

**Te Aorerekura Outcomes and
Measurement Framework**

**Insights summary of
family violence and
sexual violence over
time in Aotearoa**

BASELINE REPORT
DATA TABLES



Suggested citation: Te Puna Aonui Business Unit, 2024.
Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework:
Insights Summary of Family Violence and Sexual Violence
over time in Aotearoa, Baseline report, Data tables.
Wellington: New Zealand Government.

Published by Te Puna Aonui Business Unit Te
Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa | New Zealand Government,
December 2024.

For more information go to www.tepunaonui.govt.nz

2024 © Crown Copyright

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons
Attribution 4.0 New Zealand licence.

You are free to copy, distribute and adapt the work,
as long as you attribute the work to the New Zealand
Government and follow any other licence terms. To see a
copy of this licence, visit [creativecommons.org/licenses/
by/4.0](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0) Exceptions.

Please note that this licence does not apply to any logos
which cannot be re-used without express permission.

ISBN 978-1-7386175-3-1

Introduction

Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, has a 25-year moemoeā (vision) where all people in Aotearoa New Zealand are thriving; their wellbeing is enhanced and sustained because they are safe and supported to live their lives free from family violence and sexual violence.

Te Aorerekura enables an environment where communities, specialist sectors and government work together to: address the structural drivers of family violence and sexual violence and prevent harm from occurring, respond to violence in a timely, trauma-informed and culturally competent way, and support long-term healing.

This is the first Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF) report for Te Aorerekura. The OMF was developed by Te Puna Aonui – the Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence. It measures progress toward the moemoeā and supports collective accountability across government in the delivery of Te Aorerekura. The OMF was published in September 2023.

The OMF translates the moemoeā of Te Aorerekura into:

- **12 outcomes** – long-term changes that need to be met over the 25-year life of Te Aorerekura to realise the moemoeā. Outcomes help the Board and Te Puna Aonui agencies to understand if actions and work programmes are positively impacting lives and reducing violence,
- **20 associated indicators** – changes that the Board expects to see over three to five years that will help it understand if Te Puna Aonui is on track to deliver the outcomes, and
- **57 measures** – specific data used to assess progress against these indicators in the shorter term (annually).

The Government has recently agreed to quarterly targets to reduce serious violent offending by 20,000 fewer victims of assault, robbery, or sexual assault by 2029. This target will be reflected in OMF reporting which will annually monitor the prevalence of family violence and sexual violence alongside outcomes relating to the wider goals of Te Aorerekura reflected in the outcomes.

The second Te Aorerekura Action Plan, along with other ongoing work from Te Puna Aonui agencies, provides a cohesive picture of what government agencies will be doing to work towards these outcomes (and their earlier indicators) over the next five years.

This first OMF report provides a baseline against which to assess future progress, including changes attributable to the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan. There will be annual monitoring reports for the five-year duration of the second Action Plan. These reports, combined with other data and insights will give the Board the evidence it needs to make informed decisions on the work needed to deliver

Te Aorerekura. It is important the Board monitor these indicators and measures regularly to inform its approach.

This is a report in three parts.

- **Part one** is an insights summary of family violence and sexual violence over time in Aotearoa. This shows how family violence and sexual violence victimisation has changed over the long-term.
- **Part two** is a Baseline report which provides a high-level picture of the current status of each outcome.
- **Part three** contains full data tables. Data has been broken down into different demographic groups, where possible.



Insights summary

Family violence and sexual violence over time in Aotearoa

Family violence and sexual violence at a glance

Key points

Evidence suggests that the decline in family violence offending against adults may have slowed.

There is evidence that sexual abuse of girls may have increased back to 2001 levels.

Differing approaches to surveying make it difficult to conclude how controlling and coercive behaviours have changed over time.

2%

of adults experienced an offence by a family member in the past year

5%

of women experience psychological violence from a partner in the past year

9%

of women experience economic abuse from a partner in the past year

2%

of adults experienced sexual assault in the past year

20%

of adults experienced controlling behaviour by a family member in the past year

3%

of children and young people witnessed adults hurting other adults in their home

5%

of children and young people witnessed adults hurting another child in their home

Note: Statistical significance describes our confidence that the difference between two survey estimates is real. Differences that are not statistically significant could be driven by who happened to be selected for the survey. All differences in this factsheet are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level unless otherwise stated.

This summary gathers findings from five key surveys

- New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS)
- New Zealand Crime and Victim Survey (NZCVS)
- New Zealand Family Violence Study (NZFVS)
- Youth2000 Study
- What about me? Survey

Each of these surveys cover different aspects of family violence and different population groups. Because of different approaches, estimates should not be directly compared across surveys.

This factsheet updates a previous Ministry of Justice factsheet on family violence trends over time (Ministry of Justice, 2022)

Evidence suggests that the decline in family violence offending against adults may have slowed

The percentage of adults experiencing offences by family members declined from 10% in 2005 to 6% in 2013 according to the NZCASS, and the percentage who were victims of sexual violence fell from 3.9% to 2.1% over the same time period. This pattern coincided with a large decline in victimisation overall, including for violence by non-family members.

In 2018, the NZCVS found 2.2%* of adults (87,000 adults) were impacted by offences by family members in the last 12 months. Results in 2023 showed no significant change since this 2018 result (**Figure 1**).

* Please note that while these figures are substantially lower than the 2013 NZCASS estimates above, the two surveys cannot be directly compared because of differences in methodology (Ministry of Justice, 2018).

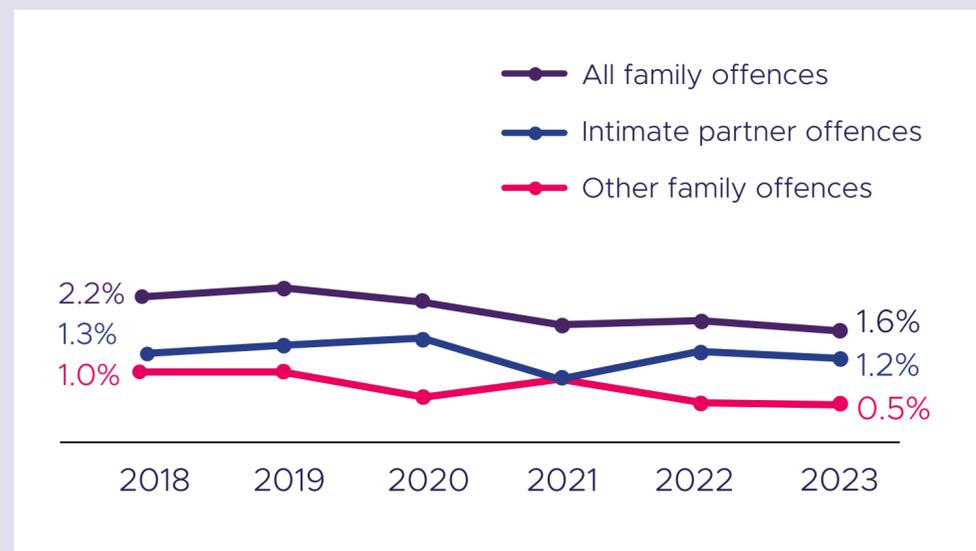


Figure 1: Adults who reported experiencing an offence by a family member in the past year (NZCVS)

	2003	2019
Physical violence	5.0%	2.4%
Psychological violence	8.4%	4.7%
Sexual violence	1.8%	0.9%

Figure 2: Percentage of ever-partnered women aged 18–64 impacted by IPV in the last 12 months (Fanslow et al. 2021a, Fanslow et al. 2021b)‡

The same trends are seen when looking specifically at intimate partner offending against women

The New Zealand Family Violence Study found the proportion of ever-partnered women experiencing physical and psychological IPV in the last 12 months declined between 2003 and 2019 (**Figure 2**).

However, the NZCVS found no significant change between 2018 and 2023† for women who reported experiencing IPV offences in the past 12 months.

Sexual assaults and sexual IPV have remained unchanged over this time

The NZCVS found no significant change in the prevalence of adults impacted by sexual assault each year between 2018 and 2023.

The New Zealand Family Violence Study also found no significant change in sexual IPV against women between 2003 and 2019 (**Figure 2**).

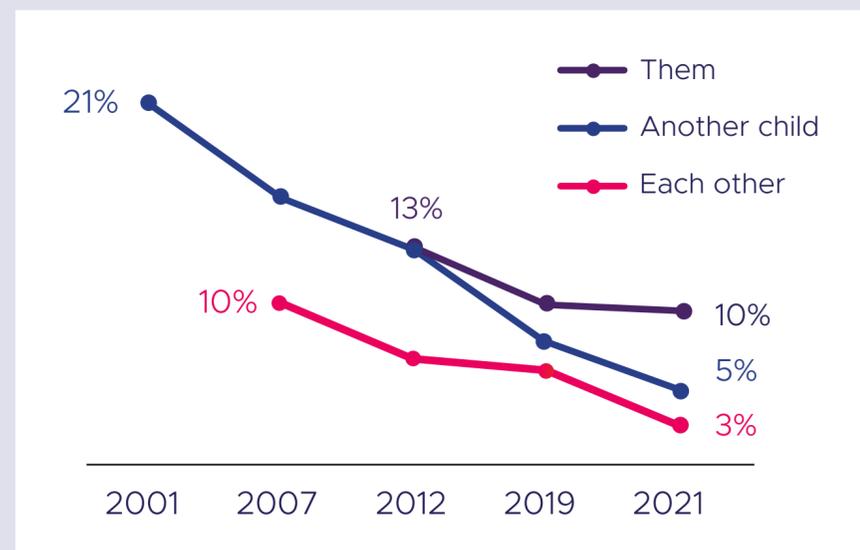


Figure 3: Children and young people who report that adults in the place where they usually live hit or physically hurt them, another child, or each other (Fleming et al. 2021, Malatest International, 2021)

Prevalence of children and young people witnessing and experiencing violence at home has continued to decline

Youth2000 and What about Me? Surveys show a significant decline in the proportion of secondary school students witnessing adults physically hurting other adults or children at home, or experiencing violence from an adult against themselves, in the last 12 months. This is a trend that has continued across all the years these questions have been included in the surveys.

