	x
Sv3h	Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex.	NOT IN SCALE	Excuse	¼ of the sample	-	x	x	x
Scenarios								
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?	NOT IN SCALE	Justify	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

CASVAW subdomain 4: Disregard the need to gain consent								
Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size	1995	2009	2013	2017
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?	NOT IN SCALE	Justify	½ of the sample	-	-	-	x
SCEN4A *	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? <i>*this was a follow-up questions to both SCEN2A and SCEN3A, therefore is the equivalent of two questions</i>	NOT IN SCALE	Justify	Full*	-	-	-	x

Bystander component (only asked in 2017)

Item label	Item text	Derived variable	Theoretical domain	Sample size
Sexist joke				
BS1a	<p>To start with – if a male friend told a sexist joke about women? Do you think...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5. (Don't know) 6. (Refused) 	Likelihood to act measure	Sexist joke	¼ of the sample
BS1b	<p>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...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All or most of your friends 2. Some or 3. Few, if any 4. (Don't know) 5. (Refused) 	Likelihood to act measure	Sexist joke	¼ of the sample

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Derived variable	Theoretical domain	Sample size
Verbal abuse				
BS3a	<p>And how about if you noticed a male friend was insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with? Do you think...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5. (Don't know) 6. (Refused) 	Likelihood to act measure	Verbal abuse	¼ of the sample
BS3b	<p>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...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All or most of your friends 2. Some or 3. Few, if any 4. (Don't know) 5. (Refused) 	Likelihood to act measure	Verbal abuse	¼ of the sample

GVC (only asked in 2017)

Item label	Item text	Construct	Theoretical domain	Sample size
Gv1e	If people threaten my family/friends they deserve to get hurt.	GVC	Inter-personal violence	Full
Gv1c	If a person hits you, you should hit them back.	GVC	Inter-personal violence	½ of the sample
Gv1h	Playing violent games or watching violent movies can prevent violent behaviour by helping people get their frustrations out.	GVC	Media and community	½ of the sample
Gv1m	It is okay to hit children if they have done something wrong.	GVC	Child / corporal punishment	½ of the sample
Gv1k	When children misbehave a quick slap is the best way to quickly end trouble.	GVC	Child / corporal punishment	½ of the sample
Gv1p	Violence among fans in sporting arenas is just 'part of the game' and should not be taken seriously.	GVC	Sports	Full

PAC (only asked in 2017)

Item label	Item text	Construct	Theoretical domain	Sample size
Prej1c	I would probably be quite content living in a cultural or ethnic group that is very different to mine.	PAC	Ethnocentrism	Full
Prej1d	If I could be born again, it would be fine for me to be born into a different cultural or ethnic group to my own.	PAC	Ethnocentrism	½ of the sample
Prej1b	In most cases, I like people from my culture more than I like others.	PAC	Ethnocentrism	½ of the sample
Prej1a	In general, I prefer doing things with people from my own culture than with people from different cultures.	PAC	Ethnocentrism	½ of the sample
Prej2	Is your personal attitude positive, negative or neutral towards... / And what about... (PROBE: Very or somewhat positive/negative?)			
Prej2d	Women who are sexually attracted to women.	PAC	Positivity	½ of the sample
Prej2c	People with mental disabilities	PAC	Positivity	½ of the sample
Prej2a	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	PAC	Positivity	Full Not asked of A&TSI respondents
Prej2b	People with physical disabilities	PAC	Positivity	½ of the sample
Prej2e	Men who are sexually attracted to men	PAC	Positivity	½ of the sample

Items administered to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents only (only asked in 2017)

Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size
	<p>I am now going to ask you some questions about violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls. From here onwards, the term Indigenous will be used and includes both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. These next few items are only asked of those who identify as Indigenous.</p>	NOT IN SCALE	Factors leading to violence	A&TSI respondents
11a	<p>I am going to read out a list of factors that may lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls. For each one could you please tell me if you think it leads to this violence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Having an alcohol problem? b) A lack of employment opportunities in a community? c) Drug problems in a community? d) Lack of supportive services in a community? e) Do you think men losing their role in families would lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls? f) What about having been removed from one's family? g) Do you think that if Indigenous people see violence as part of culture, this would lead to violence? h) Lastly, do you think that people seeing lots of violence in the community leads to violence against Indigenous women and girls? 	NOT IN SCALE	Factors leading to violence	A&TSI respondents

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Scale	Theoretical domain	Sample size
12a	Do you agree or disagree that when Indigenous women and girls experiencing violence report to police, it can bring them trouble. <i>(If agree go to 12aa / if disagree skip to 12b)</i>	NOT IN SCALE	Barriers to help seeking	A&TSI respondents
12aa	<i>(If agree go to 12a)</i> Because of this, do you think it's better if they don't report to the police? <i>(Yes/No)</i>	NOT IN SCALE	Barriers to help seeking	Full for those who agree to 12a
12b	And do you agree or disagree that when Indigenous women and girls experiencing violence report to police, it can bring trouble to their family. Do you agree or disagree? <i>(If agree go to 12bb)</i>	NOT IN SCALE	Barriers to help seeking	A&TSI respondents
12bb	<i>(If agree go to 12b)</i> Because of this, do you think it's better if they don't report to the police? <i>(Yes/No)</i>	NOT IN SCALE	Barriers to help seeking	Full for those who agree to 12b

Demographics

Item label	Item text	Sample size
GEND1	<p>What gender do you identify with?</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, the Department thinks it is best that males are interviewed by males and females by females. This is a question we do ask of everyone.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male 2. Female 3. Other 4. (Refused) <p>IF RESPONDENT CHOOSES 'OTHER' OR REFUSES TO ANSWER: Would you prefer a male or a female interviewer?</p>	Full
Dem1	To check whether you are eligible for this survey would you mind telling me how old you are?	Full
Intro7	Could you please tell me which of the following age groups you are in?	Full
DEM2	Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?	Full
DEM3a	In which country were you born?	Full
Dem4	In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live?	Full
DEM4a	In which country was your mother born?	Full
DEM4b	In which country was your father born?	Full
Dem5	Do you speak a language other than English at home?	Full

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Sample size
Dem5a	This may not apply to you but, would you say that you speak English...? 1. Very well 2. Well 3. Not well, or 4. Not at all 5. Don't know 6. Refused	Full
Dem7	Which of the following categories best describes your household? READ OUT 1. Person living alone 2. Married or de-facto couple with no children 3. A couple with a child or children at home 4. A couple whose children have left home 5. A single parent with a child or children at home 6. A single parent whose children have left home 7. Non-related adults sharing house/apartments/flat, or 8. Some other sort of household 9. (Refused)	Full
Dem8	What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?	Full
Dem9a	IF NOT EMPLOYED PROBE: What would you say is your main activity at the moment?	Full
Dem11	What is your (main) occupation? Note: Please record as much detail as possible	Full
Dem12	'Are you <IF DEM9=2,3,4,5,6: 'Usually'> the main income earner in the household? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: If equal earners, code as 1)	Full
Dem13	Could you tell me please what sort of work the main income earner in your household does?	Full

Appendix 3: NCAS 2017 data items by component

Item label	Item text	Sample size
Dem16	(Just to confirm) including you, how many people aged 16 years and over live in this household?	Full
Dem17	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?	Full
T1	Is there at least one working fixed line telephone inside your home that is used for making and receiving calls?	Full
T2	How many residential phone numbers do you have in your household not including lines dedicated to faxes, modems or business phone numbers? Do not include mobile phones.	Full
T3	Do you also have a working mobile phone?	Full
STATE	Which state or territory do you live in?	Full
Dem18	What is the postcode of the place you usually live?	Full
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) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Totally of women 2. Mostly of women 3. Mostly of men 4. Totally of men 5. A roughly equal proportion of men and women 6. Don't know 7. Refused 	Full

Appendix 4: 2017 survey 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 – (Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Korean, Hindi, Tamil, Punjabi, Arabic (Middle East), Turkish, Persian (excluding Dari), Italian, Greek, 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

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
PC	Parental Consent	Derived in survey if PC2 =1 OR PC2=2 then PC=1,
GEND1	Gender of respondent	M, F

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. The study is looking at community attitudes to violence and the results will be used to try and improve public health and safety.

*(ALL)

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

1. Landline
2. Mobile

*(ALL)

* IF SAMTYPE=1, show HH screening / IF SAMTYPE=2, show mobile screening

Intro2 To help with this important study <we'd like to arrange to interview the person aged 16 or over who is going to have the next birthday / we're looking to interview people .aged 16 years or over>.

*IF SAMTYPE=1, LL

IF NECESSARY: Some households will have received a letter about the study from the Department of Social Services.

*IF SAMTYPE=2, Mobile

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

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

1. Continue with same person NO NEED TO REINTRODUCE (GO TO INTRO6)
2. Switch to new person (CONTINUE)
3. Phone answerer refused to pass on to selected person (GO TO RR1)
4. No-one in household / phone owner aged 16 years and over (GO TO TERM 1)
5. Selected respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)
6. Wants a copy of the letter before proceeding (GO TO ALET)
7. LOTE (GO TO ALOTE)
8. (INTERVIEWER CODED GENDER – UNSCREENED APPOINTMENT)

*(INTRO2=2, SWITCH TO NEW PERSON)

Appendix 4: 2017 survey instrument

Intro3 Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (...). I'm calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We are conducting an important community attitudes study across Australia. The study is looking at community attitudes to violence and the results will be used to try and improve public health and safety.

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

1. Continue (GO TO INTRO6)
2. Selected respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)
3. Wants more information about clients (GO TO PCLIENT)
4. (INTERVIEWER CODED GENDER – UNSCREENED APPOINTMENT)

*(INTRO4=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)

*(INTRO4=2 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.

*(INTRO4=2 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 INTRO3=1 OR INTRO5=1)

Intro6 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 16 TO 99) (GO TO CHECK_PCAGE)
2. Refused (PROGRAMMER NOTE - RECORD IN DATA AS 8888 and ask Intro7)

Appendix 4: 2017 survey instrument

*(REFUSED AGE Intro6=2)

Intro7 Could you please tell me which of the following age groups you are in? (READ OUT)

1. 16 - 17 years (CONTINUE)
2. 18 - 24 years (GO TO GEND1)
3. 25 - 34 years (GO TO GEND1)
4. 35 - 44 years (GO TO GEND1)
5. 45 - 54 years (GO TO GEND1)
6. 55 - 64 years, or (GO TO GEND1)
7. 65 - 74 (GO TO GEND1)
8. 75 + years (GO TO GEND1)
9. (Refused) PROGRAMMER NOTE - RECORD IN DATA AS 8888) (GO TO TERM1)

IF INTRO2 = 4 OR INTRO3=4, UNSCREENED GENDER MOBILE

INTERVIEWER NOTE: DO NOT READ OUT. Interviewer coded gender prior to making an appointment to increase the chance of the call returning to the gender of the phone answer. This gender code is not final. All respondents will be asked to identify their preferred gender.

1. Male
2. Female
3. Unsure

CHECK_PCAGE IF INTRO6=16 OR 17 OR INTRO7=1 COTINUE OTHERWISE GO TO GEND1

*PROGRAMMER NOTE: DISPLAY LANDLINE AND MOBILE SAMPLE SCRIPT AS APPROPRIATE.

*(PARENTAL PERMISSION FOR 16 OR 17 YEAR OLD) (INTRO6 = 16 OR 17 OR INTRO7=1)

PC1 I need to get permission from your parent or guardian to interview you. May I speak with him or her please?

EXPLAIN TO PARENT / GUARDIAN: Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (...). I'm calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We are conducting an important community attitudes study across Australia. The study is looking at community attitudes to violence and the results will be used to try and improve public health and safety.

*(SAMTYP = 1, Landline)

For this study we are speaking with the person in the household aged 16 years and over who is having the next birthday. If the selected person is aged 16 or 17 we need to get permission from their parent or guardian to interview them.

*(SAMTYP = 2, Mobile)

For this study we are speaking with the mobile phone owner aged 16 years and over. If the selected person is aged 16 or 17 we need to get permission from their parent or guardian to interview them.

Do I have your permission to interview the 16 or 17 year old that we have selected for interview?

IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL: If you want to verify that the survey is legitimate, or if you would like more information, you can call the Social Research

Appendix 4: 2017 survey instrument

Centre's 1800 number (1800 023 040) during business hours, or you can check our website at www.srcentre.com.au.

IF RESPONDENT NEEDS MORE ASSURANCE1: Or you could check the Department of Social Services website at <https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/programs-services/national-community-attitudes-survey>.

IF RESPONDENT NEEDS MORE ASSURANCE2: Or you can contact the researcher at the SRC: community.attitudes@srcentre.com.au.

1. Continue
2. Parent refusal (GO TO RR1)
3. Refused to pass to parent (GO TO RR1)
4. (QR has no legal guardian. Is an independent minor) (ONLY IF NECESSARY)

*(RECORD PARENTAL PERMISSION)

PC2 In order to show that I have got permission to proceed with this interview would you mind telling me your first name please?

1. Permission given, name provided (RECORD PARENTS NAME) (CONTINUE)
2. Permission given, name NOT provided (CONTINUE)
3. Parental permission refused (GO TO RR1)

CHECK_PC IF PC2 = 1 OR 2 CONTINUE OTHERWISE GOTO GEND1.

*(PARENTAL CONSENT GIVEN)

PC3 Thank you for providing your consent. If you could please put me back on to (the qualifying respondent) we can begin the survey.

*(ALL) (PROGRAMMER NOTE – THIS IS TO BE STORED AS SURVEY DATA AND STAMP ON SAMPLE RECORD)

*(ALL)

GEND1 What gender do you identify with?

IF NECESSARY: While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, the Department thinks it is best that males are interviewed by males and females by females.–This is a question we do ask of everyone

1. Male
2. Female
3. Other
4. (Refused)

IF RESPONDENT CHOOSES 'OTHER' OR REFUSES TO ANSWER:

While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, the Department thinks it is best that males are interviewed by males and females by females.

Would you prefer a male or a female interviewer?

GEND2 (PROGRAMMER NOTE: AUTOCODE FROM INTERVIEWER ID AND RESPONSE TO GEND1) – USE INTQUALS OR SIMILAR

Appendix 4: 2017 survey instrument

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

*(GENDER MATCH)

S1 This survey involves answering a series of questions today which will take about 20 minutes. All information you give us will be strictly confidential. We'd prefer that you answer all the questions, but if there are any that you don't want to answer, that's fine, just let me know. Although we are not asking questions about your own personal experiences, some of the questions may seem quite sensitive. Please let us know if there are any you would prefer not to answer 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, you can call the Social Research Centre's 1800 number (1800 023 040) during business hours, or you can check our website at www.srcentre.com.au.

IF RESPONDENT NEEDS MORE ASSURANCE1: Or you could check the Department of Social Services website at <https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/programs-services/national-community-attitudes-survey>.

IF RESPONDENT NEEDS MORE ASSURANCE2: Or you can contact the researcher at the SRC: community.attitudes@srcentre.com.au.

1. Start survey (GO TO S3)
2. Wants a copy of the letter before proceeding (GO TO ALET)
3. Household refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
4. Respondent refusal - (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
5. Parent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
6. LOTE - (GO TO ALOTE)
7. Queried about how LANDLINE telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY PTEL)
8. Queried about how MOBILE telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY PTEL_MOB)

*(NOT A GENDER MATCH)

S2 While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, the Department thinks it is best that males are interviewed by males and females by females.

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

1. Wants a copy of the letter before proceeding (GO TO ALET)
2. Household refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
3. Respondent refusal - Landline (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
4. Respondent refusal - Mobile (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
5. Parent refusal (ATTEMPT CONVERSION / RECORD REASON) (GO TO RR1)
6. LOTE - (GO TO ALOTE)
7. Queried about how LANDLINE telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY PTEL)
8. Queried about how MOBILE telephone number was obtained (DISPLAY PTEL_MOB)

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APPOINTMENT2

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

*(WANT TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE LETTER)

ALET RECORD ADDRESS DETAILS TO SEND COPY OF LETTER

(RECORD NAME AND VERIFY ADDRESS DETAILS FROM SAMPLE / COLLECT ADDRESS DETAILS)

*PROGRAMMER NOTE RE ALET: WILL NEED TO BE ABLE TO TRACK INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM SENDING A COPY OF THE LETTER]

*ALOTE

- 1 Cantonese
- 2 Mandarin
- 3 Vietnamese
- 4 Korean
- 5 Punjabi
- 6 Arabic (Middle east)
- 7 Turkish
- 8 Italian
- 9 Greek
- 10 Spanish
- 11 Filipino / Tagalog
- 12 Thai
- 13 Other language

*IF ALOTE=13

RECORD LANGUAGE

- 1 Arabic (Sudanese)
- 2 Bosnian
- 3 Croatian
- 4 Dari
- 5 Farsi
- 6 Filipino / Tagalog
- 7 Indonesian
- 8 Japanese
- 9 Khmer (Cambodian)
- 10 Malay
- 11 Macedonian
- 12 Persian
- 13 Polish
- 14 Serbian
- 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

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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 LANDLINE NUMBER WAS OBTAINED) (S1=10 OR S2=9))

PTEL Your telephone number has been chosen at random from all possible telephone numbers. We find that this is the best way to obtain a representative sample of people across Australia.

*(QUERIED HOW MOBILE NUMBER WAS OBTAINED) (S1=11 OR S2=10)

PTEL_MOB Your mobile number was automatically generated from all possible mobile phone numbers. We're calling mobile phones as well as landlines so we can get a representative sample of people across Australia.

*(WANTS MORE INFO ABOUT THE CLIENT INTRO3=4)

PCLIENT The survey is being conducted by the Social Research Centre and a team of researchers on behalf of the Australian government Department of Social Services (DSS). The Department is the federal government department responsible for providing programs, policies and services to support children and families, seniors, vulnerable people, and people with disabilities and their carers. It is also responsible for housing services and payments.

*(QUERIED ABOUT WHY MOBILE WAS CALLED INTRO4=6)

PINFO_MOBILE Your number was randomly generated by a computer. We're calling mobile phones as well as landlines because lots of people have mobile phones but don't have landlines. So, we call mobile phones as well as landlines so we can get a representative sample of people across Australia.

*(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. Letter put me off
7. Don't believe surveys are confidential / privacy concerns
8. Silent number
9. Don't trust surveys / government
10. Never do surveys
11. 15-20 minutes is too long
12. Get too many calls for surveys / telemarketing
13. Too old / frail / deaf / unable to do survey (CODE AS TOO OLD / FRAIL / DEAF)
14. Not a residential number (business, etc.) (CODE AS NOT A RESIDENTIAL NUMBER)
15. Language difficulty (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY NO FOLLOW UP)
16. Going away / moving house (CODE AS AWAY DURATION)
17. Asked to be taken off list (add to do not call register)

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18. Dislike being called on my mobile
19. Other (Specify)

*(REFUSED)

RR2 RECORD RE-CONTACT TYPE

1. Definitely don't call back
2. Possible conversion

*PROGRAMMER NOTE: IS SAMPLE TYPE = 2 (MOBILE) INSERT "people" AND "voicemail"
OTHERWISE INSERT "households" AND "answering machine".

*(ANSWERING MACHINE/VOICEMAIL SCRIPTS)

*Answering machine 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/households) across Australia to conduct an important study to better understand community attitudes to violence. The results will be used to try and improve public health and safety. If you would like to participate in this study, please call 1800 023 040 and we will call you back at a time that is convenient to you. Thank you.

*Answering machine message 2

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is <SAY NAME> calling on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Social Services from the Social Research Centre. We left a message recently on your (voicemail/answering machine) regarding an important study to better understand community attitudes to violence. The results will be used to try and improve public health and safety. If you would like to participate in this study, please call 1800 023 040 and we will call you back at a time that is convenient to you. Thank you.

*(ALL)

S3 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 (SUPPRESS IF SAMTYP=2)
2. Collect postcode (Specify)
3. Don't know postcode - collect locality (Specify)
4. (Refused)

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

*(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?

1. Australia
2. China
3. Greece
4. India
5. Italy
6. Lebanon
7. New Zealand
8. Turkey
9. United Kingdom / Ireland
10. Vietnam
11. Other
12. (Don't know)
13. (Refused)

*IF DEM3a=11, Other Specify

DEM3b

SPECIFY COB

1. Fiji
2. Germany
3. Malaysia
4. Netherlands (Holland)
5. Philippines
6. Singapore
7. South Africa
8. Sri Lanka
9. United States of America
10. Other (Specify)
11. (Don't know)
12. (Refused)

*(NOT BORN IN AUSTRALIA DEM3a=2- TO 11)

DEM4 In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live?

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1. Year given (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)

General Violence Scale

*(ALL)

Gv1 Thanks for that. I am now going to read out a list of statements about violence and I would like you to tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. Starting with ...

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

*(STATEMENTS, RANDOMIZE ORDER)

*(SUBSETS A&C) Gv1c If a person hits you, you should hit them back.

*(ALL) Gv1e If people threaten my family/friends they deserve to get hurt.

*(SUBSETS B&D) Gv1h Playing violent games or watching violent movies can prevent violent behaviour by helping people get their frustrations out.

*(SUBSETS B&D) Gv1k When children misbehave a quick slap is the best way to quickly end trouble.

*(SUBSETS A&C) Gv1m It is okay to hit children if they have done something wrong.

*(ALL) Gv1p Violence among fans in sporting arenas is just 'part of the game' and should not be taken 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)

Violence Against Women

*(SUBSET B)

VAW6 Thinking now about violence against women, do you agree or disagree that violence against women is common in our community?

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

*(TIMESTAMP2)

Domestic Violence

*(ALL)

DV2 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

*(ALL)

DV2a If one partner in a domestic relationship slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear, is this a form of domestic violence?

(IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

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

*(SUBSET B)

DV2c If one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex, is this a form of domestic violence?

(IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No

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

*(SUBSET C)

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?

(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)

*(SUBSETS B&D)

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?

(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)

*(SUBSET A)

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?

(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)

*(SUBSETS A&C)

DV2k If one partner in a domestic relationship controls the social life of the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends, is this a form of domestic violence?

(IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually
3. Yes, sometimes

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4. No
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

*(ALL)

DV2m If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them money, is this domestic violence?

(IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

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

*(SUBSET A)

DV10 And if one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly keeps track of the others 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)

*(TIMESTAMP3)

*(SUBSET A)

DV4 Do you think that it is mainly men, mainly women or both men and women that COMMIT ACTS of domestic violence?

(IF BOTH PROBE TO CLARIFY: Both but men more often, both but women more often, or both equally?).

