

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

Te Puna Aonui

Executive Board for the Elimination of
Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Briefing to the **Incoming Minister**

NOVEMBER 2023



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Welcome

Welcome to your role as Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence.

We look forward to working with you in this role, in which you are responsible for leading the whole-of-government approach to preventing, reducing and addressing family violence and sexual violence in New Zealand.

People in New Zealand experience unacceptably high rates of family violence and sexual violence. Stopping the intergenerational impacts of family violence and sexual violence will prevent further harm to those affected by violence and have a positive impact on a wide range of social issues including physical and mental health, homelessness, and crime. This is complex work, requiring action across government, and by the specialist sectors, communities, and tangata whenua.

There is no single minister or government agency that has all the necessary system interventions required to eliminate family violence and sexual violence and improve outcomes for people impacted by violence. It therefore requires a collaborative, joined-up approach, to ensure that sustained and long-term shifts to eliminate violence occur.

You are supported in this role by Te Puna Aonui, an Interdepartmental Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (IEB) that brings together nine government agencies to support whole-of-government strategy, policy, and investment to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

Interdepartmental Executive Boards are a tool established through the Public Service Act 2020 to facilitate a coherent approach to complex issues, and can combine collaboration, dedicated resourcing, and accountability for results to a lead minister through a single Board Chair.

This briefing provides an overview of Te Puna Aonui, information on family violence and sexual violence and the opportunities available to support the implementation of your priorities and objectives.

We are ready and able to support you on these matters and look forward to discussing these with you. Further briefings can be provided on specific topics, guided by your priorities.

Family violence and sexual violence are significant problems across New Zealand

Family violence and sexual violence cause health, economic, and social harm to people, families, whānau, and communities. It is estimated that the total economic cost of family violence in New Zealand is up to \$7 billion per year with sexual violence

estimated to cost \$6.9 billion per year. Eliminating family violence and sexual violence will help New Zealanders to live safe, connected, and healthy lives for generations to come.

Family violence and sexual violence disproportionately harm certain population groups

Violence against women and children is widespread in New Zealand. One in three women experience physical or sexual violence from a partner, and one in three women experience sexual assault in their lifetimes. This has continued across generations. Almost one in five people born between 1991 and 2001 have experienced child sexual abuse, and one in ten young people aged 12 to 18 have been physically hurt by an adult in their home in the past year.

Family violence and sexual violence disproportionately affect women, children and young people, tangata whenua, Pacific peoples, disabled people, older people, LGBTQIA+ communities, ethnic communities, and people experiencing compounding forms of disadvantage and discrimination. For example, wāhine Māori are more likely to be affected by violence than any other ethnicity, with over one in two (58%) experiencing physical and/or sexual violence from a partner in their lifetime. Further information on the data and evidence on family violence and sexual violence can be found in **Appendix 4**.

Addressing family violence and sexual violence requires collective action, creating widespread positive impact

Eliminating family violence and sexual violence is complex and is interconnected with a range of other social issues. People affected by family violence and sexual violence may interact with many sectors of government such as child protection, education, health, police and the justice system at different times and in different ways over their life-course. While reports to police for both family harm and sexual assault are increasing, many people do not disclose or report the violence. If they do, they are more likely to tell their friends, family and close networks. If people do seek help from formal sources, they more often reach out to health workers or counsellors, followed by the justice system and then specialist family violence and sexual violence workers.

Changing the social conditions, structures and norms that perpetuate family violence and sexual violence requires effective government systems and a society-wide response. This includes addressing disparities between people and considering the determinants of safety and wellbeing such as housing, health, income, and food security.