† Estimates for men have been excluded from this report due to large margin of error, but they are significantly lower than for women.

‡ These forms of abuse overlap with family offending, although psychological IPV includes some behaviours that are not against the law (e.g., insults, humiliation).

After previously declining, sexual abuse of children and young people may have increased back to 2001 levels

The prevalence of secondary school students reporting unwanted sexual experiences or sexual violence had been declining between 2001 and 2012 but has since increased significantly from 15% to 19%, a similar level to 2001 (**Figure 4**)*.

Most of this increase can be attributed to an increase in sexual violence against female students, as prevalence for males has not changed significantly since 2012. The prevalence for female students is also significantly higher than for male students.

Although the surveys can't be directly compared, trends in coercive and controlling behaviours seem mixed

Between 2005 and 2013, the NZCASS found a decrease in people experiencing controlling behaviours by a current partner (25% to 17% for men and 20% to 14% for women).

Between 2021 and 2023, the NZCVS found no significant change in the percentage of adults experiencing controlling behaviours by family members.

The NZFVS found an increase in women experiencing controlling behaviours or economic abuse by a partner or ex-partner (**Figure 5**).

* The questions have been assessed for comparability, and the trends can be taken as valid. However, please note that the response options and question wording has changed slightly over the years. In 2001, the response options were: 'Never, One or two times, Sometimes, Often, Maybe, Not sure.' In 2007 and 2012, the response options were: 'Yes, No, Not sure, I don't want to answer this question.' In 2021 the 'I don't want to answer this question' option was removed. The wording of the question in 2001, 2007 and 2012 was "Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn't want to do?" In 2019, it became "Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn't want to do? (including sexual abuse or rape)".

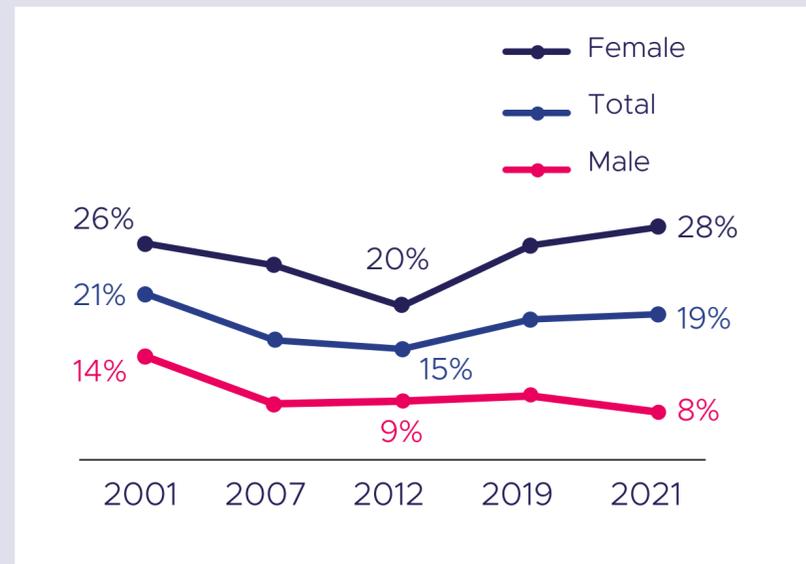


Figure 4: Children and young people who report that they have ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things they didn't want to do (Fleming et al. 2021, Malatest International, 2021)

	2003	2019
Controlling behaviour	8%	13%
Economic abuse	5%	9%

Figure 5: Percentage of ever-partnered women aged 18–64 impacted by controlling violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months (Fanslow, et al. 2021a, Fanslow et al. 2021b).

Formal help seeking for family violence has increased, but there has been no change for sexual violence

The percentage of victims who reported at least one incident of family violence to Police increased significantly from 38% in 2022 to 63% in 2023 (**Figure 6**).

With increased awareness and response, it is hoped that reporting will continue to increase, but predicting a future trend here is difficult and we should not assume that this trend will continue.

Reporting rates for sexual assault have not changed significantly since 2018.

Our understanding of family violence over time is limited

It is unclear whether the long-term decline in family violence offending reflects the actual number of people impacted by violence, or if more visible forms of offending have been replaced with more coercive and controlling behaviour.

We know survey measures are often inadequate to describe family violence experienced by different population groups, e.g. dowry abuse, elder abuse, child abuse and neglect. Some emerging forms of abuse are yet to be measured over time, e.g. image-based abuse ('revenge porn').

Surveys are likely to underestimate the types of family violence they do ask about, as people experiencing violence are thought to be less likely to participate in surveys, and may define their experiences differently than the surveys, or may not choose to disclose their actual lived experience.

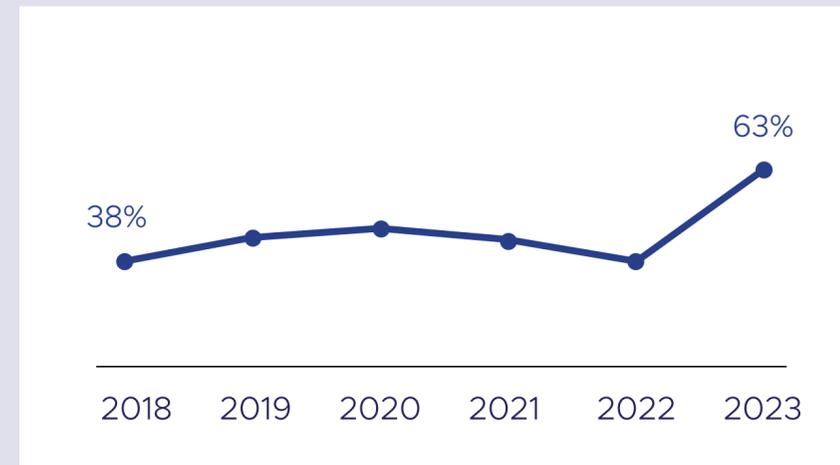


Figure 6: Percentage of victims who reported at least one incident of an offence by a family member to Police (Ministry of Justice, 2023)

References:

1. Ministry of Justice. 2022. The number of people impacted by family violence over time. Wellington: Ministry of Justice.
2. Ministry of Justice. 2015. New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey Extent and nature data tables.
3. Ministry of Justice. 2023. NZCVS Key results 2023 (Cycle 6). Wellington: Ministry of Justice. NZCVS 2023 Key Results (Cycle 6)
4. Fanslow et al. 2021a. Change in prevalence rates of physical and sexual intimate partner violence against women: data from two cross-sectional studies in New Zealand, 2003 and 2019. *BMJ Open*, 11(3)
5. Fanslow et al. 2021b. Change in prevalence of psychological and economic abuse, and controlling behaviours against women by an intimate partner in two cross-sectional studies in New Zealand, 2003 and 2019. *BMJ Open*, 11(3)
6. Fleming et al. 2021. Youth19 Safety and Violence Brief. Youth19 and The Adolescent Health Research Group, Auckland and Wellington.
7. Malatest International (2021). What about me? The national youth health and wellbeing study 2021
8. Ministry of Justice. 2018. Methodology Report. Cycle 1 (2018) of the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Justice

Baseline report

Impact of Te Aorerekura

Reduced prevalence of family violence and sexual violence over time

The intent of Te Aorerekura is to eliminate family violence and sexual violence over 25 years and contribute to toiora and wellbeing. The OMF focusses on the elimination of family violence and sexual violence and does not include specific toiora and wellbeing measures, to avoid duplicating work already underway across government.¹

Experience of family violence and sexual violence is common in Aotearoa New Zealand. Some people are more at risk of experiencing some forms of family violence and sexual violence than others, including whānau Māori, women, rainbow people, and disabled people.

INDICATOR: DECREASED FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE LEVELS

For all adults ages 15+ in the past year...

1.6%

experienced an offence by a family member.

1.8%

experienced sexual assault.

20%

experienced controlling behaviour from a family member.

This was significantly higher for Māori (26%) and rainbow adults (36%).

In 2022/23, there were:

1309

reports of harassment under the Harmful Digital Communications Act

For all adults in their lifetime...

24%

experienced sexual assault

This was significantly higher for women (35%), Māori (30%), rainbow adults (49%) and Disabled adults (44%).

15%

experienced an offence by an intimate partner

This was significantly higher for Māori (26%), women (22%), and disabled adults (33%).

Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, Cycle 6, 2023; Netsafe Annual report

INDICATOR: DECREASED ABUSE TOWARDS CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

1 in 10

children and young people aged 12-18 years were physically hurt by an adult at their home in the past year.

This was higher for children and young people who are Māori (14%) and disabled (18%).

1 in 3 girls and
1 in 12 boys

aged 12-18 years have been touched or made to do sexual things that they didn't want to in their lives.

This was higher for children and young people who are disabled (32%), rainbow (32%), and Māori (26%).