1. Mainly men
2. Both - but men more often
3. Both - equally
4. Both - but women more often
5. Mainly women
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

*(SUBSET A)

DV4c Do you think that men or women would be more likely to suffer PHYSICAL HARM as a result of domestic violence?

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1. Men
2. (Equal)
3. Women
4. (Don't know)
5. (Refused)

*(SUBSET A)

DV4a Thinking about both female and male victims of domestic violence, would you say the LEVEL OF FEAR experienced is worse for males, worse for females or equally bad for both?

(PROBE TO CLARIFY: A BIT WORSE OR MUCH WORSE)

1. Much worse for males
2. A bit worse for males
3. Equally bad for both males and females
4. A bit worse for females
5. Much worse for females
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

*(ALL)

DV6i I am going to read out some statements about domestic violence. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

IF NECESSARY: By domestic violence we mean violence in married or defacto relationship or amongst couples who are dating

There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(ALL) DV6d Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family

*(ALL) DV6ff A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.

*(ALL) DV6zz Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.

*(ALL) DV6h Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done

*(ALL) DV6k Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol

*(ALL) DV6j Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol

*(SUBSET D) DV6m In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for the violent person to be made to leave the family home

*(ALL) DV6ee MANY women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.

*(SUBSET D) DV6gg It is a serious problem when a man tries to control his partner by refusing her access to their money.

*(ALL) DV6f Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.

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*(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)

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

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(SUBSET D) DV6n 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.

*(ALL) DV6o It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together

*(ALL) DV6r Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.

*(ALL) DV6u 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)

DV6iii The next set of statements are about women who are experiencing violence in their relationships. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(ALL) DV6t If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.

*(ALL) DV6z I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.

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*(ALL) DV6cc A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.

*(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)

DV6iv I now have some statements about responding to domestic violence. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: By domestic violence we mean violence in married or defacto relationship or amongst couples who are dating

There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(ALL) DV6s In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.

*(ALL) DV6v Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.

*(ALL) DV6bb It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.

*(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)

*(TIMESTAMP4)

*(SUBSET C & NOT INDIGENOUS SAMPLE, DEM2=1, 2, 3)

DV12short I am now going to read out a list of factors that may lead some men to use domestic violence against women.

*(STATEMENTS)

- a) Is having an alcohol problem a factor in domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?

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- b) Is wanting to control women a factor in domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?
- d) Is having anxiety or depression a factor in domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?

*(RESPONSE FRAME) (READ OUT IF NECESSARY)

- 1. A lot of the time
- 2. Some of the time
- 3. Rarely, or
- 4. Not at all
- 5. (Don't know)
- 6. (Refused)

*(SUBSET C & NOT INDIGENOUS SAMPLE, DEM2=1, 2, 3)

DV13short Thinking now about broader factors that may lead some men to use domestic violence against women.

*(STATEMENTS)

- a) Is pressure from other men to be tough a factor in domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?
- b) Are a lack of employment opportunities in a community a factor in domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?
- c) Is the way violence is shown in the media a factor in domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all? IF NECESSARY: By media we mean things like movies, TV, social media, video games, newspapers and magazines.

*(RESPONSE FRAME) (READ OUT IF NECESSARY)

- 1. A lot of the time
- 2. Some of the time
- 3. Rarely, or
- 4. Not at all
- 5. (Don't know)
- 6. (Refused)

*(TIMESTAMP)

Module for Aboriginal people and/or Torres Strait Islanders

*(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, DEM2=1, 2, 3)

I1a I am now going to ask you some questions about violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls. From here onwards, the term Indigenous will be used and includes both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. These next few items are only asked of those who identify as Indigenous.

I am going to read out a list of factors that may lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls. For each one could you please tell me if you think it leads to this violence?

*(STATEMENTS)

- a) Having an alcohol problem?
- b) A lack of employment opportunities in a community?

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- c) Drug problems in a community?
- d) Lack of supportive services in a community?
- e) Do you think men losing their role in families would lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls?
- f) What about having been removed from one's family?
- g) Do you think that if Indigenous people see violence as part of culture, this would lead to violence?
- h) Lastly, do you think that people seeing lots of violence in the community leads to violence against Indigenous women and girls?

*(RESPONSE FRAME) (READ OUT IF NECESSARY)

- 1. A lot of the time
- 2. Some of the time
- 3. Rarely, or
- 4. Not at all
- 5. (Don't know)
- 6. (Refused)

*(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, DEM2=1, 2, 3)

I2a Do you agree or disagree that when Indigenous women and girls experiencing violence report to police, it can bring them trouble?

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Somewhat agree
- 3. (Neither agree or disagree)
- 4. Somewhat disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree
- 6. (Don't Know)
- 7. (Refused)

*(AGREES WITH I2a, I2a=1 OR 2)

I2aa Because of this, do you think it's better if they don't report to the police?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. (Don't Know)
- 4. (Refused)

*(INDIGENOUS SAMPLE ONLY, DEM2=1, 2, 3)

I2b And do you agree or disagree that when Indigenous women and girls experiencing violence report to police, it can bring trouble to their family. (PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

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

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

*(AGREES WITH I2b, I2b=1 OR 2)

I2bb Because of this, do you think it's better if they don't report to the police?

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

*(TIMESTAMP)

Bystander Behaviour

*(SUBSET B)

BS1a I am now going to read out a number of behaviours that you might encounter when you are socialising with friends. I would like you to tell me how you feel about each of these behaviours and what you might do if you were in this situation.

To start with – if a male friend told a sexist joke about women? Do you think...

(READ OUT)

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
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

*(SUBSET B)

BS1b 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...

(READ OUT)

1. All or most of your friends
2. Some, or
3. Few, if any
4. (Don't know)
5. (Refused)

*(SUBSET B)

BS3a And how about if you noticed a male friend was insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with? Do you think... (READ OUT)

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
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

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*(SUBSET B)

BS3b 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... (READ OUT)

1. All or most of your friends
2. Some, or
3. Few, if any
4. (Don't know)
5. (Refused)

*(SUBSET B)

DV15 I'm going to read out a statement and I'd like you to tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree with it.

DV15a If I needed to get outside advice or support for someone about a domestic violence issue, I would know where to go. (PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know)
7. (Refused)

*(TIMESTAMP5)

Sexual Violence & Harassment

*(ALL)

SV1a Now thinking generally about violence against women, not just domestic violence. Do you regard stalking to be a form of violence against women. By stalking 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)

*(SUBSETS A&C)

SV2c Do you regard harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women? (IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes).

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, usually

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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.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(ALL) 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.

*(ALL) Sv3c Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'

*(SUBSET D) Sv3bb If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.

*(ALL) SV3dd Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.

*(ALL) Sv3v When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize 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)

*(SUBSET D)

SV3iii I now have some statements about sexual harassment. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(SUBSET D) Sv3d Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it

*(SUBSET D) Sv3p Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying

*(SUBSET D) Sv3r Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested

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*(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)

*(SUBSETS A&C)

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?

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

*(SUBSETS B&D)

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?

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

*(ALL)

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

SCEN4A 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: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. (Neither agree or disagree)

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4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

*(ALL)

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.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(SUBSET A) Sv3a Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than by a stranger

*(SUBSET D) Sv3h Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex

*(SUBSET A) Sv3g If a woman doesn't physically resist –even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape.

*(SUBSET D OR INDIGENOUS SAMPLE, DEM2=2, 3, 4) Sv3j A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.

*(ALL) Sv3k If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible.

*(ALL) Sv3t If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.

*(ALL) Sv3y It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used, as a way of getting back at men.

*(ALL) Sv3l A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.

*(ALL) Sv3s Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.

*(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)

*(SUBSET A)

Sv3u And do you agree or disagree that MANY allegations of sexual assault made by women are false?

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree

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3. (Neither agree or disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know)
7. (Refused)

*(SUBSET A)

SV3yy To the best of your knowledge, 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)

*(TIMESTAMP6)

Gender Equality

*(ALL)

ATT4i The statements I'm about to read out describe attitudes which different people have. Thinking about Australian society generally, do you agree or disagree that ...

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(SUBSETS B & D) ATT4nn MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.

*(ALL) ATT4oo MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.

*(SUBSETS A & C) ATT4pp MANY women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.

*(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)

ATT4ii And now thinking about men in our society. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

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*(STATEMENTS)

*(ALL) ATT4a On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.

*(SUBSETS A & C) ATT4m In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.

*(SUBSETS B & D) ATT4n Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.

*(SUBSETS A & C) ATT4o I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.

*(ALL) ATT4cc A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.

*(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)

ATT4iii And now thinking about women in our society. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

*(STATEMENTS)

*(ALL) ATT4d A woman has to have children to be fulfilled

*(ALL) ATT4f Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia

*(ALL) ATT4aa Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.

*(ALL) ATT4qq Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful.

*(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)

ATT4v And now thinking about relationships between men and women in our society. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

IF NECESSARY: There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

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*(STATEMENTS)

*(ALL) ATT4g Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household

*(ALL) ATT4h Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship

*(SUBSETS B & D) ATT4j If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.

*(SUBSETS A & C) ATT4v When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate 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)

ATT4vi The next few questions contain statements about different situations that you might experience. For each one please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

*(STATEMENTS)

*(SUBSETS B & D) ATT4dd I think there is no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.

*(SUBSETS A & C) ATT4ff I think it's natural for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends.

*(ALL) ATT4gg 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 nor disagree)
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't Know / Can't Say)
7. (Refused)

*(TIMESTAMP7)

Prejudice Measure

*(ALL)

Prej1 Now some statements about your social groups. Do you agree or disagree with the following ...

(PROBE: Strongly agree / disagree or somewhat agree / disagree).

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*(STATEMENTS)

*(SUBSETS B&D) Prej1a In general, I prefer doing things with people from my own culture than with people from different cultures.

*(SUBSETS A&C) Prej1b In most cases, I like people from my culture more than I like others.

*(ALL) Prej1c I would probably be quite content living in a cultural or ethnic group that is very different to mine.

*(SUBSETS B&D) Prej1d If I could be born again, it would be fine for me to be born into a different cultural or ethnic group to my own.

*(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)

Prej2 Is your personal attitude positive, negative or neutral towards ... / And what about

(PROBE: Very or somewhat positive / negative?).

*(STATEMENTS)

*(IF DEM2=1, 5 or 6, NOT ATSI) Prej2a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

*(SUBSETS B&D) Prej2b People with physical disabilities

*(SUBSETS B&D) Prej2c People with mental disabilities

*(SUBSETS A&C) Prej2d Women who are sexually attracted to women.

*(SUBSETS A&C) Prej2e Men who are sexually attracted to men.

*(RESPONSE FRAME)

1. Very positive
2. Somewhat positive
3. Neutral
4. Somewhat negative
5. Very negative
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

Demographic Correlates

*(ALL)

DEM We're nearing the end of the interview; I just have a couple more questions.

1. Continue

*(ALL)

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)

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1. Totally of women
2. Mostly of women
3. Mostly of men, or
4. Totally of men
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 (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 (Specify)
11. (Don't Know)
12. (Refused)

*(ALL)

DEM9a What would you say is your main activity at the moment?

1. Employed
2. Unemployed
3. Engaged in home duties
4. A student
5. Retired, or
6. Unable to work

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7. Other (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? Note: please record as much detail as possible

1. Please specify
2. (Refused)

*(NOT LIVING ALONE OR IN A GROUP HOUSEHOLD DEM7#4 OR 5)

DEM12 Are you <IF DEM9=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? Note: please record as much detail as possible

1. Please specify
2. (Refused)

*(ALL)

DEM4a In which country was your mother born?

1. Australia
2. China
3. Greece
4. India
5. Italy
6. Lebanon
7. New Zealand
8. Turkey
9. United Kingdom / Ireland
10. Vietnam
11. Other
12. (Don't know)
13. (Refused)

*IF DEM4a=11, Other Specify

DEM4c

SPECIFY COB

1. Fiji
2. Germany
3. Malaysia
4. Netherlands (Holland)

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5. Philippines
6. Singapore
7. South Africa
8. Sri Lanka
9. United States of America
10. Other (Specify)
11. (Don't know)
12. (Refused)

*(ALL)

DEM4b In which country was your father born?

1. Australia
2. China
3. Greece
4. India
5. Italy
6. Lebanon
7. New Zealand
8. Turkey
9. United Kingdom / Ireland
10. Vietnam
11. Other
12. (Don't know)
13. (Refused)

*IF DEM4b=11, Other Specify

DEM4d

SPECIFY COB

1. Fiji
2. Germany
3. Malaysia
4. Netherlands (Holland)
5. Philippines
6. Singapore
7. South Africa
8. Sri Lanka
9. United States of America
10. Other (Specify)
11. (Don't know)
12. (Refused)

*(NOT LIVING ALONE DEM7≠5)

DEM16 (Just to confirm) including you, how many people aged 16 years and over live in this household?

1. Number given (Specify) RECORD WHOLE NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 20)

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2. Don't know (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 999)
3. Refused (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 888)

*(ALL)

DEM17 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?

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

*(TIMESTAMP8)

Telephone Status

*(MOBILE SAMTYP=2)

T1 Finally, I have a question or two about your use of telephone services. 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 TS15)
3. Don't know (GO TO TS15)
4. Refused (GO TO TS15)

*(SAMTYP=1 OR T1=1, LANDLINE OR HAVE AT LEAST ONE LANDLINE IN HOUSEHOLD)

PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF T1 = 1 SUPPRESS TEXT IN BRACKETS.

T2 (Finally, I have a question or two about your use of telephone services). How many residential phone numbers do you have in your household not including lines dedicated to faxes, modems or business phone numbers? Do not include mobile phones.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If needed, explain as 'how many individual landline numbers are there at your house that you can use to make and receive calls?'

1. Number of lines given (SPECIFY _____) RECORD WHOLE NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 15) *(DISPLAY "UNLIKELY RESPONSE" IF >3)
2. Don't know
3. Refused

*(LANDLINE SAMTYP=1)

T3 Do you also have a working mobile phone?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

*(LANDLINE SAMTYP=1)

STATE Which State or Territory do you live in?

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1. NSW
2. VIC
3. QLD
4. SA
5. WA
6. TAS
7. NT
8. ACT
9. (Refused)

*TIMESTAMP9

*(ALL)

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.

*(ALL)

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)

*(ALL)

INFO I can give you our 1800 number (1800 023 040) or you could check the Department's website for additional information at Department of Social Services.

For further information on the survey you can visit

<https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/programs-services/national-community-attitudes-survey>

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.

*(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. Greek
5. Hindi
6. Italian
7. Korean
8. Mandarin
9. Punjabi
10. Tamil

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11. Turkish
12. Persian (excluding Dari)
13. Vietnamese
14. 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

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=3	Household refusal	Refusal
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
PC2=3	Parental consent refused	Refusal

Appendix 5: NCAS advisory and expert groups

Project Advisory Group members

Name	Position/organisation
Dr Marian Esler	(Then) Director, Research and Data, Family Safety Branch, Department of Social Services
Antoinette Braybrook	CEO, Djirra, Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service Victoria
Kate Finch (Dr Jess Cadwallader)	Director Systemic Advocacy/Advocacy Project Manager, Violence Prevention, People with Disabilities Australia
Sanna Coombs	Assistant Director, Personal Safety Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics
Maree Crabbe	Coordinator, Reality and Risk Pornography Education Project
Prof. Sandra Creamer (Tracey Currie-Dillon)	CEO, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women's Alliance
Libby Davies	(Then) CEO, White Ribbon Australia
Dr Lara Fergus	(Then) Director Policy and Research, Our Watch
Dr Melanie Heenan	(Then) CEO, Court Network
Renee Imbesi (Natalie Russell)	Principal Program Officer, Mental Wellbeing, VicHealth
Commissioner Kate Jenkins	Sex Discrimination Commissioner, Australian Human Rights Commission
Wendy Lobwein	Manager, Prevention of Violence Against Women Program, AMES Australia
Pino Migliorino	Managing Director, Cultural Perspectives Group
Fiona Mort	Director, Office for Women SA
Kellie Nagle	Policy Adviser, Preventing Violence Against Women, Municipal Association of Victoria
Julie Oberin	National Chairperson, Women's Service Network, Australian Women Against Violence Alliance
Deputy Commissioner (Brett Pointing)	Domestic Violence Champion, Queensland Police Service
Collette O'Neill (Amy Prendergast)	Manager, Prevention Policy, Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Prevention and Women's Equality
Dr Antonia Quadara	Manager Sexual Violence Research, Australian Institute of Family Studies

Appendix 5: NCAS advisory and expert groups

Name	Position/organisation
Barbara Shaw	Acting Executive Director, Office for Women and Domestic Violence Reform, Queensland
Joanne Sheehan-Paterson	Convenor, National Association of Services Against Sexual Violence
Melinda Norton (Natasha de Silva)	Director, Women NSW
Andrew Taukolo	Youth Ambassador, #R4Respect, Youth Family Service
Jacqui Watt	CEO, No to Violence

Key: previous incumbent in parentheses.

Expert Panel members/Expert Review Group members

*Note: * these members also form the Expert Review Group*

Name	Expertise	Position/organisation
Prof. Stephanie Brown*	Violence against women research/epidemiology	Professor, Murdoch Children's Research Institute
Dorinda Cox	Violence affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities	Director, Inspire Change Consulting Group
Dr Kyllie Cripps	Violence affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities	Senior Lecturer, Indigenous Law Centre, UNSW
Maria Dimopoulos*	Violence affecting culturally and linguistically diverse communities	Consultant
Christine Eastman	Statistics	Consultant
Dr Marian Esler	Families research	Director, Research and Data Team, Department of Social Services
Dr Michael Flood	Violence against women/gender equality	Associate Professor, University of Wollongong
Dr Emma Fulu*	Violence against women/gender equality, psychometrics and survey design	Director, The Equality Institute
Dr Lucy Healey	Violence affecting women with disabilities	Senior Research Fellow, The University of Melbourne
Emily Maguire	Prevention practice	CEO, Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria
Dr Anastasia Powell	Violence affecting young people	Associate Professor, RMIT University
Dr Antonia Quadara	Violence against women and sexual assault	Research Fellow,

Appendix 5: NCAS advisory and expert groups

Name	Expertise	Position/organisation
		Australian Institute of Family Studies
Rodney Vlais	Gender-based violence and perpetrator intervention programs	Consultant
Dr Cathy Vaughan*	Violence affecting culturally and linguistically diverse communities	Senior Lecturer, The University of Melbourne

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Expert Subgroup members

Name	Position	Organisation
Maria Dimopoulos	Consultant	Myriad Consulting
Wendy Lobwein	Manager, Prevention of Violence Against Women Program	AMES Australia
Pino Migliorini	Managing Director	Cultural Perspectives Group
Dr Cathy Vaughan	Senior Lecturer in Gender and Women's Health	Centre for Health Equity, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne

Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander Expert Subgroup members

Name	Position	Organisation
Dorinda Cox	Director	Inspire Change Consulting Group
Dr Kyllie Cripps	Senior Lecturer, Indigenous Law Centre	Faculty of Law, UNSW
Corina Martin	CEO (of Aboriginal Family Law Services, Western Australia)	Delegate of Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service
Leanne Miller	CEO	Koorie Women Mean Business
Tracey Currie-Dillon (past member)	CEO (past)	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women's Alliance

Appendix 6: CASVAW Scale items by theoretical domain in field

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain
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?	Justify
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?	Justify
SCEN4A	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? <i>(note: constitutes 2 items as asked after each of SCEN 3A and 2A above)</i>	Justify
DV6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.	Excuse
DV6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	Excuse
DV6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	Excuse
DV6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	Excuse
DV6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	Excuse
Sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	Blame
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.	Excuse
DV6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	Trivialise
DV6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	Trivialise
DV6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	Trivialise

Appendix 6: CASVAW Scale items by theoretical domain in field

Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain
DV6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	Trivialise
DV6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner, then the violence can't be very serious.	Trivialise
DV6s	In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	Trivialise
DV6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	Minimise
DV6ee	MANY women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.	Minimise
Sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	Minimise
Sv3y	IT IS COMMON FOR sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.	Minimise
Sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	Minimise
Sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	Minimise
DV6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	Blame
DV6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	Blame
DV6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	Blame
DV6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	Blame
Sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	Blame
Sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs, she is at least partly responsible.	Blame

Appendix 7: Confirmatory factor analysis

Key for tables below:

Data in bold text and highlighted in yellow identify the dominant loading for the related item.

