AN AGENDA FOR FAMILY

VIOLENCE RESEARCH

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by

FAMILY VIOLENCE UNIT,

SOCIAL POLICY AGENCY AND

SOCIAL POLICY BRANCH, TE PUNI KOKIRI

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FOREWORD

The collection of accurate and adequate information is essential for the development of effective policies and programmes. It is important to acknowledge the substantial amount of family violence research which has been and is being undertaken in New Zealand/Aotearoa. However, the need for information to address the gaps in our collective knowledge about family violence is a priority, as is research that continues to tackle the most problematic issues.

The recently published New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims (1996) and the associated Women's Safety Survey indicates our commitment to the collection and development of good and reliable information. This report builds on the growing collection of family violence information and, in a unique way, provides those who work in the area of family violence with a "research agenda". This will assist in better targeting of resources.

This project was developed by the Family Violence Unit of the Social Policy Agency in partnership with TePuni Kokiri. We are pleased to present this report and would like to acknowledge the energy and commitment of all those who worked on the project, bringing it to this successful conclusion. We encourage researchers, social science research faculties, practitioners, policy makers, and Maori and iwi, to foster and engage in some of the valuable proposals that have been identified in this report.

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INTRODUCTION

The primary aim of this project is to improve the information and knowledge on research into family violence in New Zealand/Aotearoa. As Finkelhor (1988) noted, "there is increasingly wide consensus among policy makers and practitioners that we could be much more optimistic about the problem of family violence if we had more and better research into its causes and effects and our efforts to deal with them" (p.1).

This report identifies that there is already a substantial amount of research on family violence taking place in New Zealand. However, this project further seeks to identify where any gaps are, and priorities for future research into family violence. Identification of the gaps and priorities will enable research to be better targeted at the most pressing problems and the biggest knowledge gaps in this area. Subsequently, it is hoped that the questions on family violence that policy makers and practitioners have can be better met.

This project involved two stages: firstly, the compilation of an annotated bibliography which contains summaries of all the existing New Zealand family violence research that could be located, and secondly, the development of an agenda for future research. Listing of the priorities for future research was done in wide consultation with practitioners, policy makers and researchers working in the family violence field. Underpinning this extensive consultation process was a secondary aim of improving co-ordination in family violence research by bringing together these three key stakeholder groups.

In summary, the two main aims of this project were to develop an agenda of research priorities which were agreed on as being the most important for filling our knowledge gaps about family violence, and to foster the process of co-ordination and networking amongst the key players in the family violence research field.

How the project originated

The Family Violence Research Priorities Project originated from a recommendation in the report *Safety From Family Violence: Proposals to Address Goal* 2 *of the New Zealand Crime Prevention Strategy,* prepared by the Family Violence Focus Group in May 1995.

This report stated that obtaining "comprehensive and accessible information" on family violence was a priority area for action, and recommended, as one means of meeting this objective, that the Department of Social Welfare be directed to:

(i) undertake an analysis of current and planned research by government agencies into family violence in order to identify gaps; and

(ii) develop a priority list of research areas, in consultation with other agencies (1995, p.12).

The Department of Social Welfare's Family Violence Unit extended the scope of the Focus Group's recommendation to include research by non-government agencies and individuals, and consultation with a wider group of interested policy makers and practitioners.

In conjunction with Te Puni Kokiri, it was also decided to simultaneously progress Recommendation 19 of the Crime Prevention Strategy report which was to "direct Te Puni Kokiri to co-ordinate the collection of information and research relating to family violence within Maori families" (1995, p.26) as part of this project.

The major findings of information and research pertinent to Maori family violence have been integrated within the general body of this report. However, there is also a separate section on Maori family violence research in line with the views expressed by the Maori reseachers and practitioners who participated in the project.

Making research relevant

An important element of this project was that the identified research priorities had to be relevant, that is, they had to be important for advancing work aimed at eliminating family violence in New Zealand. There is considerable literature describing the links between research, policy and practice. Without over-generalising, it could be said that researchers who choose to work in the family violence field have a commitment to working towards its reduction and eventual elimination. Researchers themselves typically hope to see their work put to some use.

Finkelhor (1988) noted that family violence research as a specialist field grew up alongside and in response to social movements aimed at improving the situation for battered women, and abused and neglected children, during the 1960s and 1970s. "Although the social movements and the research findings nourished each other's growth, it would be most accurate to say that it was the social movements that posed the questions for which the researchers then went out and found the answers" (p.17).

The links between research, policy and practice have always been strong in the family violence field. However, this alone does not ensure researchers are necessarily responsive to the needs of practitioners and policy makers, nor that those groups are always willing or able to utilise findings from even the most ground-breaking and rigorous research.

There are numerous reasons for the gap between policy and research, including:

- policy making occurs in a political and historical context and policy makers are subject to a range of pressures that might include research findings;
- policy makers might become frustrated with the limitations of research. Besharov (1990) points out that research will not uncover the cause of family violence, nor will it discover the cure. However, these are frequently the very questions policy makers want answered, and they are not interested in discourses about methodological difficulties;
- competing timeframes mean policy makers often want answers quickly while research frequently needs a considerable time period to be completed properly; and
- research findings are often presented in academic or technical language making them largely inaccessible except to other researchers.

There are, of course, other reasons which make it difficult to translate research neatly into policy but it is perhaps more useful to look at some suggestions for overcoming the difficulties. These include the following:

- Involving policy makers early on in the process. Policy makers are more likely to be receptive to using research if they have had an active role early on, especially if they have actually commissioned it. Researchers who commence a research project without finding out first whether there is any demand for it should not be surprised if it is ignored.

- Understanding the policy process. Even when research has been commissioned, there is no guarantee that it will be used. This is one aspect of the policy process that Thomas (1985) argues researchers need to understand if they are to be influential. She suggests good contacts and a knowledge of the way government agencies operate are crucial for getting research noticed.

- Promotion and advocacy. Tizard (1990) argues that researchers must be active in the way they promote their research. The vague concept of "dissemination" is not enough to ensure that research findings will reach the right people. She suggests researchers need to spend time identifying crucial gateways and gatekeepers and target them directly. Tailoring the written results to each audience is an important component of this (Thomas, 1985).

It is in recognition of these factors that this project involved an extensive consultation process, including bringing researchers, policy makers and practitioners together to discuss their research needs and priorities (see the Methodology section for further discussion on this aspect). However, simply publishing a research agenda, even one which has had so much input from experts in the

field, is not sufficient to ensure further research will take place. The issue of "what happens now?" is discussed more fully in the Summary and Conclusions section of this report.

Family violence research as a specialist field

Internationally, family violence research has become a specialist field. International family violence research conferences, for example, have been held at the University of New Hampshire since 1981 and there are now several journals devoted solely to family violence research findings. The field is cross-disciplinary, drawing on the theories and methodologies of other research fields including public health, nursing, medicine, women's studies, psychology, criminology, law, sociology, statistics, anthropology and family studies.

This diversity in origins, along with the different emphases given by individuals to particular aspects of the problem, may at times make the field seem fragmented or disjointed. "Each discipline brings different theoretical models, databases, instrumentation and problem definitions to its work. As a result it is often extremely difficult to generalise from clusters of studies or to build on earlier work" (Crowell and Burgess, 1996). At the same time, however, this ability to draw on so many different traditions and to cross the boundaries of so many disciplines also results in a "triangulation" which Finkelhor (1988) describes as one of the field's greatest strengths.

While many research skills are readily transferable across different areas or topics, there are unique ethical, safety and methodological considerations present in family violence research which demand special attention and expertise. Rosenbaum notes that "research with violent populations introduces ethical considerations beyond those normally impinging on the investigator" (1988, p. 99).

Some of these special considerations include ensuring victims come to no further harm as a result of their participation in research; a researcher's responsibility to report violence disclosed; responsibility to assist a person threatened by violence; informed consent, especially with children; ensuring confidentiality, the breath of which may have life threatening consequences; and safety measures for researchers themselves.

It is also important to have an understanding of the dynamics of family violence as this can influence methodology and processes which may be quite straightforward in other types of research. For example, for battered women, simply talking to someone, whether about the abuse or not, can result in further violence because of the batterer's extreme possessiveness and desire for control. This means special attention needs to be paid to how to contact victims (e.g., not sending letters that might be intercepted, phoning at safe times of the day, deciding how to respond should the violent partner answer the phone). Moreover, many conventional forms of social research, such as surveys based on electoral rolls or telephone directories, will routinely fail to include the most seriously affected by family violence, such as women who have effectively gone underground to escape their abusers.

Understanding the dynamics of family violence will also influence the choice of respondents in a given project. For example, understanding the tendency of abusers to deny or minimise the abuse or blame their partners for it, means evaluations of offender programmes must always include input from partners about any changes which may occur or the findings about the success or otherwise of the programme will be weak and perhaps misleading (Finkelhor, 1988).

As well as encouraging individuals to develop specialist expertise in family violence research, there is also the question of building a research infrastructure to support family violence research. The Panel on Research on Violence Against Women in the United States concluded that:

> *Research on violence against women will be strengthened by a research infrastructure that supports interdisciplinary efforts and helps to integrate those efforts into service programs and institutional policies, especially in the area of preventive intervention. Key areas for improving research infrastructure are co-ordination and leadership at the federal level and improving research capacity and strengthening ties between researchers and practitioners (Crowell and Burgess, 1996, p.150).*

The panel recommended the development of a co-ordinated strategy to strengthen a violence against women research base, possibly by means of a designated lead agency, and the establishment of research centres devoted to research on violence against women. Such centres, the panel said, have been successful in developing innovative, interdisciplinary research in many fields. They are also especially useful in providing training for researchers; enabling collaboration between researchers and practitioners; and allowing research to move away from "simple outcome assessment of theoretical intervention strategies toward experimental tests of population-based, theoretically derived models" (ibid, p. 153).

In the United States there are several major federal research institutes which carry out significant amounts of family violence research. These include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institute of Justice and the National Institutes of Health. There are also a number of journals specialising in family violence research. By contrast, none of this research infrastructure exists in New Zealand and, as result, the family violence field in New Zealand is fragmented and poorly supported.

The final section of this report outlines some suggestions for improving our family violence research capacity and building an infrastructure to support it.

Need for a family violence database

One of the fundamental requirements for improving our information and knowledge base about family violence, and for increasing the development of a specialist family violence research field, is the establishment of a co-ordinated database to record demographic information and statistics on family violence. Such a database would use consistent definitions and terminology to record information about family violence from across a range of agencies.

Finkelhor described the lack of systematically collected family violence data in the United States as a "serious obstacle for the field" (1988, p.30). He notes that with systematic data collection researchers can "monitor historical changes; they can correlate rates of the phenomenon with those of other related phenomena; they can look for regional, demographic, and social class relationships" (p.30).

The importance of systematic, inter-agency data collection was recognised in the Crime Prevention Strategy report, Safety From Family Violence (1995), which contained a recommendation to direct:

> *Statistics New Zealand, in consultation with the Department of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health, New Zealand Police and the Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance Corporation, to review the collection of family violence data and make recommendations on how that information can best be collected and collated.*

During the consultation for the Family Violence Research Priorities Project, the importance of this issue was again highlighted. Participants expressed the clear view that as well as high quality research targeted to high priority areas, the establishment of an inter-agency family violence database which uses consistent definitions and terminology was of paramount importance. A process for establishing this database has been developed by those consulted and is attached at Appendix I.

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING PRIORITIES

In summary, the process for developing the list of research priorities involved extensive consultation with individuals and agencies working in the family violence field. A full discussion of the methodology is contained in Appendix II. The stages involved are outlined below:

1. Compilation of annotated bibliography

The Family Violence Unit carried out an extensive literature search of New Zealand material, supplemented by letters to universities (individual academics and departments) in order to capture unpublished research, such as theses. It was decided that it would be most useful to provide summaries of each item, hence the development of an annotated bibliography.

Information was also sought on research in progress and this was included in the bibliography.

2. Consultation

Consultation was carried out with three main stakeholder groups: researchers, policy makers and practitioners in the family violence field. The primary means of consultation was through specialist workshops. The first was a one-day national workshop held in Wellington in July1996 attended by 75 people. Most of the day consisted of small group discussions with each small group comprising members of each stakeholder group in order to aid networking between researchers, policy makers and practitioners. A second workshop, held in Auckland in August 1996, was attended by 33 people. At that meeting, Maori participants decided to meet separately to discuss Maori family violence issues. In all, 108 people attended one or other of the workshops.

Questionnaires were also sent to over 100 individuals who could not attend either workshop to gain their views about knowledge gaps and research priorities. Twenty-five replies were received.

3. Analysis and prioritising

Data from the workshops and questionnaires were analysed and an initial priority list drawn up. This was circulated to a self-selected reference group of 23 people for further prioritisation work using these criteria as a guide:

• scope

• utility

• feasibility

• Maori research, and

• consensus.

(See Appendix II for the full list of criteria.)

