



THE UNIVERSITY OF
AUCKLAND
Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau
NEW ZEALAND

The story of lost opportunities?

New Zealand government policies and national strategies to reduce family violence 2000-2012

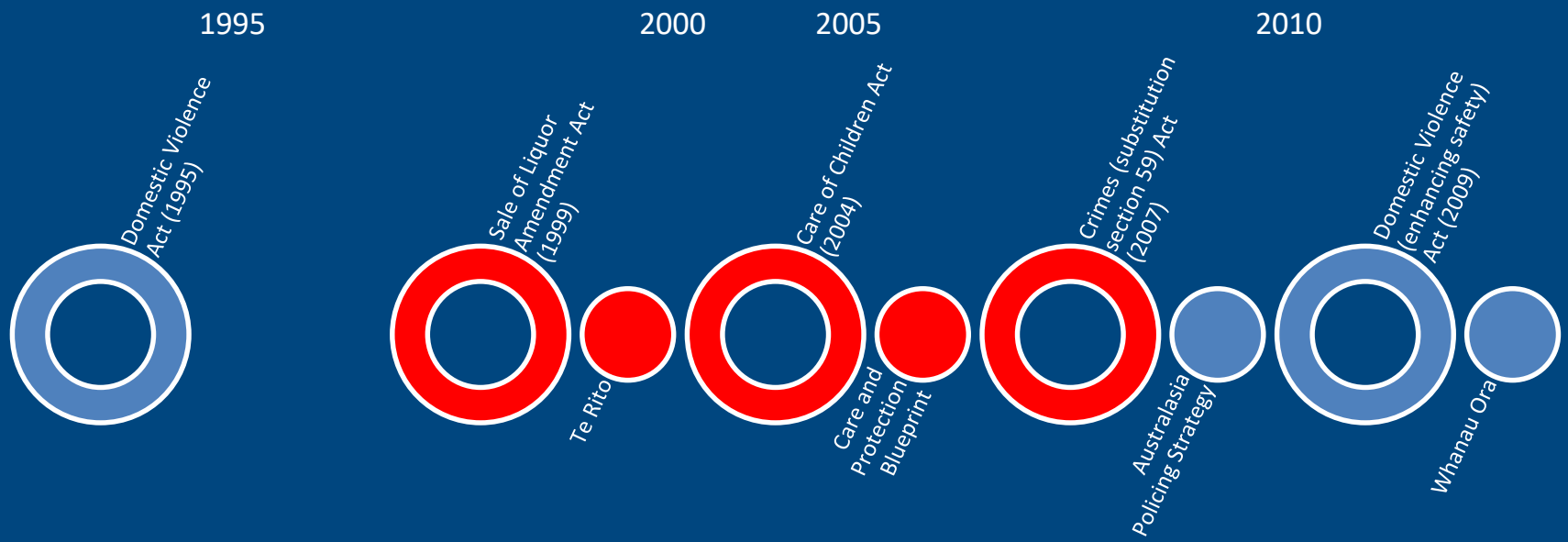
Pauline Gulliver
Janet Fanslow

Acknowledgements: Theresa Flemming, Mathijs Lucassen, Robyn Dixon (Youth 2000 Research Team)

Prevention

Preventing IPV	
Strategy	Approach
Teach safe and healthy relationship skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-emotional learning programs for youth • Healthy relationship programs for couples
Engage influential adults and peers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and boys as allies in prevention • Bystander empowerment and education • Family-based programs
Disrupt the developmental pathways toward partner violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood home visitation • Preschool enrichment with family engagement • Parenting skill and family relationship programs • Treatment for at-risk children, youth and families
Create protective environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve school climate and safety • Improve organizational policies and workplace climate • Modify the physical and social environments of neighborhoods
Strengthen economic supports for families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen household financial security • Strengthen work-family supports
Support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim-centered services • Housing programs • First responder and civil legal protections • Patient-centered approaches • Treatment and support for survivors of IPV, including TDV

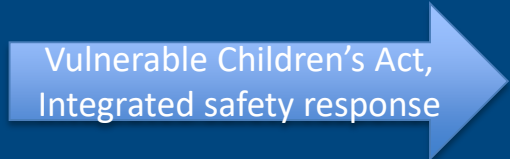
Niolon, P. H., Kearns, M., Dills, J., Rambo, K., Irving, S., Armstead, T., & Gilbert, L. (2017). *Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



MoH Family Violence Project
Guidelines
Performance Req
Work & Income Violence
Intervention Programme
Family Safety Teams
Family Start Programme
20hrs free ECE
It's Not OK

