



Family violence annotated bibliography

On 26 September 2014, Superu (formerly the Families Commission) organised a Family Violence Knowledge Exchange Forum (KEF). Academics and government officials came together to explore the topic, ***‘What is missing in New Zealand’s response to family violence?’***

This annotated bibliography provides an overview of the literature provided to KEF participants to inform their discussion. It is not intended to be an exhaustive compilation of the literature on family violence. The bibliography briefly outlines the purpose, method and key points of each document and arranges them by type; introductory documents (data summaries and overviews), evidence on interventions, action and research plans, and New Zealand Government cabinet papers.

Family violence affects everybody, particularly partners, children and the elderly; it damages our society and the economy. The level of family violence in New Zealand is unacceptably high. Families, social services and government agencies identify family violence as a pressing issue for New Zealand families and whānau. Strong commitment is needed to develop a culture in New Zealand that does not tolerate violence, a theme seen in many of the documents included in this bibliography.

This annotated bibliography has been produced by Superu. Our purpose is to increase the use of evidence by people across the social sector so that they can make better decisions – about funding, policies and services – to improve the lives of New Zealanders, New Zealand’s communities, families and whānau.

No	Reference	Purpose	Method	Summary and key points
Introductory documents: data summaries and overviews				
1	Families Commission (2014). <i>Family Violence Indicators: Can National Administrative Data Sets be used to Measure Trends in Family Violence in New Zealand?</i> Wellington: Families Commission.	To propose a set of indicators to measure trends in family violence	Analysis of existing government agency administrative data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document outlines provisional family violence indicators and provides operational definitions (as these are not currently used consistently) and measures that include ways of capturing police apprehensions and hospitalisations By improving the quality of New Zealand’s existing data, administrative data could be used as outcome indicators, but only dedicated population-based surveys will provide a more accurate picture of the nature and extent of family violence.

2	Families Commission (2014). <i>SuPERU- Increasing the Use of Evidence</i> . Wellington: Families Commission.	To articulate the role of Superu in increasing the use of evidence across the social sector	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This factsheet outlines the purpose and role of Superu • Superu works to promote, grow and facilitate the use of evidence by influencing the social system, undertaking good social science research and evaluation and activating knowledge by making evidence easier to access and understand.
3	Family Violence Death Review Committee (2013). <i>Fourth Annual Report: January 2013 to December 2013</i> . Wellington: Health Quality and Safety Commission New Zealand.	To make recommendations to government agencies based on analysis of family violence homicides	Analysis of data collected on all family violence homicides that took place from 2009-2012 and 17 in-depth regional reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Findings from the analysis include 47% of all homicides were family violence related between 2009 and 2012, with Māori 2.8 times more often deceased and 2.5 times more often offenders of intimate partner violence deaths than non-Māori, non-Pacific peoples • A proactive systemic response is proposed in which services and the community become responsible for victims' safety • Recommendations include police proactively supporting repeat victims and amendment of the Crimes Act to include non-fatal strangulation as a separate crime.
4	Glenn Inquiry (2014). <i>The People's Report: The People's Inquiry into Addressing Child Abuse and Domestic Violence</i> . Auckland: The Glenn Inquiry.	To give those most affected by family violence a voice and to present their ideas for change	Over 300 interviews with people affected by family violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This research exposes system-level issues, particularly in the family court and the report calls for the whole country to adopt a zero tolerance of violence • A culture shift is advocated, in which children are put first, underpinned by a national strategy that would also address poverty and social differences.
5	Ministry of Social Development (2013). <i>Family Violence Submission to the Experts Advisory Group</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.	To inform the experts advisory group on the landscape, government targets and current government initiatives on family violence	Not articulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These A3 diagrams provide a snapshot of the official family violence figures (such as family violence representing 58% of reported violent crime in NZ) and current government initiatives (e.g. Strengthening Families). • The Government is focused on achieving the Better Public Services target to reduce the level of physical abuse against children by 5% by 2017, and it currently funds over 300 organisations to deliver family violence prevention and response services.