Source: What about me? National Youth Wellbeing Survey, 2021

Outcomes and measurement framework

2023 - 2028

Vision	All people in Aotearoa New Zealand are thriving; their wellbeing is enhanced and sustained because they are safe and supported to live their lives free from family violence and sexual violence.					
Overall impacts	Improving levels of toiora and wellbeing, and reduced prevalence of family violence and sexual violence, and a related reduction in the economic, social and health costs.					
Shifts	Strength-based wellbeing approaches by government	Mobilising communities	Skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces	Increased investment in primary prevention	Safe accessible and integrated responses	Increased capacity for healing
Outcomes	1. Government agencies' family violence and sexual violence approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing	2. Tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors lead effective family violence and sexual violence approaches and share knowledge	3. Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive, and sustainable workforces. 4. Families, whānau, friends, and other networks safely provide help and support	5. People, whānau, and families enjoy safe and respectful relationships 6. Positive gender, social and cultural norms prevent family violence and sexual violence	7. Responses to family violence and sexual violence are safe, tailored, equitable, and integrated 8. People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get the help they need early and are safe and supported 9. People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour	10. People, whānau, and families are supported to heal and recover in ways that work best for them 11. People, whānau and families are free from shame, stigma, silencing, and discrimination
Learning and monitoring						
12. Improved quality and use of information to support evidence-based practice, policy, and investment decisions						

Strength-based wellbeing approaches by government

Outcome 1 measures progress toward Te Aorerekura Shift One: Toward strength-based wellbeing. This shift drives a change from deficit models to strength-based approaches.² This requires government agencies to ensure their approaches to family violence and sexual violence are not contributing to harm and are building on the strengths of people, whānau, families, and communities.

Outcome 1: Government agencies' family violence and sexual violence approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing.

Government agencies report using strength-based approaches to addressing family violence and sexual violence approaches, but non-government organisations and advisory groups told Te Puna Aonui Business Unit there is work to do to ensure all approaches are strength-based and do not contribute harm.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED USE OF STRENGTH-BASED APPROACHES IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSES

Te Puna Aonui agencies reported that there are currently 44 national strength-based approaches to family violence and sexual violence being implemented (these include services, interventions, initiatives, strategies, and other ways of working). These approaches were mainly funded or delivered by the Ministry of Social Development and Ara Poutama Department of Corrections.

INDICATOR: LESS HARM BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TOWARD PEOPLE, WHĀNAU AND FAMILIES

For some measures where there were no existing data sources, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit collected feedback from a range of non-government organisations (NGOs) and advisory or community groups.³ These groups reported that they understand that government agencies are trying to change their policies to reduce harm to communities. However, some government agencies have reduced or removed services and funding, leading to resourcing issues for community providers. These groups also reported there needs to be better communication of changes in government organisations' policies and practices to the sector, to reduce harm to communities.



Mobilising communities

Outcome 2 measures progress toward Te Aorerekura Shift Two: Mobilising communities. Shift two recognises eliminating family violence and sexual violence requires collaboration between tangata whenua, communities, specialist sectors, and government agencies.

Outcome 2: Tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors lead effective family violence and sexual violence approaches and share knowledge.

Relationships with government are generally rated positively by NGO staff in the family violence and sexual violence workforce, particularly at a local level (59%), compared to the national office level (40%). Over half of the NGO workforce surveyed contribute to shaping decisions within the sector by participating on governance or advisory groups.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED TRUST AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES, AND SPECIALIST SECTORS

Overall, over half (59%) of the non-government workforce who participated in the Agents of Change Survey (the 'Workforce Survey' undertaken in 2024) reported a positive relationship with staff from regional offices of government agencies. This was lower (41%) for positive relationships with staff from national offices of government agencies.

INDICATOR: MORE RECOGNITION OF TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES' AND SPECIALIST SECTORS' NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

To measure recognition of community needs in government approaches, non-government respondents to the Workforce Survey were asked if they participate in government family violence or sexual violence governance or advisory groups. Over half (59%) reported that they do.

Through the community feedback process, some non-government organisations and advisory groups told Te Puna Aonui Business Unit they see government organisations are trying to centre the needs and priorities of communities, for example by supporting communities to design solutions to prevent these forms of violence. Others feel there is a lack of action and change and community needs are not being met. Some groups feel as though their feedback is not heard or actioned by government.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED TANGATA WHENUA AND COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TO ELIMINATE FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Through the community feedback process, non-government organisations and advisory groups told Te Puna Aonui Business Unit that government organisations are not supporting tangata whenua-led and community-led initiatives. There were inconsistencies in how initiatives were resourced and delivered, and communities were experiencing service gaps where approaches were not meeting the needs of victims/ survivors from different communities who are more at risk of experiencing family violence or sexual violence, as well as people who use violence.

60%

of non-government workers surveyed participate in governance or advisory groups.



Skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces

Outcomes 3 and 4 measure progress toward Te Aorerekura Shift Three: Towards skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces. Shift three recognises that workforces are one of the most important resources in the system. It focuses on upskilling and supporting more people to be able to recognise, respond, refer, and prevent family violence and sexual violence.

Outcome 3: Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive, and sustainable workforces.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED CONSISTENCY OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, AND CAPABILITY ACROSS ALL WORKFORCES

Nearly two thirds (62%) of the frontline workforce (including specialist, generalist, NGO and Government) who participated in the Workforce Survey had received training focused on family violence in the previous 12 months, while half (48%) had received training for sexual violence over this same period. Almost half (48%) of those who had received family violence training reported it was aligned to the [Te Aorerekura Family Violence Workforce Capability Framework](#). Of those who had received any training, most (92%) had applied their training at least monthly.

Nearly 2 in 3 frontline workers have received family violence training (of which half reported this training aligned to Te Aorerekura Family Violence Capability Framework), while 1 in 2 have received sexual violence training. More training is needed to work with specific communities. More than two thirds of the frontline workforce had received training to work with whānau Māori and children and young people, but 50% or fewer had received training to work with Pacific family, Rainbow communities, people and their families, ethnic communities, and older people.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED RESPONSIVENESS TO TANGATA WHENUA AND COMMUNITIES

Over two thirds of all frontline Workforce Survey respondents had received training to work with whānau Māori (73%) and children and young people (69%). Around half had received training to work with Pacific families (52%) and LGBTQIA+ people and families (51%). Fewer had received training to work with disabled people and their families (41%), ethnic communities (38%), and older people (35%).

2 in 3

of surveyed frontline workers have received family violence training in the past year

73%

of surveyed frontline workers have received training to work with whānau Māori

Outcome 4: Families, whānau, friends, and other networks safely provide help and support

Adults tended to agree acts of physical and sexual intimate partner violence were always violence, but only around half agreed acts of economic, psychological, and controlling intimate partner violence were always violence. Men were less likely to agree that all acts asked about were always violence.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY FAMILIES, WHĀNAU, FRIENDS, AND OTHER NETWORKS

The Aotearoa New Zealand Social Attitudes Survey (2024) asked people whether eight different acts of intimate partner violence (IPV)⁴ were always considered violence. Most adults aged 15 years and over agreed slapping or pushing, or forcing a partner to have sex was always violence (82% and 75% respectively). Around half to two thirds of adults agreed it was always violence to verbally threaten a partner (64%), control the social life of a partner (56%), or stalking an ex-partner (59%) were always violence. Only around half agreed controlling a partner by limiting their access to money (46%), repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad (54%), or repeatedly keeping track of a partner's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices without their consent (49%) were always violence.

For all acts of IPV, men were significantly less likely to agree they were always acts of violence compared with women. For instance, while 58% of women agreed it was always violence for someone to electronically monitor their partner without their consent, only 40% of men agreed with this.⁵

75%

of adults agree forcing a partner to have sex is always violence.



Increased investment in primary prevention

Outcomes 5 and 6 measure progress toward Te Aorerekura Shift Four: Increasing investment in primary prevention. Shift four is about strengthening the factors that prevent family violence and sexual violence, changing the social and cultural norms and conditions that currently enable violence to thrive, and addressing the key drivers of violence.

Outcome 5: People, whānau, and families enjoy safe and respectful relationships

INDICATOR: IMPROVED SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES, WHĀNAU, AND CAREGIVERS

While 80% of caregivers do not require additional parenting support, some, particularly parents of disabled children, could benefit from additional support to better enable them to create nurturing environments for children.

Supporting parents and caregivers is crucial for creating nurturing environments for children. While there are no existing measures of this support, demand for this support can be estimated by considering how well parents and caregivers are coping with the demands of raising children and whether that changes over time. The 2022/23 New Zealand Health Survey found most (80%) primary caregivers are coping well or very well with demands of raising children. This was significantly lower (61%) for parents of disabled children.⁶

80%

of caregivers are coping well with parenting demands.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF, AND BEHAVIOURS THAT REFLECT, CONSENT, RIGHTS, AND RESPECT

People were asked if asking for consent would spoil the mood – and most adults disagreed, and do not believe common rape myths. Most adults also feel confident they can build healthy relationships.

To enjoy respectful and healthy relationships, people must understand consent, rights, and respect. Results from the 2024 Social Attitudes Survey around three quarters (77%) of adults aged 15 years and older disagree or strongly disagree they would have difficulty asking for consent because it would spoil the mood. This was significantly higher for women (86%) compared with men (67%).

People were also asked about common rape myths. 8 out of 10 people disagreed that if a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible (81%), or if a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape (84%). Belief in the latter was higher for women (89%) than men (81%).

86% of women and

67% of men

would not have difficulty asking for consent because it would spoil the mood.

Many people understand respect is an important part of healthy relationships, with over two thirds (67%) of people agreeing that violence against women starts with disrespect. Finally, while over two thirds of adults (70%) feel confident they can build a healthy relationship with an intimate partner, this confidence was significantly lower among younger people aged 18-24 (54%).