The list of research questions eventually agreed on by the reference group was further refined, with questions duplicating existing or planned research deleted. Proposals for each of the remaining nineteen questions were then developed which included goals, design considerations, outcomes and stakeholders. A draft of these proposals was circulated to the reference group for comment and then finalised.

THE PRIORITIES

About the proposals

This section outlines proposals for the research priorities which were selected through the consultation process. They are not presented in any order of priority. It is important to note that the proposals would need to be developed in more detail before they would be ready for investigation and the methodologies suggested are not necessarily the only ones possible. The proposals are intended to stimulate further interest in these areas of research that have been identified as priorities by those who work in the field of family violence.

The proposals outlined here should not be regarded as set in concrete, particularly the sections on design considerations. Further exploration of each topic may result in more appropriate designs being developed or even a refining of the questions and goals themselves.

Some of the proposals are ambitious and extensive in scope. However, this does not preclude researchers with limited resources (e.g., post-graduate students) from tackling the questions. Many of the proposals have several components and an individual researcher might easily choose to work on just one aspect of an overall proposal.

There is a growing maturity and development in the family violence field which is resulting in research questions which are increasingly more sophisticated. Rather than asking, "What is the best intervention?" we see a tendency to ask, "Which interventions work best with which people and in which situations?" Rather than asking, "What causes family violence?" we see questions about resiliency and protective factors and, rather than attempts to describe the cycle of violence, we ask, "What are the combinations of factors which lead to abuse in some situations but not others?"

This list is a snapshot of the research needs of those in the family violence field in New Zealand in 1996-97. The list is different from what it might have been ten years earlier and will undoubtedly change again over the next decade. Hopefully it can be used to direct the research undertaken in the next few years and will provide a useful reference point in the future for reviewing our progress in filling our knowledge gaps about family violence.

It should be stressed that the list sets out priorities for filling our current knowledge gaps where, as far as we know, little or no research is occurring. There are other knowledge gaps where major pieces of research are planned or underway and these cases have not been repeated on this list. Examples of such research include:

- the *New Zealand Survey of Crime Victims* (1996) and associated *Women's Safety Survey* (1996), a large scale statistical survey commissioned by the New Zealand Police and other government agencies, which measures, amongst other things, the incidence and prevalence of family violence. Incidence and prevalence studies were identified as a top priority during the consultation process but have not been included in the final list because of the subsequent release of the Women's Safety Survey. Suggestions to repeat these surveys at regular intervals were fully supported;

- evaluations of community-based violence prevention programmes. Funding was allocated to the Department of Corrections in the 1996 Budget Crime Prevention Package for evaluations of these programmes and these are currently being implemented and evaluated;

- evaluation of pilot programmes for child witnesses and victims of family violence. Funding was also allocated to the Department of Social Welfare in the 1996 Budget Crime Prevention Package to evaluate six pilot programmes aimed at children who are subject to violence but are not part of a Domestic Violence Act order;

- evaluation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA). Several studies have been planned to evaluate aspects of the DVA. These include basic operational monitoring by the Department for Courts; a process evaluation by the Department for Courts and the Ministry of Justice; programme evaluations likely to be carried out by the Department for Courts, the Department of

Corrections and the Ministry of Justice; and an assessment of the supervised access provisions of the Guardianship Amendment Act, led by the Ministry of Justice; and

- evaluation of pilot Maori Family Violence Prevention Services. A contestable fund, administered by the New Zealand Community Funding Agency, was provided to establish a range of new services, responses and prevention initiatives to promote attitudinal and behavioural change by Maori to family violence.

It should not be inferred that the research questions following are the only important questions that need answering. During the course of the consultation, numerous ideas were put forward but it was impossible to include all of them. However, this should not prevent other research from continuing, particularly in some of the under-researched areas in family violence, such as elder abuse, restorative justice, violence in gay and lesbian relationships, and violence against people with disabilities.

Comments on Maori family violence research priorities

The Crime Prevention Strategy report *Safety from Family Violence,* from which this project originated, recommended that Te Puni Kokiri co-ordinate the collection of information and research relating to family violence within Maori families. As mentioned in the Introduction to this report, work around this recommendation has been carried out in the context of the broader family violence research priorities project.

Maori have voiced concerns for many years about research practices as they affect Maori people. These include concerns about issues of ownership of information and knowledge; the uses to which research is put and who benefits from it; who initiates and controls research; and the appropriateness of transposing various methodologies across different cultural settings (see Doublett, 1977; Milroy, 1996).

These concerns are reflected in the feedback from Maori who participated in the consultation process for this project. Maori participants expressed the view that these issues needed to be articulated and widely discussed before a firm agenda of research priorities addressing family violence amongst Maori could be developed.

The wider background issues raised during the consultation included ensuring that Maori determine criteria, priorities, methods and processes, and dissemination of research findings; ensuring that research protocols are developed which have empowerment for the Maori community as a goal; ensuring that research is consistent with the strategic policy directives for Maori in the *Government Statement of Policy on Family Violence* (1996); and ensuring that Maori have equitable access to research funding.

As well as these more general principles which should underpin any research involving Maori, participants came up with a number of exploratory ideas for what they saw as priority research. Some of these have been developed into stand-alone research proposals in the following list, while others will be the focus of future developmental work. Other suggestions were consistent with those raised by non-Maori participants and they could be combined into a single research question with the specification that adequate numbers of Maori be included in the sample and alternative methodologies used if appropriate.

It should be noted, however, that many of the proposals listed below ought to allow conclusions for both Maori and non-Maori to be drawn if sample and methodology considerations are properly handled. This means ensuring that methods used are culturally appropriate. However, it must be pointed out that the use of different methodologies may limit the ability to make cross-cultural comparisons.

Like all the proposals in the list, those focusing on Maori family violence are not set in concrete, particularly the sections on design. They should be viewed only as a suggested starting point. It is also recognised that further work is required to identify the research issues that Maori regard as priorities and to develop a more comprehensive agenda for Maori family violence research.

Comments on how this may be progressed are contained in the Summary and Conclusions of this report.

Summary of research proposals

1. Research into the attitudes of professionals about family violence and the effect of these attitudes on their decisions.

2. Action research with children who have experienced family violence to socialise them into non-violent ways of living.

3. Research into how to communicate positive, non-violent ways of interaction.

4. Research into effective prevention or early intervention models and how best to identify critical components which contribute to positive outcomes, and to identify barriers to the implementation of effective models.

5. Research into factors which may assist adult victims of family violence to escape from violent situations.

6. Research into the position of immigrant women with regard to family violence.

7. Research into the long-term effects on children of having experienced or witnessed family violence.

8. Research into the relationship between discipline and violence.

9. Research into adolescents as perpetrators of physical, sexual and psychological violence and the programmes available to them.

10. A longitudinal study of children in access situations, including the risks and benefits associated with children's access to a violent parent.

11. Evaluation of programmes for the treatment of child sexual abuse offenders including evaluation of the cultural appropriateness of these programmes.

12. Research into inter-agency approaches to family violence.

13. Review of the Police family violence policy, including victims' views of the pro-arrest policy.

14. Monitoring of the operation and effects of the Domestic Violence Act, including protection orders.

15. Research into the development of appropriate theoretical models relating to Maori family violence.

16. Research into the nature of abuse in cross-cultural relationships.

17. Identification of barriers and facilitators which impact on the development of Maori "stopping violence" programmes and other measures to prevent and reduce family violence.

18. Review of services for adult female victims of family violence.

19. Relationship between sexual abuse and other forms of family violence amongst adults.

List of research proposals

1. Research into the attitudes of professionals about family violence and the effect of these attitudes on their decisions.

Goals
The aims of this project are:
(a) to identify the attitudes about family violence of a range of professionals who deal with victims and/or perpetrators of family violence; and

(b) to investigate the practices of various groups of professionals who have dealings with victims and/or perpetrators of family violence with a view to developing good practice guidelines.

Design

There are a variety of professional groups working in a range of settings who have dealings with victims and/or perpetrators of family violence. These include income support services, housing services, child protection services, health services, courts, police, lawyers, and so on. The research might be best thought of as a series of studies, each focusing on a particular setting.

The research is likely to use both quantitative and qualitative methods, including a survey questionnaire, individual interviews with key informants and focus group discussions. Research options include:

i.   A literature review of the attitudes and practices of the relevant professional group in relation to their dealings with victims and perpetrators of family violence.

ii.   An exploratory, qualitative study to identify relevant issues in the New Zealand context. This would be problem-oriented and include case studies of victims' experiences with the relevant setting. It may also include key informant interviews.

iii. A more systematic survey of the current state of practice in the relevant setting or system. This might include safety audits, review of policies, analysis of service records, surveys of clients, interviews with trainers, surveys of professionals, focus groups and so on.

iv.   The development of good practice guidelines for the relevant setting or service. This should include consultation with both clients and professionals and any trainers who already work with the relevant professional group. Ideally, evaluation procedures for the implementation of the good practice guidelines should also be developed.

Because of the sensitive nature of the topic, the researchers will need to work closely throughout the project with an advisory group drawn from participating professions. The co-operation of the professions will need to be obtained through appropriate channels, along with their "ownership" of the research. All instruments will need to be well piloted.

Outcomes

The research will result in a report which will be distributed to all participating professions. It will include recommendations for changes in training and in ongoing education for practitioners. It will also review the perceived benefits, if any, of inter-professional seminars as part of ongoing training.

A good practice guidelines kit for professionals who come into contact with family violence during the course of their work would also be a valuable outcome.

Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders include relevant government agencies such as CYPFS and the Police, the Judiciary and professional bodies such as the New Zealand Law Society, the New Zealand Medical Association, the Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners, the Nursing Council of New Zealand, the Association of Social Workers, Plunket, Early Childhood Development Unit, polytechnics and colleges of education and other health and education agencies (e.g., schools of medicine), Paediatric Society of New Zealand, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Australasian College of Emergency Medicine, College of Clinical Psychologists, New Zealand Psychological Society, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit.

2. Action research with children who have experienced family violence to socialise them into non-violent ways of living.

Goals

To use action research to develop education programmes for use with pre-school and primary school age children who have experienced family violence. While much of the content will be

common to both sexes, for boys the focus will be on preventing them from growing up into violent men, while for girls the focus will be on educating them not to accept abuse. (NB: It is not the intention to imply that there are no violent women or abused men.)

Design
The research will need to be undertaken by a team that includes researchers and educators skilled in working with children. It will include a review of existing programmes; the development of new resources; training of a number of practitioners in the use of the resources; implementation, monitoring and modification of the programme as required; and instigation of a procedure to monitor the progress of children with whom the programme has been trialed. Specifically, the research will require:

i.   A review of literature on existing programmes both in New Zealand and overseas, particularly Australia, to identify aspects that have been considered to be more or less successful.

ii. Visits to any programmes currently operating in New Zealand to observe programmes in practice and discuss any issues with relevant practitioners including social workers, child care workers, teachers, counsellors and other health professionals as well as parents and the children themselves.

iii. Development of resources for use with children of different age and ethnic groups. While the resources are likely to be used primarily in a therapeutic setting, consideration will also have to be given to how they may be used by other professionals such as teachers and child care workers as well as parents and other family/whanau members who have regular contact with the children involved.

iv. Trialing the resources with a pilot group of children and monitoring the results. This is likely to involve observation, group or individual discussions with therapists and others involved in the trial, interviews with parents and children as well as monitoring children's behaviour.

v.   Modifying the resources as necessary before implementing a wider trial.

The researchers will need to work with an advisory group of educators, therapists, social workers and health professionals and establish a research site or sites in which to pilot the programme.

Outcomes
The project will produce a resource kit for use by therapists, teachers, child care workers, social workers and others who work with children who have experienced family violence. A separate resource kit may be produced for parents and other family/whanau members. Training needs will also be identified.

Key Stakeholders
Key stakeholders will include CYPFS, the Association of Psychotherapists, Doctors for Sexual Abuse Care, child and family health services, Maori and Pacific peoples' health services, colleges of education, National Collective of Women's Refuges, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, Plunket Society, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, National Institute of Child Protection, Te Tari Puni Ora o Aotearoa/New Zealand Childcare Association, Te Kohanga Reo National Trust Board, New Zealand Family Daycare Association, Barnardos, Early Childhood Development Unit, Maori Women's Welfare League.

3. Research into how to communicate positive, non-violent ways of interaction.

Goals
The aim of the research is to identify and review different methods of educating people in non-violent ways of interacting and in conflict resolution. This should include interaction in homes, schools, workplaces and recreational settings.

Appropriate methods will need to be developed for communicating with Maori communities.

Possible mechanisms of communication which may be considered include use of the media, educational curricula or modification of social networks to encourage non-violence.