6	New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse (2014). <i>Data Summaries 2014: Snapshot</i> . Auckland: University of Auckland.	To provide a snapshot of family violence in 2013	Drawn from the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse 2014 data summaries (including government agency administrative data and recent research)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This snapshot provides a picture of the extent of family violence in New Zealand • Findings include homicide figures from 2013, in which there were 11 homicides by an intimate partner and 10 homicides of children and young people by a family member. • 10% of secondary students reported witnessing violence between adult members of their household in the last year.
7	What Works to Prevent Violence (2014). <i>A Summary of the Evidence and Research Agenda for What Works: A Global Programme to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls June 2014</i> . London: Department for International Development.	To build knowledge on what works to prevent violence against women and girls by providing an overview of four evidence papers	Reviewed evidence and published four rapid evidence review papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This overview is a useful global introduction to the scale and nature of family violence, the knowledge gaps, specific effective interventions and scalability. • Violence against women and girls affects a third of all women in their lifetime and is the leading cause of death and disability globally. • Interventions through response mechanisms are unlikely to ever result in prevention of many incidents of violence as most women do not report the violence or seek formal services. • Correlation does not equal causation and many factors may be markers of increased risk rather than purely causal factors. • When developing prevention interventions, have a well-articulated theory of change and target interventions to both the general population and high-risk groups.
Evidence on interventions				
8	Department of Corrections (2012). <i>Community-Based Domestic Violence Interventions: A Literature Review</i> . Wellington: Department of Corrections.	To assess the status of domestic violence interventions in Canada, UK, Australia, US and New Zealand	Literature review (final database contained 255 publications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This review took a fairly narrow definition of domestic violence and excluded sexual violence. • Interventions were found to be dominated by two approaches (cognitive behavioural and feminist psycho-educational). • Of the few evaluations found, at best programmes appear to have a weak positive impact on recidivism rates.

9	Chetwin, A. (2013). <i>A Review of the Effectiveness of Interventions for Adult Victims and Children exposed to Family Violence</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.	To examine the effectiveness of interventions that respond to victims of intimate partner violence and children exposed to this violence, and find out 'what works'	Literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This review finds strong evidence for the effectiveness of integrated and coordinated responses • It is argued that no single intervention is sufficient and that purchasing decisions should consider not only the effectiveness of the discreet programme, but the propensity for the intervention to link in collaborative ways with other parts of the system. • Substantial further investment in the evaluation of interventions is proposed.
10	Ministry of Women's Affairs (2013). <i>Current Thinking on Primary Prevention of Violence Against Women</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Women's Affairs.	To contribute to the knowledge base on primary prevention of violence against women	Literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This review includes useful definitions of terms relating to family violence. • It advocates a primary health approach and argues that essential components of violence prevention involve promoting gender equality and addressing the multiple and intersecting disadvantage that place women at risk of violence.
11	Thornley, L. (2013). <i>What Works to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence and Elder Abuse? A Report to the Ministry of Social Development</i> . Wellington: Quigley and Watts Ltd.	To synthesise research evidence on preventing intimate partner violence and elder abuse before it occurs	Literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong case is put up for the need for primary prevention. • Primary prevention is an emerging field with some promising practices (despite a lack of evaluation), but the prevention of complex problems takes time and cross-sector involvement to succeed. • Recommends focusing on children and young people, positive strengths-based approaches and primary prevention with men and boys.
12	World Health Organization (2009). <i>Violence Prevention: The Evidence - Overview</i> . Geneva: World Health Organization.	To summarise the main findings of a seven-part series on the evidence for interventions to prevent interpersonal and self-directed violence	Literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the seven briefings focused on a broad strategy for preventing violence and under each umbrella reviewed the evidence of effectiveness of specific interventions (e.g. promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women where, for example, school-based programmes to address gender norms and attitudes have been found to be effective).

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal violence is strongly associated with macro-level social factors, such as unemployment, income inequality, rapid social change and access to education. It is recommended that any prevention strategy must integrate with policies directed at these factors.
Action and research plans				
13	<p>Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (2014). <i>National Research Agenda to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children</i>. Alexandria: ANROWS.</p>	<p>To outline a national research strategy following the release of the Australian government's national plan on family violence</p>	<p>Review of the national plan, two gap analyses of Australian research and national stakeholder consultation including 127 written submissions and six roundtables</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This research agenda contains four strategic themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ experience and impacts ○ gender inequality and primary prevention ○ service responses and interventions ○ systems • There is a particular focus on finding out 'what works' and on marginalised groups and under-researched populations.
14	<p>Department of Social Services (2014). <i>Second Action Plan 2013-2016: Moving Ahead, In Brief. National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010-2022</i>. Canberra: Department of Social Services.</p>	<p>To outline the second phase of a 12 year Australian national plan to achieve a significant reduction in family violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community liaison • Interviews with victims and perpetrators • 350 submissions • Six roundtable discussions with experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on foundations for change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ strengthen the workforce ○ integrate systems and share information ○ improve the evidence base ○ track performance • Includes a future focus on understanding indigenous experiences of violence. • It is argued that it is unrealistic to expect significant change to prevalence and the impact of intimate partner violence and child abuse if our efforts are focused on the 20% of reported cases.
15	<p>Herbert, R. and Mackenzie, D. (2014). <i>The way forward - an Integrated System for Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse and Neglect in New Zealand</i>. Wellington: The Impact Collective.</p>	<p>To propose that the only way to achieve change on family violence is to implement an integrated system model</p>	<p>Not articulated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authors argue that New Zealand has not made significant traction in reducing family violence in spite of strategies, reports and action plans. • Social issues such as poverty, alcohol and drug use and mental illness should be seen as consequences, rather than causes of family violence. • An integrated system model is outlined as the way forward.