GEAS

Item label	Question	Factor 1. Men's control public life	Factor 2. Denying gender equality is a problem	Factor 3. Men's control private life	Factor 4. Rigid gender roles, stereotypes & expressions	Factor 5. Male peer relations emphasising aggression & disrespect
att4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	0.86	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
att4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	0.85	0.03	0.04	-0.06	-0.01
att4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	0.68	-0.06	0.04	0.15	0.03
att4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	0.32	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.30
att4pp	MANY women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	0.11	0.51	0.08	0.19	-0.03
att4nn	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	0.07	0.64	0.06	-0.03	0.06

Appendix 7: Confirmatory factor analysis

Item label	Question	Factor 1. Men's control public life	Factor 2. Denying gender equality is a problem	Factor 3. Men's control private life	Factor 4. Rigid gender roles, stereotypes & expressions	Factor 5. Male peer relations emphasising aggression & disrespect
att4oo	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	0.00	0.86	-0.03	-0.01	0.00
att4qq	Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful.	-0.02	0.42	0.10	0.35	0.03
att4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	0.10	-0.03	0.78	0.03	0.01
att4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	-0.04	0.03	0.88	-0.03	0.01
att4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.	0.21	0.05	-0.04	0.54	0.09
att4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	0.15	-0.03	0.17	0.40	0.16
att4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	0.14	0.04	-0.02	0.48	0.21
att4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	0.04	0.12	0.23	0.47	-0.08
att4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	-0.04	0.08	0.16	0.50	0.05
att4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia*	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.32

Appendix 7: Confirmatory factor analysis

Item label	Question	Factor 1. Men's control public life	Factor 2. Denying gender equality is a problem	Factor 3. Men's control private life	Factor 4. Rigid gender roles, stereotypes & expressions	Factor 5. Male peer relations emphasising aggression & disrespect
att4dd	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.	0.02	0.29	0.04	-0.17	0.53
att4gg	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.	-0.01	-0.05	0.05	0.10	0.71

CASVAW

Item label	Item text	Minimising violence against women	Excusing the perpetrator/holding women responsible	Mistrusting women's claims	Disregarding consent
dv6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	0.75	0.11	-0.08	-0.12
sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	0.73	-0.07	0.15	0.09
sv3p	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.	0.71	-0.04	0.12	0.09

Appendix 7: Confirmatory factor analysis

Item label	Item text	Minimising violence against women	Excusing the perpetrator/holding women responsible	Mistrusting women's claims	Disregarding consent
dv6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	0.65	0.11	-0.03	-0.08
sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	0.64	-0.01	0.03	0.18
dv6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	0.64	0.15	0.07	-0.08
dv6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	0.58	0.06	0.12	-0.13
dv6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	0.53	0.02	0.13	0.03
sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is partly responsible.	0.51	0.09	-0.09	0.34
sv3d	Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it.	0.41	0.12	-0.02	0.17
dv6s	In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	0.33	0.24	-0.08	0.13
dv6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	0.34	0.44	-0.09	0.01

Appendix 7: Confirmatory factor analysis

Item label	Item text	Minimising violence against women	Excusing the perpetrator/holding women responsible	Mistrusting women's claims	Disregarding consent
dv6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	0.26	0.42	0.06	-0.08
sv3j	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.	0.20	0.39	-0.11	0.28
dv6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	0.20	0.36	0.20	0.21
dv6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	0.09	0.44	0.27	0.03
dv6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	0.07	0.74	-0.02	0.02
dv6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child	0.02	0.68	-0.01	0.02
dv6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	0.01	0.73	0.05	0.02
dv6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	0.01	0.74	0.09	0.00
dv6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	-0.03	0.44	0.32	0.19

Appendix 7: Confirmatory factor analysis

Item label	Item text	Minimising violence against women	Excusing the perpetrator/holding women responsible	Mistrusting women's claims	Disregarding consent
dv6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	-0.03	0.90	-0.05	0.01
sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	0.22	-0.02	0.51	0.27
dv6ee	Many women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.	0.21	0.23	0.59	-0.14
sv3y	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used, as a way of getting back at men	0.06	-0.11	0.66	0.21
dv6n	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.	-0.02	0.06	0.77	-0.04
sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	0.34	0.14	0.10	0.32
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.	0.28	-0.02	0.07	0.30
sv3r	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested.	0.27	0.02	0.27	0.27
sv3bb	If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.	0.24	0.08	0.06	0.40

Appendix 7: Confirmatory factor analysis

Item label	Item text	Minimising violence against women	Excusing the perpetrator/holding women responsible	Mistrusting women's claims	Disregarding consent
sv3v	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman doesn't want to have sex.	0.02	0.23	0.09	0.48
sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	-0.01	0.09	0.10	0.68

Appendix 8: Summary of construct item fit statistics

Key for tables below:

Data in **bold red** text did not demonstrate a good fit within the construct and the related item was removed from the final construct.

Confirmatory Rasch analysis outputs UVAWS

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
dv2m	If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them money, is this domestic violence?	17108	0.5900	0.9288	0.8713	0.8056	1.1772
dv10	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly keeps track of the others location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices without their consent is this a form of domestic violence?	4243	0.1800	0.9673	0.8973	0.7742	1.1713
sv2c	Do you regard harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like to be a form of violence against women?	8586	0.0800	1.0396	1.0475	0.7328	0.8401
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?	8744	-0.0400	0.8384	0.8306	0.7776	1.0823
sv1a	Do you regard stalking to be a form of violence against women? By stalking I mean being repeatedly followed or watched at home or work?	17278	-0.3300	1.1330	1.1408	0.6905	0.8262

Appendix 8: Summary of construct item fit statistics

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?	8614	-0.4900	1.0648	0.9546	0.6902	1.0686
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Confirmatory Rasch analysis outputs for CASVAWS

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
dv6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	17195	0.1543	1.1343	1.0933	0.3766	1.0094
dv6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	17164	-0.4860	1.0751	1.1522	0.5085	0.9451
dv6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	17325	0.0954	0.9972	1.2095	0.3839	0.9264
dv6ee	Many women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.	15807	-0.4001	0.7831	0.8455	0.5435	0.8068
dv6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child	17279	0.3214	0.9762	1.0385	0.3475	0.9859
dv6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	17115	-0.2442	0.9122	0.9652	0.4862	0.9692
dv6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	17302	0.0785	0.9617	0.9590	0.4144	1.0442
dv6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	17358	0.6556	1.1251	0.7233	0.3209	1.0988
dv6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER	17470	0.7605	1.4375	0.8388	0.2911	1.1306

Appendix 8: Summary of construct item fit statistics

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
	is heavily affected by alcohol.						
dv6n	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.	3638	-0.9793	0.9743	1.3440	0.5767	0.3821
dv6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	17406	0.8927	1.3015	0.9330	0.2653	1.0746
dv6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	17105	-0.1888	1.0347	1.0102	0.4708	1.1181
dv6s	In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	17222	0.0368	1.2309	1.6752	0.3560	0.9193
dv6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	17047	0.1047	0.8634	0.7676	0.4357	1.0385
dv6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	17178	0.0020	0.8342	0.6861	0.4721	1.1221
dv6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	17221	0.2212	1.1932	1.0790	0.3689	1.0508
dv6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	16801	-0.0949	1.0627	1.1881	0.4150	0.8748
dv6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	17381	0.2135	1.0930	0.9810	0.3866	1.1029
sv3bb	If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.	4290	-0.4145	1.2705	1.3574	0.4569	0.9486

Appendix 8: Summary of construct item fit statistics

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	16711	0.1072	0.9860	0.8647	0.4183	1.0847
sv3d	Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it.	4319	0.3968	1.1105	1.0903	0.3182	1.0096
sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	17195	-0.1996	1.3509	1.3763	0.4085	0.9793
sv3j	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.	4591	0.4351	1.3515	1.2359	0.3147	1.0726
sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is partly responsible.	17247	0.1376	1.1108	0.9070	0.4028	1.1314
sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	15380	-0.6468	0.7682	0.8366	0.6048	0.8830
sv3p	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.	4259	0.1625	0.7574	0.5821	0.4451	1.0619
sv3r	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested.	4065	-0.3684	0.9111	1.0037	0.4950	0.8356
sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	16912	0.0537	0.7437	0.6220	0.4692	1.0278
sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	17046	0.3922	0.8946	0.6652	0.3823	1.0639
sv3v	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman doesn't want to have sex.	16552	-0.4246	1.2915	1.3784	0.4639	0.9424
sv3x	If a woman is drunk and starts having sex with a man, but then falls asleep,	16155	0.0867	1.2959	1.5271	0.3323	0.8801

Appendix 8: Summary of construct item fit statistics

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
	it is understandable if he continues having sex with her anyway.						
sv3y	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used, as a way of getting back at men	15767	-0.8612	1.0370	1.3421	0.5606	0.5949
dv6m	In domestic situations where one partner is physically violent towards the other it is entirely reasonable for them to be made to leave the family home.	4321	-0.0500	1.3896	2.3714	0.2180	0.7425
dv6gg	It is a serious problem when a man tries to control his partner by refusing her access to their money.	4317	-0.2300	1.5527	2.6073	0.2573	0.7197
sv3h	Rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex.	4078	-0.6300	1.7788	2.2891	0.3408	0.4512
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?	8541	0.6200	1.0042	0.8048	0.3024	1.0086
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?	8723	0.9400	1.3366	0.8037	0.2508	1.0851

Confirmatory Rasch analysis outputs for GEAS

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
att4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	17042	0.0477	0.9439	0.8695	0.5091	1.0385
att4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	17342	-0.7177	1.3785	1.0321	0.3736	1.0912
att4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	17253	-0.4794	1.1061	1.0413	0.3923	1.0425
att4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	17111	-0.4033	1.1546	1.0843	0.4019	1.0374
att4dd	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.	11289	0.4475	1.2331	1.3803	0.4645	0.7723
att4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia*	17013	-0.1383	1.0940	1.1328	0.4163	0.9515
att4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	17336	0.0535	1.0212	0.9338	0.4990	1.0708
att4gg	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.	17454	-1.7371	1.9766	1.3462	0.2187	1.0199
att4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	16785	0.4553	0.9329	1.0285	0.5524	0.9665
att4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	11328	-0.2653	1.1783	1.2864	0.3783	0.9309
att4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	11239	0.0516	0.9024	0.8026	0.5261	1.0996
att4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	11435	-0.2510	1.1184	1.0089	0.4373	1.0371

Appendix 8: Summary of construct item fit statistics

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
att4nn	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	10885	0.9397	1.0609	1.1233	0.6016	0.9325
att4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.	11378	-0.5201	1.0903	0.9891	0.3980	1.0657
att4oo	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	16378	1.2593	1.0299	1.2203	0.6416	0.9105
att4pp	MANY women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	10924	0.8719	0.9718	1.0340	0.6202	0.9585
att4qq	Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful.	16455	0.3281	1.0024	0.9915	0.5295	1.0446
att4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	10696	0.0573	1.0061	1.0668	0.4662	0.8166
att4ff	I think it's natural for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends.	11298	0.5900	1.4471	1.6950	0.4531	0.7004

Confirmatory Rasch analysis outputs for GVC

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
gv1c	If a person hits you, you should hit them back.	8490	0.0436	0.8593	0.7804	0.6901	1.1007
gv1e	If people threaten my family/friends they deserve to get hurt.	17043	0.0075	0.9119	0.8250	0.6681	1.0999
gv1h	Playing violent games or watching violent movies can prevent violent behaviour by helping people get their frustrations out.	8483	0.2824	1.2754	1.1905	0.5241	0.6866
gv1k	When children misbehave a quick slap is the best way to quickly end trouble.	8706	-0.2987	0.9467	0.8613	0.6864	1.0848

Appendix 8: Summary of construct item fit statistics


gv1m	It is okay to hit children if they have done something wrong.	8502	-0.0348	1.1011	0.9988	0.6526	0.9338
gv1p	Violence among fans in sporting arenas is just 'part of the game' and should not be taken seriously.	17397	-0.9100	1.8318	1.4867	0.3704	0.9893

Confirmatory Rasch analysis outputs for PAC

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	IN.MSQ	OUT.MSQ	PTMA	DISCRIM
prej1a	In general, I prefer doing things with people from my own culture than with people from different cultures.	8632	0.0096	1.1064	1.1760	0.5086	0.8779
prej1b	In most cases, I like people from my culture more than I like others.	8545	0.2304	1.1760	1.4414	0.5012	0.8500
prej1c	I would probably be quite content living in a cultural or ethnic group that is very different to mine.	16866	-0.7699	1.1962	1.2684	0.6063	0.7761
prej1d	If I could be born again, it would be fine for me to be born into a different cultural or ethnic group to my own.	8247	-0.7046	1.2863	1.2169	0.5980	0.7629
prej2a	Indigenous Australians	16988	0.2453	0.9010	0.9235	0.6007	1.0076
prej2b	People with physical disabilities	8764	0.9117	0.8515	0.7358	0.5315	1.1991
prej2c	People with mental disabilities	8714	0.6497	0.8243	0.7813	0.5617	1.0903
prej2d	Women who are sexually attracted to women.	8552	-0.2104	0.7489	0.7058	0.7511	1.2674
prej2e	Men who are sexually attracted to men.	8567	-0.3619	0.8282	0.7854	0.7593	1.2105

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

Key for tables below:

 Items highlighted in this colour and in **bold** are 2013 items.

Knowledge component

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
	SV2a	Do you regard harassment via repeated phone calls to be a form of violence against women? <i>(IF YES, PROBE: Would you say that is always the case, usually the case, or just sometimes)</i>	Definition	Similar to SV2c.
	DV11a	It is possible for a woman to get a court order that protects her from emotional or mental harm caused by her partner.	Violence and the law	Jurisdictional variation in the law makes responses difficult to interpret.
	SV3m	When women express strong opinions over the internet or on social media, they are more likely than are men to receive sexually threatening comments.	Patterns/ consequences	Contemporary relevance but lower relative priority.
	SV3b	Women rarely make false allegations of being raped.	Patterns/ consequences	This and SV3u were cognitive tested as alternatives. This item was found to be poorly understood.
	DV12d	Do you think that not being able to manage anger leads men to use domestic violence?	Factors that lead to violence	Item in CASVAWS addresses anger control.
	DV12e	Do you think that being unemployed leads men to use domestic violence?	Factors that lead to violence	'Unemployment' was in the 'individual factors cluster' of this item. Moved to 'structural cluster' with slight rewording following cognitive testing (see item DV13b).

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
	DV13d	Do you think racism against a community leads men to use domestic violence?	Factors that lead to violence	This item could be understood in multiple ways (making it difficult to interpret the meaning of responses). This became apparent in cognitive testing. In addition, it was poorly understood by some interviewees. Also note that the prejudice scale addresses this factor to some degree.
	DV12c	Do you think having been abused in childhood leads men to use domestic violence?	Factors that lead to violence	This item was among a range of 'factors' being considered for this question series. It was ultimately replaced with 'having anxiety or depression' to maximise the diversity of concepts addressed in the survey. The concept of child abuse as a factor in violence is gauged in item DV6f.
	DV11	To the best of your knowledge, is it a criminal offence for a man to use physical violence against his wife, partner or girlfriend?	Violence and the law	This item was trialled as an alternative to a similarly worded 2013 NCAS item that had poor validity and a low level of sample variation. It was ultimately deleted to reduce survey length, as the concept was of lower priority relative to other items.
	SV3zz	A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with.	Violence and the law	SV3zz and SV3yy test the same concept and were both piloted to see which item performed better (regards validity). Informal cognitive testing was also undertaken with both items. SV3yy has been selected because of its superior face validity.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

GEA component

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
1	ATT4tt	When it comes to sex, a woman should do the things her partner likes, even if she doesn't really want to.	Stereotyped constructions	Poor measurement properties compared with conceptually similar items.
2	ATT4k	When it comes to sex, women should let men take the lead.	Men's control	As above.
3	ATT4l	Women have as much ability as men to make important policy decisions in government.	Men's control	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
4	ATT4w	I would think less of a woman who has had many sexual partners.	Stereotyped constructions	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
5	ATT4y	A man should fight when the woman he's with is insulted by another man.	Stereotyped constructions	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
6	ATT4bb	It is more important for women to feel beautiful than to feel intelligent.	Stereotyped constructions	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
7	ATT4p	A preschool child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works fulltime.	Gender roles	Ambiguous.
8	ATT4i	A woman must not contradict her male partner in front of other people.	Men's control	Ambiguous and poor measurement properties relative to other items.
9	ATT4r	In the home, men are less suited to cooking and cleaning than women are.	Gender roles	Potentially ambiguous.
10	ATT4t	It's more important for boys to play sport than girls.	Gender roles	Validation showed poor sample variation.
11	ATT4rr	Often men miss out on jobs because of pressure to hire more women.	Denying gender equality a problem	Validation showed poor sample variation.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
12	ATT4ll	Australian society has reached the point where women and men have equal opportunities for achievement.	Denying gender equality a problem	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
13	ATT4ss	I would think less of a man who has had many sexual partners.	Stereotyped constructions	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
14	ATT4mm	Many men make too many allowances for women in order not to appear sexist.	Denying gender equality a problem	Removed to contain survey length. This item was selected as it had the poorest sample variation among items in the domain.
15	ATT4z	A young man should try to become physically tough, even if he's not strong.	Stereotyped constructions	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
16	ATT4q	I think it is embarrassing for a man to choose to stay at home looking after the children rather than have paid work.	Gender roles	Validation showed poor differentiation.
17	ATT4u	Men need sex more than women do.	Stereotyped constructions	Poor measurement properties relative to other items.
18	ATT4ee	I think it's only natural for men to talk disrespectfully about women when they are together as a group.	Male peer relations	Deleted to contain survey length. Item selected as sample variation poor relative to other items in domain.

CASVAW component – partner violence

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
1	DV6x	Violence in a relationship can be avoided by the woman trying harder to please her partner.	Blame	Poor sample variation relative to other items.
2	DV6w	Some women are abused because they keep on nagging or arguing with their partners.	Blame	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
4	DV6dd	Many women who report abuse or violence in their relationship are lying to get back at their boyfriends or husbands.	Minimise	Concept addressed in another item that had higher sample differentiation.
5	DV6l	Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to.	Trivialise	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
6	DV6g	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person is under a lot of stress in their lives.	Excuse	Concept tested in another item that had a higher sample variation.
7	SCEN1A	Now, imagine a married woman who likes to go out with her friends for a meal in the evenings every now and then. Whenever she tells her husband about her plans to go out, he gets very annoyed. He tells her that he doesn't want her going out without him. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	Justify	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
8	SCEN1C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	Trivialise	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
9	SCEN1B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman?	Minimise	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
10	DV6p	A man in a committed relationship has the right to know where his partner is at all times.	Justify	In pilot testing several respondents indicated they agreed with this statement because they believed there was a mutual obligation to keep a partner informed as a relationship courtesy. This item was also an outlier in the factor analysis in validation testing. An expert reviewer indicated that this item had performed poorly in other research.
	DV6y	On some level I think women stay in abusive relationships because they like the attention they receive from the abuser.	Blame	Face validity issues identified in pilot testing in which it was apparent that it did not distinguish liking the abuse, as opposed to the abuser. Further, agreement with this statement may be based on two grounds, each with different meaning (i.e. it could reflect a belief in 'cycle of violence' theory or in the notion of women as masochistic). Also, validation showed poor sample variation relative to other items.
	DV6q	If a woman dresses in a way her partner doesn't like, he should be able to make her change what she is wearing.	Excuse	Validation showed limited sample variation. There are a number of other items in the survey addressing control as a feature of partner violence and gender relations.
	SCEN2, 3, 4, 5B	Follow on from SCEN2, 3, 4, 5A: How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman?	Minimise	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
	SCEN2, 3, 4, 5C	Follow on from SCEN2, 3, 4, 5A: Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	Trivialise	Validation showed poor sample variation relative to other items.
	DV6aa	If a man physically abuses his partner when their children are present, the law should restrict the time he can spend with those children.	Trivialise	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
	DV7aa	She admits to having sex with another man.	Justify	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
	DV7ac	She ends or tries to end the relationship.	Justify	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.

CASVAW component – sexual violence

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
	Sv3z	Women often say ‘no’ to sex when they mean ‘yes’ to avoid seeming too willing.	Blame	Retained SV3c (maintains time-series and has the same sentiment and performed better).
	Sv3f	If a woman goes to a room alone with a man at a party, it is her fault if she is raped.	Blame	Prior NCAS waves and validation show poor sample variation. Concept is gauged via scenarios.
	Sv3aa	When women are sexually assaulted, it’s sometimes because the way they said ‘no’ was unclear.	Blame	Validation showed poor sample variation.
	Sv3w	It shouldn’t be considered sexual assault if a man is drunk and didn’t know what he was doing.	Excuse	Validation showed poor sample variation.
	Sv3n	Women who receive unwanted sexual advances at work should sort it out themselves rather than report it.	Trivialise	Trialled in place of sv3d. Sv3d retained for time-series and better sample variation.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

CASVAW component – sexual harassment & stalking

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
1	Sv3cc	If a woman wears revealing clothing she is partly responsible for unwanted attention or harassment.	Blame	Validation showed poor sample variation.
2	Sv3o	Women should be flattered by sexual comments from men on the street.	Trivialise	Validation showed poor sample variation.
3	Sv3q	It is not harmful to a woman if a man repeatedly follows her, calls and leaves gifts, even if she shows no interest.	Minimise	Ambiguous.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

Bystander component

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
		I am now going to read out a number of behaviours that you might encounter when you are socialising with friends. I would like you to tell me how you feel about each of these behaviours and what you might do if you were in this situation.	Sexist joke	
1	BS2a	How about if a male friend persisted in making unwanted advances towards a woman when she has made it clear she is not interested? 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 5. (Don't know) 6. (Refused)	Verbal abuse	Deleted to contain survey length – determined based on consultation with DSS.
2	BS2b	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 of your friends, or 3. Few if any of your friends 4. (Don't know) 5. (Refused)	Verbal abuse	As above.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

General violence component

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
1	Gv1l	Physically punishing children, when they deserve it, will make them responsible and mature adults.	Child/corporal punishment	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
2	Gv1a	Given all the violent crime, I can understand why people have weapons to defend themselves.	Inter-personal violence	Validity issues (test two concepts in one item).
3	Gv1b	People who use violence get respect.	Inter-personal violence	Validation showed poor sample differentiation.
4	Gv1q	Violence on the sports field encourages players and fans to be violent towards others off the field.	Sports	Removed on statistical grounds following validation.
5	Gv1n	Violent crimes should be punished with equal violence.	Penal code/ prison violence	Poor measurement properties compared with conceptually similar items.
6	Gv1pl	Prisoners should never get out of their sentences for good behaviour.	Penal code/ prison violence	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
7	Gv1i	And do you agree or disagree that watching violent pornography can help prevent sexual assault by helping people to manage their sexual drives?	Media and community	Removed following validation on statistical grounds.
8	Gv1f	If people want to sort out their differences by having a fight the police should keep out of it.	Inter-personal violence	Poor measurement properties compared with conceptually similar items.
9	Gv1d	Parents should tell their children to use violence if necessary.	Inter-personal violence	As above.
10	Gv1g	When people are fighting it's all right to stand there and watch.	Inter-personal violence	As above.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

Prejudice attitudes component

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
1	Prej1e	In most circumstances it is right AND natural to favour members from one's own cultural or ethnic group over strangers or foreigners.	Ethno-centrism	Deleted on statistical grounds as only 4 items required to gauge ethnocentrism.
2	Prej1f	I don't think I have any particular preference for my own cultural or ethnic group over others.	Ethno-centrism	Deleted on statistical grounds as only 4 items required to gauge ethnocentrism.

Deleted – items tailored for Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
		I am now going to ask you some questions about violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls. From here onwards, the term Indigenous will be used and includes both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. These next few items are only asked of those who identify as Indigenous.		

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
1	I3	<p>If Indigenous women and girls are abused by family members, how likely do you think they are to seek help from the following options: Very likely, somewhat likely, not at all likely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A leader in their community 2) The police 3) Family and friends 4) A General Practitioner, health or hospital services 5) An Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation 6) A women's service or refuge 7) Another service helping people experiencing violence 	Barriers to help seeking	Deleted due to the time needed to administer this item and associated respondent burden. All A&TSI items were in priority order determined by the A&TSI expert advisory panel. The lowest priority items were deleted after piloting.
2	I4	<p>There are different opinions about how to handle people who repeatedly use physical violence against their family. In your opinion, how appropriate are the following responses to violence? Very appropriate, somewhat appropriate, not appropriate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Leaving the couple or family to sort it out themselves 2) Making the perpetrator do community work 3) Giving the perpetrator a prison sentence <p>How appropriate are these responses to people who <i>repeatedly</i> use physical violence against their family?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Excluding the perpetrator temporarily from community activities and responsibilities 5) Making the perpetrator do a behaviour management or change program 6) Providing the perpetrator the space to heal 	Accountability and punishment	See above.