Design
A number of initiatives aimed at encouraging non-violent interaction have already been developed and trialed in New Zealand and many of these have had some formal evaluation. This project will: (a) draw on available New Zealand and overseas material to identify what elements of programmes have been successful and with which groups; and (b) suggest new initiatives for trial.

i.   The researchers will carry out a review of New Zealand and overseas literature on education programmes and conflict resolution models to identify successful elements. The review will need to cover programmes aimed at families, classrooms, workplaces, recreational/sporting groups, the media and different cultural groups, particularly indigenous populations.

ii. The findings of the literature review will be discussed with key informants and/or focus groups in each area (e.g., Plunket nurses, teacher educators, workplace trainers, EEO advisers, advertisers, media consultants, refuge workers, Maori and Pacific Islands educators and family violence service providers, and members of other cultural groups) to identify any problems and to gather suggestions for new initiatives.

Outcomes
The researchers will produce a report on their findings and a resource kit for use by educators, media personnel, advertisers and workplace trainers. This will include guidelines on good practice and a model for monitoring and evaluating programmes. The report may also suggest where programmes currently used in one context may be appropriately trialed in another.

The report is likely to include suggestions for further research and may include recommendations for new policy initiatives. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the proposed strategies will also be required and provision for this should be built into the funding for this project.

Key Stakeholders
Department of Social Welfare, ACC, Department for Courts, Department of Corrections, the Police, Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Development Unit, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Department of Labour, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ethnic Affairs Council, Broadcasting Standards Authority, New Zealand on Air, Association of Advertising Agencies, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Plunket Society, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit.

4. Research into effective family violence prevention or early intervention models and how best to identify critical components which contribute to positive outcomes, and to identify barriers to the implementation of effective models.

Goals
The aim of this research is to identify prevention and early intervention models which have been evaluated and found to be effective in preventing family violence in order to isolate common factors which have contributed to their effectiveness. Any barriers to effectiveness or implementation will also be identified.

Particular attention should be given to the identification of effective prevention and intervention models for Maori, including identification of problems faced by service providers.

The research may not be limited to programmes specifically targeted towards family violence but could also include interventions which have a more universal focus since these often deal with those affected by family violence.

Design
The research could be in two parts:

i. A review of New Zealand and overseas literature to identify prevention and early intervention programmes which have been evaluated and shown to be effective. Once identified, factors which appear to have contributed to the success of these programmes should be summarised. Barriers to implementation of effective models should also be identified.

ii. Interviews conducted with key informants including educators, health and social workers, and providers of any effective New Zealand programmes identified in the literature, to gain a fuller understanding of factors which contributed to the success of the programme and to identify what barriers were faced and how these barriers were overcome.

However, the feasibility of this suggested research design will need to be carefully investigated in the scoping phase of any project embarked on. It is possible there may be only a limited amount of good quality evaluation material which can be reviewed. Consideration may need to be given to changing the focus of this research to conducting more high quality evaluations of early intervention programmes.

Outcomes
A research report outlining:

i. common factors in effective prevention and early intervention programmes;

ii. ways of targeting prevention and education work effectively;

iii. barriers to implementation; and

iv. suggestions about how these barriers may be overcome.

Key Stakeholders
Ministry of Health, Department of Social Welfare, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Education, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Plunket, colleges of education and polytechnics, Iwi Social Services, health educators, including those working in Maori and Pacific peoples' health, child and family health workers, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, Doctors for Sexual Abuse Care, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit.

5. Research into factors which may assist adult victims of family violence to escape from violent situations.

Goals
The aim of the research is to gain a better understanding of the factors which assist women who are victims of family violence to escape from violent partners, or otherwise increase their safety.

The research should contribute to knowledge about the techniques, strategies, resources, choices and social supports used by victims escaping from violence.

Design
A literature review should be undertaken to identify protective or resiliency factors which have already been identified as helpful in bringing about a cessation of, or escape from, violent situations. This may include individual factors, such as a sense of control over one's life and a sense of integrity, as well as environmental factors such as support and resources available to victims.

In-depth interviews could be carried out with a sample of women who have escaped from violent partners. Respondents may be found through women's refuges or through the media, perhaps through advertisements in popular magazines. The sample should include a range of women from different cultural, age and socio-economic groups and include a mix of women from rural and urban locations.

Topics to be covered could include factors such as education, income, employment status and history, housing situation, health status, drug and alcohol use, family and cultural background,

experience of abuse, attitudes to family violence, history of violence and personality characteristics. The research should also focus on external factors such as social supports, attitudes of family and friends or professionals (such as GPs, lawyers, police officers), access to services such as refuges, and availability of resources (such as housing and financial support).

The sample should include a large enough number of Maori to enable conclusions to be drawn about the resiliency factors utilised by Maori victims of family violence. Pacific peoples could also be included as a specific subgroup.

Following the identification of likely protective factors from the literature review and interviews, a larger, more nationally representative survey could also be carried out following the initial interviews to determine how widely these identified protective strategies are used and/or how widely available and accessible are the resources and services which victims have identified as being helpful.

Outcomes
A research report identifying the key resiliency and protective factors, for use by educators, social and health workers and service agencies such as Women's Refuge. The report will also be of benefit to educators working in the area of prevention, practitioners working with violent men and women, health professionals and policy makers.

Key Stakeholders
CYPFS, Ministry of Health, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Child and Family Health Services, Iwi Social Services, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges and other advocacy groups, Police, Department of Corrections, Department for Courts, the Crime Prevention Unit, the Family Violence Unit, National Network for Stopping Violence Services, health professionals, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, Plunket Society, New Zealand Psychological Society, New Zealand College of Clinical Psychologists.

6. Research into the position of immigrant women with regard to family violence.

Goals
The aim of this research is to investigate the experiences of immigrant women in relation to family violence, including different perceptions of what constitutes family violence in different cultures. Particular attention should be given to identifying how immigrant women access services, any problems they experience in doing so, and areas where improvements to services would be beneficial.

Design
The research will use qualitative methods to explore the experiences of immigrant women and identify their suggestions for ways of improving services. The researchers will need to work with members of immigrant communities both to identify a sample of women in each community and to determine appropriate methodologies to use. It is likely that interviewers will be drawn from each of the communities to become part of the research team.

Research techniques may include individual interviews, focus group discussions, story-telling orally or in writing, case studies and discussion of different scenarios.

Outcomes
The research report will include a description of women's experiences, including a discussion of any differences between cultural groups, and recommendations for improving women's access to services.

Key Stakeholders
Immigrant women, perhaps represented by the Ethnic Affairs Council, the Refugee Council, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Race

Relations Office, courses in English for Speakers of Other Languages, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, Interpreters Service.

7. Research into the long-term effects on children of having experienced or witnessed family violence.

Goals

This is a long-term study aimed at establishing the effects on children of having experienced family violence, either as witnesses or directly. Attention should be paid to any protective and resiliency factors which appear to ameliorate the effects of exposure to violence as a child, particularly those which may prevent the inter-generational transmission of violence.

Design

This will be a longitudinal study which will begin with a review of New Zealand and overseas literature.

The researchers will need to identify a cohort of children who have experienced family violence. This may be done through Women's Refuges, Iwi Social Services, Specialist Education Services or CYPFS. The children will need to be matched with a control group who have been identified as not having experienced family violence. The sample will need to be large enough to allow for comparisons by age, gender, ethnicity and socio-economic status and to allow for sample attrition. (It may be possible to use an existing cohort such as the NZCER competent children sample.)

The researchers will begin by gathering baseline data on cognitive and emotional development, mental and physical health, growth and development, educational achievement, behavioural problems, including criminal behaviour, and attitudes to violence. This information may be gathered through interviews, use of scales, observation, and access to records.

The researchers will re-survey both groups at two-year intervals until the young people reach the age of 18 and then at five-year intervals until they reach the age of 33. This will allow the researchers to determine whether there are differences between the two groups in the relationships they develop. That is, the later interviews will collect information about participants' use of violence (against partners, children and others) and/or their victimisation by partners.

Potential problems relating to the longitudinal nature of the research which will need to be managed are that those children most at risk are likely to be the most difficult to retain in the sample and that the research itself will become an intervention which may influence the outcomes.

Outcomes

The project will produce regular reports identifying any issues as they arise and making recommendation for changes in policy or for immediate action as appropriate. In particular, the research will identify protective and resiliency factors which appear to ameliorate some of the effects of exposure to violence as a child and should contribute to our knowledge about the inter-generational transmission of family violence.

Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Education, CYPFS, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ethnic Affairs Council, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Human Rights Commission, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, Te Kohanga Reo National Trust Board, Specialist Education Services.

8. Research into the relationship between discipline and violence.

Goals

The aims of this research are:

(a)　to identify different types of discipline used across cultures;

(b)   to investigate community attitudes to disciplining children;

(c)   to explore children's attitudes to physical punishment;

(d)   to investigate the relationship between community attitudes and current legal provisions relating to disciplining children; and

(e)   to compare children who are physically disciplined with those who are not in relation to their educational achievement, behaviour, attitudes, criminal record and subsequent perpetration of violence or victimisation from violence.

Design
The broad nature of this research topic will require a multi-method approach. The researchers will need to:

i.   Gather information on attitudes through interviews, focus group discussions and/or a questionnaire survey of a sample of adults drawn from different communities. Researchers will need to work with members of different communities to ensure that the methodology is appropriate and that appropriate interviewers/facilitators are used. The questionnaire/interview guide will need to include questions on individuals' awareness of, and agreement with, the legal aspects of disciplining children and knowledge of alternatives to physical punishment.

ii.   Survey a sample of young people, possibly obtained through schools. Researchers will need to ensure that the sample includes a cross-section of different cultures, ages and socioeconomic backgrounds. The survey instrument will need to cover attitudes to and experiences of physical punishment, including the level of physical punishment and any changes over time as children have grown older. From this sample, identify a group of young people who have been physically disciplined and a control group who have not. Appropriate consents will need to be obtained to gather information on the educational achievements of these two groups and to peruse any available behavioural and criminal records.

Information should be collected on other forms of non-physical discipline (e.g., threats, emotionally controlling behaviour, intimidation, guilt trips) which may also be experienced by both the experimental and control group. Researchers need to be aware that the control group may represent a diverse range of experiences many of which may be very similar to those in the physically disciplined group.

Researchers may also wish to consider using other techniques to assess children's attitudes to experiencing physical discipline (e.g., role play, scenarios, videos and story-telling).

iii.   Analyse the data collected through the surveys and compare this with the legal provisions of the Crimes Act and other relevant legislation.

iv.   Discuss these findings with key informants from the legal profession to identify discrepancies between community attitudes and other barriers to changing the current legal provisions related to corporal punishment.

Because it may be difficult to obtain clean samples of children who have experienced significant physical punishment and those who have not, an alternative option may be to establish an intervention group where parents are educated about "time-out" and other management techniques for children whose behaviour requires some correction. Physical punishment would not be expected or encouraged in the control group but comparisons could be made with the status quo.

Outcomes
The research will identify attitudes to discipline across cultures and explore the association between the experience of physical punishment and subsequent behavioural problems and educational achievement The final report will include recommendations on education, publicity and services that may provide families with alternatives to smacking.

The report will also provide recommendations on any legal changes relating to physical discipline of children.

Key Stakeholders
Ministry of Education, CYPFS, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ethnic Affairs Council, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Human Rights Commission, Plunket, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, EPOCH (End Physical Punishment of Children), Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, Ministry of Justice, Specialist Education Services.

9. Research into adolescents as perpetrators of physical, sexual and psychological violence and the programmes available to them.

Goals
The aims of this research are

(a)   to describe adolescents who are physically, sexually and/or psychologically violent towards partners/girlfriends/boyfriends (ie, in "dating relationships") and to identify any characteristics that distinguish them from other adolescents of a similar age and background; and

(b)   to identify and describe any programmes available to them, including an indication of their adequacy and effectiveness.

Some literature now considers violence within "dating relationships" to be the "training ground" for later violence in spousal or de facto relationships; this research should also explore this idea.

Programmes to be examined should include not only those specifically targeted at young people who become known to the system for violent behaviour but also programmes for youth in the general population which may be targeted at healthy relationships and/or the prevention of dating violence.

Design
This study will be in three parts.

Part one will consist of a review of relevant New Zealand and overseas literature on the topic of adolescent violent offending within the context of "dating relationships" and programmes for adolescents.

Part two will involve comparing young people who have been identified as being violent towards a partner/girlfriend/boyfriend with a control group of young people who have not been involved in such violent offences. The violent group may include adolescents who have come to the attention of the Police or CYPFS for violent behaviour but should also include individuals who have engaged in violent behaviour but not been identified by agencies such as the Police and CYPFS. The two groups will need to be compared on a range of variables including past experience of physical and sexual abuse, witnessing abuse, access to and use of support services or other forms of social support for recovery from past abuse, educational achievement, including literacy levels, family background, health and disability status, drug and alcohol abuse, ethnicity and other demographic factors. Attitudes to violence and attitudes towards women will also need to be explored.

Part three will require a review of existing programmes, their availability and adequacy, the content and delivery of programmes provided, evaluation or self-review procedures, and any successes or problems the programmes have experienced. This part of the project is likely to include a review of documentation, interviews with staff and young people currently participating in the programme, as well as interviews with young people who have completed the programme.