16	Ministry of Social Development (2013). <i>E Tu Whānau: Programme of Action for Addressing Family Violence 2013-2018</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.	To outline a five-year programme of action to address family violence	Extensive community consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This framework for change aims to catalyse a social movement of attitude and behaviour change supported by effective and sustainable services and resources, particularly local solutions. E Tu Whānau themes and values: Aroha, Whānaungatanga, Whakapapa, Mana/Manaaki, Kōrero Awhi and Tikanga.
17	Ministry of Social Development (2013). <i>Nga vaka o kāiā tapu: Pasefika Proud Family Violence Research Plan 2013-2018</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.	To propose a five-year research plan for investment and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review Pacific conceptual framework Working group consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responds to the over-representation of Pasefika peoples as victims and perpetrators of family violence and the paucity of relevant research. Research should become a tool of empowerment that takes into account the needs of Pasefika peoples. Part of the necessary shift to 'ethnic-specific' approaches. Specifically, qualitative data grounded in the worldviews and experiences of Pasefika populations is essential to inform future research and policy development.
18	Ministry of Social Development (2013). <i>Pasefika Proud Programme of Action: Addressing Violence in Pasefika Families and Communities 2014-2017</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.	To address key issues and priorities for the next three years in relation to family violence in Pasefika families living in New Zealand	Limited by paucity of ethnic-specific data, therefore informed by anecdotal evidence provided by Pasefika providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document outlines an outcomes framework and a theoretical framework to facilitate the implementation of the action plan. Included are specific actions for government agencies and their expected outcomes, such as the Ministry of Social Development developing a Pasefika Cultural Competency programme for mainstream services and collecting ethnic-specific data across all government agencies.
19	Te Puni Kōkiri (2009). <i>Rangahau Tūkinu Whānau: Māori Research Agenda on Family Violence</i> . Wellington: Te Puni Kōkiri.	Generate new knowledge that supports whānau ora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input from Māori violence experts Literature review Analysis of the culturally distinct aspects of three programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Māori, family violence is serious, entrenched and intergenerational. Historically whānau violence was not part of te ao Māori. Mainstream approaches are failing to meet the needs of Māori. Outlines seven Māori research priorities that include defining whānau violence, valuing culturally distinct approaches and building an evidence base about 'what works'.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating ‘what works’ includes looking at the nature of the intervention, the dosage required and the progressive markers of wellbeing in the short, medium and long-term.
New Zealand Government cabinet papers				
20	Department of Corrections (2014). <i>Progressing the Sentencing (Electronic Monitoring) Amendment Bill</i> [Cabinet Paper]. Wellington: Department of Corrections.	To propose legislative change to enable GPS technology to be used to monitor high-risk offenders	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document proposes that approximately an additional 100 offenders are targeted for GPS monitoring, particularly family violence offenders who pose a very high and serious risk to their families, with the idea that they are kept from their victims’ homes. This involves an amendment to the Sentencing Act 2002.
21	Ministry of Justice (2014). <i>A Stronger Response to Domestic Violence</i> [Cabinet Paper]. Wellington: Ministry of Justice.	To seek agreement from Cabinet to a package of justice sector domestic violence initiatives	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A package of initiatives to address domestic violence are proposed under four action areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better protect victims Improve victims’ experience in the justice system Support judicial decision making Ensure domestic violence legislation is modern and fit-for-purpose Specific proposals include a chief advisor role for victims and a review of the Domestic Violence Act 1995.
22	Ministry of Social Development (2014). <i>Family Violence: Achieving Intergenerational Change</i> [Cabinet Paper]. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.	To seek agreement to develop a whole-of-government approach to reduce family violence	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The full government strategy will be presented to Cabinet in December 2014, and is proposed to be driven by evidence with effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The focus will be on primary prevention, early intervention and victim safety. In 2012/13 the government spent \$67.675 million on contracted family violence services.

23	Ministry of Social Development (2014). <i>Government Response to the Report of the Expert Advisory Group on Family Violence</i> [Cabinet Paper]. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.	To propose a government response to the report of the expert advisory group on family violence	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This paper makes recommendations for the government to respond to family violence. • Many of the recommendations from the report have been integrated into existing work streams, but legislative reform is not recommended at this time • The government has initiated work on a whole-of-government response.
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