Appendix 9: Items trialled in 2017, not included in final instrument

Demographics

	Item label	Item text	Theoretical domain	Rationale for deletion
1	DEM23	<p>Do you see yourself as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian • From a country or culture other than Australia • Both, or • Neither • Don't know • Refused 	Acculturation item	CALD expert group recommended deleting as item too sensitive to external influences.
2	H1	<p>The researchers are hoping to carry out a follow-up study on this topic in the future. If you agree to re-contact now you are not obliged to participate in the future, participation in any future studies is completely voluntary.</p> <p>Would you be interested in being contacted again?</p>	Recontact	Survey length.

Appendix 10: Participant information sheet (cognitive testing phase)



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National Community Attitudes Survey (NCAS) Survey Testing Interview

This document is designed to give you some more information about this research project, and what participating in the discussion will involve.

What is the research about?

The research is being conducted to test people's understanding and interpretation of some questions from a community attitudes survey. It will help to ensure that people across Australia who take part in the final survey will understand what the question is asking. It will also ensure there is no confusion about the wording or terms used in the questionnaire. We're hoping to get your feedback on your understanding to make sure the questions are clear.

We want to advise you that the topics and questions that we will be discussing are quite sensitive as they are related to gender inequality, violence against women, family violence, rape and sexual assault. **However, we will not be asking about your experiences of these issues or for you to answer the questions.** Instead, we want to learn how you understand and interpret questions and words in the survey.

What is a survey testing interview?

Survey testing is a type of research used to identify and correct problems with survey questions – it helps the researchers to understand how people interpret, respond and answer questions. The discussion will last for approximately 60 minutes. Further details about taking part in an in-depth interview can be found here: <http://www.srcentre.com.au/taking-part-in-research/focus-group-and-interview-participants>.

Privacy and confidentiality:

Your participation in this project is entirely voluntary. You can choose to withdraw from the research at any time without any consequences. If at some point, you do not want to answer the question or wish to finish the interview, you are allowed to do so.

Your personal information is protected by the Privacy Act 1988. All information you provide is confidential and used for research purposes only. All data will be de-identified in the research report so that no names or other identifying information can be attached to it.

The Social Research Centre's Privacy Policy can be found at <http://www.srcentre.com.au/taking-part-in-research/survey-participants/RIPP>

Appendix 10: Participant information sheet (cognitive testing phase)

Are there any risks if I participate?

Further to the confidentiality of information outlined above, we do not intend to seek any information during the discussion that names or identifies any individuals. At the end of this information sheet you will find contact names and phone numbers in case you have any questions or concerns about the study.

How will the findings be used?

The findings from this research will be used to improve the wording of these questions. You will be asked to agree to the audio-recording of the discussion – this will be used for research purposes only. Individuals will not be identified in the reporting

How will data be stored?

The data will be held by the Social Research Centre on password protected computers. The data will be totally de-identified so that individual participants cannot be identified. The Social Research Centre may securely deliver any anonymised data files to our client – such data will be kept on a password protected computer for 5 years from publication of any reports and academic papers.

Will I be paid for taking part?

You will receive \$75 in cash as a thank-you for your participation and to cover any travel costs to enable you to attend the discussion.

Do I need to prepare anything in advance?

You don't need to prepare anything in advance. There are no right or wrong answers! If you need reading glasses, then please bring them.

Your contribution is greatly valued and we hope you find the experience interesting.

Who is the Social Research Centre?

The Social Research Centre is a leading provider of research to government and is wholly owned by the Australian National University. It is entirely independent of the Department of Employment and all other government agencies. You can find out more about us at www.srcentre.com.au.

If you have any queries about the research, please contact Tess McNamara at the Social Research Centre on 1800 265 648 or 0407 534 498, or by email tess.mcnamara@srcentre.com.au.

Appendix 11: Consent form (cognitive testing phase)



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1703 NCAS – Survey Testing

Participant Consent Form

- I have read the Participant Information Sheet and understand what the research is about, and why it is being conducted
- I consent to take part in this study, which involves participating in an interview with researchers from the Social Research Centre
- I consent to the discussion being audio-recorded for analysis purposes
- I understand that the discussion is confidential and that my details will not be shared outside of the project team
- I understand that no information I provide will be attributed to me in any way outside of the project
- I understand that I am free to withdraw at any time from the study (and do not need to give a reason for this).
- I confirm receipt of \$75 as a thank you for taking part in the research

Participant Name	Date
Participant Signature	

Appendix 12: Counselling services referral list

Referral Information (*fieldwork phase*)

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

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.

Sexual Assault Services

There are services situated around Australia that provide specialist counselling support and other assistance to victims of sexual assault, and 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 legal options, 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.

ACT	
Canberra Rape Crisis Centre	02 6247 2525
Services Assisting Male Survivors of Sexual Assault (SAMSSA)	02 6247 2525
New South Wales	
NSW Rape Crisis Centre	1800 424 017
Northern Territory	
Sexual Assault Referral Centre (Darwin)	08 8922 6472
Sexual Assault Referral Centre (Alice Springs)	08 8955 4500
Queensland	
State wide Sexual Assault Helpline	1800 010 120
South Australia	
Yarrow Place Rape & Sexual Assault Service	08 8226 8787
Tasmania	
Sexual Assault Support Services (Northern)	03 6334 2740

Appendix 12: Counselling services referral list

Sexual Assault Support Services (North West)	03 6431 9711
Sexual Assault Support Services (Southern)	1800 697 877
Victoria	
Sexual Assault Crisis Line	1800 806 292
West Australia	
Sexual Assault Resource Centre	08 6458 1828

Links to sexual assault resources:

National	https://www.1800respect.org.au/get-help/
Victoria	www.casa.org.au
South Australia	www.yarrowplace.sa.gov.au
Western Australia	www.kemh.health.wa.gov.au/services/sarc/index.htm
New South Wales	www.nswrapecrisis.com.au
Queensland	https://www.health.qld.gov.au/sexualassault
Tasmania	http://laurelhouse.org.au/
Northern Territory	https://nt.gov.au/wellbeing/hospitals-health-services/sexual-assault-referral-centres

Domestic/Family Violence Services

Most domestic violence services provide a range of services and supports including crisis intervention, counselling for women and children, groups for women and children, court assistance, men's programs, community education and training, and community awareness activities. Information about these services would be particularly helpful for women/children or men who are experiencing domestic or family violence or who may have experienced or witnessed domestic/family violence in the past, perhaps as a child.

ACT	
Domestic Violence Crisis Service	02 6280 0900
New South Wales	
Domestic Violence Line	1800 656 463

Appendix 12: Counselling services referral list

Northern Territory	
1800 Respect (national referral service)	1800 737 732
Queensland	
Domestic Violence Services ("DV Connect") Womensline Mensline	1800 811 811 1800 600 636
South Australia	
Domestic Violence Helpline	1800 800 098
Tasmania	
Domestic Violence Counselling & Support Service	1800 608 122
Victoria	
Safe Steps	1800 015 188
West Australia	
Domestic Violence Helpline Women Men	1800 007 339 1800 000 599

Link to resources and other services around Australia

<https://www.1800respect.org.au/service-support/>

Men's Services

Relationships Australia (national)

Relationships Australia is committed to enhancing the lives of communities, families and individuals and supporting positive and respectful relationships. They provide services to about 175,000 Australians every year. And despite the reluctance in the past of men to access these services, in the last year about 45% were men.

Most clients seek their services to help strengthen and build relationships or resolve relationship breakdown issues. These services are provided through education programs, counselling programs, primary dispute resolution services and children's services. They operate services from around 100 locations across Australia.

For information or help please call 1300 364 277 or link to

<http://www.relationships.org.au/what-we-do/services/family-violence-prevention>

Appendix 12: Counselling services referral list

Mensline Australia (national)

Mensline Australia supports men who are dealing with family and relationship difficulties, particularly surrounding family break-down or separation. Support is also offered to women who want to discuss their male partner's behaviour.

Mensline Australia's telephone counsellors are professionally trained to provide:

- confidential, professional and non-judgmental short-term counselling;
- direct telephone linkage to local services if required;
- relevant information and referrals to services and support programs in your area; and,
- relationship coaching and practical strategies for managing difficult situations

The service is available to men around Australia, 24 hours a day, seven days a week on 1300 78 99 78.

www.mensline.org.au

Men's Referral Service (Victoria, NSW)

No To Violence (NTV), the Male Family Violence Prevention Association Inc., is a peak organisation of individuals and agencies working for the prevention of male family violence. Their specific focus is on working with men to assist them to change and end their violent behaviour. The aims of NTV as a peak organisation are: to provide counselling, advisory, referral and educational services to men who have inflicted or are at risk of inflicting violence on family members and to family members exposed to male family violence or the risk of male family violence.

For more information or help from a telephone counsellor, please call 1300 766 491 (free call within Victoria) or link to www.mrs.org.au

Young People's Services

Kids Help Line (national)

Professional counselling service specialising in supporting children and young people aged 5-25 years. Extensive web-based resources (including web chats and email counselling) are provided at <https://kidshelpline.com.au/teens/get-help/> as well as a 24 hour, seven day helpline at 1800 551 800.

Multicultural Specialist Services

inTouch Multicultural Centre Against Family Violence (Victoria only)

This organisation works with women & children from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (CALD) who are victims/survivors of domestic violence. The service has a pool of bi-lingual and bi-cultural workers who provide assistance and information for women and children escaping domestic violence.

inTouch employs a registered migration agent who uses her knowledge of Australia's migration procedures to offer advice or assistance to women wishing to obtain a visa or remain in Australia. 1800 015 188 (9am - 5pm Monday to Friday)

<http://intouch.asn.au/do-you-need-help/>

Appendix 12: Counselling services referral list**Referral Information (cognitive testing phase)**

Social
Research
Centre

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Counselling Services Referral List

If you are in need of urgent medical or psychological assistance please contact your local doctor, the emergency department of your local hospital, a specialist mental health service provider or other health professional.

National Crisis Services	
beyondblue	1300 224 636
Dads in Distress Service Line	1300 853 437
Lifeline	13 11 14
Just ask Mental Health Information Line (rural)	1300 13 11 14
Mental Health GROW	1800 558 268
SANE Mental Health Helpline	1800 187 263
Violence Against Women, Australia says no helpline	1800 200 526
Australia Kids helpline	1800 55 1800
Centrelink Families and Parent Line	13 61 50
Family Relationship Advice Line	1800 050 321
Nurse-on-call	1300 60 60 24
The Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre:	1800 888 236
National Separation and Related Services	
Centrelink (Family Assistance Office)	13 61 50
Centrelink (Employment Services)	13 28 50
Child Support Agency (child support)	13 12 72
Family Relationship Advice Line (advice and referral)	1800 050 321
MensLine Australia	1300 789 978
Victoria crisis services	
Parent Line	13 22 89
SuicideLine	1300 651 251
No to Violence Men's Referral Service	1800 065 973
Sexual Assault Crisis Line	1800 806 292
Women's Domestic Violence Crisis Service	1800 015 188
WorkSafe Victoria (workplace bullying)	1800 136 089
Financial counselling	
National – Commonwealth Financial Counselling	1800 007 007
Victoria – Financial and Consumer Rights Council	03 9663 2000

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Note: cognitive testing outcomes are only included for items ultimately retained in the 2017 survey.

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
<p>VAW6 <i>Thinking about VAW, do you agree or disagree that VAW is common in our community?</i></p>	<p>In order to test how people understand 'common' (e.g. as happening frequently or to many women). Important to clarify as this item is often used in the context of prevalence data from the Australian Personal Safety Survey (PSS).</p>	<p>Interviewees understood it as generally affecting a large number of women.</p>	<p>Item retained as is.</p>
<p>Terminology 'Violence against women' versus 'domestic violence' versus 'family violence'</p>	<p>To clarify how people understand these terms. Are there differences between them for respondents? Important as many items from the original survey use the term 'domestic violence'. It is ideal to retain this</p>	<p>Interviewees saw violence against women as a broad range of violent behaviours (including non-physical forms of violence). It was seen as gendered and as something that happens in a range of settings by known and unknown perpetrators. This is consistent with the understanding of this term in the NCAS. Domestic violence was associated with violence perpetrated by a known individual, typically a partner or another member of the household or family unit, and often in the home environment. Similarly, it is not</p>	<p>Item retained. This understanding of 'domestic violence' to be included in the reporting.</p>

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
	terminology to preserve time-series.	perpetrated just against women, with men, children and older family members also being potential victims. Some respondents perceived domestic violence to be largely between partners in a relationship who are living together. People saw family violence and domestic violence as similar, though family violence was seen as involving children.	
<p>Relationship context What age and relationship status do people imagine when responding to items, in particular those concerned with domestic violence?</p>	<p>To understand who people have in mind when they are responding to questions in terms of age and relationship status (e.g. whether they are thinking of dating relationships or older people in a more established relationship). This is especially important with regards to the term 'domestic violence'. Stakeholders working with young people have indicated that they are keen to ensure that the NCAS items resonate with young people and</p>	<p>Overall, interviewees tended to have different answers for these aspects depending on the details of the question (e.g. sending photos without consent, financial control etc.). Respondents tended to answer these questions from their own experiences and contexts.</p> <p>Age – for questions related to sexual assault, there was broad agreement that those involved were younger (teens through to forties).</p> <p>Relationship status – for questions related to domestic violence, the foremost thought in respondents' minds was a relationship between a male and female (four said a married couple, while others suggested an intimate or long-term partner).</p> <p>For questions related to sexual assault, there was little consistency about the relationship status of those envisaged.</p>	<p>Retained. Complexity to be noted in reporting.</p> <p>Consideration was given to remedying the problem of the definition on a relationship by adding a preamble into the survey to define relationships as including a range of ages and types. While this was not initially thought to be warranted, it was added to the survey script after issues were raised in piloting.</p>

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
	gauge attitudes towards violence affecting them.		
<p>DV6n <i>Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.</i></p>	To get feedback around the term 'often'.	The term 'often' was picked up as being a loaded term, implying to respondents that it frequently happens. It was also felt to be an accusatory and unfair statement, to which some respondents felt they had to disagree.	Retained as this response demonstrates that the item is working as it should (and also maintains time-series).
	<p>To clarify how people understand the term 'custody battles'.</p> <p>To clarify how people understand the expression 'make up or exaggerate'.</p>	<p>While English-speaking respondents easily understood this statement, it was problematic for some of the NESB respondents. Most NESB respondents asked for the statement to be repeated.</p> <p>When queried about what part of the statement they did not understand, NESB respondents identified the terms 'custody battles' and 'make up or exaggerate' to be the cause of confusion.</p>	<p>Retained for time-series. Interviewers were briefed to assist those who did not understand the concept. A definition of 'custody' was added to the interviewer notes in the instrument</p> <p>The confusion experienced by NESB respondents will be noted in reporting.</p> <p>This represents a balance between ensuring validity within subsamples, while also maintaining time-series.</p>

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
<p>DV6gg <i>It is not particularly serious when a man tries to control his partner by repeatedly denying her money.</i></p>	<p>Tested as a new item in the domestic violence series.</p>	<p>This statement caused a lot of confusion among respondents and many found it difficult to answer. Respondents noted that the negative phrasing of the statement meant that they had to carefully think about whether they agreed or disagreed. Other issues identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some respondents felt the statement was too wordy. • Some suggested that the term ‘particularly’ was unnecessary and added ambiguity to the statement. • Two NESB respondents did not understand the intent of the statement, as they could not see how a man could deny a woman her own money. When these respondents were probed further, the terms ‘repeatedly denying’ caused some confusion and they suggested simplifying the wording. 	<p>Item reworded.</p>
<p>SV3bb <i>If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is at least partly responsible if he shares it with others without her permission.</i></p>	<p>Tested as new sexual violence item.</p>	<p>This statement was generally easily understood by most respondents. Three of the NESB respondents asked for it to be repeated as they felt it to be too wordy, and one did not understand the meaning of ‘partly’. One respondent suggested removing ‘with others’ to simplify the statement.</p>	<p>Item reworded</p>
<p>ATT4n <i>Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.</i></p>	<p>To clarify how people understand ‘positions of responsibility’.</p>	<p>There was no confusion related to this question but there were different interpretations of some of the terms. Most saw these as professional roles in the workplace. (e.g. school teachers and principals, and political, religious and sports leaders).</p>	<p>Retained. Complexity to be noted in reporting.</p>

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
		People’s interpretations of the term ‘community’ varied. Three were thinking of Australia as a whole, whereas a few mentioned their suburb or Melbourne.	
<p>SV3dd <i>It’s not surprising that young men feel like they can do anything to women’s bodies when women these days act so sexual in public.</i></p>	To clarify how people understand the intent of this new question.	Most respondents were able to provide an answer on the scale provided, but there were a few respondents who struggled to understand this statement. The concepts and language used in this statement were seen by some respondents as archaic. The wording of the phrase confused some respondents and appeared ambiguous.	Item reworded and retested
<p>SV3j <i>A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.</i></p>	To clarify whether people would respond differently depending on whether the scenario involved drugs as opposed to alcohol. Several existing items contain both in a single item.	Nearly all respondents were certain that they would provide the same answer for both drugs and alcohol. There was no support to split the question into two parts dealing with alcohol and drugs.	Wording for existing items containing both terms retained. Any new items will use ‘alcohol’ only to completely eliminate potential threats to validity.
<p>SV3s <i>Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably making it up.</i></p>	To clarify if interviewees understand the question.	Some NESB respondents did not understand the phrase ‘making it up’. Consider replacing this phrase with ‘lying’, a word which was clearly understood by NESB respondents.	This and other similarly worded new items reworded to use the word ‘lying’.
	To clarify if people see a difference between ‘sexual assault’ and ‘rape’.	The term ‘sexual assault’ appears to have different meanings to different people. ‘Rape’ appeared to be a less contested and ambiguous term but was largely seen as more violent and serious.	Sexual violence items were clustered so that items using the term ‘rape’ were asked towards the end of the survey. A statement briefly defining

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
		<p>The NCAS policy on these terms is to keep language from older items (which use the term 'rape') and use the term 'sexual assault' for all new items.</p>	<p>sexual violence has been included in the preamble to the sexual assault items. The term 'sexual assault' was used for any new items. The complexity in understanding of terminology will be noted in reporting. This approach is based on (a) 'sexual assault' being more accurate terminology as it covers a wider range of non-consensual sexual behaviour, compared with 'rape', which is seen primarily as violent and penetrative, and (b) the declining use of the word 'rape' in law (a less important consideration in the survey context).</p>
<p>SV3x <i>If a woman acts like she wants sex but at the last minute falls asleep drunk then it is understandable if a man has sex with her anyway.</i></p>	<p>To ensure interviewees understand the question.</p>	<p>This question appeared to be problematic for NESB respondents. The problems pertained to both understanding the language used and to understanding the scenario described. Three NESB women had difficulty understanding the statement, saying that it didn't make sense to them. Part of this confusion appeared to be linguistic (because the question was too long and wordy, though the specific problem could not be identified). It also seemed partly to relate to the events being described. A couple of</p>	<p>Item reworded. Issues raised by NESB respondents to be noted in reporting</p>

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
		<p>respondents questioned the detail of the events, wondering whether sex had begun before the woman fell asleep, or whether the man was also intoxicated. Changing the wording from 'falls asleep drunk' to 'passes out' is preferable for some respondents (both options being included in the testing) but does not resolve the issues of understanding for some NESB respondents.</p>	
<p>DV12 (causes individual factors) and DV13 (causes structural factors)</p> <p>DV12 <i>Many factors contribute to some men using violence against their wives, partners or girlfriends. I am going to read out a list of possible factors. Can you tell me to what extent you think these contribute to some men using this violence on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being no contribution at all and 5 being a large contribution):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Men having been abused by their parents during childhood •Men being affected by alcohol •Men wanting to control women •Men not being able to manage their anger 	<p>To clarify how people understand these questions and ensure people can answer them validly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV12 was generally well understood. However, almost all respondents struggled to understand DV13 as the causal linkages were not immediately apparent to them. • The introduction is too long and complex for some respondents. • The change in response frame confused some interviewees. • Respondents' ratings for each individual 'cause' in DV12 tended to be similar and in agreement with each, making it difficult to distinguish responses or, indeed, respondents. • Respondents also confused causality and mitigation and, without clarification, this may mean that respondents answer very differently depending on whether they conclude that the question is asking about causality or mitigation. <p>It was apparent that the term 'racism' could be understood in multiple ways (making it difficult to interpret the meaning of responses). In addition, it was poorly understood by some interviewees.</p>	<p>Two reworded versions were developed and retested. Both versions were pilot tested, with the better performing of the two ultimately included in the final survey.</p> <p>Placed near the beginning of the survey to avoid respondents being influenced by the 'individual' orientation of many of the survey items (in terms of their approach to DV13).</p> <p>In general, the term 'domestic violence' has not been used in new items. However, it has been in this item series as its use strengthens item validity.</p>

Appendix 13: Key outcomes of cognitive testing of main survey (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item / topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
<p>DV13 <i>I am now going to read out some further factors. Again can you tell me to what extent you think these contribute to some men using violence against their wives, partners or girlfriends on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being no contribution at all and 5 being a large contribution):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Women's unequal status compared to men</i> • <i>disadvantage</i> • <i>the media</i> • <i>Racial discrimination</i> 		<p>A number of cognitive interviewees were reluctant to identify disadvantage as it risked stigmatising those who are poor (despite agreeing that the impacts of poverty or disadvantage may be relevant). Some cognitive testing interviewees questioned what types of media were being considered in this item.</p>	<p>'Employment opportunities in a community' was used to replace 'disadvantage'/'poverty'. Racism was removed as an option. A list of examples of 'media' was provided as interviewer notes in the survey instrument.</p>
<p>SCEN1 <i>Imagine a married woman who likes to go out with her friends for a meal in the evenings every now and then. Whenever she tells her husband about her plans to go out, he gets very annoyed. He tells her that he doesn't want her going out without him.</i></p> <p><i>Do you agree or disagree that the man was justified in his behaviour?</i></p>	<p>To ensure that the scenarios are understood by respondents.</p> <p>To clarify if people understand the term 'justified'.</p>	<p>Although there was some hesitation on behalf of two NESB respondents in explaining what was meant by 'justification', they ultimately explained, consistent with the intent, that it meant he was 'right' in his behaviour.</p>	<p>This was one of three similarly worded scenarios. In the final survey, two were retained.</p>

Appendix 14: Key outcomes of cognitive testing A&TSI specific items (Rounds 1 and 2)

Appendix 14: Key outcomes of cognitive testing A&TSI specific items (Rounds 1 and 2)