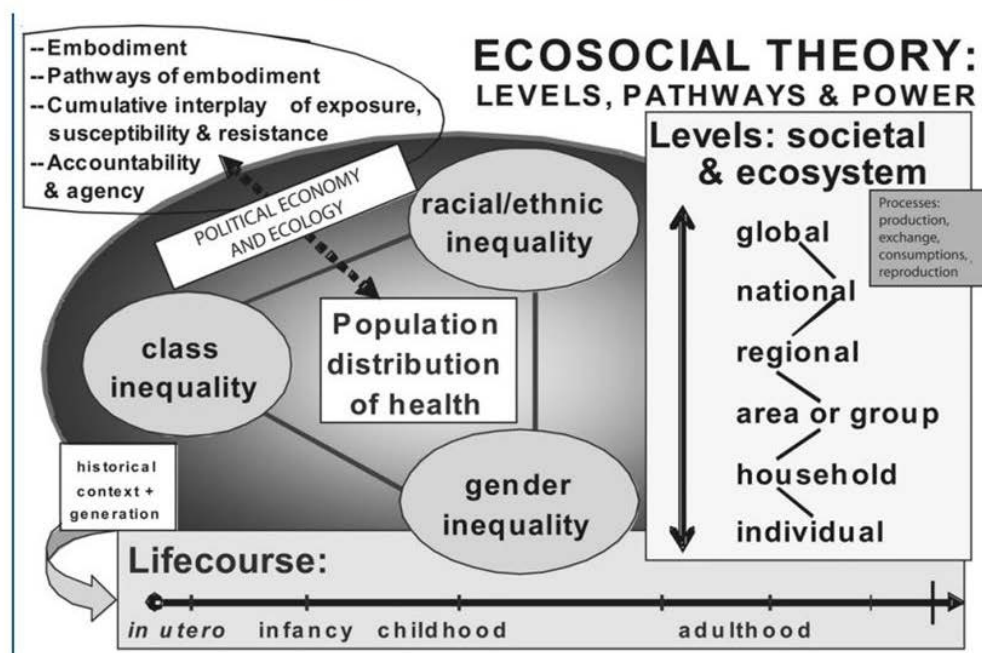
Addressing the drivers of crime
Police Safety Orders
Police – CFY Child Protection
Protocol

Vulnerable Children's Act,
Integrated safety response



Theoretical background

Ecosocial Approach



Youth 2000 Study

The Youth2000 series: three cross-sectional surveys conducted in 2001, 2007 and 2012

A two-stage sample cluster design

Approximately one-third of NZ schools were invited to participate in each wave.

85.7% participated in 2001,

83.5% participated in 2007,

72.8% participated in 2012

Of the students invited, 74% participated in 2001 and 2007, and 68% participated in 2012

Group 1: 51.34% of study population, n=12,823;

- 85% never worry about money for food (15% occasionally);
- 100% have consumed alcohol;
- 61% NZ European and 21% Māori;
- 73% happy about how family get on.

Group 2: 23.62% of study population, n=5,901;

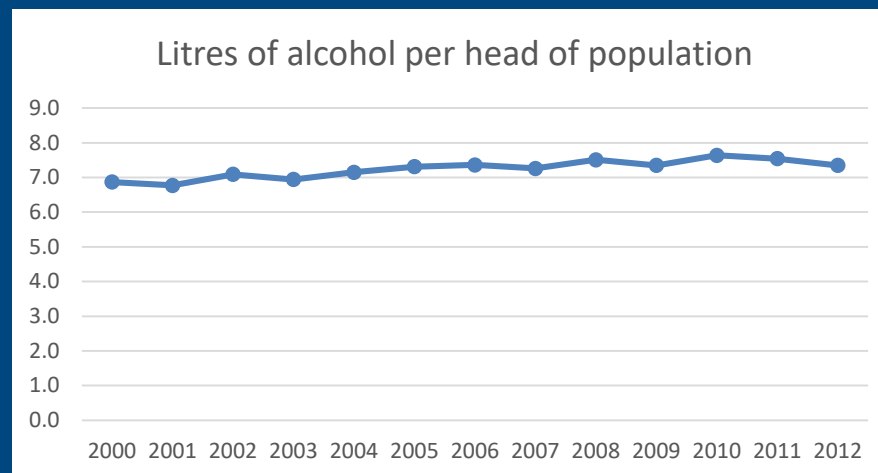
- 72% never worry about money for food;
- 100% never consume alcohol;
- 51% NZ European, 25% Asian, 11% Māori;
- 81% happy about how family get on.