Things that make family violence and sexual violence worse

- Lack of supports for people, carers, whānau and vulnerable people
- Social and economic deprivation and inequalities
- Poor system responses
- Racism, sexism, ableism, ageism, homophobia, transphobia and other forms of oppression
- Institutional and systemic bias
- Harmful drug and alcohol use (CDC, 2021)

Things that protect against family violence and sexual violence

- Positive community connections and strong social supports
- Equitable access to resources, choices, and opportunities
- Support for parenting and caregiving, including around child development
- Strong positive cultural identities and associated sense of belonging
- Recognised and equitable gender roles and norms for all people (CDC, 2021)

Family violence and sexual violence reporting increases during times of crisis

Incidence of family violence and sexual violence has been exacerbated in recent years by major events including the COVID-19 pandemic and the extreme weather events in the North Island. Following Cyclone Gabrielle, Police reported a 60% increase in family harm reports. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit provided flexible grant funding to cyclone affected communities to improve outcomes for whānau impacted by, or at risk of, family violence and sexual violence. In the likelihood of facing more of these events in the future, initiatives to increase community capacity to prevent harm, and to recognise and respond safely to family violence and sexual violence are vital, while also ensuring that people impacted by violence have access to services and supports that meet their needs. There is also a need to ensure that emergency responses include a focus on family violence and sexual violence.

Family violence and sexual violence has an intergenerational impact

Keeping children, young people and their families safe is critical for stopping the intergenerational impacts of family violence and sexual violence. Children exposed to family violence and sexual violence may experience increased harm to physical, behavioural, and mental health, and disruption to their education. They are more likely to attempt suicide and are at higher risk of being involved in the criminal justice system. Many young people who offend have had multiple concerns reported to Oranga Tamariki, justice-involved parents, and have had contact with government agencies prior to entering the youth justice system. 66% of young people who have committed a violent offence have a police family violence notification.

The life-course impacts of violence are evident among the prison population. Over half of prisoners have experienced sexual and/ or family violence (57%). This rate was higher for women than for men, with 75% of women experiencing sexual or family violence compared to 56% of men.

Effective investment in primary prevention and early intervention will contribute to fewer people using violence

Primary prevention is a proven approach to preventing violence over an extended timeframe. It seeks to stop new instances of violence with interventions focussed at the population level, and actions targeted for the benefit of groups that experience the most harm. These interventions aim to reduce the drivers of family violence and sexual violence while building up protective factors such as support for parents and positive social norms. This can also lead to reductions in other related social issues such as youth crime, suicide, and mental distress.

There is a strong case for investing in primary prevention to reduce the down-stream costs of violence. Relative to the size of the problem, little has been spent on family violence and sexual violence prevention in New Zealand. It was estimated in 2022 that only 3% of total government spend on family violence and sexual violence goes towards preventing violence from happening. Most investment is spent dealing with the consequences after serious harm has occurred. Evidence from the State of Victoria in Australia suggests that between 9.5%-12% of total investment needs to be ringfenced for primary prevention for optimal effectiveness.

Early intervention focusses on early opportunities to help in the everyday places where people are, at a time when people first reach out or when people around them first notice signs of violence and harm. For victims, early intervention aims to minimise the short-term harms of trauma, as well as the risk of re-victimisation. For people who use violence, it aims to intervene at the first signs of concerning behaviours to prevent and stop further violence. s9(2)(f)(iv)

We can provide further information on evidence about what is needed to eliminate family violence and sexual violence to you in a subsequent briefing.

Addressing these challenges requires a collaborative approach across government

Te Puna Aonui, the Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Cross-government collaboration to address family violence and sexual violence is currently facilitated via the IEB. The IEB was established by Order in Council and became a legal entity on 24 March 2022 and fully operational on 1 July 2022. Chief Executives work together as a Board to implement government policy on family violence and sexual violence. Board members are jointly responsible to you as the responsible Minister for performance of the Board's functions. More information about the set up and function of the IEB can be found in **Appendix 2**.

The IEB is accountable for 5 key functions

- provide whole-of-government strategy, policy, and budgeting advice to Ministers on eliminating family violence and sexual violence
- provide analysis and evidence to support Ministers to make decisions on specific interventions
- provide Ministers with an oversight of interventions and outcomes within the whole family violence and sexual violence sector, and identify any linkages, gaps, or opportunities
- monitor, support, and coordinate implementation of priority and cross-agency initiatives
- manage relationships between government and the family violence and sexual violence sectors.

The IEB is working to become more focused on strategic actions and embed collective impact

The IEB's focus in its first 18 months has been delivery of the first Action Plan for Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence.