Note: cognitive testing outcomes are only included for items ultimately retained in the 2017 survey

Item/topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
Overall issues	<p>Regarding the questions overall, this testing sought to clarify how interviewees understood the language used (e.g. the term 'violence against women and girls'), and who they were thinking of as the perpetrators of violence.</p> <p>To see if interviewees would feel comfortable being asked these questions over the phone.</p>	<p>Interviewees understood the language used in the questions overall and individually. They also understood the intended meaning of the individual questions (e.g. respondents understood the use of the term 'community' as referring to any community environment, not just the Indigenous community).</p> <p>Interviewees generally felt comfortable with the idea of being asked these questions over the phone, though one individual felt that he would feel uncomfortable speaking to a stranger around these topics.</p> <p>There was concern among interviewees that, without an explanation that only Indigenous people were being asked these questions, respondents might think Indigenous people were being stigmatised.</p>	<p>An introduction was added before this set of questions which explained that these items were only being asked of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents. This was added to ensure that Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents understood that these questions were not being asked of the whole sample (which could cause offense or make some respondents feel stigmatised).</p>
I1. I am going to read out a list of factors may lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls. For each one could you please tell me if you think it leads to this violence?	To clarify how interviewees understood and felt about the individual questions themselves (1-8).	Regarding the question: 'if Indigenous people see violence as part of culture', respondents understood this as referring to Indigenous culture. One male respondent said it could be offensive if this question was delivered as a statement.	There was a mixed response from interviewees regarding whether they preferred the shorter or longer versions of the questions. Ultimately the

Appendix 14: Key outcomes of cognitive testing A&TSI specific items (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item/topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having an alcohol problem? 2. A lack of employment opportunities in a community? 3. Drug problems in a community? 4. Lack of supportive services in a community? 5. Do you think men losing their role in families would lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls? 6. What about having been removed from one's family? 7. Do you think that if Indigenous people see violence as part of culture, this would lead to violence? 8. Lastly, do you think that people seeing lots of violence in the community leads to violence against Indigenous women and girls? 	<p>To determine whether respondents preferred this version of the questions, or a shorter version.</p>		<p>survey used a hybrid approach.</p>

Appendix 14: Key outcomes of cognitive testing A&TSI specific items (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item/topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
<p>I2a: Option 1: We'd like to know to what extent you agree or disagree with the following. Indigenous women and girls who have experienced violence should think very carefully before reporting to the police. (strongly/somewhat agree/disagree)</p> <p>VS</p> <p>Option 2: 'Indigenous women and girls who have experienced violence should think very carefully about <i>the possible consequences</i> before reporting to the police'. (strongly/somewhat agree/disagree)</p>	<p>To clarify how interviewees understood the two question options.</p> <p>For the second option, the aim was to find out what the interviewees understood as "<i>the possible consequences</i>".</p>	<p>The second option was not as favourable because it appeared to lead respondents to the conclusion that there <i>is</i> a consequence, rather than <i>if</i> there might be.</p>	<p>I2a and I2b below were designed to work in conjunction. However, there were issues with the structure of these questions together (see notes for I2b below).</p> <p>Due to these issues, a number of versions of I2a and I2b were trialled, and ultimately the version below was included in the survey.</p> <p>12a) Do you agree or disagree that when Indigenous women and girls experiencing violence report to police, it can bring them trouble. (If agree go to 12aa, then ask 12aa. If disagree go to I2b).</p> <p>I2aa) Because of this, do you think it's better if they don't report to the police? (Yes/No).</p> <p>I2b) And do you agree or disagree that when Indigenous women and girls experiencing violence report to police, it can bring trouble to their family.</p>

Appendix 14: Key outcomes of cognitive testing A&TSI specific items (Rounds 1 and 2)

Item/topic	Why it was tested?	Outcome	Actions and final outcome
			<p>Do you agree or disagree? (If agree go to I2bb).</p> <p>I2bb) Because of this, do you think it's better if they don't report to the police? (Yes/No)</p>
<p><i>(where respondent agrees/ strongly agrees with I2a ask I2b)</i></p> <p>I2b: Do you think they need to think carefully because the consequences could be bad for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The woman (yes/no) b) Their partner (yes/no) c) Their children (yes/no) d) Their family (yes/no) e) Their community (yes/no) f) Another reason (specify) 	<p>This question was a follow-up question to I2a. Testing was conducted to establish whether the structure of this as a follow up question worked.</p>	<p>All respondents disagreed with I2a which subsequently meant that I2b was not entirely relevant to ask. For this reason, the structure of this question was reviewed as above.</p>	<p>See above</p>

Appendix 15: About the Rasch model

Responses to the questionnaires were analysed using the Rasch measurement model. Rasch analysis is a method for obtaining objective, fundamental, linear measures from stochastic observations of ordered category responses (Linacre, 2014). It calculates measures that are directly comparable across different administrations of a questionnaire and seamlessly accommodates missing data. As already described, in the process of deriving measures the Rasch model provides a large range of diagnostics about the quality of the measures and of the items used in their construction. These diagnostics enable the direct assessment of how well the measure “holds together” and whether or not the individual items contribute usefully to the construction of scores.

In mathematical notation, the Rasch model for items using a common rating scale may be represented by the following equation:

$$\log_e \left(\frac{P_{nik}}{P_{ni(k-1)}} \right) = \beta_n - \delta_i - \tau_k$$

where P_{nik} is the probability of person n selecting category k for item i , $P_{ni(k-1)}$ is the probability that the response would be in category $k - 1$, β_n is the person's measure, δ_i is the item measure, and τ_k is the measure of threshold k . This equation is solved iteratively to yield estimates and standard errors for each of these parameters (one for each person, item and threshold).

An attractive and intuitive feature of the Rasch model is that a person's likelihood of endorsing a particular item is a linear function of the person's measure and the item and category measures.

Measures were calculated for each person who completed one or more of the items. The usual scale for Rasch measures is log-odds (logits), which has a theoretical range of $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

For more details about the Rasch model, refer to Bond and Fox (2007). The analysis reported here was conducted using the Winsteps software (Linacre, 2014), which applies Joint Maximum Likelihood Estimation (Wright & Masters, 1982) to solve the above equation.

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Key for tables below:

Items in **bold red** text are item fit statistics answered in an unpredictable way by respondents or items with high values solely on the outfit index.

Abbreviations key

Infit MSq: Infit mean square
 Outfit MSq: Outfit mean square
 PTMA: Pearson point-measure correlation

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6gg	It is a serious problem when a man tries to control his partner by refusing her access to their money.	300	0.77	2.76	3.83	0.23	-1.13	Minimise	Drop - Mis-fitting
Sv3y	Sexual assault accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men.	283	0.73	1.01	1.08	0.61	0.78	Minimise	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	294	0.66	1.43	1.64	0.50	0.46	Minimise	Drop – Mis-fitting
DV6w	Some women are abused because they keep on nagging or arguing with their partners.	297	0.62	1.22	1.53	0.55	0.69	Minimise	Review – Mis-fitting
SCEN4A	What if, first of all, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in his behaviour in this circumstance?	280	0.61	1.34	1.55	0.53	0.58	Blame	Review – Mis-fitting
Sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	287	0.52	0.83	0.79	0.68	1.13	Blame	
DV6p	A man in a committed relationship has the right to know where his partner is at all times.	300	0.52	1.02	1.17	0.58	0.80	Minimise	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
SCEN4B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	280	0.52	1.26	1.17	0.56	0.75	Trivialise	
Sv3bb	If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.	298	0.47	1.48	1.70	0.51	0.51	Blame	Drop - Mis-fitting
DV6aa	If a man physically abuses his partner when their children are present, the law should restrict the time he can spend with those children.	299	0.44	2.14	3.15	0.26	-0.46	Trivialise	Drop - Mis-fitting
DV6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	292	0.41	1.10	1.47	0.56	0.76	Minimise	Review - Mis-fitting
DV6dd	Many women who report abuse or violence in their relationship are lying to get back at their boyfriends or husbands.	283	0.38	0.72	0.81	0.65	1.01	Minimise	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
Sv3v	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman doesn't want to have sex.	294	0.38	1.24	1.44	0.59	0.87	Blame	Review – Mis-fitting
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.	280	0.32	0.99	1.06	0.61	0.94	Blame	
DV6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	303	0.27	1.13	1.22	0.60	0.99	Minimise	
Sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	296	0.26	1.02	1.03	0.62	1.03	Blame	
Sv3z	Women often say 'no' to sex when they mean 'yes' to avoid seeming too willing.	292	0.25	0.72	0.63	0.72	1.35	Blame	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6ee	Many women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.	300	0.24	0.89	1.23	0.60	0.95	Minimise	
SCEN1B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	289	0.23	1.26	1.29	0.48	0.66	Justify	
Sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is partly responsible.	301	0.15	1.12	1.17	0.63	1.08	Blame	
DV6s	If a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	297	0.14	0.91	0.91	0.64	1.16	Trivialise	
DV6q	If a woman dresses in a way her partner doesn't like, he should be able to make her change what she is wearing.	301	0.14	0.99	1.34	0.58	0.96	Excuse	
DV6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	302	0.12	0.86	0.83	0.63	1.08	Minimise	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
Sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	291	0.09	0.70	0.62	0.70	1.29	Blame	
Sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	293	0.08	0.71	0.79	0.68	1.18	Blame	
SCEN2B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	287	0.08	1.04	0.95	0.56	0.97	Justify	
Sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	290	0.07	0.83	0.76	0.66	1.22	Blame	
DV6y	On some level I think women stay in abusive relationships because they like the attention they receive from the abuser.	292	0.07	0.90	1.05	0.61	1.09	Minimise	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
SCEN4C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	281	0.07	1.08	1.07	0.56	0.88	Trivialise	
Sv3aa	When women are sexually assaulted, it's sometimes because the way they said 'no' was unclear.	292	0.05	0.80	0.80	0.67	1.23	Blame	
DV6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	299	-0.01	0.75	0.72	0.66	1.17	Minimise	
DV6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	296	-0.02	0.84	0.82	0.66	1.21	Minimise	
DV6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	295	-0.03	0.79	0.73	0.65	1.18	Minimise	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
SCEN1A	Now, imagine a married woman who likes to go out with her friends for a meal in the evenings every now and then. Whenever she tells her husband about her plans to go out, he gets very annoyed. He tells her that he doesn't want her going out without him. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	293	-0.07	1.03	1.00	0.59	1.04	Justify	
Sv3f	If a woman goes to a room alone with a man at a party, it is her fault if she is raped.	300	-0.09	0.95	0.79	0.64	1.20	Blame	
DV6x	Violence in a relationship can be avoided by the woman trying harder to please her partner.	302	-0.11	0.77	0.78	0.66	1.24	Blame	
DV6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	299	-0.21	0.73	0.63	0.65	1.22	Minimise	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV7aa	She admits to having sex with another man.	301	-0.21	1.10	0.92	0.58	1.06	Justify	Note: poor fit with the reduced 2013 VSA scale
DV6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	305	-0.25	0.89	0.85	0.59	1.08	Excuse	
SCEN3B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	287	-0.32	0.99	0.84	0.58	1.11	Justify	
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 sexual intercourse with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	285	-0.33	0.92	0.93	0.58	1.11	Justify	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
SCEN2C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	286	-0.35	0.80	0.72	0.57	1.06	Justify	
SCEN3C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	285	-0.51	0.99	0.86	0.53	1.06	Justify	
DV6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	305	-0.53	0.78	0.70	0.58	1.16	Excuse	
SCEN1C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	290	-0.53	0.84	1.09	0.48	0.92	Justify	
DV7ac	She ends or tries to end the relationship.	303	-0.54	1.10	1.54	0.52	1.08	Justify	Review – Mis-fitting

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
Sv3w	It shouldn't be considered sexual assault if a man is drunk and didn't know what he was doing.	301	-0.59	0.90	0.86	0.58	1.19	Excuse	
DV6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.	303	-0.62	0.74	0.64	0.61	1.22	Excuse	
DV6g	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person is under a lot of stress in their lives.	307	-0.62	0.81	0.56	0.61	1.23	Excuse	
DV6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	304	-0.63	0.77	0.97	0.59	1.19	Excuse	
DV6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	307	-0.69	0.79	0.55	0.60	1.27	Excuse	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
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 sexual intercourse with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	293	-0.70	1.34	1.27	0.47	1.03	Justify	
DV6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	303	-0.83	0.89	0.55	0.57	1.24	Excuse	
DV6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	305	-0.86	0.95	0.57	0.56	1.22	Excuse	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Gender Equality									
ATT4oo	Many women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	271	0.96	1.01	1.01	0.60	0.95	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4nn	Many women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	271	0.92	1.14	1.15	0.60	0.77	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4mm	Many men make too many allowances for women in order not to appear sexist.	263	0.70	1.09	1.12	0.56	0.82	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4ll	Australian society has reached the point where women and men have equal opportunities for achievement.	275	0.65	1.29	1.36	0.48	0.47	Denying gender equality a problem	Review – Redundant
ATT4ww	I would think less of a woman who has had many sexual partners.	272	0.65	1.70	1.78	0.38	-0.01	Stereotyped constructions	Drop – Mis-fitting
ATT4pp	Many women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	271	0.60	0.94	0.96	0.61	1.01	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4p	A preschool child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works fulltime.	272	0.47	1.29	1.35	0.48	0.58	Rigid gender roles	
ATT4qq	Women often flirt with men just to tease them or hurt them	264	0.45	1.07	1.09	0.55	0.85	Denying gender equality a problem	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Gender Equality									
ATT4rr	Often men miss out on jobs because of pressure to hire more women.	263	0.43	0.95	0.91	0.65	1.08	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4u	Men need sex more than women do.	266	0.36	1.27	1.34	0.53	0.70	Stereotyped constructions	
ATT4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	267	0.32	0.76	0.88	0.63	1.22	Men's control	
ATT4i	A woman must not contradict her male partner in front of other people.	274	0.32	1.10	1.20	0.58	0.88	Men's control	
ATT4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	273	0.22	0.91	0.94	0.58	1.08	Stereotyped constructions	
ATT4z	A young man should try to become physically tough, even if he's not strong.	278	0.19	0.81	0.86	0.64	1.23	Stereotyped constructions	
ATT4y	A man should fight when the woman he's with is insulted by another man.	275	0.18	1.21	1.64	0.46	0.60	Stereotyped constructions	Review – Mis-fitting
ATT4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	277	0.16	0.83	0.80	0.68	1.30	Men's control	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Gender Equality									
ATT4ff	I think it's normal for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends.	278	0.02	1.17	1.26	0.54	0.81	Male peer relations	
ATT4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	274	0.01	0.85	0.81	0.67	1.24	Rigid gender roles	
ATT4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia	271	-0.01	0.91	0.90	0.63	1.08	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	278	-0.09	0.80	0.75	0.69	1.33	Men's control	
ATT4bb	It is more important for women to feel beautiful than to feel intelligent.	274	-0.11	0.89	0.91	0.63	1.14	Stereotyped constructions	Review – Redundant
ATT4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled.	278	-0.15	0.99	1.08	0.61	1.06	Rigid gender roles	
ATT4k	When it comes to sex, women should let men take the lead.	272	-0.17	0.77	0.86	0.62	1.22	Men's control	
ATT4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	278	-0.23	0.71	0.69	0.68	1.40	Men's control	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Gender Equality									
ATT4dd	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.	280	-0.28	1.05	1.10	0.57	0.98	Male peer relations	
ATT4r	In the home, men are less suited to cooking and cleaning than women are.	279	-0.29	1.01	0.92	0.63	1.10	Rigid gender roles	
ATT4t	It's more important for boys to play sport than girls.	280	-0.35	0.84	0.78	0.64	1.25	Rigid gender roles	
ATT4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	276	-0.44	0.76	0.72	0.64	1.29	Men's control	
ATT4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	279	-0.53	1.09	1.12	0.53	0.92	Stereotyped constructions	
ATT4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.	282	-0.54	0.86	0.79	0.62	1.18	Rigid gender roles	
ATT4q	I think it is embarrassing for a man to choose to stay at home looking after the children rather than have paid work.	278	-0.58	1.03	0.91	0.60	1.11	Rigid gender roles	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Gender Equality									
ATT4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	277	-0.59	0.80	0.72	0.66	1.31	Stereotyped constructions	
ATT4I	Women have as much ability as men to make important policy decisions in government.	275	-0.62	1.67	2.77	0.32	0.31	Men's control	Drop - Mis-fitting
ATT4ee	I think it's only natural for men to talk disrespectfully about women when they are together as a group.	278	-0.66	0.97	0.96	0.58	1.13	Male peer relations	
ATT4tt	When it comes to sex, a woman should do the things her partner likes, even if she doesn't really want to.	277	-0.73	0.88	0.98	0.59	1.17	Stereotyped constructions	
ATT4gg	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.	282	-1.24	1.20	0.91	0.51	1.08	Male peer relations	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
General Violence construct									
Gv1b	People who use violence get respect.	589	0.91	1.00	1.03	0.49	1.07	Interpersonal violence	
Gv1p	Violence among fans in sporting arenas is just 'part of the game' and should not be taken seriously.	589	0.86	1.20	1.09	0.47	1.00	Sports	
Gv1f	If people want to sort out their differences by having a fight the police should keep out of it.	585	0.64	0.91	0.91	0.57	1.14	Interpersonal violence	
Gv1d	Parents should tell their children to use violence if necessary.	591	0.56	0.89	0.87	0.58	1.17	Interpersonal violence	
Gv1g	When people are fighting it's all right to stand there and watch.	584	0.51	0.76	0.79	0.57	1.17	Interpersonal violence	
Gv1i	And do you agree or disagree that watching violent pornography can help prevent sexual assault by helping people to manage their sexual drives.	251	0.37	1.39	1.48	0.39	0.72	Media and community	Drop - Mis-fitting

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
General Violence construct									
Gv1h	Playing violent games or watching violent movies can prevent violent behaviour by helping people get their frustrations out.	569	0.03	0.94	1.02	0.52	1.00	Media and community	
Gv1m	It is okay to hit children if they have done something wrong.	589	-0.20	0.76	0.75	0.66	1.42	Child/corporal punishment	
Gv1l	Physically punishing children, when they deserve it, will make them responsible and mature adults.	585	-0.22	0.79	0.76	0.67	1.46	Child/corporal punishment	
Gv1q	Violence on the sports field encourages players and fans to be violent towards others off the field.	584	-0.28	1.86	2.22	0.04	-0.71	Sports	Drop – Mis-fitting
Gv1k	When children misbehave a quick slap is the best way to quickly end trouble.	588	-0.34	0.86	0.84	0.62	1.28	Child/corporal punishment	
Gv1c	If a person hits you, you should hit them back.	577	-0.34	0.72	0.72	0.65	1.39	Interpersonal violence	
Gv1n	Violent crimes should be punished with equal violence.	579	-0.37	1.12	1.11	0.57	0.93	Penal code/ prison violence	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
General Violence construct									
Gv1a	Given all the violent crime, I can understand why people have weapons to defend themselves.	586	-0.57	1.03	1.02	0.53	0.97	Interpersonal violence	
Gv1e	If people threaten my family/friends they deserve to get hurt.	577	-0.60	0.84	0.84	0.58	1.17	Interpersonal violence	
Gv1pl	Prisoners should never get out of their sentences for good behaviour.	581	-0.95	1.37	1.40	0.33	0.30	Penal code/ prison violence	Drop - Mis-fitting

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Prejudice attitudes construct									
Prej1c	I would probably be quite content living in a cultural or ethnic group that is very different to mine.	557	0.25	1.07	1.10	0.54	0.88	Ethnocentrism	
Prej1d	If I could be born again, it would be fine for me to be born into a different cultural or ethnic group to my own.	553	0.24	1.26	1.27	0.50	0.71	Ethnocentrism	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Prejudice attitudes construct									
Prej1e	In most circumstances it is right and natural to favour members from one's own cultural or ethnic group over strangers or foreigners.	564	0.24	1.23	1.29	0.47	0.66	Ethnocentrism	
Prej1b	In most cases, I like people from my culture more than I like others.	574	0.23	0.97	0.97	0.58	1.04	Ethnocentrism	
Prej2e	Men who are sexually attracted to men.	539	0.16	0.93	0.88	0.65	1.26	Positivity	
Prej1a	In general, I prefer doing things with people from my own culture than with people from different cultures.	571	0.11	1.00	1.00	0.56	1.00	Ethnocentrism	
Prej1f	I don't think I have any particular preference for my own cultural or ethnic group over others.	564	0.09	1.09	1.08	0.55	0.90	Ethnocentrism	
Prej2d	Women who are sexually attracted to women.	539	-0.07	0.96	0.91	0.61	1.18	Positivity	
Prej2c	People with mental disabilities	528	-0.29	0.87	0.92	0.58	1.06	Positivity	
Prej2a	Indigenous Australians	540	-0.37	0.78	0.79	0.60	1.17	Positivity	

Appendix 16: Validation Round 1 item fit statistics for the CASVAW and GEA Scales and GV and PA Constructs

Item	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
Prejudice attitudes construct									
Prej2b	People with physical disabilities	544	-0.60	0.81	0.75	0.57	1.18	Positivity	

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

GEA items (4-factor model)

Key for tables below: Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Theoretical domain
ATT4f	0.47	0.19	0.07	0.22	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4ll	0.65	0.04	0	-0.05	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4mm	0.69	0.24	0	-0.15	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4nn	0.8	-0.1	0.13	-0.04	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4oo	0.81	-0.05	-0.07	0.1	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.65	0.04	-0.05	0.22	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.53	-0.01	0.1	0.11	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4rr	0.63	0.08	0.01	0.23	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4dd	0.39	0.53	0.12	-0.11	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.15	0.65	0.12	0.03	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.19	0.33	0.35	-0.12	Male peer relations
ATT4gg	-0.03	0.76	0.07	0.14	Male peer relations
ATT4g	0.27	-0.03	0.45	0.23	Men's control
ATT4h	0.17	-0.09	0.65	0.02	Men's control
ATT4i	0.1	-0.09	0.45	0.25	Men's control
ATT4t	-0.06	0.25	0.68	0.01	Rigid gender roles
ATT4v	-0.05	-0.03	0.63	0.12	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4o	0.03	0.22	0.34	0.34	Rigid gender roles
ATT4q	-0.04	0.15	0.49	0.28	Rigid gender roles
ATT4r	0.01	0.26	0.41	0.24	Rigid gender roles
ATT4z	0.17	0.06	0.73	-0.17	Stereotyped constructions