Outcomes
The research will identify attributes or experiences that characterise adolescents who are physically, sexually or psychologically violent within the context of "dating relationships". This

information will be of use to parents, educators, social workers, therapists and other programme providers, police and members of the judicial system.

The research will also produce information on the range and adequacy of existing programmes and recommendations for the development, implementation and evaluation of existing or new programmes in this area.

Key Stakeholders
CYPFS, Department of Corrections, the Police, the judiciary, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Te Puni Kokiri, Network for Stopping Violence Services, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Education, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, YMCA/YWCA, Te Puawai Tapu, National Collective of Rape Crisis and Related Groups of Aotearoa.

10. A longitudinal study of children in access situations, including the risks and benefits associated with children's access to a violent parent.

Goals
The aim of this research is to identify the long-term effects on children who are in the custody of a non-violent parent but who have contact (usually access visits) with a violent parent.

The research will investigate the interactive effects of child characteristics (e.g., child's age at the time of the relationship break-up, gender) and situational characteristics (e.g., type of access granted, support received from the custodial parent) to identify negative outcomes from the access arrangement or factors which mitigate or protect against negative outcomes.

Design
This is a long-term study which will follow a group of children who, following a parental relationship breakdown, have continued contact with a violent parent, usually through access visits. This group will need to be compared with a control group of children who, following a parental relationship breakdown, have access to a parent who is not violent and with children who have a violent parent to whom they have no access. At least a proportion of the sample may be drawn from supervised access programmes such as those run by Barnardos and other agencies.

As far as possible, the three groups will need to be comparable in terms of age, gender, ethnicity and socio-economic background.

The researchers will need to gather information on the child's experience of abuse, witnessing of abuse, educational achievement, mental and physical health status, cognitive, emotional and physical development, any behavioural problems, including criminal behaviour, and attitudes to violence. The study will also need to assess the child's attitude to the access arrangement, the child's fear of the violent parent and the child's experience of support from family and friends (including the support and attitudes of the non-violent custodial parent), therapists, criminal justice and other services.

This information is likely to come from interviews with children, their custodial and non-custodial parent, teachers and any other social or health agencies with whom they have contact.

All appropriate consents will have to be obtained and maintained throughout the project.

Outcomes
The project will produce regular reports identifying any issues or problems as they arise and making recommendations for changes in policy or procedures as appropriate as well as for further research.

Key Stakeholders
Office of the Commissioner for Children, CYPFS, the judiciary, especially the Family Court, Association of Psychotherapists, the legal profession, Barnardos and other service providers,

National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, Plunket Society, New Zealand College of Clinical Psychologists, New Zealand Psychological Society, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, Kohanga Reo, Maori Women's Welfare League, Tipu Ora, Te Tari Puni Ora o Aotearoa/New Zealand Childcare Association, Te Kohanga Reo National Trust Board, New Zealand Family Daycare Association.

11. Evaluation of programmes for the treatment of child sexual abuse offenders, including evaluation of their cultural appropriateness.

Goals
The aim of this research is to review the range of programmes available to treat offenders who have sexually abused children in their immediate and/or extended families and evaluate the programmes' effectiveness at reducing recidivism. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the programmes for offenders of different cultures is a key component.

Design
This project will require a multi-method approach. It will need to be carried out by a team of researchers from appropriate cultural groups, although all team members will need to be sensitive to the cultural content of the programmes they are reviewing. The research will have several components:

i.   Review New Zealand and overseas literature on programmes for the treatment of child sexual abuse offenders.

ii. Identify the range of programmes available in New Zealand, including programmes provided by and for specific cultural groups.

iii. Gather information on the training and supervision providers receive, the content of programmes, the way in which they are delivered, systems for monitoring clients and evaluation procedures.

iv. Identify how clients are selected for, or choose to come on the programme, and document the age, gender, ethnicity and socio-economic background of clients over a selected period.

v.   Select a representative sample of programmes and interview providers, referral agencies, funding agencies and other key informants to identify any issues or problems associated with the programme.

vi. With appropriate consents, follow up a sample of clients to determine their view of the programme and its usefulness. This follow-up should also include collecting information from a variety of people who know the offender; the development of a system of monitoring or on-going community checks with clients to assess not only re-offending but ideation or fantasies about re-offending; and monitoring their peer group interactions to see if these support the development of healthy relationships with adults or encourage re-offending. Ideally, this follow-up will be long-term.

Outcomes
The report will identify areas where changes need to be made in the selection, training and supervision of staff, programme content and delivery, client referrals and monitoring follow-up support within the community to facilitate the establishment of healthy relationships, and programme evaluation as well as any other issues identified during the research. The report will include recommendations for funders, service providers, referral agents and may make other recommendations as appropriate.

Key Stakeholders
CYPFS, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Iwi Social Services, Health Funding Authority, service providers including the Association of Family Therapists, National Network of Stopping Violence Services, Doctors for Sexual Abuse Care, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, New Zealand

Psychological Society, New Zealand College of Clinical Psychologists, Department of Corrections, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit.

12. Research into inter-agency approaches to family violence.

Goals
To establish whether there is effective co-operation between agencies dealing with victims and perpetrators of family violence and suggest ways to improve co-operation and co-ordination.

Design
Extensive work has already been done on developing inter-agency protocols to enhance cooperation and co-ordination between agencies which deal with family violence. These include the Good Practice Guidelines published by the Family Violence Unit which focuses on agencies in the criminal justice sector. Work is also being carried out on the development of protocols for health sector agencies. The research should refer to these and any other protocols which are already in existence.

The research will identify examples of inter-agency approaches to family violence (e.g., family violence networks, Safer Community Councils) and survey all agencies involved, not just identified network co-ordinators. If possible, agencies which are not part of any local network should also be surveyed to find out what barriers they see to inter-agency co-operation. Particular attention should be paid to the participation of Maori service providers in inter-agency approaches. Confidentiality must be guaranteed to ensure representatives of all agencies are able to answer freely.

The survey will cover issues such as which agencies are involved in the network, respondents' perceptions of how effective inter-agency co-operation is, what difference it has made to the delivery of family violence services in their area and what barriers exist to effective inter-agency cooperation. Information will be collected about specific inter-agency protocols which have been negotiated at the local level and the processes used to monitor these. Particular attention will be paid to the usefulness of the Good Practice Guidelines and how these can be improved.

The survey will be supplemented by a series of in-depth case studies at different sites around the country representing a range of locales (rural, urban, etc) to more thoroughly investigate how well agencies are able to work together and what barriers exist to effective co-operation.

Key informant interviews of representatives of national agencies are a further option. Comparison of data from these interviews with responses from local communities may indicate how well policies and procedures developed at a national level are being implemented. The views of funders about the importance of inter-agency co-ordination should also be canvassed, particularly whether any perceived importance is reflected in allocations of funding.

Outcomes
The research will produce a report for distribution to all family violence networks and relevant agencies which will provide an overview of how well inter-agency co-operation is working nationally, identify any barriers to effective co-operation and suggest strategies for overcoming these barriers. Examples of effective local level protocols, including inter-agency monitoring, could be included. Where relevant, the report should also include recommendations about improving the Good Practice Guidelines.

Key Stakeholders
CYPFS, Ministry of Health, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Child and Family Health Services, Iwi Social Services, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, National Collective for Rape Crisis and Related Groups of Aotearoa, and other advocacy groups, Police, Department of Corrections, Department for Courts, the Crime Prevention Unit, the Family Violence Unit, National Network for Stopping Violence Services, health professionals, Paediatric Society of New Zealand, Plunket Society, New Zealand Psychological Society, New Zealand

College of Clinical Psychologists, Safer Community Councils, local family violence networks, Relationship Services, Doctors for Sexual Abuse Care, Paediatric Society of New Zealand.

13. Review of the New Zealand Police family violence policy, including victims' views of the pro-arrest policy.

Goals
The research will focus on:

(a)   a review of the implementation of the New Zealand Police family violence policy; and

(b)   an exploration of victims' perceptions of the way police deal with victims in violent relationships including whether police treat victims differently depending on their age, ethnicity, marital status and sexuality.

Design
Co-operation with the New Zealand Police would be essential for the effective implementation of this research.

Part One of the research would be carried out through a sample of police districts and focus on existing records. It could include the collection of sample statistics before and after the introduction of various policies, including the pro-arrest policy. It may also include a review of files or job sheets over designated periods to see whether there have been changes in the way offences are recorded and in the actual charges preferred. The review should identify how consistently police policy is being implemented across the country. Particular attention will need to be paid to re-offending statistics.

Part Two will rely heavily on qualitative methods but will include a quantitative component. The research is likely to be based on cases from selected police districts, and selected districts or research sites will need to include a cross-section of urban, provincial and rural areas and provide a good socio-economic and cultural mix. The interview sample may be identified either through police or court records of cases where a violent partner was arrested and charged with domestic violence or through the records of support agencies such as Victim Support or Stopping Violence programmes.

Quota sampling may be necessary to ensure adequate representation from the various groups.

The report is likely to use both quantitative and case study material to compare victim experiences along a range of variables. This will include a particular focus on what happens after arrest, since studies from the United States suggest that it is important to consider arrest in a wider context of other factors such as whether there is a quick release, prosecution or not, type of sentence and support provided to the victim (Sherman et al, 1992).

These factors are all elements of the New Zealand Police family violence policy and victim satisfaction with the policy and its implementation should focus on this wider context. Of particular interest, however, are victims' perceptions of the pro-arrest aspect of the policy, for example, whether likelihood of arrest influences a decision to call the police.

Because of the sensitive nature of the research and the need to secure victims' safety, researchers will need to work closely with the Police, Victim Support, The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges and other agencies to ensure that access is negotiated and appropriate consents obtained. The victims' safety must be a priority at all times.

Outcomes
The report will indicate trends in domestic violence offending, particularly re-offending over a given period. The report will also identify any problems in current service provision and make recommendations for training for Police, Victim Support, The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges and other victims' advocates. Where appropriate, recommendations may be made for changes in police and court procedures.

Police, Department for Courts, Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, Department of Social Welfare, Te Puni Kokiri, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Iwi Social Services, Victim Support and other advocacy groups, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit.

14. Monitoring of the operation and effects of the Domestic Violence Act, including protection orders.

Goals
The aims of this research are to:

(a)   investigate the effect of widening the definition of violence under the Domestic Violence Act to include psychological abuse; and

(b)   investigate the effect of widening the groups of people who can apply for protection orders.

The research will complement the evaluations of the Domestic Violence Act already underway by Justice, Courts and Corrections as outlined earlier in this report.

Design
This research will require a multi-faceted approach. Researchers will need to:

i.   Review court records before and after the introduction of the Act to identify any changes in the numbers of protection orders applied for and granted, by whom and on what grounds.

ii.   Interview key informants to identify any problems or issues associated with the introduction of the psychological abuse category, including the adequacy of services. Key informants are likely to include women's advocates, members of the judiciary and lawyers working in the Family Court, members of Women's Refuge and other service providers.

iii.   A third option will be to obtain case study material from interviewing a sample of people who have applied for protection orders. Because the scope of the Act has been widened to allow a greater range of people to apply for orders, it would be particularly useful to obtain case study material from those who have been recently included under the Act.

Outcomes
The research will identify any areas where policy or procedural changes are needed as well as make recommendations for any additional services that may be required.

Key Stakeholders
Department for Courts, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Justice, Office of the Commissioner for Children, judges and lawyers (especially those working in the Family Court), the Police, Iwi Social Services, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges and other advocacy and service groups, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit.

15. Research into the development of appropriate theoretical models relating to Maori family violence.

Goals
The goal of this research is to assist in the development of appropriate theoretical models of family violence for Maori people which describe the nature of family violence as experienced by Maori and how this differs from non-Maori. The research should investigate the effects of dominance, oppression, racism and discrimination, including the effects of patriarchy, concept of ownership and dispossession of land, on family violence amongst Maori. Further historical context could be added by exploring how various Maori communities have dealt with the issue of violence.

Design

The research should begin with an international literature review of models of family violence with particular attention given to models developed by other indigenous peoples. A wider literature review of material concerning historical trauma and colonisation and the impact on indigenous peoples may also inform this part of the research.

Oral history interviews could be held with older Maori people as a means of gaining information about incidence and experience of family violence over time, as well as changing attitudes towards it.

Key informant interviews may be held with providers of family violence services for Maori to assess their views about the usefulness of models already developed and to examine ways in which agencies have adapted or developed models to inform their work with Maori affected by family violence.

In-depth, qualitative interviews with Maori directly affected by family violence (victims and perpetrators) about their experiences of it could also provide valuable background information.

A process for testing any models developed will also need to be established including focus group discussions on marae and using the models to develop trial family violence policies or programmes aimed at Maori.

Outcomes

The research should result in a report or discussion document on the development of a theoretical model of family violence which can be disseminated for comment. Ultimately such a model should assist service providers to deliver prevention and intervention programmes to Maori and assist policy makers in identifying gaps in services.