Outcome 6: Positive gender, social, and cultural norms prevent family violence and sexual violence

INDICATOR: LESS TOLERANCE FOR THE USE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

8 in 10 people believe violence is never acceptable. There is low tolerance for the use of family violence, with 1 in 8 people believing hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship and nine in ten believing violence is not ever acceptable against either children or women.

The 2023 Gender Attitudes Survey found one in eight people (13%) believe hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship. This belief is higher for men (19%) than women (7%).⁷

Results from the 2024 Social Attitudes Survey found eight in ten people (83%) agree or strongly agree that violence is wrong under any circumstances, with more women agreeing (89%) compared with men (77%). Younger people aged 18-24 were less likely to agree (71%) than other age groups.

A majority (93%) of people agree that aggression and violence against children is not ever acceptable. Belief was higher for women (96%) compared with men (90%), lower in Pacific people (83%) compared with non-Pacific people and younger people (84%) compared with other age groups.

Finally, most (90%) people agree violence against women is not ever acceptable. This was lower for rainbow people (80%) compared with non-rainbow people, and younger people (84%) compared with other age groups.

93%

of adults agree violence and aggression is not ever acceptable against children

Safe, accessible, and integrated responses

Outcomes 7, 8, and 9 measure progress toward Te Aorerekura Shift Five: Towards safe, accessible, and integrated responses. Shift five focuses on improving responses for all people impacted by family violence and sexual violence, including victims/survivors, people who use violence or are concerned that they may use violence, and their whānau and families.

Outcome 7: Responses to family violence and sexual violence are safe, tailored, equitable, and integrated

Communities disproportionately impacted by violence generally do not feel they are listened to by government agencies. These communities are not always able to access services tailored to their needs.

INDICATOR: IMPROVED INTEGRATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES, AND THE SECTORS

Overall, feedback on integration and collaboration with government agencies from non-government organisations and advisory groups canvassed by Te Puna Aonui Business Unit was mixed. Many felt as though their feedback was not actioned by government agencies, or they were left out of service design and were just told what to do by government agencies.

INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE, WHĀNAU AND FAMILIES CAN ACCESS EFFECTIVE TAILORED SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

While there was some positive feedback from non-government organisations and advisory groups, most feedback indicated there was poor access to services overall, and a lack of services tailored to the needs of different communities who are more at risk of experiencing violence.

Outcome 8: People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get the help they need early and are safe and supported

Over 56,000 people access MSD-funded family violence and sexual violence services each year. Clients who used Family Violence Safety and Stability Services and filled out client satisfaction surveys tended to be satisfied with the service.

INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE, WHĀNAU, AND FAMILIES CAN ACCESS EFFECTIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORT

In 2022/23, 56,627 people accessed MSD-funded family violence and sexual violence services. Of the 12,558 clients who used Family Violence Safety and Stability Services in 2022/23 and filled out client satisfaction surveys, almost all (97%) reported they were satisfied or very satisfied with that service.⁸

Many people and whānau have been supported through telehealth services. In 2023/24 Whakarongorau supported around 26,800 women and their whānau through family violence telehealth services, over 6700 people through the Safe to talk sexual harm team, and around 2,800 people by the Elder Abuse Response service.⁹

It's important to acknowledge there is still a large unmet need for services. Previous research from the NZ Family Violence Study shows most victims of IPV do not access services, with only one in five (19%) women who experienced IPV receiving help from at least one service (such as a counsellor or the justice system).¹⁰

Over **56,000**

people accessed violence services funded by MSD in 2022/23

Outcome 9: People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour

While there are a range of circumstances which impact on the number of people accessing violence rehabilitation programmes, over 2,000 people accessed Ara Poutama Department of Corrections rehabilitation programmes which address general violence or sexual violence in 2022/23.

Over **2000**

people accessed violence rehabilitation programmes funded by Ara Poutama in 2022/23

INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE WHO USE OR HAVE USED VIOLENCE CAN ACCESS EFFECTIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

In 2022/23, 2,085 people accessed Ara Poutama Department of Corrections funded general violence or sexual violence focused rehabilitation programmes¹¹ delivered in prison or the community.¹²

There are a range of circumstances that impact on the number of people who access offence-focussed programmes. For example, a person's security classification and location, time left on their sentence, eligibility and suitability for the specific programme, their level of motivation and willingness to engage. This means not everyone who may benefit from a programme will have accessed it each financial year.

In 2023/24, there were 6,629 confirmed referrals for non-violence programmes to non-violence providers made by the court. Referrals are made once a protection order has been served to a person who has used violence.¹³

Increased capacity for healing

Outcomes 10 and 11 measure progress toward Te Aorerekura Shift Six: Towards increased capacity for healing. Shift six focuses on supporting people's long-term recovery, rehabilitation, and restoration. The intergenerational and community-wide impacts of family violence and sexual violence, and other trauma, are significant. Healing is a key element of what whānau and communities need to be well and to thrive, as reflected in the Tokotoru model.

Outcome 10: People, whānau, and families are supported to heal and recover in ways that work best for them

In 2023, over 900 family violence and sexual violence services were available to primarily provide long term healing for people. These services are proportionately available based on regional population, and a majority (93%) of these were for sexual violence.

INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE, WHĀNAU AND FAMILIES CAN ACCESS A RANGE OF EFFECTIVE HEALING RESPONSES ACROSS THEIR LIFE COURSE

In a report outlining family violence and sexual violence service gaps in Aotearoa, all government family violence and sexual violence services were classified as either providing predominantly a response-based service, a prevention-based service, or a long-term healing service. There were found to be 952 services available providing long-term healing support for people who have experienced family violence or sexual violence. Of these, 94% (893 services) were for sexual violence and were funded through ACC as part of the sensitive claims process. Only 6% (59 services) were provided healing services predominantly for family violence. While most regions have a proportionate amount of healing services based on population levels, the report found overall demand for such services is still unmet.¹⁴

Outcome 11: People, whānau and families are free from shame, stigma, silencing, and discrimination

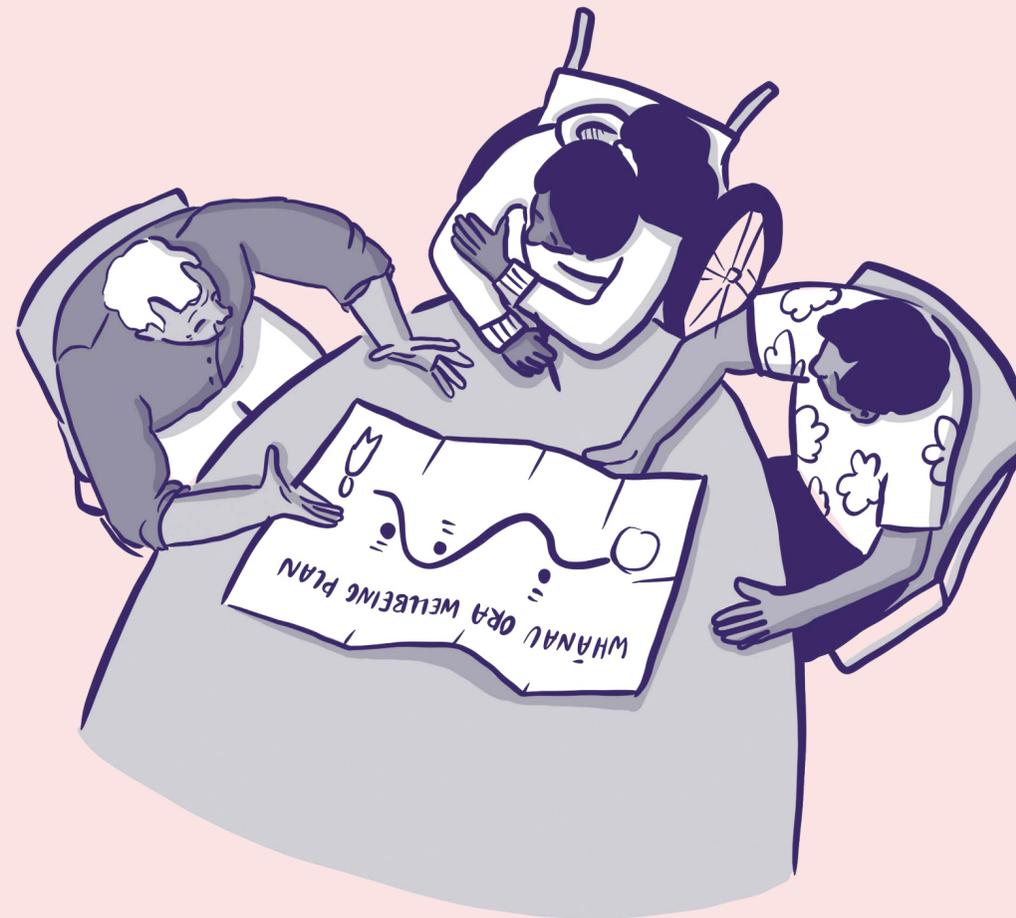
2 in 3 (59%) adults feel confident to have conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships.

INDICATOR: MORE FAMILY, WHĀNAU, AND COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO BETTER HEALING, PREVENTION, AND RESPONSES

Adults can contribute to preventing family violence and sexual violence by having conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships. Results from the 2024 Social Attitudes Survey found six in ten people (59%) feel confident they can show and share what they know about healthy relationships with children and young people.

60%

of adults feel confident to have conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships.



Learning and monitoring

Outcome 12 measures progress towards Te Aorerekura learning and monitoring. Te Aorerekura reinforces the importance of making investment, policy, and practice decisions based on a wide range of information. This can include administrative data, practice-related knowledge, mātauranga Māori, victim / survivor voices, research and/or evaluation. These different forms of information need to be developed and analysed by government working with tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors.