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Theoretical domain
ATT4a	0.22	-0.06	0.17	0.62	Rigid gender roles
ATT4aa	0.07	0.34	0.1	0.54	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4m	0.17	0.07	0.13	0.65	Men's control
ATT4n	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.56	Men's control
ATT4bb	0.07	0.36	0.03	0.25	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4cc	0	0.25	0.41	0.14	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4d	-0.19	0.25	0.3	0.19	Rigid gender roles
ATT4j	-0.03	0.43	0.1	0.17	Men's control
ATT4k	0.11	0.38	0.11	0.03	Men's control
ATT4l	0.09	-0.35	-0.07	-0.31	Men's control
ATT4p	0.21	-0.08	0.28	0.04	Rigid gender roles
ATT4tt	0	0.53	0.07	0.14	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4u	0.17	0.01	0.22	0.13	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4w	0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4y	0.1	0.22	0.06	0.25	Stereotyped constructions

Factor loadings to revised domain for GEA items (4-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Theoretical domain	Revised domain
ATT4f	0.47	0.19	0.07	0.22	Denying gender equality a problem	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.65	0.04	-0.05	0.22	Denying gender equality a problem	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.53	-0.01	0.1	0.11	Denying gender equality a problem	Denying gender equality a problem

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Theoretical domain	Revised domain
ATT4nn	0.8	-0.1	0.13	-0.04	Denying gender equality a problem	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4oo	0.81	-0.05	-0.07	0.1	Denying gender equality a problem	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4mm	0.69	0.24	0	-0.15	Denying gender equality a problem	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4gg	-0.03	0.76	0.07	0.14	Male peer relations	Male peer relations
ATT4dd	0.39	0.53	0.12	-0.11	Male peer relations	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.19	0.33	0.35	-0.12	Male peer relations	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.15	0.65	0.12	0.03	Male peer relations	Male peer relations
ATT4cc	0	0.25	0.41	0.14	Stereotyped constructions	Male peer relations
ATT4j	-0.03	0.43	0.1	0.17	Men's control	Private life
ATT4g	0.27	-0.03	0.45	0.23	Men's control	Private life
ATT4v	-0.05	-0.03	0.63	0.12	Stereotyped constructions	Private life
ATT4h	0.17	-0.09	0.65	0.02	Men's control	Private life
ATT4d	-0.19	0.25	0.3	0.19	Rigid gender roles	Private life
ATT4o	0.03	0.22	0.34	0.34	Rigid gender roles	Public life
ATT4aa	0.07	0.34	0.1	0.54	Stereotyped constructions	Public life
ATT4n	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.56	Men's control	Public life
ATT4a	0.22	-0.06	0.17	0.62	Rigid gender roles	Public life
ATT4m	0.17	0.07	0.13	0.65	Men's control	Public life
ATT4q	-0.04	0.15	0.49	0.28	Rigid gender roles	Private life

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Theoretical domain	Revised domain
ATT4z	0.17	0.06	0.73	-0.17	Stereotyped constructions	Private life
ATT4u	0.17	0.01	0.22	0.13	Stereotyped constructions	Private life
ATT4ll	0.65	0.04	0	-0.05	Denying gender equality a problem	Deleted from scale
ATT4rr	0.63	0.08	0.01	0.23	Denying gender equality a problem	Deleted from scale
ATT4i	0.1	-0.09	0.45	0.25	Men's control	Deleted from scale
ATT4t	-0.06	0.25	0.68	0.01	Rigid gender roles	Deleted from scale
ATT4r	0.01	0.26	0.41	0.24	Rigid gender roles	Deleted from scale
ATT4bb	0.07	0.36	0.03	0.25	Stereotyped constructions	Deleted from scale
ATT4k	0.11	0.38	0.11	0.03	Men's control	Deleted from scale
ATT4l	0.09	-0.35	-0.07	-0.31	Men's control	Deleted from scale
ATT4p	0.21	-0.08	0.28	0.04	Rigid gender roles	Deleted from scale
ATT4tt	0	0.53	0.07	0.14	Stereotyped constructions	Deleted from scale
ATT4w	0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06	Stereotyped constructions	Deleted from scale
ATT4y	0.1	0.22	0.06	0.25	Stereotyped constructions	Deleted from scale

Factor loadings for GEA items (5-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
ATT4f	0.49	0.15	-0.09	0.28	0.16	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4ll	0.66	0.02	-0.06	0.11	-0.07	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4mm	0.69	0.23	-0.06	0.07	-0.16	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4nn	0.79	-0.08	0.13	0.01	-0.02	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4oo	0.77	0.01	0.12	-0.24	0.13	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.62	0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.20	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.54	-0.01	0.05	0.11	0.09	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4rr	0.66	0.03	-0.09	0.21	0.17	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4dd	0.34	0.59	0.10	-0.03	-0.10	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.12	0.70	0.06	0.03	0.01	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.14	0.43	0.37	-0.07	-0.09	Male peer relations
ATT4gg	-0.06	0.78	-0.03	0.11	0.11	Male peer relations
ATT4g	0.23	0.05	0.49	0.00	0.24	Men's control
ATT4h	0.14	-0.01	0.60	0.09	0.04	Men's control
ATT4i	0.07	-0.01	0.46	0.03	0.26	Men's control
ATT4j	-0.01	0.34	0.29	0.14	0.22	Men's control
ATT4k	0.12	0.29	0.33	0.09	0.07	Men's control
ATT4l	0.09	-0.37	0.06	-0.10	-0.29	Men's control
ATT4m	0.17	0.07	0.09	0.19	0.57	Men's control
ATT4n	0.10	0.20	0.19	0.05	0.53	Men's control
ATT4a	0.21	-0.03	0.19	0.09	0.58	Rigid gender roles
ATT4d	-0.15	0.16	0.38	0.33	0.21	Rigid gender roles
ATT4o	0.08	0.16	0.02	0.56	0.23	Rigid gender roles
ATT4p	0.27	-0.17	0.14	0.35	0.06	Rigid gender roles
ATT4q	0.00	0.10	0.16	0.55	0.19	Rigid gender roles
ATT4r	0.03	0.25	0.15	0.41	0.16	Rigid gender roles
ATT4t	-0.06	0.32	0.45	0.25	0.02	Rigid gender roles

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
ATT4aa	0.06	0.36	0.05	0.16	0.47	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4bb	0.07	0.30	0.29	0.02	0.27	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4cc	0.04	0.25	0.04	0.42	0.12	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4tt	0.01	0.41	0.19	0.16	0.21	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4u	0.20	0.00	0.26	0.16	0.12	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4v	-0.07	0.08	0.55	0.06	0.16	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4w	0.14	-0.32	0.23	0.26	0.16	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4y	0.09	0.27	0.14	-0.04	0.20	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4z	0.21	0.06	0.40	0.48	-0.23	Stereotyped constructions

Factor loadings for GEA items (6-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Theoretical domain
ATT4f	0.45	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.13	-0.15	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4ll	0.63	0.06	0.06	-0.07	0.11	-0.09	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4mm	0.67	0.19	0.15	-0.14	-0.07	-0.05	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4nn	0.75	-0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.13	0.09	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4oo	0.77	-0.06	-0.11	0.19	-0.1	0.19	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.6	0.07	-0.03	0.19	0.1	0.02	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.5	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.27	-0.03	Denying gender equality a problem

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Theoretical domain
ATT4rr	0.61	0.06	0.16	0.18	0.1	-0.13	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4dd	0.36	0.56	0.08	-0.09	-0.15	0.11	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.13	0.72	0.05	-0.03	-0.03	0.05	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.15	0.36	0.15	-0.06	-0.11	0.32	Male peer relations
ATT4gg	-0.04	0.87	0.02	0.04	0	-0.05	Male peer relations
ATT4g	0.21	0.08	0.1	0.25	0.14	0.36	Men's control
ATT4h	0.13	-0.01	0.3	0.1	0.08	0.43	Men's control
ATT4i	0.06	-0.01	0.15	0.3	0.08	0.34	Men's control
ATT4t	-0.07	0.32	0.39	0.05	0.05	0.29	Rigid gender roles
ATT4v	-0.09	0.19	0.07	0.12	0.28	0.39	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4o	0.02	0.13	0.55	0.3	0.05	-0.13	Rigid gender roles
ATT4q	-0.06	0.08	0.6	0.26	0.07	-0.02	Rigid gender roles
ATT4r	0	0.21	0.47	0.24	0	0.02	Rigid gender roles
ATT4z	0.16	-0.04	0.74	-0.14	0.01	0.19	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4a	0.18	-0.02	0.08	0.62	0.11	0.12	Rigid gender roles
ATT4aa	0.05	0.43	0.06	0.44	0.11	-0.01	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4m	0.14	0.04	0.19	0.66	-0.01	0.03	Men's control
ATT4n	0.09	0.23	0.03	0.54	0.07	0.14	Men's control
ATT4bb	0.07	0.36	0.03	0.25	0.1	0.22	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4cc	0	0.25	0.41	0.14	0.06	-0.08	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4d	-0.19	0.25	0.3	0.19	0.25	0.19	Rigid gender roles
ATT4j	-0.03	0.43	0.1	0.17	0.19	0.18	Men's control
ATT4k	0.11	0.38	0.11	0.03	0.16	0.22	Men's control
ATT4l	0.09	-0.35	-0.07	-0.31	0.08	0.05	Men's control

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Theoretical domain
ATT4p	0.21	-0.08	0.28	0.04	0.29	-0.01	Rigid gender roles
ATT4tt	0	0.53	0.07	0.14	0.19	0.09	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4u	0.17	0.01	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.16	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4w	0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06	0.83	0	Stereotyped constructions
ATT4y	0.1	0.22	0.06	0.25	-0.14	0.15	Stereotyped constructions

CASVAW items (5-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
Sv3dd	0.55	0.08	0.17	0.05	-0.04	Blame
DV6cc	-0.15	-0.14	0.76	-0.05	-0.09	Blame
DV6j	0.02	0.91	0.02	0.01	-0.05	Blame
DV6u	0.20	0.26	0.49	0.15	0.00	Blame
DV6v	0.06	0.07	0.47	-0.32	0.07	Blame
DV6w	0.04	0.02	0.74	0.16	0.02	Blame
DV6x	0.45	0.27	0.27	0.06	0.09	Blame
DV6y	0.24	-0.14	0.48	-0.26	0.10	Blame
Sv3aa	0.78	0.06	0.08	0.08	-0.04	Blame
Sv3bb	0.66	-0.03	0.10	0.04	0.15	Blame
Sv3c	0.77	0.19	-0.08	0.07	-0.09	Blame
Sv3f	0.74	0.06	0.11	0.05	-0.02	Blame
Sv3k	0.83	0.07	-0.02	0.09	-0.04	Blame

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
Sv3z	0.80	-0.03	0.15	0.03	0.01	Blame
DV6f	0.22	0.79	-0.05	-0.03	0.04	Excuse
DV6g	0.06	0.86	0.01	-0.03	-0.04	Excuse
DV6h	0.02	0.96	-0.06	0.12	-0.20	Excuse
DV6zz	-0.04	0.88	0.04	-0.04	-0.06	Excuse
DV6k	-0.04	0.92	0.01	-0.04	-0.05	Excuse
DV6q	0.35	0.21	0.35	0.22	-0.10	Excuse
DV6r	-0.01	0.20	0.64	0.12	-0.12	Excuse
Sv3v	0.77	-0.03	-0.07	-0.06	0.03	Excuse
Sv3w	0.33	0.37	-0.11	-0.42	0.14	Excuse
Sv3x	0.71	-0.18	0.14	0.00	-0.10	Excuse
DV6dd	0.09	-0.15	0.78	-0.09	0.05	Minimise
DV6ee	-0.12	0.24	0.70	0.09	-0.07	Minimise
DV6ff	-0.06	0.42	0.59	0.04	0.05	Minimise
DV6gg	-0.57	-0.05	0.47	0.12	0.03	Minimise
SCEN1B	0.26	0.03	-0.25	0.59	0.14	Minimise
SCEN2B	0.17	0.07	-0.22	0.62	0.27	Minimise
SCEN3B	0.14	-0.04	-0.04	0.80	0.22	Minimise
SCEN4B	-0.11	-0.06	-0.06	0.06	0.88	Minimise
Sv3l	0.64	-0.12	0.43	0.27	-0.12	Minimise
Sv3s	0.58	0.01	0.25	-0.05	0.04	Minimise
Sv3t	0.47	0.11	0.04	-0.31	0.06	Minimise
Sv3y	0.20	-0.34	0.68	-0.08	-0.06	Minimise
DV7aa	0.42	0.14	0.08	-0.20	0.04	Justify
DV7ac	0.38	0.31	-0.17	-0.42	0.16	Justify
DV6p	0.23	-0.03	0.55	0.06	0.04	Justify
SCEN1A	0.39	0.23	0.07	-0.12	0.04	Justify
SCEN2A	0.41	-0.15	-0.01	-0.67	0.16	Justify
SCEN3A	0.40	0.17	-0.25	-0.61	0.26	Justify

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
SCEN4A	0.84	-0.05	-0.32	0.08	-0.37	Justify
DV6aa	-0.14	-0.18	0.27	0.31	0.03	Trivialise
DV6bb	-0.03	0.24	0.45	-0.25	-0.02	Trivialise
DV6d	-0.09	0.61	0.29	-0.02	-0.11	Trivialise
DV6o	0.25	0.58	0.12	-0.01	0.10	Trivialise
DV6s	-0.04	0.14	0.43	-0.35	0.04	Trivialise
DV6t	0.13	0.00	0.51	-0.28	0.14	Trivialise
DV6z	0.11	-0.17	0.51	-0.32	0.16	Trivialise
SCEN1C	0.25	-0.12	-0.15	0.73	-0.07	Trivialise
SCEN2C	0.09	0.05	-0.02	0.93	0.05	Trivialise
SCEN3C	0.06	-0.03	0.06	0.90	0.05	Trivialise
SCEN4C	-0.09	-0.08	0.00	0.37	0.49	Trivialise

Factor loadings for GVC items (5-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
Gv1k	0.91	-0.04	-0.27	0.08	0.17	Child / corporal punishment
Gv1l	0.86	-0.05	0.30	-0.12	-0.18	Child / corporal punishment
Gv1m	0.90	-0.04	0.01	0.05	-0.05	Child / corporal punishment
Gv1a	0.04	0.54	0.01	0.02	-0.01	Interpersonal violence
Gv1b	0.06	-0.08	0.11	0.89	0.10	Interpersonal violence
Gv1c	-0.10	0.79	0.03	-0.08	0.18	Interpersonal violence
Gv1d	0.02	0.26	0.63	0.13	-0.23	Interpersonal violence
Gv1e	-0.13	0.94	-0.10	0.01	-0.03	Interpersonal violence
Gv1f	0.05	-0.07	0.75	-0.08	0.18	Interpersonal violence
Gv1g	0.08	0.01	0.60	-0.03	0.13	Interpersonal violence
Gv1p	-0.08	-0.09	0.76	0.08	0.03	Sports
Gv1q	0.23	0.08	-0.31	0.21	-0.04	Sports

Appendix 17: Validation Round 1 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales and the GVS and PAC constructs

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
Gv1n	0.09	0.48	0.09	-0.14	0.11	Penal code / prison violence
Gv1p	0.20	0.40	-0.42	0.01	0.08	Penal code / prison violence
Gv1h	-0.05	0.10	0.12	0.03	0.56	Media and community
Gv1i	0.04	-0.08	0.04	0.05	0.47	Media and community

Factor loadings for PAC Items (2-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Theoretical domain
Prej1a	-0.01	0.82	Ethnocentrism
Prej1b	-0.02	0.85	Ethnocentrism
Prej1c	-0.19	-0.32	Ethnocentrism
Prej1d	-0.09	-0.34	Ethnocentrism
Prej1e	-0.01	0.61	Ethnocentrism
Prej1f	-0.14	-0.40	Ethnocentrism
Prej2a	0.74	0.10	Positivity
Prej2b	0.92	-0.06	Positivity
Prej2c	0.91	-0.08	Positivity
Prej2d	0.64	0.09	Positivity
Prej2e	0.63	0.15	Positivity

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Key for tables below:

Items in **bold red** text are item fit statistics answered in an unpredictable way by respondents or items with high values solely on the outfit index.

Abbreviations key
 Infit MSq: Infit mean square
 Outfit MSq: Outfit mean square
 PTMA: Pearson point-measure correlation

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	275	0.89	1.08	0.68	0.57	1.21	Excuse	
DV6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	276	0.82	1.01	0.67	0.58	1.22	Excuse	
DV6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	277	0.79	0.97	1.09	0.55	1.13	Excuse	
DV6g	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person is under a lot of stress in their lives.	276	0.78	0.97	0.63	0.59	1.24	Excuse	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	276	0.71	0.96	0.68	0.59	1.20	Excuse	
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 sexual intercourse with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	263	0.68	1.27	1.43	0.50	0.99	Justify	
DV6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child.	275	0.63	1.16	1.09	0.55	1.12	Excuse	
DV6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	275	0.62	0.92	0.76	0.59	1.16	Excuse	
SCEN3C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	249	0.58	1.47	2.20	0.45	0.72	Justify	Review - Mis-fitting

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
SCEN3B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	257	0.52	1.11	1.00	0.54	0.92	Justify	
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 sexual intercourse with her anyway. Do you agree or disagree that the man is justified in his behaviour?	259	0.38	0.83	0.77	0.61	1.08	Justify	
SCEN4C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	242	0.35	1.26	1.15	0.53	0.88	Trivialise	
Sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is partly responsible.	274	0.25	0.99	0.88	0.60	1.12	Blame	
DV6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	274	0.24	0.93	1.50	0.54	0.89	Excuse	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	274	0.23	0.90	0.88	0.61	1.09	Minimise	
SCEN2C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	250	0.23	1.26	1.22	0.52	0.84	Justify	
DV6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	273	0.18	0.75	0.77	0.64	1.18	Minimise	
Sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	269	0.06	0.82	0.70	0.65	1.21	Blame	
Sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	267	0.05	0.81	0.99	0.62	0.98	Blame	
SCEN4B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	251	0.05	1.17	1.04	0.59	0.91	Trivialise	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	273	0.02	0.80	0.82	0.64	1.16	Minimise	
SCEN5C	Do you agree or disagree that the man should talk to someone about what he can do to stop him from behaving this way?	252	0.00	1.23	1.22	0.54	0.84	Trivialise	
DV6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	274	-0.04	0.77	0.78	0.66	1.14	Minimise	
DV6dd	Many women who report abuse or violence in their relationship are lying to get back at their boyfriends or husbands.	268	-0.05	0.91	0.92	0.63	1.11	Minimise	
DV6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	275	-0.06	0.74	0.75	0.65	1.07	Minimise	
DV6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	271	-0.16	1.08	1.01	0.63	1.07	Minimise	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
SCEN2B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	258	-0.19	1.02	1.02	0.58	0.95	Justify	
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.	267	-0.24	0.79	0.74	0.67	1.17	Blame	
DV6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	262	-0.25	0.74	0.75	0.66	1.03	Minimise	
Sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	272	-0.25	1.06	0.99	0.61	1.08	Blame	
SCEN4A	What if, first of all, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in his behaviour in this circumstance?	258	-0.31	1.02	1.05	0.61	0.99	Blame	
DV6p	A man in a committed relationship has the right to know where his partner is at all times.	276	-0.39	1.07	1.21	0.56	0.78	Minimise	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
Sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	263	-0.41	0.84	0.83	0.67	1.12	Blame	
SCEN5B	How much emotional or psychological harm do you think the man's behaviour could cause the woman? Would you say...	254	-0.46	1.18	1.19	0.58	0.79	Trivialise	
DV6y	On some level I think women stay in abusive relationships because they like the attention they receive from the abuser.	273	-0.60	1.09	1.15	0.62	0.92	Minimise	
DV6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	263	-0.62	1.06	1.02	0.62	0.86	Minimise	
SCEN5A	What if, first of all, she had taken him into the bedroom and started kissing him. Do you agree or disagree that the man would have been justified in his behaviour in this circumstance?	258	-0.73	1.12	1.04	0.62	0.93	Trivialise	
Sv3y	Sexual assault accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men.	260	-0.82	1.01	1.08	0.61	0.78	Minimise	
DV6l	Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted.	272	-1.41	1.36	1.40	0.52	0.31	Trivialise	Review – Misfitting

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
CASVAWS									
DV6c	It's hard to understand why women stay in violent relationships.	276	-2.07	2.15	2.73	0.29	-0.43	Trivialise	Drop – Mis-fitting

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
GEAS									
ATT4oo	Many women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	265	1.21	1.16	1.22	0.67	0.70	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4nn	Many women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	268	1.07	1.27	1.25	0.67	0.60	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4mm	Many men make too many allowances for women in order not to appear sexist.	258	0.78	0.98	0.95	0.71	0.97	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4qq	Women often flirt with men just to tease them or hurt them.	268	0.74	1.06	0.99	0.70	0.99	Denying gender equality a problem	
ATT4u	Men need sex more than women do.	266	0.69	1.52	1.77	0.59	0.45	Private life	Drop – Mis-fitting
ATT4pp	Many women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	268	0.64	1.02	1.00	0.69	0.96	Denying gender equality a problem	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
GEAS									
ATT4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	264	0.35	0.68	0.66	0.74	1.37	Private life	
ATT4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	261	0.15	1.06	1.24	0.63	0.90	Private life	
ATT4z	A young man should try to become physically tough, even if he's not strong.	270	0.13	1.14	1.61	0.58	0.65	Private life	Review – Misfitting
ATT4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	270	0.13	1.05	1.05	0.66	0.98	Private life	
ATT4ff	I think it's normal for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends.	270	0.02	1.19	1.19	0.62	0.89	Male peer relations	
ATT4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	271	0.01	0.63	0.60	0.73	1.47	Public life	Review – Redundant
ATT4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	271	-0.10	0.84	0.77	0.68	1.30	Public life	
ATT4dd	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.	270	-0.11	1.11	1.23	0.62	0.87	Male peer relations	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
GEAS									
ATT4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	271	-0.25	0.84	0.77	0.67	1.27	Public life	
ATT4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia	266	-0.26	0.89	1.04	0.62	0.91	Backlash	
ATT4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	265	-0.36	0.77	0.76	0.65	1.18	Private life	
ATT4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	272	-0.49	0.92	0.79	0.64	1.22	Public life	
ATT4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	270	-0.53	1.02	0.91	0.60	1.07	Private life	
ATT4ee	I think it's only natural for men to talk disrespectfully about women when they are together as a group.	272	-0.53	1.07	0.94	0.60	1.05	Male peer relations	
ATT4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.	275	-0.66	0.95	0.89	0.61	1.10	Public life	
ATT4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	272	-0.69	0.82	0.71	0.61	1.04	Male peer relations	
ATT4q	I think it is embarrassing for a man to choose to stay at	275	-0.73	0.97	0.84	0.59	1.09	Private life	

Appendix 18: Validation Round 2 item fit statistics for CASVAW and GEA Scales, in measure order

Item label	Item text	Cases	Measure	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.	Theoretical domain	Recommendation
GEAS									
	home looking after the children rather than have paid work.								
ATT4gg	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.	274	-1.22	1.00	0.84	0.55	1.13	Male peer relations	

Appendix 19: Validation Round 2 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales

Key for tables below: Dominant factor highlighted in bold.