Group 3: 19.9% of study population, n=4,971;

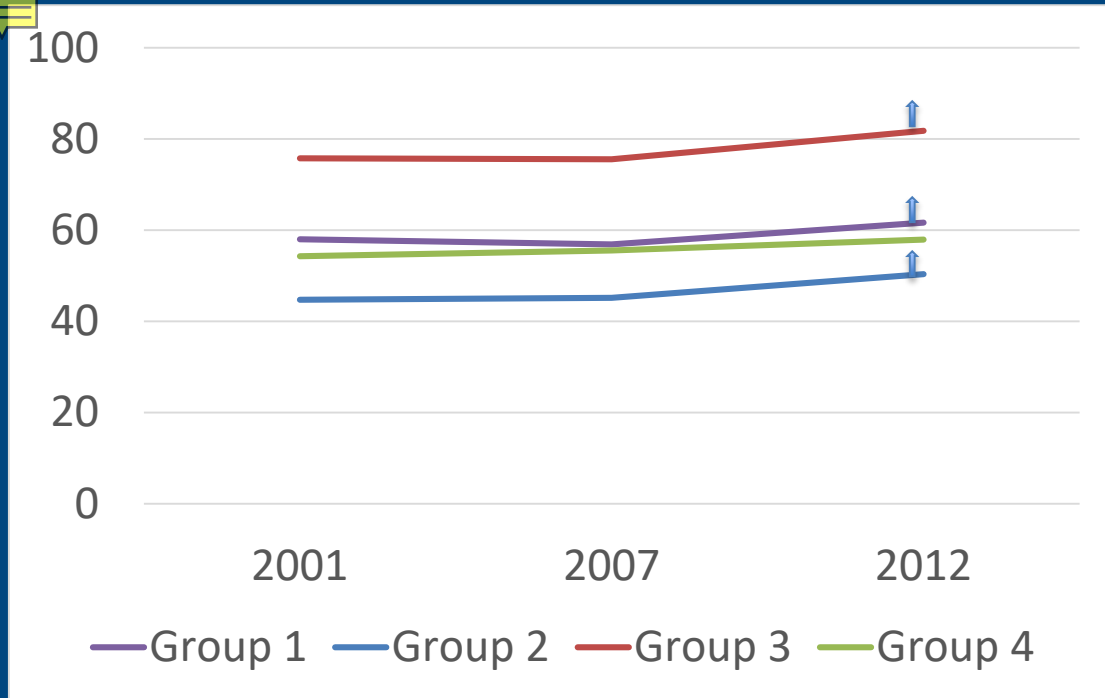
- 37% sometimes worry about money for food (0% never);
- 91% have consumed alcohol;
- 48% NZ European and 40% Māori;
- 50% family relationships neither good nor bad.

Group 4: 5.14% of study population, n=1,284;

- 83% sometimes/always worry about money for food;
- 38% have consumed alcohol;
- 100% Pacific;
- 70% happy about how family get on.