Outcome 12: Improved quality and use of information to support evidence-based practice, policy, and investment decisions

Most (73%) of the surveyed workforce reported that they have the right information to support them to improve in their role.

INDICATOR: MORE QUALITY INFORMATION, DEVELOPED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES, AND THE SECTORS, STRENGTHENS PRACTICE, MONITORING, AND EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING

Most (73%) of those who participated in the Workforce Survey indicated they always or often have access to the right information (e.g., research, practice guidance) to support them to improve in their role.

Work has yet to begin on the data development plan for the Outcomes and Measurement Framework of Te Aorerekura. Work on this plan will commence this financial year, and future reports will include a measure of progress toward the data development plan.

Background and development of this report

The outcomes, indicators, and measures in the OMF were developed in consultation with Te Puna Aonui agencies, researchers, and the sectors. The Board agreed to them prior to OMF publication in September 2023. Data sources selected at the time of OMF publication were deemed by Te Puna Aonui agency staff to be the best currently available existing measures likely to be periodically available and ongoing so they can be included in annual reporting on outcomes. Data included in the report is for 2023 or the closest year available to this. Data ranges from 2019 to 2024.

Since the OMF publication, there have been changes in the availability of some data sources and further refinement of some measures. In these cases, alternative data sources have been used where available. Associated measures have been updated from what was published in the OMF to reflect this. As new, more robust, data sources become available, new versions of the data tables will be published.

Where possible, disaggregated data has been provided in the data tables for the following communities: tangata whenua, children and young people, disabled people, ethnic communities, the rainbow community, older people and kaumātua, and Pacific peoples. Note that different surveys have defined some of these communities differently, footnotes make it clear how these have been defined across indicators.

Where data is not available for this first report, indicators have been reported on using qualitative information (see community feedback below).

Agents of Change Workforce Survey

The Agents of Change Survey of the family violence and sexual violence workforces was carried out between 22 May and 21 June 2024, as a collaboration between Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and ACC. A link to the online questionnaire was emailed to people in workforce networks via Te Puna Aonui mailing lists, Te Puna Aonui bimonthly e-update, government agencies, Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga and the NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse. Participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous.

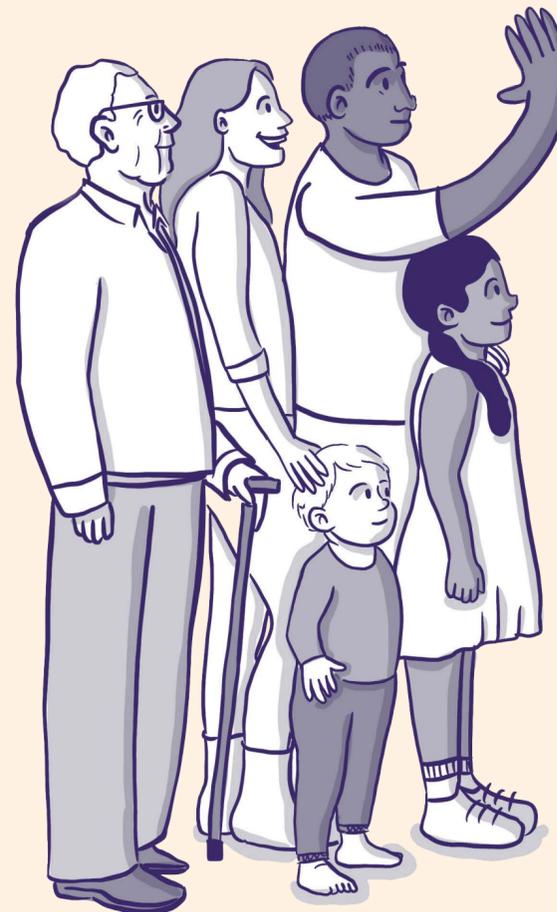
A total of 396 members of the generalist and specialist workforces responded to the survey. Compared to the New Zealand population, more of the sample survey were women (82%), and Pacific peoples (34%). Most respondents (70%) were aged between 35 and 64 years. Over half (55%) identified as Pākeha, 23% as Māori, 3% Asian, and 7% other ethnicities. A third of respondents (31%) were from the Auckland region (which is representative of the general population) and 17% were from Wellington (which is higher than the general population of around 10%). Because little is known about the family violence and sexual violence workforce, it is not possible to determine if the responses received were representative of the workforce in general.

Data analysis provided the percentage for each measure by the overall sample, as well as by NGO workers, government workers, specialist workers, generalist workers, and frontline and back office only, as these categories were likely to show differences in training.

The survey defined specialist workers as people who, when asked what sort of work they primarily do or support others to do, selected: *Specialist family violence and/or sexual violence services (e.g., your work focuses primarily on preventing or responding to family violence and/or sexual violence, and generalist workers as people who selected: Generalist services (e.g., not a specialist in family violence and/or sexual violence, but your work involves promoting wellbeing, health, and/or equity and you may come into contact with people who've been impacted by violence).*

Aotearoa New Zealand Social Attitudes Survey

The Aotearoa New Zealand Social Attitudes survey was led by ACC and carried out by Verian. There were 2,037 respondents, aged 15 years or older. Participants completed an online version of the survey. Some were invited to complete the survey via online panels, some were sent invitations in the mail (where they would then use the link and unique ID provided to access the survey online), and some were approached by interviewers on the street to complete the survey on a tablet. A summary with further findings will be published by ACC in due course.



Community feedback

Community feedback was captured using targeted feedback and consultation questions. While direct contact with victim / survivors would be the optimal way of collecting this feedback, there was not a safe approach to do this within the timeframes required. Instead, 24 non-government organisations and advisory groups who work with, or represent, communities that experience family violence and sexual violence were approached by Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and invited to provide feedback on key questions. Eighteen of these organisations submitted anonymous responses. The organisations that were approached provided a range of services for the following groups:

- **Tangata whenua** (8 respondents provided services for this population)
- **Pacific peoples** (9 respondents provided services for this population)
- **Ethnic communities** (8 respondents provided services for this population)
- **Children and young people** (7 respondents provided services for this population)
- **Rainbow communities** (8 respondents provided services for this population)
- **Older people** (7 respondents provided services for this population)
- **Disabled communities** (10 respondents provided services for this population)
- **People who use violence** (10 respondents provided services for this population)
- **Victims / survivors** (11 respondents provided services for this population)

Respondents were asked to identify the communities they work with to understand what communities' interests they represented. Responses were coded and thematic analysis was used to understand key themes of the responses at an aggregated level.

Limitations

Population-based survey data

The best current measures of the national prevalence of family violence and sexual violence come from population-based surveys, as they are designed to be representative of the population and cover both reported and unreported violence.

Although the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) predominantly includes acts of family violence and sexual violence that are crimes, and excludes acts that are not crimes, it is an ongoing annual survey which can be used to track changes over time. Additionally, while the 'What About Me?' youth health and wellbeing survey only includes acts of physical family violence and not other types of family violence, it is the most up-to-date and representative data on the experiences of children and young people.

For these reasons, these surveys have been used in this report, despite their limited scope and tendency to under-estimate prevalence for a number of reasons. For example, the NZCVS excludes people under age 15, people with no fixed address, and people in prison, hostels, or aged care facilities.

Additionally, some people are likely to be reluctant to disclose violence they have experienced, and because nationally representative surveys are designed for the general population, and not specific communities, they don't ask about types of violence specific to different communities, such as dowry abuse in ethnic communities, or threatening to out a queer partner for members of the rainbow community. Additionally, the typical sample sizes for these surveys (around 7000 for both the NZCVS and What About Me?) make it difficult to provide annual prevalence for intersecting communities (for example, queer Māori women) or regional level data.

Administrative data

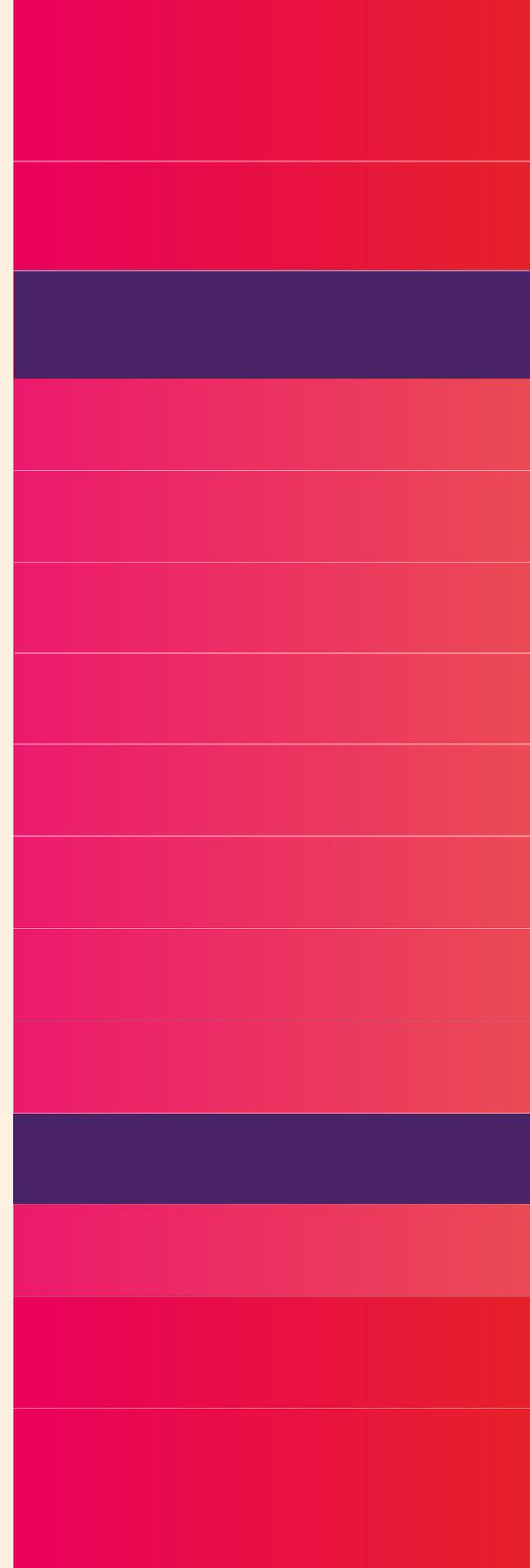
Administrative data reflects levels of service activity rather than the number of people who experience family violence or sexual violence in any community. This includes, for example, substantiated reports of concern to Oranga Tamariki, or the number of people that use services funded by MSD. Most people don't report family violence to agencies or services.¹⁵ Also, agencies tend to change their policies, procedures, and how they record family violence over time. This can lead to changes in the numbers that do not necessarily reflect actual increases or decreases in rates of violence. Similarly, it is not known how much differences in level of service activity are influenced by changes in awareness about family violence and sexual violence and therefore willingness to report.¹⁶