Factor loadings for CASVAW (3-factor model)

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Theoretical domain
SCEN4A	0.17	0.32	-0.37	Blame
Sv3c	0.24	0.56	-0.15	Blame
Sv3dd	0.11	0.58	-0.12	Blame
Sv3k	0.32	0.47	-0.11	Blame
Sv3l	0.06	0.68	-0.11	Blame
Sv3t	0.44	0.32	-0.14	Blame
Sv3x	0.09	0.61	-0.20	Blame
DV6d	0.72	-0.02	-0.10	Excuse
DV6f	0.97	-0.05	0.01	Excuse
DV6g	0.94	0.02	-0.02	Excuse
DV6h	0.94	-0.02	0.00	Excuse
DV6zz	0.90	0.06	0.00	Excuse
DV6j	0.94	0.05	0.01	Excuse
DV6k	0.98	0.01	0.02	Excuse
DV6o	0.74	0.19	0.04	Excuse
SCEN2A	0.55	0.12	-0.29	Justify
SCEN2B	0.02	-0.07	0.76	Justify
SCEN2C	-0.11	0.09	0.82	Justify
SCEN3A	0.70	-0.05	-0.22	Justify
SCEN3B	-0.01	0.01	0.82	Justify
SCEN3C	-0.15	0.14	0.81	Justify
DV6bb	0.49	0.40	-0.04	Minimise
DV6cc	0.35	0.52	-0.03	Minimise
DV6dd	0.34	0.53	-0.01	Minimise
DV6ff	0.74	0.12	-0.04	Minimise
DV6p	0.23	0.45	-0.03	Minimise
DV6r	0.34	0.48	-0.10	Minimise
DV6t	0.11	0.63	-0.02	Minimise
DV6u	0.28	0.50	-0.16	Minimise
DV6v	0.34	0.54	-0.02	Minimise
DV6y	-0.06	0.86	0.01	Minimise
DV6z	0.29	0.62	0.05	Minimise

Appendix 19: Validation Round 2 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Theoretical domain
Sv3y	0.04	0.61	-0.06	Minimise
SCEN4B	0.05	-0.15	0.77	Trivialise
SCEN4C	0.01	0.02	0.90	Trivialise
SCEN5A	0.04	0.38	-0.35	Trivialise
SCEN5B	0.19	-0.20	0.78	Trivialise
SCEN5C	0.00	0.02	0.84	Trivialise
DV6c	-0.31	0.59	0.16	Trivialise
DV6l	-0.24	0.66	-0.09	Trivialise

Factor loadings for CASVAW (5-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold.

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
SCEN4A	-0.02	0.11	-0.05	0.84	-0.03	Blame
Sv3c	0.19	0.50	-0.13	0.19	-0.01	Blame
Sv3dd	0.14	0.48	0.06	0.22	-0.16	Blame
Sv3k	0.26	0.39	-0.04	0.28	0.00	Blame
Sv3l	0.06	0.60	-0.04	0.20	-0.05	Blame
Sv3t	0.31	0.31	-0.19	0.24	0.12	Blame
Sv3x	0.11	0.49	-0.01	0.27	-0.18	Blame
DV6d	0.67	0.02	-0.16	0.01	0.05	Excuse
DV6f	0.95	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	0.01	Excuse
DV6g	0.87	0.04	-0.07	0.09	0.07	Excuse
DV6h	0.94	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.05	Excuse
DV6zz	0.91	0.06	0.01	0.00	-0.05	Excuse
DV6j	0.94	0.01	0.06	0.09	-0.06	Excuse
DV6k	0.97	-0.01	0.05	0.06	-0.04	Excuse
DV6o	0.67	0.23	-0.10	-0.03	0.11	Excuse
SCEN2A	0.47	-0.03	-0.06	0.50	-0.10	Justify
SCEN2B	-0.18	0.02	0.30	-0.05	0.61	Justify
SCEN2C	-0.15	0.04	0.62	0.01	0.29	Justify
SCEN3A	0.41	-0.08	-0.34	0.49	0.35	Justify
SCEN3B	0.01	0.00	0.61	-0.18	0.20	Justify
SCEN3C	-0.01	-0.02	0.96	0.05	-0.08	Justify
DV6bb	0.48	0.43	-0.12	-0.05	0.01	Minimise
DV6cc	0.34	0.52	-0.08	0.01	0.02	Minimise
DV6dd	0.34	0.50	-0.03	0.05	-0.01	Minimise
DV6ff	0.76	0.13	-0.04	-0.06	-0.06	Minimise
DV6p	0.23	0.42	-0.04	0.05	-0.02	Minimise

Appendix 19: Validation Round 2 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Theoretical domain
DV6r	0.30	0.47	-0.12	0.10	0.02	Minimise
DV6t	0.13	0.64	-0.08	-0.05	-0.02	Minimise
DV6u	0.28	0.45	-0.07	0.14	-0.09	Minimise
DV6v	0.35	0.55	-0.07	-0.05	-0.01	Minimise
DV6y	-0.05	0.80	0.01	0.10	-0.02	Minimise
DV6z	0.27	0.57	0.02	0.10	0.03	Minimise
Sv3y	-0.02	0.53	-0.05	0.24	0.05	Minimise
SCEN4B	0.03	-0.07	0.40	-0.32	0.35	Trivialise
SCEN4C	0.11	-0.06	0.82	-0.12	0.08	Trivialise
SCEN5A	-0.05	0.16	0.03	0.71	-0.18	Trivialise
SCEN5B	-0.05	-0.06	0.21	-0.11	0.74	Trivialise
SCEN5C	-0.04	-0.07	0.69	0.08	0.28	Trivialise
DV6c	-0.20	0.59	0.17	-0.16	-0.09	Trivialise
DV6l	-0.22	0.69	-0.14	-0.07	-0.02	Trivialise

Factor loadings for CASVAW (6-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold.

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Theoretical domain
SCEN4A	-0.01	0.10	0.01	0.77	-0.25	0.03	Blame
Sv3c	0.17	0.49	-0.15	0.24	0.04	-0.04	Blame
Sv3dd	0.14	0.46	0.06	0.22	-0.05	-0.16	Blame
Sv3k	0.27	0.38	-0.02	0.27	-0.07	0.01	Blame
Sv3l	0.07	0.58	-0.02	0.18	-0.11	-0.02	Blame
Sv3t	0.28	0.30	-0.20	0.28	0.04	0.08	Blame
Sv3x	0.08	0.48	-0.04	0.31	0.02	-0.20	Blame
DV6d	0.67	0.02	-0.14	0.00	-0.05	0.06	Excuse
DV6f	0.93	-0.02	-0.07	-0.01	0.08	-0.03	Excuse
DV6g	0.87	0.03	-0.06	0.08	-0.03	0.08	Excuse
DV6h	0.95	-0.01	0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	Excuse
DV6zz	0.92	0.06	0.03	-0.03	-0.08	-0.02	Excuse
DV6j	0.94	0.01	0.06	0.07	-0.05	-0.03	Excuse
DV6k	0.97	-0.01	0.05	0.05	-0.04	-0.02	Excuse
DV6o	0.64	0.23	-0.15	0.05	0.16	0.03	Excuse
SCEN2A	0.44	-0.04	-0.06	0.53	-0.03	-0.10	Justify
SCEN2B	-0.16	0.03	0.27	-0.07	0.16	0.57	Justify
SCEN2C	-0.11	0.04	0.64	-0.06	-0.01	0.31	Justify
SCEN3A	0.38	-0.07	-0.33	0.51	0.00	0.34	Justify
SCEN3B	-0.05	0.00	0.44	-0.05	0.48	0.06	Justify
SCEN3C	-0.01	-0.03	0.88	0.03	0.11	-0.07	Justify

Appendix 19: Validation Round 2 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Theoretical domain
DV6bb	0.45	0.43	-0.17	0.01	0.12	-0.04	Minimise
DV6cc	0.36	0.52	-0.04	-0.02	-0.11	0.04	Minimise
DV6dd	0.33	0.49	-0.05	0.07	0.00	-0.01	Minimise
DV6ff	0.76	0.14	-0.05	-0.06	-0.01	-0.05	Minimise
DV6p	0.20	0.40	-0.07	0.11	0.08	-0.07	Minimise
DV6r	0.32	0.46	-0.07	0.06	-0.12	0.05	Minimise
DV6t	0.10	0.63	-0.13	0.01	0.11	-0.06	Minimise
DV6u	0.29	0.44	-0.04	0.12	-0.11	-0.07	Minimise
DV6v	0.35	0.55	-0.08	-0.04	0.00	-0.02	Minimise
DV6y	-0.04	0.79	0.03	0.08	-0.08	0.00	Minimise
DV6z	0.27	0.56	0.01	0.11	-0.02	0.03	Minimise
Sv3y	-0.03	0.52	-0.06	0.27	0.02	0.03	Minimise
SCEN4B	-0.09	-0.06	0.11	-0.07	0.82	0.11	Trivialise
SCEN4C	0.09	-0.07	0.71	-0.08	0.27	0.03	Trivialise
SCEN5A	-0.10	0.14	0.00	0.78	0.00	-0.20	Trivialise
SCEN5B	-0.04	-0.05	0.18	-0.11	0.22	0.67	Trivialise
SCEN5C	0.00	-0.06	0.71	-0.01	-0.04	0.34	Trivialise
DV6c	-0.17	0.58	0.18	-0.19	-0.06	-0.07	Trivialise
DV6l	-0.19	0.68	-0.09	-0.09	-0.12	0.00	Trivialise

Factor loadings for GEA (2-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold.

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	New domain
ATT4f	0.50	0.32	Backlash
ATT4mm	0.11	0.79	Backlash
ATT4nn	-0.03	0.88	Backlash
ATT4oo	-0.08	0.86	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.23	0.68	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.24	0.63	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4dd	0.57	0.24	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.68	0.10	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.61	0.17	Male peer relations
ATT4gg	0.98	-0.24	Male peer relations
ATT4g	0.69	0.12	Private life
ATT4h	0.58	0.30	Private life
ATT4j	0.72	0.07	Private life
ATT4v	0.61	0.10	Private life
ATT4o	0.90	-0.10	Public life
ATT4q	0.86	-0.09	Private life
ATT4z	0.53	0.17	Private life

Appendix 19: Validation Round 2 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	New domain
ATT4a	0.67	0.21	Public life
ATT4m	0.63	0.32	Public life
ATT4n	0.75	0.12	Public life
ATT4aa	0.81	0.03	Public life
ATT4d	0.78	-0.01	Private life
ATT4u	0.50	0.14	Private life
ATT4cc	0.85	-0.07	Male peer relations

Factor loadings for GEA (4-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold.

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	New domain
ATT4f	0.30	0.17	0.35	0.08	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4mm	0.79	-0.02	0.11	0.09	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4nn	0.81	0.12	0.03	-0.10	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4oo	0.84	0.00	-0.02	0.01	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.65	0.14	0.02	0.16	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.62	0.13	0.01	0.19	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4dd	0.26	-0.02	0.82	-0.14	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.12	0.10	0.73	-0.06	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.24	-0.03	0.46	0.24	Male peer relations
ATT4gg	-0.21	0.10	0.83	0.19	Male peer relations
ATT4g	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.54	Private life
ATT4h	0.30	0.26	0.09	0.35	Private life
ATT4j	0.09	0.31	0.15	0.38	Private life
ATT4v	0.19	-0.01	0.02	0.70	Private life
ATT4o	-0.10	0.47	0.14	0.41	Public life
ATT4q	-0.05	0.31	0.29	0.35	Private life
ATT4z	0.17	0.21	0.03	0.38	Private life
ATT4a	0.03	0.94	0.01	-0.09	Public life
ATT4aa	-0.01	0.46	0.30	0.17	Public life
ATT4m	0.20	0.77	0.00	0.03	Public life
ATT4n	0.03	0.63	0.12	0.16	Public life
ATT4d	0.02	0.28	0.16	0.44	Private life
ATT4cc	-0.03	0.16	0.44	0.34	Male peer relations
ATT4u	0.17	0.20	-0.02	0.38	Private life

Factor loadings for GEA (5-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold.

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	New domain
ATT4f	0.38	0.05	0.29	0.03	0.21	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4mm	0.84	-0.05	0.05	0.03	0.09	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4nn	0.85	0.07	0.03	-0.09	-0.02	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4oo	0.80	0.04	-0.02	0.08	-0.13	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.67	0.08	-0.01	0.12	0.10	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.60	0.09	-0.01	0.18	0.05	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4dd	0.27	0.05	0.73	-0.04	-0.05	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.09	0.19	0.66	0.02	-0.04	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.26	0.01	0.35	0.13	0.18	Male peer relations
ATT4gg	-0.19	0.04	0.74	0.22	0.19	Male peer relations
ATT4g	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.81	-0.07	Private life
ATT4h	0.19	0.23	0.06	0.49	-0.01	Private life
ATT4j	0.02	0.32	0.10	0.32	0.15	Private life
ATT4v	0.10	-0.03	-0.05	0.69	0.16	Private life
ATT4o	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.12	0.60	Public life
ATT4q	0.06	0.16	0.15	0.06	0.56	Private life
ATT4z	0.20	0.08	-0.01	0.28	0.27	Private life
ATT4a	0.03	0.77	0.06	-0.03	0.11	Public life
ATT4aa	0.00	0.40	0.25	0.11	0.21	Public life
ATT4m	0.06	0.90	0.00	0.06	-0.06	Public life
ATT4n	0.06	0.51	0.09	0.05	0.29	Public life
ATT4d	0.07	0.17	0.08	0.25	0.39	Private life
ATT4cc	0.11	-0.01	0.31	0.08	0.53	Male peer relations
ATT4u	0.18	0.11	-0.08	0.28	0.24	Private life

Factor loadings for GEA (7-factor model)

Dominant factor highlighted in bold

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7	New domain
ATT4f	0.44	0.26	0.01	0.29	-0.04	0.00	0.02	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4mm	0.81	0.07	0.00	-0.01	0.09	-0.05	0.04	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4nn	0.86	-0.06	-0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4oo	0.80	-0.08	0.07	-0.05	0.01	0.08	-0.07	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4pp	0.68	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.13	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4qq	0.62	0.14	0.19	0.01	-0.06	0.10	-0.12	Denying gender equality a problem
ATT4dd	0.32	0.05	-0.07	0.56	0.13	0.13	-0.09	Male peer relations
ATT4ee	0.07	0.03	-0.03	0.45	0.33	0.27	-0.12	Male peer relations
ATT4ff	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.97	-0.02	0.02	Male peer relations
ATT4gg	-0.12	0.11	0.20	0.76	0.07	0.01	0.15	Male peer relations
ATT4g	0.07	-0.03	0.69	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.02	Private life
ATT4h	0.23	0.03	0.44	0.06	0.04	0.20	0.05	Private life
ATT4j	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.08	0.07	0.29	-0.15	Private life
ATT4v	0.05	0.11	0.64	-0.03	0.14	-0.05	0.05	Private life
ATT4o	-0.02	0.78	0.06	-0.03	0.01	0.11	0.07	Public life
ATT4q	0.01	0.73	-0.02	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.00	Private life
ATT4z	0.23	0.22	0.27	0.05	-0.03	-0.02	0.16	Private life
ATT4a	0.09	0.18	0.02	0.08	-0.03	0.57	0.18	Public life
ATT4aa	0.02	0.32	0.10	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.01	Public life
ATT4m	0.12	0.06	0.11	-0.01	0.07	0.67	0.12	Public life

Appendix 19: Validation Round 2 factor loadings for CASVAW and GEA Scales

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7	New domain
ATT4n	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.27	0.59	Public life
ATT4d	0.04	0.40	0.22	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.09	Private life
ATT4cc	0.13	0.54	0.05	0.28	-0.01	-0.09	0.13	Male peer relations
ATT4u	0.06	0.27	0.24	-0.16	0.26	0.09	-0.04	Private life

Appendix 20: Primary approach letter



Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash
Minister for Employment, Minister for Women
Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Public Service

Reference: MS17-000331

NAME
ADDRESS
ADDRESS

ID:XXXXXX

IMPORTANT NATIONAL PUBLIC SURVEY ON COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAFETY

I am writing to request your assistance with an important national survey, the National Community Attitudes Survey.

The survey is part of the Australian Government's effort to reduce violence in the community and promote safety. The results of the survey will inform Government policy on violence and related issues in the Australian community in order to improve public health and safety.

You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey. In the next few weeks you will be called by an interviewer from the Social Research Centre. The interviewer is part of the team sub-contracted by the Department of Social Services (the Department) to conduct the survey. If you are contacted on your home landline, the interviewer will ask to speak to the person in your household who is having the next birthday and is aged 16 years or over. If you are contacted on your mobile, you will be asked to participate if you are aged 16 or over.

Your household's participation in the survey is entirely voluntary. Your views however are valuable and will help us to improve the health and safety of all Australians.

The interview will take about 20 minutes. You can choose not to answer any question or stop the survey at any time. Please be assured that your answers to the questions will remain confidential as required by law and will not be identified as individual responses. The Department will not receive any information from the survey that could identify individuals or households.

At the end of the interview, you may be asked if you can be contacted again in the future. If you agree, your contact details will be kept separately from the survey data for up to ten years. They will not be provided to the Department. Again, this is entirely voluntary and you may change your mind at any time by contacting the Social Research Centre. Information provided by you will be stored securely by the Social Research Centre, in accordance with the Australian Government's records management framework.

If you have any questions about your participation in the survey, please call the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040. Alternatively, you can visit the Social Research Centre website at www.srcentre.com.au or the Department of Social Services' website at www.dss.gov.au to obtain more information. Findings from the survey will be published and there will be a link to them on the Department's website.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Michaelia Cash'.

Yours sincerely,
Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash
Minister for Women

Appendix 21: Key outcomes of pilot testing

Item label	Item text	Notes
Understanding violence against women component		
SV3yy	To the best of your knowledge, is it a criminal offence for a man to have sex with his wife without her consent? <i>(yes/no)</i>	Initially included "...wife, partner or girlfriend..." After Pilot 2 "partner or girlfriend" was removed since people may have different understandings of the permissibility of forced sex within marriage as opposed to other intimate relationships.
DV12a	Does having an alcohol problem lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	Response frames reworded after Pilot 1 for clarity. Previously: 1. A lot 2. Somewhat 3. Rarely
DV12b	Does wanting to control women lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	As above.
DV12d	Does having anxiety or depression lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	As above.
DV13a	Does pressure from other men to be tough lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	Response frames reworded after Pilot 1 for clarity. Previously: 1. A lot 2. Somewhat 3. Rarely
DV13b	Does a lack of employment opportunities lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	As above.
DV13c	Does the way violence is shown in the media lead to domestic violence a lot of the time, some of the time, rarely or not at all?	As above.
Gender equality component		
ATT4ff	I think it's natural for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends.	After Pilot 2 "natural" replaced the term "normal" as it taps the attitude more validly.
ATT4nn	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	The capitalisation of MANY was added after Pilot 1 in order to emphasise the idea of this being common.

Appendix 21: Key outcomes of pilot testing

Item label	Item text	Notes
ATT4oo	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	As above.
ATT4pp	MANY women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	As above.
ATT4qq	Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful.	As above. Item was also reworded after Pilot 1. Previously: “... just to tease them or hurt them”. Some respondents indicated that they would respond differently to ‘tease’ than to ‘hurt’. ‘Tease’ was removed to maximise validity.
CASVAW component		
DV6s	In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	“In my opinion” was added after Pilot 2 as respondents were unclear whether this was gauging the respondent’s own opinion or their assessment of whether others hold this opinion.
DV6ee	MANY women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.	The word MANY was capitalised after Pilot 2 to emphasise that an opinion was being sought on this being common, as opposed to it ever occurring.
DV6n	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.	The capitalisation of OFTEN was added after Pilot 1 in order to emphasise the idea of this being common versus ever occurring.
Sv3y	IT IS COMMON FOR sexual assault accusations to be used as a way of getting back at men.	This item was reworded after Pilot 1 to emphasise that an opinion was being sought on this being common, as opposed to it ever occurring. Previously: “Sexual assault accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men”.
SCEN4A	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?	Asked as follow up to both SCEN2A & SCEN3A. After Pilot 2 “before pushing him away” & “having sex with her anyway” were added for clarity.