Key Stakeholders

Te Puni Kokiri, iwi, Iwi Social Services, Maori family violence service providers, Maori Development Unit of the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Maori Women's Welfare League, Maori Executive Committee of the National Network of Stopping Violence Services, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, Iwi Social Services Liaison Officers and Family Violence Co-ordinators of the New Zealand Police, Maori Caucus of the Department for Courts.

16. Research into the nature of abuse in cross-cultural relationships.

Goals

The aim of this research is to identify and describe the particular nature and dynamics of abuse in cross-cultural relationships. Particular attention should be paid to the dynamics of power and control where abuser and abused are of different cultures. Maori/Pakeha relationships are likely to be of primary interest, although other cross-cultural relationships could be examined either as part of the main sample or in a separate study.

Design

This will be an exploratory, descriptive study which attempts to document the nature of abuse in cross-cultural relationships with a view to identifying any features which are unique or accentuated in cross-cultural relationships as opposed to same-culture relationships.

The study will involve a sample of men and women who are in, or have been in, a relationship with a person of another culture where one partner has been violent towards the other. It is not necessarily desirable to attempt to interview both partners in a relationship. For safety reasons, victims may prefer that their partners remain unaware of the research.

In-depth qualitative interviewing is the preferred approach to enable the dynamics of the relationship to be fully explored.

The sample may need to be matched with another sample of people in same-culture relationships or it may be considered that sufficient literature exists about the nature of abuse in same-culture relationships to allow comparisons to be drawn from this.

Future studies may also include a focus on establishing the incidence of abuse in cross-cultural relationships compared with same-culture relationships. This may be a question to be included in any future large scale statistical surveys of the incidence and prevalence of family violence.

Outcomes
The researchers will produce a report describing the nature of abuse in cross-cultural relationships and ways in which this differs from abuse within same-culture relationships. The report should include discussion on the implications of the findings for service providers, implications for cross-cultural education and the development of policy and programmes.

Key Stakeholders
Te Puni Kokiri, Maori family violence service providers, The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, National Network of Stopping Violence Services, Iwi Social Services, Race Relations Office, Ethnic Affairs Council, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Refugee Council, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit.

17. Identification of barriers and facilitators which impact on the development of Maori stopping violence programmes and other measures to prevent and reduce family violence amongst Maori.

Goals
The research should identify:

(a)   existing Maori family violence programmes

(b)   gaps in service provision

(c)   barriers and facilitators to the establishment of further Maori family violence programmes.

The research should make recommendations about how barriers can be overcome and facilitating factors translated into other settings.

Design
The research will have several components. Firstly, the researchers will need to identify Maori programmes and identify gaps in services/programmes. For example, information about existing programmes can be gained from national organisations (Refuge, National Network of Stopping Violence Services, etc), or funders (eg, New Zealand Community Funding Agency). A survey of iwi, hapu and urban Maori organisations about existing family violence programmes is also likely to be necessary. This survey should include questions about gaps in services.

The review and survey should be supplemented with key informant interviews or focus groups with local Maori service providers about any barriers encountered in setting up programmes and how they were overcome. Attention should also be given to factors which facilitated the establishment of programmes.

Key informant interviews should also be held with Maori representatives of key national service providers, including the National Network of Stopping Violence Programmes and the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, about barriers to the establishment of Maori programmes and suggestions for overcoming these. Facilitating factors should also be identified with accompanying suggestions for how these might be translated into other settings.

Outcomes
The research will result in a report identifying any barriers which are impeding the development of Maori family violence programmes and suggesting strategies for overcoming these barriers.

Specific examples of strategies used by Maori service providers to overcome difficulties and any facilitating factors should be included.

Key Stakeholders
Te Puni Kokiri, Iwi Social Services, Maori family violence service providers, iwi, Maori Development Unit of the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Maori Women's Welfare League, Maori Executive Committee of the National Network of Stopping Violence Services, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, Iwi Liaison Officers and Family Violence Coordinators of the New Zealand Police, Maori Caucus of the Department for Courts.

18. Review of services for adult female victims of family violence.

Goals
This research will provide a comprehensive assessment of services available for adult female victims of family violence, including a review of existing services, whether there are any gaps in services and what role, if any, existing services play in preventing further family violence.

Design
Part one of the research will involve identifying the range of services currently available to adult female victims of family violence. The review should describe the types of services in existence, what programmes are on offer, sources of funding and so on. Particular attention should be paid to who the clients of each service are (or whom the service is targeted at and reaches) and where services are located geographically.

Building on the review above, the research should identify gaps in services using key informant interviews and/or a survey of victims' advocates.

The second part of the research is aimed at providing an assessment of the available services, including client satisfaction with services and the role the services play in preventing further family violence from occurring. In collaboration with victim support agencies, the researchers will need to design an evaluation procedure to measure this. This assessment may focus on one or two key victim agencies or be spread more widely if appropriate. The evaluation will vary depending on the service being reviewed but is likely to involve a review of the agency's files to gather statistics on clients, a survey of clients at different points during their contact with the service (eg, on initial contact, end of programme/contact, and follow-up six to twelve months later), and interviews with programme providers.

The research should be cognisant of the wider context of factors, particularly resource issues, which affect whether a woman returns to a violent partner (eg, availability of housing, adequate income support, childcare, education and training opportunities, etc).

Evaluations of selected programmes accredited under the Domestic Violence Act will also contribute to this research question.

Outcomes
The research will result in a report which identifies and describes the current state of services available to adult female victims of family violence, including an assessment of whether the right mix of services is being provided and the identification of any gaps in services. The report will also provide an indication of what role services to victims play in preventing further family violence through an evaluation of key victim agencies. The evaluation procedure designed may inform evaluation plans for other service providers in the future.

Key Stakeholders
The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Victim Support, Rape Crisis, Safer Community Councils, local family violence networks, Crime Prevention Unit, Family Violence Unit, Ministry of Justice, Department for Courts, Community Funding Agency, New Zealand

Psychological Society, New Zealand College of Clinical Psychologists, ACC, Association of Social Workers, New Zealand Association of Counsellors, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Te Puni Kokiri.

19. Relationship between sexual abuse and other forms of family violence amongst adults.

Goals
Sexual violence by partners is often under-reported by victims and treated as separate from family violence in general by policy makers, practitioners and service providers. The aim of the research is to investigate to what extent sexual abuse is a component of violence against women by their partners. The research should also seek to describe the nature of the links between sexual violence and other forms of violence and abuse and identify the extent to which victims of sexual violence are being served by existing services.

Design
A review of the literature should be undertaken and currently available New Zealand statistics analysed to determine the currently-documented extent of sexual violence against women by their partners. Sources of data are likely to include the Women's Safety Survey and any other incidence and prevalence studies undertaken.

In-depth interviews with victims of partner violence should be carried out to investigate such issues as whether and to what extent sexual violence occurred, how it was related to other forms of abuse, whether sexual violence was reported to any agencies (in comparison with other violence) and how any agencies the victims had contact with dealt with the sexual violence aspect of their abuse.

Agencies dealing with adult victims of family violence could be surveyed about their perceptions of how frequently they are required to deal with sexual violence, what training staff receive on dealing with sexual violence and any gaps in services they can identify.

Outcomes
The research will result in a report which provides an indication of the extent to which sexual violence is a component of family violence as well as theoretical discussion about the links between sexual and other forms of violence. The report will also provide information about how well existing family violence services are catering for victims of sexual violence and make recommendations for improving services where necessary, including recommendations about staff training.

Key Stakeholders
Victims' agencies including the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges and Rape Crisis, providers of programmes for men including National Network of Stopping Violence Services, Victim Support, New Zealand Police, Doctors for Sexual Abuse Care, New Zealand Psychological Society, New Zealand College of Clinical Psychologists, ACC, Association of Social Workers, Family Violence Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, New Zealand Association of Counsellors.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This project had two main aims:

(i)   the development of an agenda of priority family violence research which will improve our knowledge base about family violence in New Zealand; and

(ii)   fostering networking and co-ordination amongst researchers, practitioners and policy makers working in the family violence field.

The previous section outlines the research agenda developed through an extensive consultation process with the three key stakeholder groups. It is hoped that this agenda will enable researchers to target their efforts and resources towards research which has been identified as critical for filling some of the gaps in our current knowledge about family violence.

Greater collaboration

This project began the process of improving networks between key stakeholder groups in the family violence field through the consultation workshops held in Wellington and Auckland. Evaluations of these workshops indicated that the participants felt the opportunity for networking was one of the most valuable aspects of the workshops. Regular updates to workshop participants and other contributors to the project were a further way to maintain those networks, at least during the duration of the project. Over 300 people received these updates.

Both researchers and the users of their research, practitioners and policy makers, now need to actively seek to develop partnerships which may increase the relevance of research to real world settings. This may mean that practitioners and policy makers should seek to become more informed consumers of research and be open to sharing their knowledge and experience with researchers, with the understanding that collaboration may inform and improve their work. Researchers should seek to make themselves available for collaboration with practitioners and work to find creative solutions for meeting the demands of scientific rigour, while not compromising the safety of individuals who are participating in the research.

An unstated objective of the project was to test a process for developing research agendas. A full discussion of the methods used in this project and an analysis of how well they worked are contained in Appendix II. We have concluded that, although the process used was time consuming and labour intensive, a simpler option such as a postal survey would not have had the same impact in terms of building networks and increasing co-ordination in the family violence research field.

Nor would it have contributed to a sense of ownership that it is hoped workers in the family violence field will have of the final product. A review of the literature of the relationship between policy, practice and research indicates strongly that it is these types of factors which enhance the likelihood of relevant and useful research being carried out and put to use.

Identifying Maori research priorities

One area where it was identified that improvements could be made to the process is in identifying Maori research priorities. Fewer Maori than were hoped for were involved in the consultation. Those who did participate were of the view that there were wider issues, such as equitable funding and Maori ownership of the research process, that needed to be addressed before discussion about research priorities began. The difficulty experienced in even identifying Maori family violence practitioners and researchers to be invited to the consultation, along with the concerns raised by those Maori who did attend, indicate that further groundwork needs to be done in developing an infrastructure that would allow a Maori response to the question, "What are our family violence research priorities?".

In 1997, Te Puni Kokiri and the Family Violence Unit agreed to scope a Maori family violence strategic agenda. At the time of publication the strategic agenda is in the early stages of development. It is likely to address the ongoing collection of information and the improvement of our knowledge base about Maori family violence.

In the meantime, we have elected to keep Maori issues at the forefront of the research agenda presented as much as possible. It would be unfortunate if research into Maori family violence was delayed or came to be seen as marginal while the groundwork for a longer term strategy was being carried out. Maori have been included as a specific group for consideration in many of the proposals and some of the issues raised during the consultation have been turned into research proposals as they were so clearly regarded as being of priority. It is our hope that a much more comprehensive list of Maori research priorities can be developed in the not too distant future, alongside other elements of an overall strategy to address violence within Maori families.

What happens next?

The next question is, "What happens next?" We know that without active advocacy and promotion the moves we have made towards the development of a specialist family violence research field are likely to quickly lose impetus. Participants in the consultation expressed their appreciation of both the workshops and the newsletter updates following them. They have also generally expressed a desire for future similar gatherings where research issues can be discussed in more depth.

Some possible ideas for follow-up action include:

1. *Establishment of a family violence newsletter.* It may be useful to publish a general newsletter on the developments in the family violence area. Such a newsletter would keep people in touch with events, new initiatives, issues and research findings. Eventually it could be expanded to include full articles, become a forum for debate and may even be a precursor to the establishment of a specialist family violence journal in New Zealand.

   For researchers, such a newsletter would be a chance to keep up to date with happenings and trends in the family violence field as well as an opportunity for publishing research findings outside of academic journals where they will reach a wider audience of practitioners and policy makers.

2. *Convene a family violence research conference.* International family violence research conferences are held on a regular basis in the United States, attracting large numbers of participants from around the world. The support exhibited for the Family Violence Research Priorities Project suggests a local family violence research conference might also be successful. As well as discussing research findings, such conferences are an important opportunity to explore, in depth, the particular methodological and ethical issues which arise in family violence research. As an alternative to a full research conference, a first step may be to include sessions or workshops on different aspects of family violence research on the agendas of more general family violence conferences.

3. *Establish a directory of researchers with family violence expertise.* Policy makers should actively seek to ensure that family violence related policies which they develop are adequately informed by research findings. As part of this, policy makers may need to request consultation with researchers or inform researchers that a policy is under development so that they may provide comment. This process might be facilitated if the Family Violence Unit (or another appropriate organisation) were to develop and maintain a directory of researchers with interest and expertise in the field of family violence to which policy makers could refer.

4. *Explore options for funding priority family violence research.* Policy makers should explore options for funding research in the priority areas outlined in this report, such as allocating a pool of funding that could be distributed through a competitive research granting process (eg, similar to the special funding round for mental health related research co-ordinated by the Health Research Council in 1996).