Agents of Change Workforce survey

The Agents of Change Workforce survey is unlikely to provide a representative view of the workforce, as not all members of the workforces received an invitation to complete the survey and not all those who did receive the invitation will have completed the survey. Additionally, those who were motivated to participate in the survey may have strong views either in favour or against government or have more time to participate in a survey. Of those who did participate in the survey, there were disproportionately high levels of participation by women, Pacific Peoples, and people from Auckland, and it is unclear if this reflects high proportions of these groups in the workforces or that they were more likely to receive and / or participate in the survey. While the survey provided a definition of specialist and generalist workers (see page 16), respondents may have used their own understanding of these terms, so data from these groups may not be in line with the definition provided.

Community feedback

Due to pragmatic and ethical considerations, community feedback was gathered from 18 non-government organisations and advisory groups, rather than victim / survivors themselves. However, this means this information may not be representative of the views of the FVSV sector as a whole and may not reflect experiences of victim / survivors. Due to the small number of organisations and advisory groups included, feedback may not be representative of the views of others in the FVSV sector.



Improving data

for future monitoring

Future OMF monitoring reporting will include updated measures as better and more robust data sources become available. As new measures of indicators are developed, these will also be included. Work to improve the measures in the OMF will include:



ongoing engagement with tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors to understand their reporting needs and support development of fit-for-purpose reporting mechanisms,



development of new or improved data to fill known gaps supported by the research and development plans for Te Aorerekura,



improvements to measures to break down the demographic information (including ethnicity, gender and gender identity, age, sexual orientation, location, and disability status) which is a recognised gap within some data sources.



Data tables

Key for symbols found in tables

Icon	Meaning
*	Statistically significant increase from the New Zealand average (unless otherwise stated) at the 95% confidence level.
**	Statistically significant decrease from the New Zealand average (unless otherwise stated) at the 95% confidence level.
#	The estimate has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points or a relative standard error between 20% and 50% and should be used with caution.
S	Suppressed as the estimate has a margin of error greater than or equal to 20 percentage points, or a relative standard error greater than or equal to 50%, which is considered too unreliable for general use.

Overall impacts of Te Aorerekura

Measures	Data	Baseline ¹⁷
Reduced prevalence of family violence and sexual violence over time		
INDICATOR: DECREASED FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE LEVELS		
Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced an offence ¹⁸ by a family member in the previous 12 months <i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (2023), Ministry of Justice</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific peoples Ethnic communities ¹⁹ Disabled ²⁰ Rainbow ²¹ Older People ²²	1.6% 2.1% 1.1% # 3.1% # 2.3% # 0.9% # 4.1% # 2.6% # 0.5% #*
Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced controlling behaviours by a family member in the previous 12 months ²³ <i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (2023), Ministry of Justice</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific peoples Ethnic communities Disabled people Rainbow Older People	19.6% 19.6% 19.4% 26.3% * 19.0% 17.0% 22.0% 34.5% * 6.7% **
Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months <i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (2023), Ministry of Justice</i>	Overall Men Women Māori Pacific peoples Ethnic communities Disabled people Rainbow people Older People	1.8% 0.7% **# 2.7% 2.1% # S 1.3% # 4.1% # 8.8% *# S

Measures	Data	Baseline
<p>Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced a sexual assault in their lifetime</p> <p><i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (2023), Ministry of Justice</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific peoples</p> <p>Ethnic communities</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Rainbow</p> <p>Older People</p>	<p>24.4%</p> <p>35.4% *</p> <p>12.4% **</p> <p>30.2% *</p> <p>14.9% **</p> <p>14.5% **</p> <p>43.7%</p> <p>45.0% *#</p> <p>18.2% **</p>
<p>Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced intimate partner violence (of people who ever had a partner) in their lifetime</p> <p><i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (2023), Ministry of Justice</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific peoples</p> <p>Ethnic communities</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Rainbow</p> <p>Older People</p>	<p>15.3%</p> <p>21.7% *</p> <p>8.6% *</p> <p>25.8% *</p> <p>11.2%</p> <p>9.6% **</p> <p>32.8% *</p> <p>19.0%</p> <p>13.1%</p>
<p>Number of reports of harassment to Netsafe under the Harmful Digital Communications Act</p> <p><i>Netsafe Annual Report 2022/23</i></p>	<p>Total</p>	<p>1,309</p>

Measures	Data	Baseline
INDICATOR: DECREASED ABUSE TOWARDS CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE		
<p>Percentage of children and/or young people (aged 12-18 years) that report that adults in the places where they usually live have hit or physically hurt them in the previous 12 months</p> <p><i>What About Me? Survey (2021), MSD</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific</p> <p>Asian</p> <p>MELAA</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Rainbow</p>	<p>9.6%</p> <p>12.0%</p> <p>7.1%</p> <p>14.2%*</p> <p>13.6%</p> <p>12.7%</p> <p>11.6%</p> <p>17.8% *</p> <p>13.9%</p>
<p>Percentage of children and/or young people (aged 12-18 years) that report that adults in the places where they usually live have hit or physically hurt another child in the previous 12 months</p> <p><i>What About Me? Survey (2021), MSD</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific</p> <p>Asian</p> <p>MELAA</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Rainbow</p>	<p>5.1%</p> <p>6.6%</p> <p>3.3% **</p> <p>8.2% *</p> <p>9.8%</p> <p>4.9%</p> <p>4.1%</p> <p>7.7%</p> <p>7.1%</p>
<p>Percentage of children and young people (aged 12-18 years) who say they have ever been touched or made to do sexual things that they didn't want to</p> <p><i>What About Me? Survey (2021), MSD²⁴</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific</p> <p>Asian</p> <p>MELAA</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Rainbow</p>	<p>18.6%</p> <p>28.2%*</p> <p>7.9%</p> <p>25.5% *</p> <p>19.0%</p> <p>14.3% **</p> <p>18.5%</p> <p>32.0% *</p> <p>32.2% *</p>

Measures	Data	Baseline
<p>How often children and/or young people (aged 12-18 years) report they have felt pressured to do things they or someone saw in porn (mean score on scale of 0 very often to 10 not at all)</p> <p><i>What About Me? Survey (2021), MSD</i></p>	<p>Overall 8.9</p> <p>Girls 8.8</p> <p>Boys 9.0</p> <p>Māori 8.5</p> <p>Pacific 8.4</p> <p>Asian 8.7</p> <p>MELAA 8.6</p> <p>Disabled 8.4</p> <p>Rainbow 8.5</p>	
<p>Number of children and young people with at least one substantiated finding of abuse (neglect, emotional harm, physical harm and sexual abuse) in the previous 12 months</p> <p><i>Administrative data (2022/23), Oranga Tamariki Briefing to the Incoming Minister 2023.</i></p>	Total number	12,094
<p>Age Cohort analysis of lifetime prevalence of childhood sexual abuse (percentage of incidence by cohort)</p> <p><i>New Zealand Violence Against Women study (2003), and He Koiora Matapopore, the New Zealand Family Violence Study (2019)²⁵</i></p>	<p>1922-1937 15.9%</p> <p>1938-1950 24.7%</p> <p>1951-1960 28.7%</p> <p>1961-1970 26.8%</p> <p>1971-1980 24.5%</p> <p>1981-1990 20.4%</p> <p>1991-2001 18.6%</p>	

Strength-based wellbeing approach by government

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 1: Government agencies' family violence and sexual violence approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing		
INDICATOR: IMPROVED USE OF STRENGTH-BASED APPROACHES IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSES		
Number of effective strength-based government family violence and sexual violence approaches ²⁶ <i>Agency reporting (2024)</i>	Overall number	44 ²⁷
INDICATOR: LESS HARM BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TOWARD PEOPLE, WHĀNAU AND FAMILIES		
Extent that communities view harm by government is being addressed <i>Community feedback (2024)</i>	Non-government organisations and advisory groups told Te Puna Aonui Business Unit that, while they recognise Government organisations are trying to change their policies, some policies have reduced and removed services and funding, leading to resourcing issues for community providers. These groups also reported there needs to be better communication of changes in government organisations' policies and practices to the sector.	