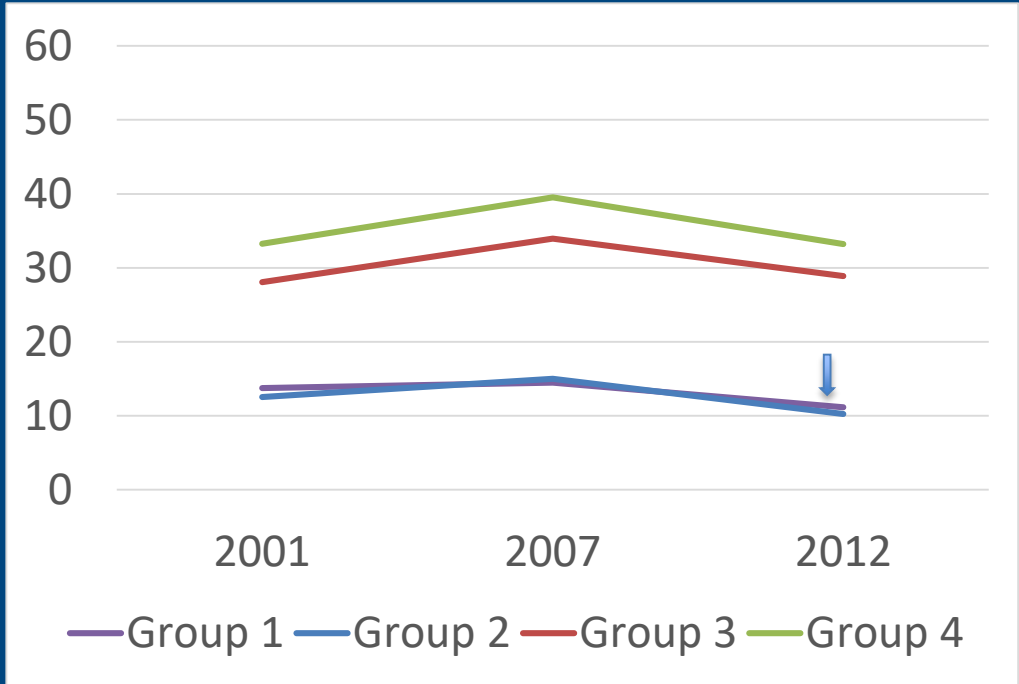


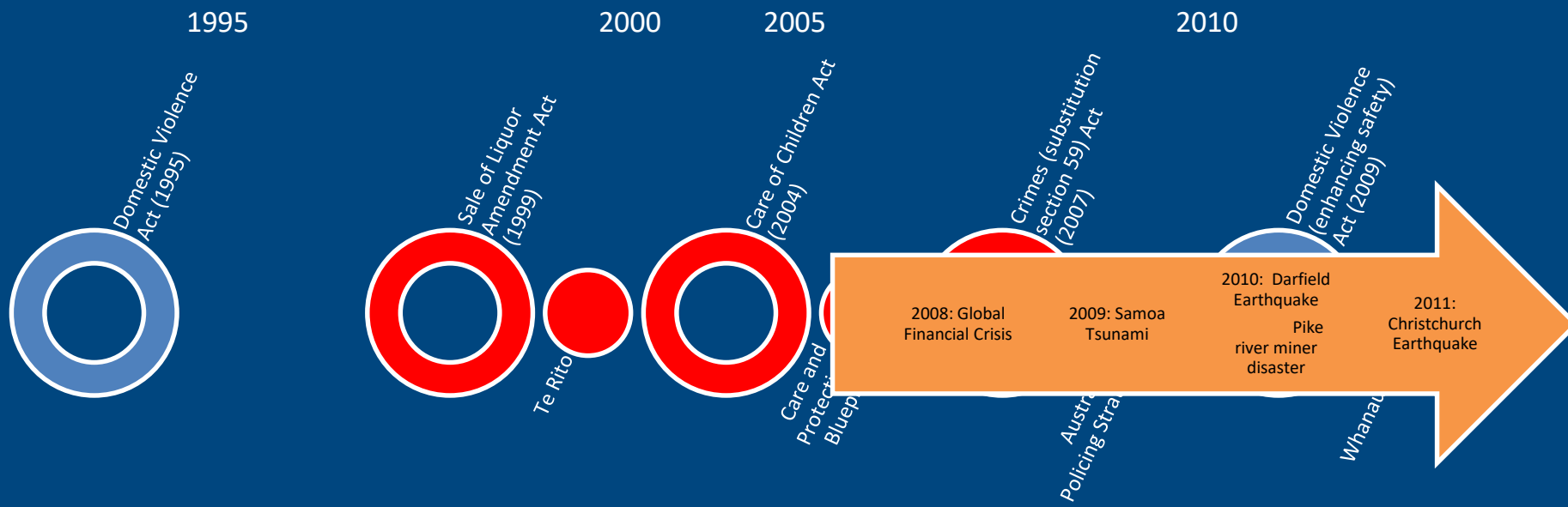
Statistics New Zealand. Litres of alcohol per head of population. Retrieved from www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare



Witnessing physical violence

Witnessing emotional violence





MoH Family Violence Project
Guidelines
Performance Req
Work & Income Violence
Intervention Programme
Family Safety Teams
Family Start Programme
20hrs free ECE
It's Not OK

Addressing the drivers of crime
Police Safety Orders
Police – CFY Child Protection
Protocol

Vulnerable Children's Act,
Integrated safety response

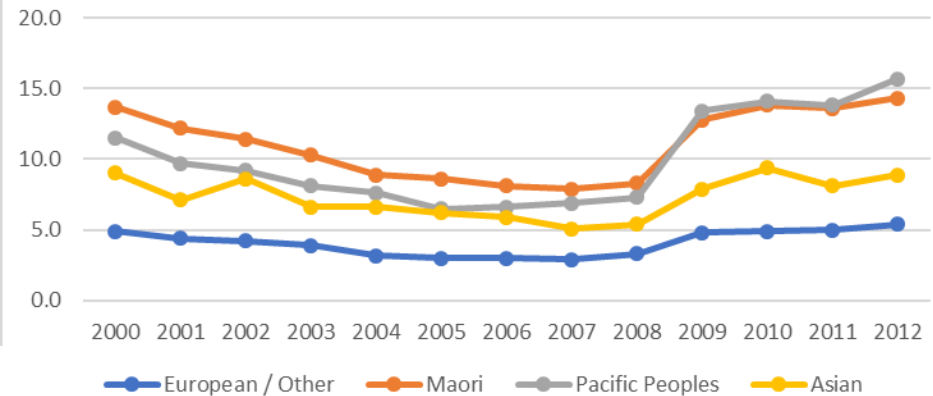
In social environments riven with inequalities, low social cohesion, or lack of access to universal services for issues such as parental mental health, individualised services ...will have a limited effect [pg 15]