This project has focused on developing an agenda of research which is useful and relevant. Specific attention also needs to be given to making research accessible and visible. The Introduction to this report commented that many researchers need to become more active in promoting their research and also to write and present it in ways which make it accessible to non-researchers. This is an issue for further discussion and debate.

Future family violence research capacity

Another issue which is outside the scope of this report is that of addressing other factors inhibiting the development of a specialist family violence research capacity. Ideally, this project can be seen as a first step in the development of an infrastructure to support family violence research which will include trained researchers; a co-ordinated research strategy; research centres which are able to focus on family violence research; a co-ordinated inter-agency database of family violence statistics; specialist journals; and funding for research. We also need to begin to identify mechanisms by which family violence research and researchers may be supported through existing structures, for example, exploring the possibility of providing dedicated funds for research fellow positions within existing university departments or research institutes.

The support given by those working in the family violence field to both the bibliography and the development of a list of priority research has been encouraging. It is hoped that others will now build on these initial efforts to improve our knowledge base and bring us at least a little closer to reducing and eventually eliminating family violence.

Finally, we believe this project has been an important step in the improvement of our family violence research capacity in New Zealand. We have collated and summarised the research that is already available through the annotated bibliography and have identified key gaps in our knowledge and developed an agenda of priority research topics to fill those gaps.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEW ZEALAND RESEARCH INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography brings together some of the research into family violence that has been conducted in New Zealand in the last twenty years. It includes primary research and studies of incidence, prevalence and responses to family violence in the New Zealand context. Literature reviews published in New Zealand which draw on studies from New Zealand and overseas are also included.

Arrangement of the bibliography is alphabetical by author. Items are indexed using keywords and numbers to enable readers to follow areas of particular interest.

Each annotation gives a brief introduction to the study, outlining its aims and methodology. Research findings are discussed and indications for future research listed.

Some items which have not been annotated or indexed are listed for information purposes. This information was gathered from universities, medical schools, government departments, health organisations and non-government and community organisations working in the area of family violence.

INDEX OF PUBLISHED, CURRENT, AND PLANNED RESEARCH

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Adams, Peter, J., Towns, Alison and Gavey, Nicola. (1995) 'Dominance and Entitlement: The Rhetoric Men Use to Discuss their Violence Toward Women', *Discourse and Society*, 6 (3), 387-406.

    Keywords: male attitudes to violence

    This paper analyses the way men who have recently been violent towards women talk about women.

    Texts were drawn from transcribed interviews with 14 men who had recently begun or were about to attend stopping violence programmes. Each 90-minute interview prompted the men on their views towards women, violence and their relationships. A range of rhetorical devices within the texts was identified and their effect analysed.

    The paper explores how men use language to establish male dominance and entitlement to power, and how these views in turn justify men's violence towards women.

    The authors suggest that future research could examine the violence-promoting rhetoric used in such situations as men talking to their partners; depictions of women in the media; the different responses of abused and non-abused women to the texts; and the language used by institutions and professionals to discuss violence.

2. Allison, Elaine. (1994) *Wife Battering and Other Violent Offending: An Exploratory Study*. Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology, University of Canterbury.

    Keywords: characteristics of violent men; domestic violence; male attitudes to violence; spouse abuse

    Only the abstract of this thesis was sighted in the preparation of this report.

    The thesis investigates the relationship between men who are violent towards their wives, men who are violent toward strangers, and men who are violent in both situations. It aims to explain the differences between the three groups.

    Ninety inmates from Paparua medium security and Rolleston minimum security prisons were tested on a Social History Questionnaire, the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-1), and the Gudjonsson Blame Attribution Inventory (GBAI). The men were classified into three groups: Wife Battering Only, Generally Violent and Stranger Violent Only.

    The study found that the Wife Battering Only group and the Generally Violent group were significantly different from each other on the majority of MCMI scales. The Stranger Violent Only and Wife Battering Only groups were found to have similar profiles on the MCMI scales.

3. Alpers, Philip. (1996) *Locking Up Guns: Foiling Thieves, Children and the Momentarily Suicidal*, NZ Police Association, Wellington.

    Keywords: firearms

    Shows the prevalence of insecurely stored guns, their availability for and their subsequent use in a number of areas, including domestic violence.

4. Alpers, Philip and Morgan, Barbara. (1995) *Firearm Homicide in New Zealand: Victims, Perpetrators and their Weapons, 1992-94*. Paper presented at the National Conference of the Public Health Association of New Zealand, Knox College, Dunedin, 28 June 1995.

    Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; firearms; homicide

    This paper seeks to show the relationship between victim and perpetrator in New Zealand firearm homicides, the motivation for and the location of the shootings, as well as the firearms licensing status and mental and criminal history of the perpetrator. The type, ownership, origin and legal status of the firearm are also discussed.

Data was collected from case summaries of all the New Zealand firearm homicides in the three year period, 1992-95. This information was obtained from the New Zealand Police under the provisions of the Official Information Act.

During the study period, 29 homicides involving shootings left 40 victims and nine perpetrators dead. Nearly two-thirds of the total deaths occurred as a result of family violence; that is, the victim was killed by a family member, a current or estranged partner, or a rival in a family sexual triangle. Twenty-one of the 22 victims of family violence were killed either at home or at work, and 20 were shot with a legal firearm. Police reports show that none of the perpetrators had been diagnosed or reported as mentally ill prior to the event.

Alpers and Morgan express concern at the lack of accessible data on firearm-related crime and suggest research in the area of "the non-enforcement of the only penalty available for insecure firearm storage".

5. Anderson, Jessie, Martin, Judy, Mullen, Paul, et al. (1993) 'Prevalence of Childhood Sexual Abuse Experience in a Community Sample of Women', *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry,* 32 (5), 911-919.

   Keywords: child sexual abuse; sexual abuse

   This study was designed to ascertain the prevalence and nature of sexual abuse in childhood for a sample of women in Otago.

   The sample consisted of 3000 women randomly selected from electoral rolls in the Dunedin and provincial Otago areas. The research used a two-stage design with questionnaires and face-to-face interviews. The social class distribution of the sample was similar to the 1989 census data for Dunedin, although women aged 18-20 years, single women and women living in shared accommodation were under-represented.

   The study reveals a high level of child sexual abuse. Nearly one in three women reported having one or more unwanted sexual experiences before the age of 16 years. Data on prevalence and child victim characteristics are presented.

   The report shows child sexual abuse to be a significant problem with long term effects, and recommends additional research efforts be directed towards identifying the cultural and familial attitudes that perpetuate an environment in which female children can be sexually abused.

6. Balzer, Roma. (1996) *Working with the Dual Issues of Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Women Battery,* Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Report, for the Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

   Keywords: alcohol and drug abuse; violence against women

   This paper reports on the author's visit to the United States as a Winston Churchill fellow. It draws on interviews with individuals and groups working in the field of drug and alcohol abuse and violence against women, as well as on background reading provided by agencies.

   The report concludes that major changes need to occur in the drug and alcohol field and in the battered women's movement, around the issue of working with abusers and victims of abuse. The two fields need to work together to develop a common philosophical framework and appropriate programmes and to share information. There need to be training programmes for workers in both disciplines, and issues of safety for battered women who are in relationships with chemically dependent partners need to be addressed. Services also need to be provided for battered women who are chemically dependent.

7. Barber, Jim and Scott, Graeme. (1996) *The Measurement of Care and Protection and Youth Justice Outcomes Within CYPS,* Social Policy Agency, Department of Social Welfare.

   Keywords: child abuse; child care and child rearing

   This discussion paper proposes 10 measurable variables for social work services. It also proposes that simple, practical ways be developed for measuring how well the kinds of

outcomes described are achieved and that these be used to assess the outcomes of every case as a matter of routine. The authors argue that information should be stored on a national case level database designed to provide both efficient entry and access for analysis.

Barber and Scott make a number of recommendations about approaches to measuring the outcomes including procedures that are technically valid and reliable, feasible for social workers to use under normal conditions, understandable without training in academic disciplines, and capable of repeated use during case management and afterwards; reliable collection through consultation and counts of numbers of incidents; use of existing instruments, modified where necessary, and development of new instruments as required. Readers are invited to read the report and give feedback on its recommendations.

8. Batcheler, Mike. (1991) *Review of Treatment Outcome Literature,* presented to Violence Prevention Workshop, Psychological Services, Department of Justice, Auckland.

   Keywords: education programmes; non-violence programmes

   The paper reviews factors related to aggression and interventions aimed at psychological modification of aggression.

   The report concludes that interventions which target only anger will have a limited impact. The author recommends that future evaluations are carefully designed to improve their reliability.

9. Bowden, P. (1991) *The Incidence and Causes of Maternal Violence in New Zealand.* Unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfilment of a Masters Degree in Guidance and Counselling, Massey University.

   Keywords: child care and child rearing; child abuse

   This paper describes the difficulties in assessing the incidence of maternal violence and reviews the available statistical data. The author concludes that the level of maternal violence is significant and requires much more systematic research.

   The second part of the paper looks at causes of maternal violence and notes that the three major determinants — the parenting context, the violent mother's past experiences and the target child — play different but interrelated roles. Bowden argues that the highly stressful situation under which New Zealand mothers parent provides the context for violence. Unresolved feelings from the mother's past generate the violence and the child inadvertently provides the trigger.

10. Bowden, P. (1992) *Eight Angry Mothers: An Evaluation of Parentline Manawatu's Group Intervention Programme.* Unpublished Masters thesis, Massey University.

    Keywords: child abuse; child care and child rearing; education programmes

    Bowden's thesis tells the story of eight mothers who took part in the Manawatu Parentline Group Intervention Programme.

    The thesis has not been sighted and no details are available of the process or outcomes of the research.

11. Brown, Karena. (1995) *Lesbian Violence: The Hidden Face of Violence.*

    Keywords: lesbian violence; women's refuge

    This report was developed from two separate pieces of work concerning lesbian domestic violence. The first was a project begun by the Lesbian Refuge Workers Network in 1991. The project subsequently lapsed but was taken over by Brown as part of an Honours degree at the University of Canterbury.

    The original study involved semi-structured face-to-face interviews with an unspecified number of women who had been either abusers or survivors of lesbian domestic violence. Questionnaires were also sent to women's refuges and other organisations providing support

services to lesbians. The information from the questionnaires had been summarised and the interviews transcribed.

Brown analysed 14 of the original interviews, four with abusers, eight with survivors and two with refuge workers. She focused on the following questions:

• What does the refuge movement offer lesbians who have been abused by their partners?

• Do lesbians who have been abused feel they are able to seek help within the refuge movement?

• Is the "lesbian community" in which they live supportive of them?

• What help is available for women who abuse?

Some women chose to go to refuges to get the help they needed to escape from violent relationships, but not all women received the same degree of assistance. Brown considers that traditional gender theory and homophobia are partly to blame for this and for keeping lesbian domestic violence hidden. Much of the theory relating to domestic and family violence perceives it solely as a male problem. This report claims that the prevalence of domestic violence within homosexual or heterosexual relationships is similar, and is an issue of power and control, rather than "part of the biological inevitability that comes with being male." Homophobic prejudices within society at large mean that it is difficult for members of a minority group such as the lesbian community to acknowledge that the problem of lesbian violence does exist, and to ask for and receive support for either the abuser or the recipient of the violence.

Brown advocates continuing research into the area of lesbian domestic violence through discussions with women in abusive relationships, those who work in the domestic violence area and members of lesbian communities, to discover why this issue is kept hidden and what can be done to address the situation.

12. Buchan, Dianne. (1994) *Evaluation of the Monitoring and Coordination Aspects of the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project,* Rivers Buchan Associates, Wellington.

Keywords: education programmes; Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Programme; non-violence programmes

HAIPP was modelled on the Duluth (Minnesota) Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP). Coordination and monitoring of agency responses to domestic violence were seen by DAIP as being the key to a successful intervention programme.

The author found that HAIPP has successfully demonstrated the benefits to be gained from a process and structure which co-ordinates the activities and policies of key agencies in responding to domestic violence. The Hamilton pilot also demonstrated the importance of monitoring agency compliance with established protocols, to ensure that abusers are dealt with consistently, that they are held accountable for breaches of sentences, and that the safety of victims is maintained at all levels.

The report recommends that a national programme be established, taking into account the lessons learned from the Hamilton pilot, for an initial five-year period.

13. Burgering, Wendy. (1994) *Reacting to a 'Discovered' Social Problem Through Organisational Adaptation: Case Studies of Child Sexual Abuse Investigation of Seven New Zealand Police Districts.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Auckland.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; criminal justice system

The first part of this thesis examines public awareness of, and interest in, child sexual abuse, and its movement into the public arena. The second part examines organisational change and whether the causes for organisational change are environmentally or managerially driven, or, as this thesis suggests, a combination of both. The third part examines the inter-linking between the main theoretical foci, organisational change, and the construction of a social problem.