Mobilising communities

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 2: Tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors lead effective family violence and sexual violence approaches and share knowledge		
INDICATOR: IMPROVED TRUST AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES AND SPECIALIST SECTORS		
Percentage of tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors workforce who report a positive relationship with government agencies <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Staff based at regional offices of central government agencies Staff based at national offices of government agencies	59% 41%
INDICATOR: MORE RECOGNITION OF TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES' AND SPECIALIST SECTORS' NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN GOVERNMENT APPROACHES		
Percentage of tangata whenua, community and specialist sector workers who participate in family violence or sexual violence governance or advisory groups <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall	59%
Extent that communities view inclusion of their needs and priorities in government approaches is improving <i>Community feedback (2024)</i>	Non-government organisations and advisory groups told Te Puna Aonui Business Unit they see Government organisations are trying to centre the needs and priorities of communities, but they feel there is a lack of action and change. Some communities feel as though their feedback isn't heard or actioned by government.	

Measures	Data	Baseline
INDICATOR: IMPROVED TANGATA WHENUA AND COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TO ELIMINATE FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE		
<p>Extent that communities believe government organisations enabled tangata whenua and community led family violence and sexual violence initiatives across New Zealand</p> <p><i>Community feedback (2024)</i></p>	<p>Non-government organisations and advisory groups told Te Puna Aonui Business Unit that government organisations are not seen to be enabling tangata whenua and community led family violence and sexual violence initiatives. There were inconsistencies in how initiatives were resourced and delivered, and communities are experiencing service gaps.</p>	
<p>Number of regions and iwi that have family violence and sexual violence plans</p>	<p>Total</p>	<p>Data not yet aggregated at the national level</p>

Skilled, culturally competent and sustainable workforces

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 3: Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive, and sustainable workforces		
INDICATOR: IMPROVED CONSISTENCY OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, AND CAPABILITY ACROSS ALL WORKFORCES		
Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workforce who have received training focused on family violence in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Specialist Generalist Frontline Back office only	58% 63% 50% 68% 44% 62% 44%
Percentage where family violence training was aligned to the Te Aorerekura Entry to Expert Family Violence Capability Framework <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Specialist Generalist Frontline Back office only	38% 41% 36% 54% 27% 48% 24%
Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workforce who have received training focused on sexual violence in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Specialist Generalist Frontline Back office only	42% 47% 36% 54% 27% 48% 24%
Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workforce who reported applying their training in their work at least monthly <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Specialist Generalist Frontline Back office only	89% 92% 85% 90% 79% 92% 79%

Measures	Data	Baseline
INDICATOR: IMPROVED RESPONSIVENESS TO TANGATA WHENUA AND COMMUNITIES		
Percentage of family violence and/or sexual violence specialist staff who have received cultural training to work safely and competently with whānau Māori in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Frontline Back office only	71% 72% 67% 73% 62%
Percentage of family violence and/or sexual violence specialist staff who have received cultural training to work safely and competently with children and young people in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Frontline Back office only	65% 69% 53% 69% 51%
Percentage of family violence and/or sexual violence specialist staff who have received cultural training to work safely and competently with Pacific families in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Frontline Back office only	49% 52% 42% 52% 36%
Percentage of family violence and/or sexual violence specialist staff who have received cultural training to work safely and competently with LGBTQIA+ people and families in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Frontline Back office only	48% 51% 42% 51% 36%
Percentage of family violence and/or sexual violence specialist staff who have received cultural training to work safely and competently with Disabled People and their families in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Front office Back office only	39% 39% 37% 41% 28%
Percentage of family violence and/or sexual violence specialist staff who have received cultural training to work safely and competently with families in Ethnic Communities in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Front office Back office only	37% 39% 33% 38% 34%

Measures	Data	Baseline
Percentage of family violence and/or sexual violence specialist staff who have received cultural training to work safely and competently with older people in the previous 12 months <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Front office Back office only	32% 33% 27% 35% 19%
Outcome 4: Families, whānau, friends and other networks safely provide help and support		
INDICATOR: IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE, BY FAMILIES, WHĀNAU, FRIENDS AND OTHER NETWORKS		
Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner controls their partner by limiting their access to money? <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC²⁸</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people ²⁹ Older people ³⁰	46% 55% * 37% ** 51% 39% 28% ** 44% 50% 36% ** 51%
Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner repeatedly criticises their partner to make them feel bad or useless? <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people	54% 63% * 45% ** 58% 48% 40% ** 53% 53% 39% ** 63%

Measures	Data	Baseline
<p>Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner verbally threatens their partner?</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific Peoples</p> <p>Asian Peoples</p> <p>Disabled people</p> <p>Rainbow people</p> <p>Younger people</p> <p>Older people</p>	<p>64%</p> <p>70% *</p> <p>59% **</p> <p>66%</p> <p>61%</p> <p>48% **</p> <p>63%</p> <p>62%</p> <p>54% **</p> <p>69%</p>
<p>Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner controls the social life of their partner by stopping them from seeing family and friends?</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific Peoples</p> <p>Asian Peoples</p> <p>Disabled people</p> <p>Rainbow people</p> <p>Younger people</p> <p>Older people</p>	<p>56%</p> <p>64% *</p> <p>48% **</p> <p>59%</p> <p>46% **</p> <p>43% **</p> <p>51%</p> <p>58%</p> <p>46% **</p> <p>63%</p>
<p>Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner slaps or pushes their partner to cause harm or fear?</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific Peoples</p> <p>Asian Peoples</p> <p>Disabled people</p> <p>Rainbow people</p> <p>Younger people</p> <p>Older people</p>	<p>82%</p> <p>87% *</p> <p>78% **</p> <p>81%</p> <p>74% **</p> <p>67% **</p> <p>79%</p> <p>75%</p> <p>77%</p> <p>87%</p>

Measures	Data	Baseline
<p>Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner forces their partner to have sex?</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people</p>	<p>75% 82% * 70% ** 78% 64% ** 52% ** 78% 75% 73% 80%</p>
<p>Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner repeatedly keeps track of their partner's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices without their consent?</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024) ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people</p>	<p>49% 58% * 40% ** 49% 41% 31% ** 47% 50% 34% ** 57%</p>
<p>Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if someone constantly contacts, follows, or harasses an ex-partner?</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024) ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people</p>	<p>59% 67% * 51% ** 60% 50% 52% 57% 56% 44% ** 69%</p>

Increased investment in primary prevention

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 5: People, whānau and families enjoy safe and respectful relationships		
INDICATOR: IMPROVED SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES, WHĀNAU AND CAREGIVERS		
Percentage of children (aged 0-14 years) whose primary parent/caregiver is coping well or very well with demands of raising children <i>New Zealand Health Survey (2022/23), Ministry of Health</i>	Overall Boys Girls Māori Pacific Asian Disabled children	80.0% 79.8% 80.3% 78.2% 80.5% 83.0% 60.5% **
INDICATOR: IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF, AND BEHAVIOURS THAT REFLECT CONSENT, RIGHTS, AND RESPECT		
Percentage of people who disagree or strongly disagree they would have difficulty asking for consent because it would spoil the mood <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people	77% 86% * 67% ** 76% 67% 69% 75% 74% 74% 78%

Measures	Data	Baseline
<p>Percentage of people who disagree or strongly disagree that if a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific Peoples</p> <p>Asian Peoples</p> <p>Disabled people</p> <p>Rainbow people</p> <p>Younger people</p> <p>Older people</p>	<p>81%</p> <p>85%</p> <p>79%</p> <p>86%</p> <p>71% **</p> <p>68% **</p> <p>82%</p> <p>77%</p> <p>77%</p> <p>84%</p>
<p>Percentage of people who disagree or strongly disagree that if a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific Peoples</p> <p>Asian Peoples</p> <p>Disabled people</p> <p>Rainbow people</p> <p>Younger people</p> <p>Older people</p>	<p>84%</p> <p>89% *</p> <p>81% **</p> <p>87%</p> <p>71% **</p> <p>70% **</p> <p>80%</p> <p>76%</p> <p>81%</p> <p>88%</p>
<p>Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that violence against women starts with disrespect</p> <p><i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i></p>	<p>Overall</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>Pacific Peoples</p> <p>Asian Peoples</p> <p>Disabled people</p> <p>Rainbow people</p> <p>Younger people</p> <p>Older people</p>	<p>67%</p> <p>70%</p> <p>64%</p> <p>69%</p> <p>64%</p> <p>73%</p> <p>66%</p> <p>58%</p> <p>60%</p> <p>74%</p>

Measures	Data	Baseline
Percentage of people who feel confident or very confident in building healthy relationship with an intimate partner ³¹ <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i>	Overall Women Men Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people	70% 68% 72% 71% 70% 60% 61% 54% ** 73%
Outcome 6: Positive gender, social and cultural norms prevent family violence and sexual violence		
INDICATOR: LESS TOLERANCE FOR THE USE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE		
Percentage of people who think that 'hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship' <i>Gender Attitudes Survey (2023), Gender Equal NZ</i>	Overall Women Men European/other Māori Pacific Asian	13% 7% 19% * 10% 20% 13% 18%
Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that violence is wrong under any circumstances <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people	83% 89% * 77% ** 82% 79% 76% 80% 76% 71% ** 90%

Measures	Data	Baseline
Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree aggression and violence against children is never acceptable <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people	93% 96% ** 90% * 93% 83% ** 89% 92% 88% 84% ** 98%
Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree aggression and violence against women is not ever acceptable <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i>	Overall Women Men Māori Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people	90% 92% 89% 90% 86% 86% 87% 80% ** 84% ** 95%