Te Aorerekura sets a 25-year path towards elimination consisting of six key shifts to align government, tangata whenua, specialist sectors, and communities' work. It was developed through significant engagement with specialists, tangata whenua, and diverse communities, and people affected by violence.

The six shifts Te Aorerekura is seeking to achieve are:

- Shift One: Towards strength-based wellbeing
- Shift Two: Towards mobilising communities

- Shift Three: Towards skilled, culturally competent and sustainable workforces
- Shift Four: Towards investment in primary prevention
- Shift Five: Towards safe, accessible, and integrated responses
- Shift Six: Towards increased capacity for healing

Te Aorerekura is aligned to the Child, Youth and Wellbeing Strategy (CYWS). Te Aorerekura itself is included in the strategy under preventing abuse and harm; and supporting victims and their families and whanau. Te Aorerekura is also aligned with the Oranga Tamariki Action Plan (OTAP).

The first Action Plan for Te Aorerekura will end on 31 December 2023. Many actions have been completed, whilst some actions are still being governed by the Board as they were designed to be ongoing or longer-term initiatives. We have provided a copy of Te Aorerekura and the first Action Plan alongside this briefing.

The first Action Plan focused on new and existing work to build the foundations for longer term change and gather momentum around interagency activity across 40 actions. Effort has also been focused on building the depth of relationships across government and the sectors necessary to realise the long-term shifts of Te Aorerekura. This has included:

- implementing new family violence workforce capability frameworks and training, and designing new sexual violence workforce capability frameworks
- engaging Regional Public Service leaders into implementing in the regions
- developing a new Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF) to support the delivery of impact and strengthen accountabilities
- building on the Integrated Community Response (ICR) by investing into iwi and local communities to lead their own solutions
- building enduring relationships with communities and strengthening community voice infrastructure
- growing the number of specialist Child Advocates in Women's Refuges for children who have experienced family violence
- implementing a suite of digital tools to support people affected by family violence.

You have an opportunity to set the direction for the next phase of work to eliminate family violence and sexual violence

Te Puna Aonui provides a platform for an evidenced based and accountable approach to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

The second Te Aorerekura Action Plan provides an opportunity for you to set the direction for this portfolio. Work on the second Action Plan is underway, with connections established with tangata whenua, communities, government agencies, and the specialist sectors to test what has been experienced and learned from the current Action Plan.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Measuring outcomes

Te Aorerekura was developed to include an ongoing cycle of monitoring and learning. We have agreed-high level outcomes and indicators we will use to measure change through the Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF) that will be implemented across Te Puna Aonui agencies.

The OMF (published in September 2023) will be used to measure progress to improve the family violence and sexual violence system and will ensure accountability across government in delivering Te Aorerekura. The second Action Plan will support these outcomes. More information about the OMF can be found in **Appendix 5**.

Strategic leadership to align efforts

As Minister you have the ability to set the strategic direction and the agenda for the family violence and sexual violence portfolio, in collaboration with your relevant Ministerial colleagues. You can also consider what is happening across those portfolios and influence from a unique position, with a system-wide perspective.

Strategic leadership of the portfolio to date has focused on overseeing the development and implementation of Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence. There have been multiple cross-government ways of working that have been implemented over time to address family violence and sexual violence and these have been formalised over the past decade. This includes the “Better Public Services Programme” work between 2011 and 2017, and the Joint Venture of the Social Wellbeing Board (the Joint Venture) between 2018 and 2021. Throughout this time, there have been several Ministerial oversight groups,

recognising the need to work collectively. The establishment of a Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministerial group may be something you wish to consider.

To support you to deliver your strategic objectives, Te Puna Aonui works collaboratively across agencies to provide strategic cross-government alignment and coordination to enable a collective approach.

Enabling iwi and community-led solutions

Due to the complexity and entrenched nature of violence, community-based interventions have significant potential to reduce rates of violence and prevent future violence from occurring. Working with communities is also important because most victims / survivors and people who use violence seek help from friends and family members first. Government can support communities by investing in community-led solutions to violence and working to better integrate services, data and information, referral pathways and wider supports on the ground.