The author interviewed key staff, police and other agency personnel from seven New Zealand Police Department districts over a two and a half year period. The interviews showed that through effective lobbying by the women's movement and child protection groups, child sexual abuse has become a recognised social problem.

The following were found to be crucial factors in the shaping of organisational responses to child sexual abuse:

• the role of top management in the ownership of organisational change policies and procedures;

• the role of middle managers in the implementation of organisational change policies in assigning or not assigning appropriate resources;

• continual staff turnover and the policy of staff rotation, which limited the successful implementation and continued support for the National Abuse Policy;

• the extent of the training provisions for police officers at all levels within the organisation and the maintenance of that training at a national and district level;

• acceptance of the multi-disciplinary investigative approach which differed from traditional policing approaches; and

• the internal and external pressure on the Police to implement and maintain a high profile response in the child sexual abuse field.

The Police Department played a role in the public recognition of child sexual abuse as a social problem and as a result had to implement an operational response through the development of a National Abuse Policy.

14. Busch, Ruth, Robertson, Neville R., and Lapsley, Hilary. (1992) *Protection from Family Violence: A Study of Protection Orders under the Domestic Protection Act 1982, (abridged).* Victims Task Force, Wellington.

Keywords: criminal justice system; domestic violence; family violence; protection orders

In 1990, the Victims Task Force commissioned the University of Waikato Domestic Protection Team to undertake a study of continuing breaches of non-violence and non-molestation orders made by the Family or the District Court, with a view to improving the protection offered to victims. Protection from Family Violence is an abridged version of the report presented. It was felt that publication of the full report would contravene the family law statutes which have been designed to protect the safety of those using the Family Court.

Nineteen case studies are presented in the final report. They draw upon three broad sources of information: interviews with women whose orders have been breached; interviews with key informants, (police, judges, refuge workers, counsellors and Family Court counselling coordinators) who were selected for their ability to provide a national overview; and archival material, such as reported and unreported court decisions and police files. The study is not intended to be representative of all women who approach the police. However, it highlights the gaps between the reality of the dangers faced by the women in the case studies and the way in which the justice system has responded to their victimisation.

The report concludes with over 100 recommendations for addressing the issues raised by the report. No specific recommendations are made regarding further research priorities.

15. Busch, Ruth and Robertson, Neville R. (1993) 'What's love got to do with it?: An analysis of an intervention approach to domestic violence', *Waikato Law Review*, 1, 109-40.

Keywords: domestic violence; HAIPP; judicial system; criminal justice system; victims

The Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project (HAIPP), launched in July1991, represents an attempt to reform the justice system's response to domestic violence, particularly the violence of men directed against their women partners. In this article, the writers outline the philosophy of intervention, describe the intervention protocols, which have been developed in

Hamilton, analyse their operation and assess some of the impacts the intervention approach has had on the administration of justice. The data collected so far is encouraging. For example, although some abusers may continue to use violence, 71 percent of women interviewed for the six-month evaluation reported that their partners had shown clearly positive changes. (The rest reported either limited changes, no change, or ambiguous changes.) The majority of women interviewed as part of the twelve-month evaluation reported that they felt safer and that their partners (or ex-partners) were less controlling. In addition, the increased number of women who telephoned the police when they have been assaulted suggests that there is a perception that women are being taken more seriously by the justice system. The report includes anecdotal evidence of men wanting to move out of Hamilton because it has become too "hot" for them. This suggests the power of an integrated approach to domestic violence. (Information drawn from Researching Criminal Justice bibliography.)

16. Busch, Ruth and Robertson, Neville R. (1994) '"Ain't no mountain high enough (to keep me from getting to you)": An analysis of the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project' in J. Stubbs (ed.) *Women, male violence and the law,* Institute of Criminology, Sydney.

    Keywords: domestic violence; HAIPP; victims

    In its third year the HAIPP evaluation process began to focus on the impact of an intervention approach for individual abusers and victims.

17. Bushnell, J.A., Wells, J.E., and Oakley-Browne, M.A. (1992) 'Long-term effects of intrafamilial sexual abuse in childhood', *Acta Psychiatrica,* 85 (2), 136-142.

    Keywords: child sexual abuse

    This study reports results from follow-up interviews with 301 women aged 18-44 years who were first identified in a cross-sectional study two years earlier. The prevalence of intrafamilial sexual abuse was 13 percent. Sexual abuse in childhood was associated with an increase in many adult mental symptoms, particularly symptoms of depression, bulimia and generalised anxiety.

18. Carbonatto, Helene. (1994) 'Dilemmas in the Criminalisation of Spousal Abuse', *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand,* 2, 21-30.

    Keywords: criminal justice system; spouse abuse

    This paper examines the shift in the last ten years towards using criminal justice reforms to help stop male violence towards women. Drawing on papers from New Zealand and overseas, it highlights some of the dilemmas of this approach. Carbonatto concludes by cautioning against extrapolating from overseas research and policy recommendations into the New Zealand situation. Doing so ignores the multi-cultural nature of New Zealand society, and assumes that all batterers respond in a similar way to any given approach. She believes that the lack of evaluative research in New Zealand needs to be addressed.

19. Carbonatto, Helene. (1995) *Expanding Intervention Options For General Abuse: The Use of Restorative Justice,* Occasional paper in Criminology New Series No.4, Victoria University of Wellington.

    Keywords: judicial system; spouse or partner abuse

    This article attempts to highlight some of the dilemmas of using legal remedies to help eradicate violence in intimate relationships and attempts to provide, through the use of restorative justice, another option for dealing with some cases of spousal abuse. Different types of intervention may be necessary for the different needs of different women and one of these may be the involvement of a meaningful community in providing solutions. In the short term, the focus must be on providing battered women with information, protection and, most importantly, choices in the options they wish to pursue. Seeking to give women control over their lives may be steps towards a more culturally appropriate outcome.

20. Carr, Angela. (1993) *An Integrated Evaluation of the Services Offered by the West Auckland Victim Support and the Henderson Police to Victims of Domestic Violence*, University of Auckland.

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; victim support

This study was undertaken as part of the course work for paper 32.428 Applied Social Psychology at the University of Auckland. It aims to assess the way in which Victim Support, in conjunction with the police, assists victims of domestic violence. Domestic violence is defined as any event in which an adult (ie, anyone over the age of 16) male acts in a violent way towards an adult female with whom he has, or has had, a relationship of an intimate nature.

The research was divided into three parts. The first was an observation period, during which the researcher familiarised herself with the workings of the Henderson police and Victim Support. Part two consisted of an examination and comparison of a sample of domestic violence files held by Victim Support and the Henderson police station. This was followed by interviews with a number of key informants.

Carr identifies a number of factors which inhibit the effectiveness of the services offered by Victim Support. These include a lack of understanding by many of its potential clients of the role and functions of Victim Support. Many victims of domestic violence believe that Victim Support is affiliated to the police, which limits their willingness to use the service. A lack of resources is also a problem. Most participants agreed that it takes too long for Victim Support to contact clients, which can be attributed in part to the time the police take to refer cases.

This report makes a number of recommendations for more effective support for victims of domestic violence. Those which include a research component are:

• the need for a comprehensive investigation of the needs of women who are, or have been, involved in violent relationships; and

• the establishment of a crisis intervention programme to be tested by Victim Support as a pilot project.

21. Christchurch CIB Planning and Research Unit. (1992) *Violence Against Seniors: A Literature Review,* Christchurch, N.Z.

Keywords: elder abuse

This review covers New Zealand and international research about senior citizens and violence. It shows that both research and data for the New Zealand situation are limited. It discusses older people's fear of crime and experience of crime and concludes that it is not possible to establish the incidence of senior abuse within the family and institutions on the basis of the material available.

It makes a number of recommendations regarding policy development in this area.

22. Church, Alison, et al. (1995) *Victims Court Assistance: An Evaluation of the Pilot Scheme*, Department of Justice, Wellington.

*Keywords: criminal justice system, judicial system, victim suppor*t

The Department of Justice established the Victims Court Assistance (VCA) pilot scheme during the first half of 1994. Six VCAs were employed in four courts around the country to assist victims to participate in the criminal justice system and to keep them informed while their cases progressed through the court.

The evaluation was based on information gathered from a wide range of sources: from clients of the scheme; VCA case records and daily work logs; court records; and a range of key informants, including community organisations, police, court registrars, lawyers, judges, Community Corrections staff, court staff, Family Court counselling co-ordinators, Crown Prosecutors, and VCAs and their managers. The evaluation included a parallel study of the effectiveness of the scheme for Maori victims.

The evaluation describes the role of the VCAs, the clients of the VCA scheme and its effectiveness. There was a high level of satisfaction with the VCA service in every pilot area, although there was no evidence from the research that the VCA pilot scheme had positively affected the completion of victim impact statements.

Maori clients overall praised the scheme and the assistance they received from VCAs. They expressed a need for valid information and for financial assistance during the court process as well as a need for ongoing, long term support which is currently beyond the role of the VCA.

The report includes a series of recommendations based on the research.

23. Church, John. (1984) *Violence against Wives: Its Causes And Effects.* Results of the Christchurch Family Violence Study, John Church, Christchurch.

    Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; male attitudes to violence; spouse abuse

    This research was designed to explore the causes and effects of violence against wives, with a violent relationship being defined as any relationship in which one partner has become frightened of the other.

    A sample of women involved in violent relationships was obtained through the Battered Women's Support Group which operates a 24-hour telephone counselling service for the victims of family violence. Of the 220 women who telephoned the service between 1 December 1981 and 24 September 1982, 105 agreed to be interviewed and 101 interviews were completed.

    The report provides little support for the kinds of explanation that have traditionally been used to account for violence against wives.

    • There was no apparent relationship between unemployment and wife abuse. None of the women said her husband was regularly unemployed, and no woman was attacked only when her husband was out of work.

    • There was no apparent relationship between alcohol abuse and patterns of violence. Fewer than 25 percent of the women in the sample reported that their husband was frequently drunk; 11 percent reported being attacked only when the husband had been drinking.

    • Violence was rarely a result of provocation. Where the husband was violent, the "wife who never nags" was likely to be beaten more frequently and more severely than a wife who was assertive.

    • The study found no evidence to suggest that men in lower status occupations are more likely to beat their wives than other men. The proportion of women married to men in low status occupations was no greater than the proportion of such men in the total population.

    • The report suggests that the real causes of family violence rest with the beliefs and personality of the husband.

24. Coggan, Carolyn A., Fanslow, Janet L., and Norton, Robyn N. (1995) *Intentional Injury in New Zealand*, Wellington: Public Health Commission, Analysis and Monitoring Report, 4.

    Keywords: child sexual abuse; intentional injury; public policy

    The primary aim of the project was to describe the dimensions of intentional injury in New Zealand and to outline public health policy and research priorities which may, in the long term, lead to reductions in violence.

    Data on deaths and hospitalisations which resulted from attempted and "successful" suicides, assaults and homicides, was analysed to show the incidence of these and to identify groups most at risk of intentional injury. The authors reviewed literature relating to risk factors and the impact of intentional injury and interventions, as well as policy issues connected with intentional injury. The report notes that there is little literature on the economic costs of intentional injury. This led to an attempt to estimate costs in this area which has since been

published as The New Zealand Economic Cost of Family Violence by Suzanne Snively (1994). The authors also conducted interviews with key informants.

The report acknowledges that the causes of intentional injury are "multi-factorial". However, factors which clearly increase the risk of suicide in young people include sexual abuse during childhood and adolescence and "family turmoil". Factors associated with an increased incidence of assault and homicide include exposure to either maternal or paternal violence, receipt of corporal punishment, and sexual and physical aggression from partners.

The report concludes that a variety of approaches to intervention must be used if the impact of intentional injury is to be reduced.

The report identifies the following research priorities. While these relate specifically to the field of intentional injury, they may also be relevant to the area of family violence research:

• the design, implementation and evaluation of intervention strategies for both the immediate and long term.

• studies to determine causes and risk factors, particularly in the short term.

• studies to determine incidence and prevalence.

• studies to determine the social and economic costs of intentional injury, and its impact and effects. These were regarded as a lower priority.

25. Colmar Brunton Research. (1995) *Quantitative Report: 'Breaking the Cycle' Research Vols I and 2,* Children and Young Persons Service, Department of Social Welfare, Wellington.

Keywords: child abuse; child care and child rearing

These two volumes report on quantitative research to monitor the "Breaking the Cycle" campaign. The campaign was aimed at encouraging families to break the cycle of intergenerational abuse.

The research was conducted amongst 500 members of the general public aged 15 and over using face-to-face interviews. The first volume summarises responses indicating people's awareness of child abuse, attitudes towards child abuse, incidence of abuse and perceived effects of abuse on a child. It also reports on respondents' awareness of people and organisations who might help. It discusses respondents' experience of children being abused, any action taken and the outcome. The report concludes with information on whether people would contact an official organisation if they became aware that a child was being abused, the barriers to taking action and the anticipated outcome.