Appendix 21: Key outcomes of pilot testing

Item label	Item text	Notes
General Violence Construct		
Prej2	Is your personal attitude positive, negative or neutral towards... / And what about... (PROBE: Very or somewhat positive/negative?)	Response frame changed from a numerical ranking after Pilot 1 as some respondents resisted the requirement to rank.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander component		
I1a	<p>I am going to read out a list of factors that may lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls. For each one could you please tell me if you think it leads to this violence?</p> <p>leads to this violence?</p> <p>a) Having an alcohol problem?</p> <p>b) A lack of employment opportunities in a community?</p> <p>c) Drug problems in a community?</p> <p>d) Lack of supportive services in a community?</p> <p>e) Do you think men losing their role in families would lead to violence against Indigenous women and girls?</p> <p>f) What about having been removed from one's family?</p> <p>g) Do you think that if Indigenous people see violence as part of culture, this would lead to violence?</p> <p>Lastly, do you think that people seeing lots of violence in the community leads to violence against Indigenous women and girls?</p>	<p>Response frames reworded after Pilot 1 for clarity. Previously:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lot 2. Somewhat 3. Rarely <p>Final response options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lot of the time 2. Some of the time 3. Rarely, or 4. Not at all

Appendix 21: Key outcomes of pilot testing

Item label	Item text	Notes
Demographics		
GEND1	<p>What gender do you identify with?</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: While we will not be asking personal questions, to make sure that everyone is entirely comfortable with the interview, the Department thinks it is best that males are interviewed by males and females by females. This is a question we do ask of everyone.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male 2. Female 3. Other 4. (Refused) <p>IF RESPONDENT CHOOSES 'OTHER' OR REFUSES TO ANSWER: Would you prefer a male or a female interviewer?</p>	<p>Reworded after Pilot 1 to allow respondents to say what gender they identify with.</p> <p>Initially: What is your gender?</p>
Dem17	<p>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?</p>	<p>Replaced the 2013 measure after Pilot 1. See Appendix 2.</p>

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics

Abbreviations key

Infit MSq: Infit mean square
 Outfit MSq: Outfit mean square
 PTMA: Pearson point-measure correlation

GEAS (Denying gender equality a problem)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
att4nn	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	10971	0.9397	0.6668	0.6307	0.7533	1.2594
att4oo	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	16556	1.2593	0.5712	0.5683	0.7905	1.3003
att4pp	MANY women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	11016	0.8719	0.6562	0.6191	0.7454	1.2318
att4qq	Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful.	16634	0.3281	0.7242	0.7110	0.6724	1.1948

GEAS (Rigid gender roles, stereotypes and expressions)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
att4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	17447	-0.4794	0.8238	0.7392	0.6021	1.0850

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics

att4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	17303	-0.4033	0.8717	0.7818	0.6072	1.0870
att4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	11420	-0.2653	0.8225	0.7739	0.6388	0.9975
att4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.	11472	-0.5201	0.8309	0.7314	0.5837	1.1129
att4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	10789	0.0573	0.7973	0.8037	0.6897	0.6883

GEAS (Male peer relations emphasising aggression and disrespect)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
att4dd	I think there's no harm in men making sexist jokes about women when they are among their male friends.	11384	0.4475	0.5584	0.5405	0.8169	1.2320
att4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia*	17196	-0.1383	0.6807	0.6979	0.7260	1.0600
att4gg	I think it's okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.	17647	-1.7371	1.1570	0.7664	0.4420	1.1409

GEAS (Men's control – private life)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
att4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	17526	0.0535	0.4255	0.3911	0.8362	1.3228
att4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	16970	0.4553	0.3703	0.3409	0.8946	1.1831

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics**GEAS (Men's control – public life)**

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
att4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	17226	0.0477	0.6448	0.6234	0.8057	0.9105
att4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	17535	-0.7177	1.0387	0.9210	0.5938	1.0622
att4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	11333	0.0516	0.5817	0.5555	0.8106	1.0604
att4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	11527	-0.2510	0.7606	0.6638	0.7201	1.0191

CASVAW (Disregarding consent)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
sv3bb	If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.	4337	-0.4145	1.0703	0.9913	0.6229	1.0244
sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	16894	0.1072	0.8366	0.7915	0.5784	1.0543
sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	17385	-0.1996	0.9049	0.8084	0.6561	1.1863
sv3r	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested.	4110	-0.3684	0.8309	0.8768	0.6294	0.7071
sv3v	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman doesn't want to have sex.	16739	-0.4246	0.9532	0.8624	0.7012	1.0654
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.	16336	0.0867	1.0539	1.0924	0.5353	0.8709

CASVAW (Excusing the perpetrator/holding women responsible for the abuse or managing its consequences)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
dv6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	17522	0.0954	0.9987	1.1133	0.5266	0.7957
dv6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child	17470	0.3214	0.8800	0.9578	0.4863	0.9365
dv6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	17308	-0.2442	0.9127	0.9706	0.6435	0.7675
dv6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	17497	0.0785	0.8364	0.7980	0.5704	1.0147
dv6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	17552	0.6556	0.8654	0.6546	0.4359	1.1138
dv6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	17664	0.7605	1.0322	0.6284	0.4067	1.1899
dv6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	17601	0.8927	1.1141	0.8921	0.3604	1.0672
dv6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	17297	-0.1888	1.0672	0.9993	0.6152	0.9940
dv6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	17366	0.0020	0.9033	0.8543	0.5848	0.9586
dv6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	17577	0.2135	0.9238	0.7697	0.5297	1.1178
sv3j	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.	4642	0.4351	1.3272	1.2245	0.4061	1.0308

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics

CASVAW (Mistrusting women's claims)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
dv6ee	Many women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.	15991	-0.4001	0.5733	0.5560	0.7195	0.8497
dv6n	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.	3682	-0.9793	0.5349	0.5368	0.7683	0.7085
sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	15552	-0.6468	0.4560	0.4251	0.7839	1.0387
sv3y	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used, as a way of getting back at men	15944	-0.8612	0.4823	0.4549	0.7978	1.0098

CASVAW (Minimising violence against women)

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
dv6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	17379	0.1543	1.0160	0.8986	0.4852	1.0040
dv6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	17353	-0.4860	0.9730	0.9488	0.6605	0.8947
dv6s	In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	17416	0.0368	1.2262	1.3557	0.4626	0.8564
dv6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	17234	0.1047	0.7836	0.7139	0.5373	0.9955
dv6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	17415	0.2212	1.0278	0.8217	0.4792	1.0773
dv6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	16984	-0.0949	0.9910	1.0146	0.5402	0.7979
sv3d	Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it.	4367	0.3968	1.0135	1.0291	0.3835	1.0024
sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is partly responsible.	17440	0.1376	1.0640	0.9342	0.4881	1.1019
sv3p	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.	4307	0.1625	0.6504	0.5869	0.5248	1.0431
sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	17097	0.0537	0.7043	0.7217	0.5598	0.9327
sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	17231	0.3922	0.8159	0.7042	0.4626	1.0294

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics**Private**

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
att4aa	Women are less capable than men of thinking logically.	17535	-0.7177	1.3823	1.0376	0.3862	1.0743
att4cc	A man should never admit when others have hurt his feelings.	17447	-0.4794	1.0951	1.0270	0.4092	1.0279
att4d	A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	17303	-0.4033	1.1363	1.0641	0.4212	1.0334
att4g	Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	17526	0.0535	0.9662	0.8655	0.5265	1.0904
att4h	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	16970	0.4553	0.8623	0.9213	0.5830	1.0081
att4j	If a woman earns more than her male partner, it is not good for the relationship.	11420	-0.2653	1.1241	1.1818	0.4108	0.9482
att4nn	MANY women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.	10971	0.9397	0.9835	1.0156	0.6330	0.9838
att4oo	MANY women mistakenly interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.	16556	1.2593	0.9323	1.0765	0.6721	0.9779
att4pp	MANY women fail to fully appreciate all that men do for them.	11016	0.8719	0.8749	0.9014	0.6472	1.0442
att4qq	Women OFTEN flirt with men just to be hurtful.	16634	0.3281	0.9101	0.8716	0.5643	1.1039
att4v	When a couple start dating, the woman should not be the one to initiate sex.	10789	0.0573	0.9494	0.9777	0.4916	0.8406

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics**Public**

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
att4a	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women.	17226	0.0477	0.6753	0.6321	0.7342	1.0375
att4f	Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia*	17196	-0.1383	1.0174	1.0642	0.6097	0.7912
att4m	In the workplace, men generally make more capable bosses than women.	11333	0.0516	0.6634	0.6088	0.7296	1.1223
att4n	Men, rather than women, should hold positions of responsibility in the community.	11527	-0.2510	0.7797	0.6404	0.6644	1.1090
att4o	I think it is embarrassing for a man to have a job that is usually filled by a woman.	11472	-0.5201	0.9902	0.9659	0.5432	0.9896

Sexual violence

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
sv3bb	If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.	4337	-0.4145	1.2028	1.2208	0.5254	0.9606
sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	16894	0.1072	0.8915	0.7935	0.4802	1.0963
sv3d	Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it.	4367	0.3968	1.1081	1.1291	0.3499	0.9845
sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	17385	-0.1996	1.0895	0.9969	0.5188	1.1190
sv3j	A man is less responsible for rape if he is drunk or affected by drugs at the time.	4642	0.4351	1.3584	1.2594	0.3441	1.0525

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is partly responsible.	17440	0.1376	1.0097	0.8516	0.4629	1.1521
sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	15552	-0.6468	0.6377	0.6482	0.6959	0.9150
sv3p	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual harassment are probably lying.	4307	0.1625	0.7596	0.6347	0.4761	1.0172
sv3r	Women find it flattering to be persistently pursued, even if they are not interested.	4110	-0.3684	0.8706	0.9463	0.5574	0.7876
sv3s	Women who wait weeks or months to report sexual assault are probably lying.	17097	0.0537	0.7255	0.6592	0.5174	0.9973
sv3t	If a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.	17231	0.3922	0.8213	0.6497	0.4350	1.0634
sv3v	When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman doesn't want to have sex.	16739	-0.4246	1.1357	1.0890	0.5561	1.0282
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.	16336	0.0867	1.1519	1.2799	0.4178	0.9140
sv3y	It is COMMON for sexual assault accusations to be used, as a way of getting back at men	15944	-0.8612	0.8538	0.9612	0.6755	0.6815

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics**Domestic violence**

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
dv6bb	It's acceptable for police to give lower priority to domestic violence cases they've attended many times before.	17379	0.1543	1.1100	0.9985	0.4330	0.9904
dv6cc	A female victim who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.	17353	-0.4860	1.1099	1.1558	0.5744	0.8501
dv6d	Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.	17522	0.0954	0.9671	1.0963	0.4508	0.8994
dv6f	Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was themselves abused as a child	17470	0.3214	0.9119	0.9647	0.4107	0.9809
dv6ff	A lot of what is called domestic violence is really just a normal reaction to day-to-day stress and frustration.	17308	-0.2442	0.9230	1.0038	0.5446	0.8855
dv6h	Domestic violence can be excused if, afterwards, the violent person genuinely regrets what they have done.	17497	0.0785	0.8901	0.8324	0.4833	1.0492
dv6j	Domestic violence can be excused if THE VICTIM is heavily affected by alcohol.	17552	0.6556	0.9739	0.6662	0.3745	1.1130
dv6k	Domestic violence can be excused if THE OFFENDER is heavily affected by alcohol.	17664	0.7605	1.2105	0.7052	0.3460	1.1630
dv6n	Women going through custody battles OFTEN make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case.	3682	-0.9793	1.0447	1.3938	0.5945	0.2575
dv6o	It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together.	17601	0.8927	1.1634	0.8486	0.3158	1.0847
dv6r	Sometimes a woman can make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to.	17297	-0.1888	1.0828	1.0577	0.5197	1.0484

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
dv6s	In my opinion, if a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her family.	17416	0.0368	1.2533	1.5360	0.4149	0.8754
dv6t	If a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the violence can't be very serious.	17234	0.1047	0.8446	0.7639	0.4888	1.0018
dv6u	Women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them.	17366	0.0020	0.8786	0.7828	0.5115	1.0502
dv6v	Women who stay in abusive relationships should be entitled to less help from counselling and support services than women who end the relationship.	17415	0.2212	1.1341	0.9378	0.4282	1.0513
dv6z	I don't believe it's as hard as people say it is for women to leave an abusive relationship.	16984	-0.0949	1.0711	1.1553	0.4770	0.8077
dv6zz	Domestic violence can be excused if it results from people getting so angry that they temporarily lose control.	17577	0.2135	1.0046	0.8486	0.4490	1.1162

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics

Consent

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
dv10	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly keeps track of the others location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices without their consent is this a form of domestic violence?	4290	0.0340	1.5227	1.8754	0.4260	0.4943
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?	8631	-1.1216	1.4063	1.0368	0.3848	1.0136
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?	8817	-1.7481	1.9580	1.2762	0.3201	1.0031
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? (married couple)	8366	-0.0516	0.8983	0.9926	0.5781	0.8395
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? (just met)	8585	-0.3666	1.0130	1.0363	0.5382	0.8873

Appendix 22: Summary of subdomain item fit statistics

Item	Item text	COUNT	MEASURE	Infit MSq	Outfit MSq	PTMA	Discrim.
sv3bb	If a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.	4337	-0.4145	2.5375	3.0490	0.6178	-0.1880
sv3c	Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.	16894	0.1072	1.0117	0.8970	0.5046	0.9734
sv3dd	Since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch women without permission.	17385	-0.1996	1.6192	1.7172	0.5584	0.4674
sv3g	If a women doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape.	4180	-0.7601	1.5685	1.3067	0.4039	0.9628
sv3k	If a woman is raped while she is drunk or affected by drugs she is partly responsible.	17440	0.1376	1.1131	0.9382	0.4903	0.9695
sv3l	A lot of times, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets.	15552	-0.6468	4.6223	6.4570	0.7189	-2.1118
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.	16336	0.0867	1.2103	1.1223	0.4738	0.7268
sv3yy	To the best of your knowledge, is it a criminal offence for a man to have sex with his wife without her consent?	4028	-1.1216	0.9725	1.0952	0.3015	1.0142

Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

Derived variable name	Description	Source variable (s)	Derivation SPSS syntax
Age	Age groups	Intro6, Intro7	Reclassification of single year age into age groups
Strata	15 geographic regions across Australia based on the ABS postcode to Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) concordance.	pcffinal	Greater Sydney=1 Rest of NSW=2 Greater Melbourne=3 Rest of Vic.=4 Greater Brisbane=5 Rest of Qld=6 Greater Adelaide=7 Rest of SA=8 Greater Perth=9 Rest of WA=10 Greater Hobart=11 Rest of Tas.=12 Greater Darwin=13 Rest of NT=14 Australian Capital Territory=15
CCROS	Capital or Rest of State	strata	Capital City=1 (Strata=1,3,5,7,9,11,13 &15 Rest of State=2 (Strata = 2,4,6,8,10,12 & 14)

Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

Derived variable name	Description	Source variable (s)	Derivation SPSS syntax
STATE	State / Territory	strata	NSW=1 (Strata=1 or 2) VIC=2 (Strata=3 or 4) QLD=3 (Strata=5 or 6) SA=4 (Strata=7 or 8) WA=5 (Strata=9 or 10) TAS=6 (Strata=11 or 12) NT=7 (Strata=13 or 14) ACT=8 (Strata=15)
COB	Birthplace – categorised as Australian born, born in a main English speaking country (MESC), born in a mainly non-English speaking country (NMESC)	Dem3a	Australia=DEM3a(1) Main English Speaking Countries=DEM3a(7,8,13) Other countries=DEM3a(2-6,9-12,14-22)
mCOB	Mother’s country of birth (COB), classified as for COB	Dem4b	Australia=DEM4b(1) Main English Speaking Countries=DEM4b(7,8,13) Other countries=DEM4b(2-6,9-12,14-22)
Fcob	Father’s COB, classified as for COB	Dem4a	Australia=DEM4a(1) Main English Speaking Countries=DEM4a(7,8,13) Other countries=DEM4a(2-6,9-12,14-22)
occupation	Occupation coded to ANZSCO level 4, as defined by the ABS	Dem11	Level 4 ANZSCO
Indigenous	Indigenous status	Dem2	Dem2=1 – not Indigenous, Dem2=2-4 - Indigenous

Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

Derived variable name	Description	Source variable (s)	Derivation SPSS syntax
Migration	First, Second or Third Generation – If overseas born, migration status was counted as First generation. If Australian born and either parent born overseas, migration status was counted as Second generation. Second generation was further broken down by one or both parents born in a mainly non-English speaking background and both parents born in a mainly English speaking background. If Australian born and both parents Australian born, was counted as Third-plus generation.	dem3a Dem4a Dem4b	dem3a (1=2) (ELSE=1) INTO Firstgen. secondgen=dem3a = 1 & (dem4a~= 1 dem4b~= 1) Third generation – none of the above.
dem4length	Numbers of years lived in Australia	Dem4	if dem4=1 dem4length=2017-dem4_1
Dem4time	Numbers of years lived in Australia, grouped as 0-5, 6-10 and More than 10 years	Dem4length	RECODE dem4length (0 thru 5=1) (6 thru 10=2) (11 thru Highest=3) INTO Dem4time.
Education	Highest level of education completed, classified as university or higher, trade, certificate or diploma, and secondary or below	Dem8	RECODE DEM8 (1 thru 4=3) (5 thru 7=2) (8 thru 10=1) (ELSE=Copy) INTO education
Disage	Self-reported disability status by age, less than 65 years and 65 or more years	Dem17, age	if ((dem17=1) and (age=1 or age=2 or age=3 or age=4 or age=5 or age=6)) disage=1. if ((dem17=1) and (age=7 or age=8)) disage=2. if (dem17=2) disage=3.

Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

Derived variable name	Description	Source variable (s)	Derivation SPSS syntax
Langprof	First generation English proficiency	Generation and Dem5	IF (generation=1 and dem5=1 and (dem5a=1 or dem5a=2)) gen_lang=1. IF (generation=1 and dem5=1 and (dem5a=3 or dem5a=4)) gen_lang=2. Speaks English well=1 Does not speak English well=2
ARIA	Remoteness area grouped by type – uses an ABS postal area concordance to split the country into predefined remoteness areas	pcffinal	Major Cities of Australia=1 Inner Regional Australia=2 Outer Regional Australia=3 Remote Australia=4 Very Remote Australia=5 Not available=999
Telstatus	Telephone status of sample member categorises as landline only, dual-user or mobile-only.	Samptyp, ts1 and ts3	IF (samptyp=1) and (ts3=-80 or ts3=-99 or ts3=2) telstatus=1. IF (samptyp=1 and ts3=1) or (samptyp=2 and ts1=1) telstatus=2. IF (samptyp=2) and (ts1=-80 or ts1=-99 or ts1=2) telstatus=3.

Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

Derived variable name	Description	Source variable (s)	Derivation SPSS syntax
SEIFA	SEIFA score: The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage is one of the indices provided as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Socioeconomic Index for Areas (SEIFA) range of products. This index summarises information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area, including both relative advantage and disadvantage measures. Quintiles have been used with a low score indicating most disadvantaged and a high score most advantaged. This index takes into account area-based factors such as occupational status, educational attainment, home ownership, employment status, jobless households, disability status, lone parents etc.	PCfinal	SEIFA is provided as a score, decile and quintile
PDisadvantage	Indicator of personal disadvantage, adapted from <i>Dropping off the edge</i> (Vinson, Rawsthorne, Beavis, & Ericson, 2015). To calculate a score a number of data items were used to 'count' the number of indicators, these included education – secondary or below; remote – living in a remote or very remote area; Socio-economic status (SES) – living in a postcode with the highest level of disadvantage; employment – unemployed or unable to work; household composition – single parent household or living alone; and disability – self-reported disability. These indicators are summed together to create a score ranging from 0-6.	Education, ARIA, SEIFA, Dem9a, Dem7, disage	Recode education (3=1) (ELSE=0) INTO PDcount1. Recode ARIA (4=1) (5=1) (ELSE=0) INTO PDcount2. Recode SEIFA (1=1) (ELSE=0) INTO PDcount3. Recode Dem9a (2=1) (6=1) (ELSE=0) INTO PDcount4. Recode Dem7 (3=1) (5=1) (ELSE=0) INTO PDcount5. Recode disage (1=1) (2=1)(ELSE=0) INTO PDcount6. Compute PDisadvantage= PDcount1 + PDcount2 + PDcount3 + PDcount4 + PDcount5 + PDcount6. Variable labels PDisadvantage 'Counts of personal disadvantage'.

Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

Derived variable name	Description	Source variable (s)	Derivation SPSS syntax
Occ_gend	<p>Occupation coded into male-dominated, female-dominated and gender-balanced occupations using data sourced from the ABS Census – % of gender in occupations. Categories will reflect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainly male-dominated occupations (75% or more of persons in the occupation are males). 2. Male-dominated occupations (60-75% of persons in the occupation are males). 3. Equal occupations (40-60% of persons in the occupation are males/females). 4. Female-dominated occupations (60-75% of more of person in the occupation are females). 5. Mainly female-dominated occupations (75% or more of persons in the occupation are females). 	Occupation	<p>As defined by 2016 ABS Census data:</p> <p>Occupations mainly dominated by males (75% or more males)</p> <p>Occupations dominated by males (60-75% males)</p> <p>Equal (40-60% males)</p> <p>Occupations dominated by females (60-75% females)</p> <p>Occupations mainly dominated by females (75% or more females)</p>

Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

<p>Occ_Intervene</p>	<p>Occupations listed at the ANZSCO Level 4 were reviewed and placed into sectors based on sectors that are likely to routinely encounter violence against women in their day-to-day work. The sectors are varied and analyses was conducted by both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all those working in sectors which might routinely encounter violence against women in their day-to-day work; and • by individual sections which might routinely encounter violence against women in their day-to-day work. <p>Sectors include legal, education, health, emergency, counselling and support, sport and recreation (often seen as a setting for primary prevention), and faith.</p>	<p>Occupation</p> <p>Sectors are defined by the following occupations.</p> <p>Legal sector: Legislators, Barristers, Judicial and Other Legal Professionals, Solicitors, Prison Officers, Court and Legal Clerks</p> <p>Education Sector: Child Care Centre Managers, School Principals, Other Education Managers, Early Childhood (Pre-primary School) Teachers, Primary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers (Aus) \ Intermediate School Teachers (NZ), Secondary School Teachers, Special Education Teachers, University Lecturers and Tutors, Vocational Education Teachers (Aus) \ Polytechnic Teachers (NZ), Education Advisers and Reviewers, Private Tutors and Teachers, Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, Child Carers, Education Aides</p> <p>Health Sector: Health and Welfare Services Managers, Nutrition Professionals, Medical Imaging Professionals, Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals, Optometrists and Orthoptists, Pharmacists, Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, Chiropractors and Osteopaths, Complementary Health Therapists, Dental Practitioners, Occupational Therapists, Physiotherapists, Podiatrists, Audiologists and Speech Pathologists \ Therapists, General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers, Anaesthetists, Specialist Physicians, Psychiatrists, Surgeons, Other Medical Practitioners, Midwives, Nurse Educators and Researchers, Nurse Managers, Registered Nurses, Medical Technicians, Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists, Diversional Therapists, Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses, Indigenous Health Workers, Massage Therapists,</p>
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Appendix 23: Summary of derived variables

Derived variable name	Description	Source variable (s)	Derivation SPSS syntax
			Welfare Support Workers, Aged and Disabled Carers, Dental Assistants, Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers, Special Care Workers, Personal Care Consultants, Emergency sector: Ambulance Officers and Paramedics, Fire and Emergency Workers, Police, Security Officers and Guards Sports and Recreation Sector: Fitness Instructors, Outdoor Adventure Guides, Sports Coaches, Instructors and Officials, Sportspersons, Amusement, Fitness and Sports Centre Managers Counselling and support sector: Counsellors, Psychologists, Social Professionals, Social Workers, Welfare, Recreation and Community Arts Workers, Welfare Support Workers Faith Sector: Ministers of Religion
Age generation	Age was classified into three generations as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gen 1: 16-24 years 2. Gen 2: 25-64 years 3. Gen 3: 65+ years 	age	Gen 1: age = 1 or 2 Gen 2: age = 3 or 4 Gen 3: age = 5 or 6 Gen 4: age = 7 or 8

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AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL RESEARCH
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to Reduce Violence against Women & their Children