Existing collaborative responses have been found to effectively reduce family violence. For example, Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke sees Police working in close partnership with local iwi, Māori and NGOs to achieve change with, and for, whānau affected by family harm, through providing culturally appropriate support and interventions to prevent further victimisation and offending. Outcome evaluations have found that this collaboration has led family violence instances to reduce by 15% in Counties Manukau, 19% in Tairāwhiti, 15% in Auckland and Waitematā, and 20% in Dunedin.

Integrated Safety Responses model (ISR) is a multi-agency intervention designed to ensure the immediate safety of victims and children, and to work with perpetrators to prevent further violence. ISR takes a whole of family or whānau-centred approach and has been operating in Christchurch and Waikato since 2016. An evaluation of Integrated Safety Responses has shown a 48% relative reduction in children witnessing or being exposed to family harm and 18% reduction in family violence offence-related re-victimisation for Māori impacted by violence living within ISR localities.

Family harm crisis response provides opportunities in the short term to prevent ongoing harm and in the long-term opportunities to prevent inter-generational patterns of harm and offending. We can provide you with more information on enabling iwi and community-led solutions in a subsequent briefing.

Using social sector commissioning to enable iwi and communities to lead their own responses

Traditional contracting processes for social services often do not meet the needs of people, whānau, and communities. On a day-to-day basis, iwi, community, providers

and whānau are best placed to understand the needs of people affected by violence and can identify where targeted funding needs to be directed.

A social sector commissioning approach removes barriers for communities by enabling:

- more flexible and sustainable funding models
- client and whānau-centered design and innovation
- greater community-led initiatives
- longer term commissioning for outcomes (including simplified procurement and agreement processes)
- a partnering approach with communities and non-government organisations.

For example, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit partnered with iwi collectives to provide flexible grant funding to Cyclone Gabrielle affected communities, enabling a high-trust approach to improve outcomes for whānau who were at risk of or affected by family violence or sexual violence.

Regional System Leadership

The Regional System Leadership Framework, led by the System Leader for Regional Public Services under the Public Service Act 2020, supports a more joined-up government approach across the regions and strengthens regional leadership to help deliver better outcomes and services for New Zealanders. Under the framework, a senior public servant is appointed as a Regional Public Service Commissioner in each region and works to convene the Public Service across the social, environmental, skills and workforce, and economic sectors to resolve and escalate system issues across agencies. Whilst this work isn't led through the family violence and sexual violence portfolio, the Regional Public Service Commissioners form an important support in the regions and provide an important mechanism to connect government strategies with shared regional public service priorities and provide useful insights on what is needed to achieve outcomes for communities.

A collective approach to Budget and Investment

Since 2018, Te Puna Aonui agencies have collaborated on joint Family Violence and Sexual Violence Budget packages to align investment priorities across government. This ensures that cross-agency work is harmonised and doesn't duplicate effort. Over time, this joint approach has matured and strengthened, enabling a collective space to align investment priorities across government.

Initiatives are funded through nine Votes: Oranga Tamariki, Social Development, Māori Development, Health, Education, Justice, Courts, Police and Corrections. These Votes fund direct services and initiatives across the family violence and sexual violence system from prevention, crisis and long-term services for victims, to holding

people who use violence to account and supporting them to change behaviours. You are responsible for part of Vote Justice under the appropriation of Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence.

Should you choose to continue this practice, you would be able to set strategic priorities to help inform the direction of the Budget process. We will provide you with further information on this at an appropriate time.

Funding to date:	
Budget year	Funding over 4 years (\$ million)
Budget 2018	\$93.4
Budget 2019	\$320.9
Budget 2020 (+ COVID-19 Response & Recovery Fund)	\$249.8
Budget 2021	\$131.9
Budget 2022	\$114.9
Budget 2023	\$73.5
Total since 2018	\$984

Recent use of the collective approach to Budget and Investment

The family violence and sexual violence sectors received increased investment through Budget 2019 to 2021 to address historic under-investment. This foundational funding supported the sector to provide consistent services and to prioritise early intervention. From this foundation, focus turned to initiatives to improve the system, with Budget 2022 investing in community-led responses, prevention and workforce capability, and Budget 2023 addressing equity gaps within family violence and sexual violence services.