nowhere are the realities of parenting within resource-poor contexts taken into account... [pg 27]

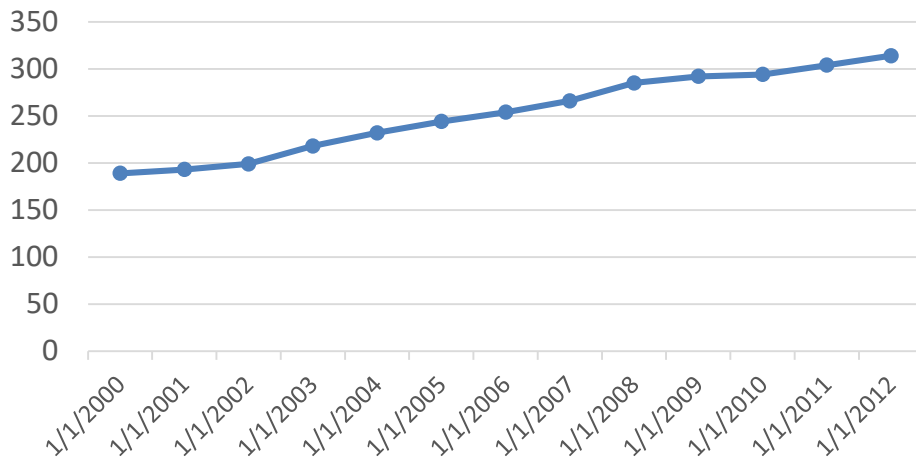
Keddell, E. (June 2017). The Child Youth and Family Review: A Commentary on Prevention. Auckland: The Policy Observatory. Retrieved from <https://thepolicyobservatory.aut.ac.nz/>

Differential impacts of economic shock

Unemployment Rate
(Age 15 years and over)



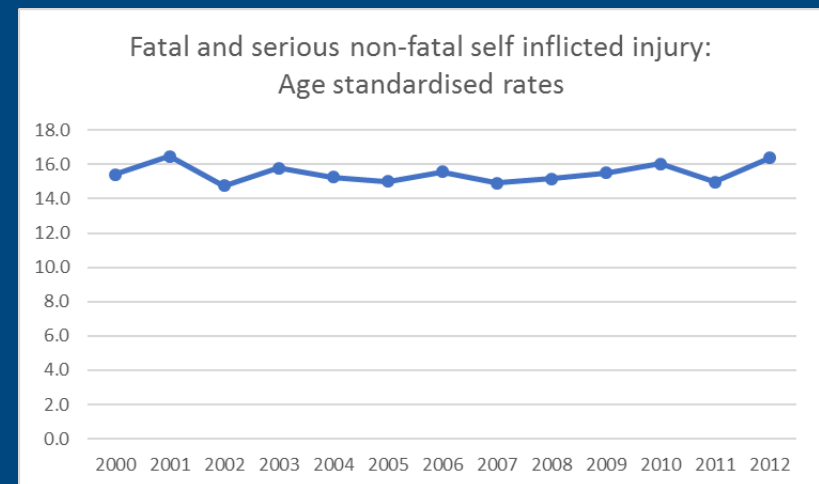
Median Rental Cost



Learnings from integrated safety response pilot

“For Christchurch, the ISR approach has brought into the open longstanding capacity issues.”

- *Insufficient drug and alcohol services*
- *Insufficient perpetrator response services*
- *Demands of resourcing the model were imposing considerable strain across both government agencies and non-governmental organisations*



Statistics New Zealand (2016). Serious injury outcome indicators: 2000–15. Retrieved from www.stats.govt.nz.

Concluding points

To effectively reduce adult violence in the home, policy development and implementation should consider

- family violence specific strategies, and
- policy and practice directed at risk factors for violence,
such as social disparities, financial stress and alcohol use.

Action across all of these determinants is necessary to ensure that the benefits of any family violence reduction policies are shared across the whole population.



THE UNIVERSITY OF
AUCKLAND
Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau
NEW ZEALAND