Safe accessible and integrated responses

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 7: Responses to family violence and sexual violence are safe, tailored, equitable and integrated		
INDICATOR: IMPROVED INTEGRATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES, AND THE SECTORS		
Extent that family violence and sexual violence services and supports are designed with communities <i>Community feedback (2024)</i>	Overall, feedback from non-government organisations and advisory groups was mixed. There were examples of good and bad practice. Many felt as though their feedback wasn't followed, or they were left out of service design and were just told what to do by government organisations.	
INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE, WHĀNAU AND FAMILIES CAN ACCESS EFFECTIVE TAILORED SERVICES AND SUPPORTS		
Extent that the provision of responses is tailored to specific groups <i>Community feedback (2024)</i>	While there was some positive feedback from non-government organisations and advisory groups, most feedback indicated there was poor access to services overall, and a lack of tailored services.	
Outcome 8: People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get help they need early and are safe and supported		
INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE, WHĀNAU AND FAMILIES CAN ACCESS EFFECTIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORT		
The number of people accessing family violence and sexual violence services in the previous financial year <i>MSD Annual Report (2022/23)</i>	Total	56,627 people
The percentage of people who used Family Violence Safety and Stability Services ³² reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the services in the previous financial year <i>MSD Annual Report (2022/23)</i>	Overall	96.6%

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 9: People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour		
INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE WHO USE OR HAVE USED VIOLENCE CAN ACCESS EFFECTIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORTS		
Total number of people accessing family violence, and/or sexual violence offender behaviour change, rehabilitation, and recovery services in the previous financial year	Total people ³³	2085
	Men	1625
	Women	51
	gender not recorded	409
	Māori	1103
	European	665
	Pacific Peoples	191
	Other ethnicity	40
	ethnicity not recorded	83
<i>Administrative data (2022/23), Ara Poutama Department of Corrections</i>		

Increased capacity for healing

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 10: People, whānau and families are supported to heal and recover in ways that work best for them		
INDICATOR: MORE PEOPLE, WHĀNAU AND FAMILIES CAN ACCESS A RANGE OF EFFECTIVE HEALING RESPONSES ACROSS THEIR LIFE COURSE		
Geographical spread of government-funded healing services for family violence or sexual violence <i>MSD and ACC administrative data (2023), collected by MSD as part of data collection for the report on FVSV service gaps (2023)</i>	Total Northland Auckland Waikato Bay of Plenty Gisborne Hawke's Bay Taranaki Manawatū-Whanganui Wellington Tasman Nelson Marlborough West Coast Canterbury Otago Southland	952 48 223 126 66 8 30 20 52 96 13 28 18 29 127 47 21
Outcome 11: People, whānau and families are free from shame, stigma, silencing and discrimination		
INDICATOR: MORE FAMILY, WHĀNAU AND COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO BETTER HEALING, PREVENTION, AND RESPONSES		
Percentage of people who feel confident or very confident in showing and sharing with children and young people what they know about healthy relationships ³⁴ <i>Social Attitudes Survey (2024), ACC</i>	Overall Women Men Pacific Peoples Asian Peoples Disabled people Rainbow people Younger people Older people	59% 62% 57% 59% 58% 55% 53% 48% 56%

Learning and monitoring

Measures	Data	Baseline
Outcome 12: Improved quality and use of information to support evidence-based practice, policy and investment decisions		
INDICATOR: MORE QUALITY INFORMATION, DEVELOPED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH TANGATA WHENUA, COMMUNITIES AND THE SECTORS, STRENGTHENS PRACTICE, MONITORING AND EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING		
Percentage of workforces who say they always or often have access to the right information (e.g., research, practice guidance) to support you to improve in their role <i>Agents of Change Workforce Survey (2024)</i>	Overall NGO Government Specialist Generalist Frontline Back office only	73% 75% 71% 77% 68% 75% 70%
Extent that the Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework data development plan has been progressed in the previous 2 years	Project milestones	Plan yet to be developed

Endnotes

- 1 Existing frameworks with indicators of wellbeing include He Ara Waiora, Pacific Wellbeing Outcomes Framework, and the Living Standards Framework. These are reported on annually.
- 2 Strength-based approaches involve identifying and building upon an individual's or community's strengths and assets, rather than just trying to fix their weaknesses or deficiencies. It is an empowering approach that encourages individuals and communities to take an active role in the process of change and to focus on what they can do, rather than what they cannot do. Strengths-based approaches can be applied in a variety of settings, such as healthcare, education, social services, and community development. The goal is to create positive change and promote wellbeing by leveraging the strengths and resources that already exist within individuals and communities; New Zealand Productivity Commission (2023). A fair chance for all: Breaking the cycle of persistent disadvantage. Available at <https://www.treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2024-05/pc-inq-fcfa-fair-chance-for-all-final-report-june-2023.pdf>
- 3 Community feedback data was only gathered for this report. See Background and development for more information on how this feedback was gathered.
- 4 See Data Tables for a list of all acts.
- 5 Data from Aotearoa New Zealand Social Attitudes Survey provided by Verian and ACC to Te Puna Aonui Business unit. [unpublished data]
- 6 Ministry of Health (2023) Annual Data Explorer 2022/23: New Zealand Health Survey [Data File]. Available at: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2022-23-annual-data-explorer/>
- 7 Gender Equal NZ (2023). Aotearoa New Zealand Gender Attitudes Survey 2023. Wellington: Gender Equal NZ.
- 8 Ministry of Social Development (2023a). Annual Report 2023. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.
- 9 Whakarongorau Aotearoa (2024). Te Mahi that Matters: Our virtual healthcare work and impact in the 12 months to 30 June 2024. Available at <https://whakarongorau.nz/>
- 10 Fanslow, Hashemi, Malihi, et al. (2021). Change in prevalence rates of physical and sexual intimate partner violence against women: data from two cross-sectional studies in New Zealand, 2003 and 2019. *BMJ Open*, 11:e044907
- 11 Included programmes have a focus on reducing risk of sexual violence, general violence (including family violence), and general offending (including family violence). This means the numbers do not represent people who have received treatment for sexual violence or family violence only, and may include people who accessed these programmes who may not have engaged in either of these behaviours (e.g., those who have only used violence towards non-family victims, drug and property offences), but the data is not reported for specific offence categories.
- 12 This report does not include proportion of people who would benefit from a programme (i.e., demand) who have accessed a programme, as the data on the demand is not captured appropriately. This means that changes in these numbers over time may reflect an increase in demand, as well as improved accessibility and availability of programmes for people on sentence.
- 13 Ministry of Justice (2024). Family violence programmes [data file]. Available at https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/IWkrxl_Family-violence-programmes_jun2024_v1.0.xlsx
- 14 Ministry of Social Development (2023b). A report outlining family violence and sexual violence service gaps in Aotearoa. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development. Note this number excludes services who predominantly provide response or prevention-based services but also provide long-term healing support.

- 15 Fanslow and Robinson (2011). Sticks, Stones, or Words? Counting the Prevalence of Different Types of Intimate Partner Violence Reported by New Zealand Women. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 20(7), 741–759.
- 16 New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse (no date). Frequently Asked Questions. Available at <https://nzfvc.org.nz/frequently-asked-questions>
- 17 Data is for 2023 or the most recent year possible.
- 18 Data includes offences perpetrated by partners, ex-partners and other family members (such as parents, siblings, step-parents and other extended family). These include property damage (personal and household), robbery, sexual assault, other assault and harassment and threatening behaviour.
- 19 Includes Asian, Middle Eastern, Latin American, African, and continental European.
- 20 Data for Disabled adults from the NZCVS is age standardised.
- 21 Rainbow includes adults who identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex.
- 22 People aged 65+ years and older.
- 23 Experience of controlling behaviour is measured using a combination of two NZCVS scales measuring 1. Experience of any specific controlling behaviours by family members and 2. Experience of any harm resulting from controlling behaviours by family members
- 24 Malatest International (2021). What about me? The national youth health and wellbeing study 2021 [data tables]. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.
- 25 Fanslow, Hashemi, Gulliver and McIntosh (2021). A century of sexual abuse victimisation: A birth cohort analysis. *Social Science & Medicine*, 270, 113574.
- 26 'Effective' was as defined by Government agencies and could include quantitative and qualitative sources.
- 27 This data provided includes approaches (services, interventions, initiatives, strategies, and other ways of working) from Ministry of Social Development, Ara Poutama Department of Corrections, Whaikaha Ministry of Disabled Peoples, and Te Puni Kōkiri.
- 28 For the Social Attitudes Survey significance comparison are between subgroups rather than the total New Zealand average. * denotes the group is significantly higher than the rest of the sub group, and ** denoted the group is significantly lower than the rest of the sub group, e.g., women were significant more likely to agree it's always a form of violence if one partner controls their partner by limiting their access to money, and Asian peoples were less likely than non-Asian peoples.
- 29 Younger people are those aged 18- 24 years old.
- 30 Older people those ages 60 years and older.
- 31 Note, this question answered by non-Māori only. The Social Attitudes Survey aimed to measure different outcomes for tangata whenua compared with outcomes for non-Māori. To ensure Māori participants did not experience increase participant burden they were not asked all questions that the general population received.
- 32 Ministry of Social Development (no date). Family Violence Safety and Stability Services Service Guidelines. Available at: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/service-guidelines/family-violence-safety-and-stability-services-service-guidelines.pdf>
- 33 Includes both prison and community family violence and sexual violence prevention programmes. Included programmes are those which have a focus on reducing risk of sexual violence, general violence (including family violence), and general offending (including family violence). Some people may have accessed multiple services within the calendar year.
- 34 Note, this question answered by non-Māori only. Aotearoa Social Attitudes Survey aimed to measure different outcomes for tangata whenua compared with outcomes for non-Māori. To ensure Māori participants did not experience increase participant burden they were not asked all questions that the general population received.