Te Pūkotohitanga, tangata whenua Ministerial advisory group

You also have a Ministerial Advisory Group, Te Pūkotohitanga, which was established by Cabinet to provide you with independent advice on the impact of family violence and sexual violence on whānau, hapū, iwi and hapori Māori, and how this can be eliminated for Māori. Te Pūkotohitanga is chaired by Dr Maria Baker and made up of 11 experts appointed by Cabinet. Members include family violence and sexual violence sector leaders, te ao Māori tohunga (experts) and other rangatira with

relevant skills and experience, and victims / survivors. Te Pūkotahitanga will provide you with their own briefing.

In addition, further information about the family violence and sexual violence sectors is in **Appendix 1**.

Appendix 1: The family violence and sexual violence sectors

The specialist family violence and sexual violence sectors are recognised as experts in the violence intervention and prevention field. The sectors are made up of NGOs, community groups and people from a range of cultures and population groups.

Specialist family violence and sexual violence bodies are those who focus solely on family violence and/or sexual violence, or they have a dedicated team that provides these services. As well as providing services and programmes, most are also involved in community initiatives and prevention campaigns and education. Many of the specialist NGOs are members of national bodies. They include:

- 40 Refuges affiliated with the National Collective of Independent Women’s Refuges (NCIWR) and 16 non-affiliated Refuges that receive support from the NCIWR National Office
- 43 NGO members of Te Ohaakii a Hine National Network Ending Sexual Violence Together (TOAH-NNEST) and 10 kaupapa Māori rōpū
- 35 NGO members of Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga National Network of Family Violence Services
- 10 NGO members of Tautoko Taane/ Male Survivors Aotearoa.

The wider sector also includes NGOs which are not members of a peak national body. These include advocacy and political groups which have formed to specifically address violence within their community, and regional roles funded by government to support community networking and training. There are also a number of NGOs offering a range of general support and family services that have a family violence and/or sexual violence service. Many providers have funding relationships with government agencies, including, in some cases, contracts for the delivery of different services that are funded by different agencies.

Appendix 2: Functions and operations of Te Puna Aonui

Chief Executives from the following departments have been appointed to the Interdepartmental Executive Board by the Public Service Commissioner: Department of Corrections, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, New Zealand Police, Oranga Tamariki, and Te Puni Kōkiri. The Public Service Commissioner has appointed the Chief Executive of the Accident Compensation Corporation as an independent adviser to the Board.

Associate members of the Board include the Chief Executives of: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Ministry for Ethnic Communities, Ministry for Pacific Peoples, and Ministry for Women. Associate members are not formal members of the Board but will be consulted on papers and attend Board meetings.

The Board is chaired by the Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive of the Ministry for Justice, Andrew Kibblewhite. The Board is supported by the Chief Executive of Te Puna Aonui Business Unit, Emma Powell, who holds delegated responsibility from the Board to work with you day to day and as the Chief Executive of the Business Unit of the Board.

The Board's role is to align strategy, policy, and budgeting functions across relevant agencies, so Ministers receive whole-of-government advice to support system wide decision-making regarding family violence and sexual violence. Joint accountability and collective ownership by agencies offset the competing demands of agencies' core business. You are accountable to the House of Representatives for ensuring the Board carries out its functions properly and efficiently, and for the financial performance of the Board.

As part of good governance practice, the Board periodically reviews its focus and direction and evolves as needed. In line with recommendations made when the Board was originally established, Officials have been directed to review arrangements for Te Puna Aonui, including its size, membership, roles and accountabilities, and report back with further advice to Cabinet December 2023.

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is set up as a key enabler to the Board and charged with driving collective action and impact across the wider IEB agency work programme. The Business Unit is uniquely placed to hold a whole of system view and has recently undergone a re-design to better establish functions and roles geared to support the IEB through insights and outcomes, enabling communities, system policy, IEB performance and IEB effectiveness.

The Business Unit also provides secretariat support for the Board and other Ministerial group meetings and provides day to day support for your role, such as through:

- regular meetings with Te Puna Aonui Executive Leadership Team and the Board Chair
- regular reports that include items of interest, a round-up of future briefings, aide-memoires, and Cabinet papers
- briefings on specific issues to advise you on matters to assist you with making decisions and prepare for meetings
- ministerial replies, prepared written responses and briefing material for oral questions in the Estimates Review when you appear before the relevant finance expenditure Committee.

The Ministry of Justice hosts the Business Unit as the servicing department. It does this by employing Business Unit staff and managing Te Puna Aonui appropriation on behalf of the Board.

Appendix 3: Key Contacts

Te Puna Aonui Executive Board	
Te Puna Aonui Agency	Chief Executive
Ministry of Justice and Chair	Andrew Kibblewhite
	Contact number: s9(2)(a)
	Email: andrew.kibblewhite@justice.govt.nz
	<i>Andrew is the Interdepartmental Executive Board Chair and the Secretary of Justice. He has been Secretary since February 2019 and the Board Chair since July 2023. Prior to this, he was Chief Executive of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) for six and a half years. Andrew's previous experience in the public service includes roles as Deputy Chief Executive at Treasury, Director of the Policy Advisory Group at DPMC, and General Manager Strategic Development at Ministry of Research, Science and Technology. Andrew began his career at Treasury. He has a BSc (Hons) from University of Canterbury, a BCA from Victoria University, and an MBA (Arjay Millar Scholar) from Stanford University.</i>
Department of Corrections	Jeremy Lightfoot
Ministry of Education	Iona Holsted
Ministry of Health	Dr Diana Sarfati
Ministry of Social Development	Debbie Power
New Zealand Police	Andrew Coster
Oranga Tamariki	Chappie Te Kani
Te Puni Kōkiri	Dave Samuels
Accident Compensation Corporation (Independent Advisor to the Board)	Megan Main

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit

Chief Executive



Emma Powell

Contact number: s9(2)(a)

Email: emma.powell@tepunaonui.govt.nz

Emma Powell is the Chief Executive Te Puna Aonui. Emma has been Chief Executive since May 2022 and is the lead advisor to the IEB on strategy, performance and investment and responsible for the communication and engagement effort across IEB agencies. She also leads the Business Unit team working with the Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence. Prior to this, Emma was Chief Customer Officer at ACC, and held several senior leadership roles including Head of Injury Prevention. Since 2010, Emma has worked closely with the sexual violence and family violence sectors and holds strong relationships with many sector leaders.

Deputy Chief Executive/Director System Stewardship

Cam Sherley

Contact number: s9(2)(a)

Email: cam.sherley@tepunaonui.govt.nz

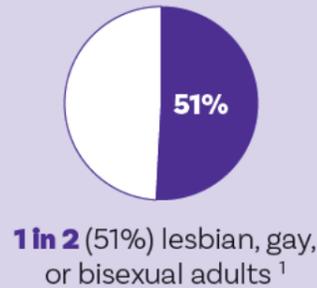
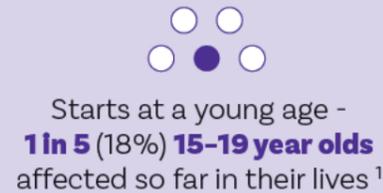
People impacted by family violence and sexual violence in Aotearoa



Family violence and sexual violence are significant problems happening across Aotearoa New Zealand and disproportionately affects some population groups and communities

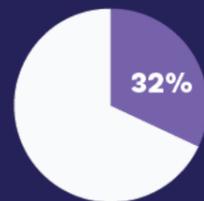
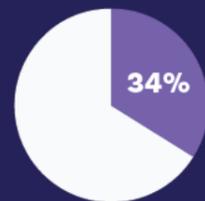
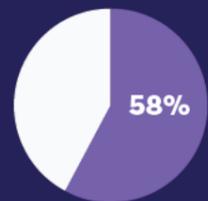
Sexual violence

Sexual assault in their lifetime



Intimate partner violence

Physical and or sexual violence from a partner in their lifetime



Lesbian, gay or bisexual adults are **over 3 times more likely** to have experienced violence from a partner than heterosexual adults in the past year⁵

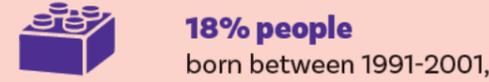


Disabled adults **52% more likely** to have experienced violence from a partner than non-disabled adults³



Children and young people can be impacted for life

Experienced child sexual abuse



1 in 10 (10%) aged 12 to 18 have been physically hurt by an adult in their home in the past year

Higher for



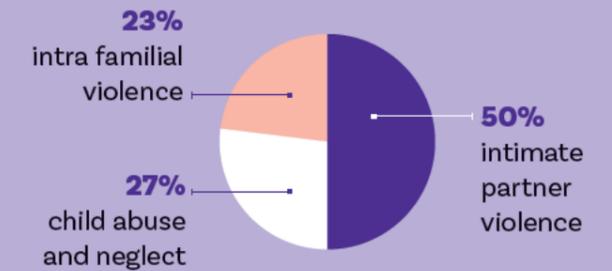
Many homicides are family violence



Over a quarter (27%) of all homicides in 2021 were committed by family members¹¹

About **74%** of victims killed by their partner were women.¹¹

292 people died as a result of family violence between 2009 and 2019¹²



44% of the victims were **Māori**



Half (51%) of all women who died from intimate partner violence between 2009 and 2018 were in the **process of separating from their violent partner**¹³

The family violence and sexual violence system



Family violence and sexual violence have significant social, health and economic costs

A huge economic cost to Aotearoa

\$ The economic cost of family violence was estimated at up to **\$7 billion** per year in 2014, including up to **\$1.8 billion** in direct costs to the government ¹⁴



\$ The economic cost of sexual violence was estimated to cost **\$6.9 billion** per year in 2020, including **\$600 million** in costs to the government ¹⁵

Family violence estimated to cost to employers at least **\$368 million per year** ¹⁶

Family violence and sexual violence have widespread impacts

Communities

Most people (65%) seek help from family, friends or another person that they know ¹⁷

FROM FORMAL SOURCES



23%
counsellors and health workers

14%
justice system

7%
NGO's (e.g., Women's Refuge) ¹⁷

Education

Children of parents who experienced violence in both childhood and adulthood were **4 times more likely to be truant or suspended from school** ¹⁸

9x

Young people in alternative education are **nine times** more likely than the rest of the population to have been in the care of Oranga Tamariki ¹⁹

Health

Young people who have experienced family violence

3x
increase in attempted suicide rate

2-3x
increase in rates of depression ²⁰

Experiencing IPV:
affected physical health

27% woman **13%** men

61% woman **40%** men ¹⁸

Police



Police attend a **family violence event every 3 minutes** on average ²¹

Police response required 2016-2022

Family harm calls increased from **119,000** to **174,000**

Sexual assaults reported increased from around **5,600** to around **7,000** ²²



For every 100 **sexual violence victimisations** reported to police

- 42** LEAD TO CHARGES
- 12** LEAD TO CONVICTION
- 7** LEAD TO IMPRISONMENT
- 35** ARE NOT PROGRESSED²³

Only 8% of sexual assaults are reported ⁴

Courts



In 2022-23, **5,719 applications for protection orders**



Family violence offences make up around **15% of all offences** brought before the court and **over half of all violent offences** ²⁵

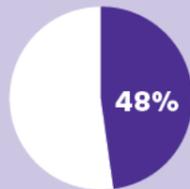
82% were made by women

83% were made against men ²⁴

People in prison



Over half (53%) have been the victim of family violence in their lifetime ²⁶



48% experienced family violence as children ²⁶



At least **1 in 5 (22%)** have a sexual assault conviction ²⁷

Te Aorerekura

Outcomes and Measurement Framework (2023-2028)

This Framework defines shared outcomes to support collective impact to eliminate family violence and sexual violence, and sets out how to measure progress and ensure accountability across government for delivering Te Aorerekura



Moemoeā

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

Improved levels of toiora and wellbeing

Reduced prevalence of family violence and sexual violence

Measure Now Indicators

Toiora and wellbeing will be measured through the data in existing wellbeing frameworks including the Child and Youth Wellbeing and Living Standards Frameworks, to avoid duplicating work already underway across government.

Reporting on Te Aorerekura outcomes will include consideration of wider wellbeing data and its implications for family violence and sexual violence.

Decreases the levels of family violence and sexual violence and abuse for everyone including decreased experiences of:

- physical violence
- psychological abuse
- harassment
- sexual abuse and assault
- controlling behaviours
- online harm

Decreased family violence, sexual violence and abuse towards children and young people

Decreases in the broader health, social and economic impacts of family violence and sexual violence

Different population groups and communities need to be reflected in the data

This Framework uses existing data and identifies data improvements to better reflect the experiences and priorities of people who are disproportionately impacted by family violence and sexual violence: women, children and young people, tangata whenua, Pacific peoples, disabled people, older people, LGBTQIA+ communities, and ethnic communities.

To measure and understand progress, this Framework will be used alongside other forms of information including voices of victim-survivors and whānau, tangata whenua and community data, evaluations, and practice knowledge. Data used for reporting will align with data standards, including the purpose of data collection.

Appendix 5: Outcomes and Measurement Framework

Shifts	Towards strength-based wellbeing	Towards mobilised communities	Towards skilled culturally competent, sustainable workforces	Towards increased investment in primary prevention	Towards safe, accessible, and integrated responses	Towards increased capacity for healing
Outcomes, Measure Now indicators and Data sources	<p>1. Government agencies' family violence and sexual violence approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing</p> <p>Improved use of strength-based approaches in government responses - <i>Agency reporting on new initiatives (2024)</i></p> <p>Less harm by government agencies toward people, whānau & families - <i>Agency experience data and Community Voice information (2024)</i></p>	<p>2. Tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors lead effective family violence and sexual violence approaches and share knowledge</p> <p>Improved trust and relationships in the sectors - <i>Workforce Pulse survey (2024)</i></p> <p>More recognition of tangata whenua, communities' and specialist sectors' needs and priorities in government approaches - <i>Workforce Pulse survey (2024)</i></p> <p>Increased tangata whenua and community leadership to eliminate family violence and sexual violence - <i>Workforce Pulse survey (2024)</i></p>	<p>3. Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive, and sustainable workforces</p> <p>Improved consistency of knowledge, skill, and capability across all workforces - <i>Workforce Pulse survey (2024)</i></p> <p>Improved organisational responsiveness to tangata whenua and diverse communities - <i>Workforce Pulse survey (2024)</i></p> <p>4. Families, whānau, friends and other networks safely provide help and support</p> <p>Improved understanding by families, whānau, friends and other networks - <i>ACC Social Norms survey (2024)</i></p>	<p>5. People, whānau and families have safe and respectful relationships</p> <p>Improved support for whānau and caregivers - <i>New Zealand Health survey (2023)</i></p> <p>Improved understanding of, and behaviours that reflect consent, rights, and respect - <i>ACC Social Norms survey (2024)</i></p> <p>6. Positive gender, social and cultural norms prevent family violence and sexual violence</p> <p>Less tolerance for the use of family violence and sexual violence - <i>Gender Norms survey and ACC Social Norms survey (2024)</i></p>	<p>7. Responses to family violence and sexual violence are effective and equitable</p> <p>Improved integration between government, tangata whenua, communities and the sectors - <i>Community Voice information (2024)</i></p> <p>More people, whānau and families can access effective tailored services and supports - <i>Community Voice information (2024)</i></p> <p>8. People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get help early and are safe and supported</p> <p>More people, whānau and families can access effective services and supports - <i>MSD administrative data (2023)</i></p> <p>9. People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour</p> <p>More people who use or have used violence can access effective services and supports - <i>Corrections administrative data (2023)</i></p>	<p>10. People, whānau and families are supported to heal and recover in ways that work best for them</p> <p>More people, whānau and families can access a range of effective healing responses across their life course - <i>No data source currently, to be developed</i></p> <p>11. People, whānau and families are free from shame, stigma, silencing and discrimination</p> <p>More family, whānau and community conversations that contribute to better healing, prevention, and responses - <i>ACC Social Norms survey (2024)</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Learning and monitoring</p> <p>12. Improved quality and use of information to support evidence-based practice, policy, and investment decisions</p> <p>More quality information, developed in partnership with tangata whenua, communities, and the sectors, strengthens practice, monitoring and evidence-based decision-making - <i>Workforce Pulse survey (2024)</i></p>					