The second volume gives more detailed results with analysis by age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, education, living situation and whether or not there are children in the household.

26. Cox, Deborah, and Irwin, Mary. (1989) *No Place Like Home,* Mental Health Foundation of New Zealand, Auckland.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; domestic violence; family violence; sexual abuse; violence against women

This research aimed to "obtain information from women who had experienced violent or potentially violent situations, about the pressures used against them, the resistance they or others offered, how their lives had been affected, and any help they may have received in coping with the situation." (p3)

Information was gathered through a self-administered questionnaire that was printed in the New Zealand Woman's Weekly (19 September1988), included as a flyer in the September 1988 Broadsheet, and distributed throughout New Zealand by Positive Action self-defence tutors. Respondents were asked to focus on the violent incident which they felt had had the most impact on their lives. Seven hundred and forty-one questionnaires were returned, of which 95 percent were able to be processed.

The survey found that the violent situations most commonly experienced by participants were verbal abuse, sexual harassment, domestic violence and sexual abuse. Incest had the greatest impact on participants' lives. Sexual harassment and verbal abuse had a relatively low impact. While respondents ranged in age from 11 to 87, the majority described an incident which happened in their preteen or teen years. The great majority of attackers were known to the respondents, and most attacks occurred in the respondent's own home. Alcohol was a factor in only one third of the violent situations reported. The report makes no specific suggestions for further research.

27. Curreen, Helen. (1990) *Anger Management: What's Happening? A Family Court Perspective.* Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Post-graduate Diploma in Social Science Research, University of Auckland.

    Keywords: family violence; education programmes; non-violence programmes; judicial system

    The research aimed to:

    • develop a profile of Family Court clients affected by applications for Domestic Protection orders;

    • examine the response of the court system to referrals to anger management programmes;

    • examine what happens to referrals, the response of the anger management groups, and the men themselves; and

    • encourage discussion, evaluation and thought about anger management among the users and providers of protection services.

    The author concludes that the court and lawyers fail to take enough account of the stress the women experience and do not understand that women's partners can continue to harass them through litigation or failure to settle matrimonial property issues. She believes the court fails to make sufficient provision for access to children, and needs to recognise that children are often directly or indirectly victims of violence. Women commented that the effect on ongoing parenting was the major benefit of their partner attending anger management programmes. Reconciliation was an unrealistic goal in many cases.

    The author makes a number of recommendations for counselling co-ordinators, anger management groups, the judiciary and court management.

28. Curreen, Merlin, and White, Bridget. (1993) *What's Happening in Anger Management.* Unpublished paper presented at Psychological Services Divisional meeting, Department of Justice, Wellington.

    Keywords: education programmes; non-violence programmes

    The authors outline the development of anger management programmes in New Zealand and review the current state of anger management and stopping violence programmes. They discuss programmes provided by the men's support network where the emphasis is on consciousness-raising and therapeutic group contact, programmes based on the cognitive-behavioural and psycho-educational models and the profeminist model used by HAIPP.

    The authors conclude that while HAIPP may be considered as having served a useful role, the philosophy which gave rise to this approach has served as an impetus for the New Zealand anger management movements to develop their own responses which are more integrated, more broadly based, more effective in engaging and keeping clients, and more cost effective.

29. Cryer, Virginia M. (1994) *Changes in Emotions, Attributions and Abstinence Violation Effects in Male Sex Offenders.* Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the MA degree, University of Canterbury.

    Keywords: child sexual abuse

    This thesis includes reference to child sexual abuse, compulsive behaviour and recidivism among male sex offenders. No further detail is available.

30. Dixon, Brian, Polaschek, Devon and Behrnes, Scott (1996) *The Violence Prevention Project: Evaluating a Treatment Programme for Violent Offenders.* Paper presented at the Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology's 11th Annual Conference, Wellington.

Keywords: education programmes, non-violence programmes

The paper describes the Violence Prevention Project for violent offenders based at Montgomery House in Hamilton. The authors conclude that despite some caveats, the VPP programme is a promising approach to reducing the offending behaviour of high risk chronic and violent offenders. The beneficial effects are likely to be short-lived because of limitations to the programme implementation. Service provision of this kind is most appropriately conceptualised as an ongoing care model, with intervention in multiple spheres that continues after offenders return to the community.

31. Doherty, Lynaire. (1994) *No Bullies at Our School — A Descriptive Study of Bullying in Primary, Intermediate and Secondary Schools in the Manukau Area, Auckland,* Special Education Service.

Keywords: child abuse; children's experience of violence

A sample of 960 students aged between 7 and 16 years, from schools in the Manukau area, participated in a survey aimed at investigating the extent of bullying occurring at school.

Results showed a high reported incidence of bullying occurring in all schools in the area, with 76 percent of the students saying they had experienced bullying behaviours and 76 percent witnessing bullying in their schools. Boys were found to carry out 60 percent of violence against boys and 30 percent against girls. A high level of bullying was perpetrated by mixed groups. Pupils offered many solutions including the need for more teacher supervision during breaks. They also wanted permission to be able to tell about bullying, against prevailing school subcultures that colluded to keep this problem a secret.

The author proposes that more research be carried out into the effects of violent behaviour on witnesses. She also proposes research into a larger sample population, with a sample stratified by age and level of school. Qualitative research techniques should be used, as well as questionnaires including discourse analysis of interviews.

32. Dominick, Clare, Gray, Alison and Weenink, Melissa. (1995) *Women's Experiences of the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project (HAIPP).* Ministry of Health, Wellington.

Keywords: domestic violence; education programmes; family violence; HAIPP; non-violence programmes; violence against women

"The objectives of [this] survey were to document women's experiences of abuse prior to and following contact with HAIPP, to describe women's contact with HAIPP and with other relevant agencies, and to document their perceptions of the usefulness of interventions in reducing or eliminating abuse for themselves, their children and their partners." (p.xi)

Data was gathered from the HAIPP database and through a survey questionnaire. A comparison of survey and client profile information showed that the survey sample was not representative of the victim population, the most significant difference being that the sample includes an over-representation of women for whom notable changes have occurred.

Not all the women interviewed had remained in regular contact with their partner/assailant. Of those who had, 54 percent considered that their partner's participation in the men's programme contributed to an increase in their personal safety (although this was not the only reason for the improvement). Most women said that the level of violence they and their children experienced over the period covered by the survey decreased. However several had experienced an increase in violence.

33. Dominick, Clare. (1995) *Overview of the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project (HAIPP) Evaluation.* Ministry of Health, Wellington.

Keywords: education programmes; HAIPP; non-violence programmes

This report reviews 18 studies that have examined the implementation and outcomes of HAIPP. The executive summaries of nine studies are included as an appendix.

The report notes that the HAIPP model is primarily reactive rather than preventative and has not lead to a reduction in offending in the short term. While the HAIPP model offers one way to respond to family violence, the report suggests that alternative strategies should be considered if the prevention of family violence is to be the primary focus in policy development.

34. Dominick, Clare and Devlin, Andrew. (1995) *HAIPP Evaluation: HAIPP Client Profiles*, Health Research and Analytical Services, New Zealand Health Information Service, Ministry of Health.

    Keywords: characteristics of violent men; education programmes; HAIPP; non-violence programmes; Maori women

    The aim of this study was to document the characteristics of assailants and victims using the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project (HAIPP) services in order to compare their demographic profile with any information that could be obtained from national or regional agencies.

    The authors identify a number of limitations in the data. With these limitations in mind, they note that in the majority of incidents, assailants were described as partners (62%) or ex-partners (23%) of the victim; the majority of victims were aged between 20 and 39 years; in at least 57 percent of incidents, victims had children in their care; in just under half (48%) of those incidents where there was information on ethnicity, the victims were Maori, 2 percent were Pacific Islands women and 50 percent were European New Zealanders or Asian.

    Nearly half the assailants coming to the HAIPP office's notice were aged between 20 and 29; only a small proportion of records had information on ethnicity or employment status; a quarter (25%) of assailants came to notice more than once; 50 percent of arrests recorded on the database resulted in a sentence to attend the HAIPP men's education programme. Overall, 18 percent of arrests resulted in imprisonment.

    The report includes some information on participants in the HAIPP men's education programme. It also compares prosecutions and convictions for the offence of "male assaults female" across selected North and South Island centres. A comparison of the expected and actual numbers of convictions shows that only Hamilton diverges substantially from the expected, with a higher than expected level of convictions.

35. Douglas, Kay. (1994) *Invisible Wounds*, Penguin.

    Keywords: family violence; women's experience of violence

    Fifty New Zealand women speak about emotional violence.

36. Edgar, Nicolette and Paulin, Judy. (1995) *An Evaluation of the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project (HAIPP): Analysis of Department of Justice Statistics*, Policy and Research Division, Department of Justice.

    Keywords: criminal justice system, HAIPP

    This study is in three parts. Part One provides a statistical profile of prosecutions and convictions for the offence of "male assaults female", nationally and in major court districts. Nationally, the number of convictions for this offence has gradually increased from 1986 to 1991. The increase became more pronounced from 1992. Since 1990 the increase was more pronounced in Hamilton where the number of convictions increased more than four-fold between 1990 and 1993. Some of this increase may be attributable to the introduction of HAIPP in July 1991.

    Part Two provides a statistical profile of reconviction in three locations for the offence "male assaults female." No significant differences in terms of reconviction rates and patterns of reconviction were found between men in Hamilton and men in Dunedin and Palmerston

North.

Part Three provides an analysis of reconviction rates for subgroups of male participants in the HAIPP men's education programme. The analysis found that the personal characteristics of men who complete the programme may be more important in terms of predicting future offending than completion of the programme itself.

37. Fanslow, J. and Norton, R (1994) 'Violence Against Women: Priorities for Public Health Research in New Zealand', *New Zealand Medical Journal,* 107, 63-64.

Keywords: violence against women

This article reports on the results of a national consultation to identify research priorities for research from a health perspective into violence against women.

38. Fanslow, J. (1996) *Emergency Department Protocols of Care for Women Abused by Their Partners: Development, Implementation and Evaluation,* Doctoral thesis, University of Auckland.

Keywords: health system; public health policy; violence against women

The author worked on a trial community intervention "to assist abused women by developing and evaluating effective guidelines and procedures for health care professionals, so that they can appropriately identify and document abuse, and effectively intervene to help women assess their degree of risk and make choices for safety."

39. Fergusson, David, Horwood, John, Kershaw, Kathryn and Shannon, Frederick. (1986) 'Factors Associated with Reports of Wife Assault in New Zealand', *Journal of Marriage and the Family,* 48 (May), 407-412.

Keywords: spouse or partner abuse; family violence

This is one in a series of papers from the Christchurch Child Development Study. It reviews the frequency of wife assault among mothers of a birth cohort of New Zealand children when the children were from two to seven years of age. Wife assault occurred at a rate of 2 to 3 percent per year, with approximately 8.5 percent of wives reporting assault during the six-year period. Rates of assault were related to a series of family formation variables and social factors including length of marriage, type of marriage, planning of pregnancy, parental age, church attendance and family socio-economic status. Women in the "least risk" families reported no assaults during the six-year period, while nearly one-third of the women in the "high-risk" families reported assault over the same time span.

40. Fergusson, David, Horwood, John and Lynskey, Michael. (1996) *Childhood Sexual Abuse, Adolescent Sexual Behaviours and Sexual Revictimization,* Christchurch Health and Development Study, Christchurch School of Medicine.

Keywords: child sexual abuse

The aims of this study were to examine the extent to which exposure to childhood sexual abuse was associated with increased rates of sexual risk-taking behaviours and sexual revictimization during adolescence.

Young women reporting child sexual abuse and particularly severe child sexual abuse involving intercourse, had significantly higher rates of early consensual sexual activity; teenage pregnancy; multiple sexual partners; unprotected intercourse; sexually transmitted disease and sexual assault after the age of 16. This appears to arise because: (a) the childhood and family factors that are associated with child sexual abuse are also associated with increased sexual risks during adolescence; and (b) exposure to child sexual abuse may encourage early onset sexual activity which places those exposed to child sexual abuse at greater sexual risk over the period of adolescence.

41. Fergusson, David, Lynskey, Michael and Horwood, John. (1996) *Childhood Sexual Abuse and Psychiatric Disorder in Young Adulthood: Part I: The Prevalence of Sexual Abuse and Factors Associated with Sexual Abuse,* Christchurch Health and Development Study, Christchurch School of Medicine.

This paper presents accounts of: (a) the prevalence of childhood sexual abuse; and (b) social, family and related factors which are associated with increased risks of child sexual abuse using data gathered during an 18 year longitudinal study of a New Zealand birth cohort of over 1000 children.

Of the cohort, 17.3 percent of females and 3.4 percent of males reported having experienced childhood sexual abuse before the age of 16. Rates of severe abusive experiences involving intercourse were lower: 5.6 percent of females and 1.4 percent of males reported abuse involving attempted or completed intercourse.

Those most likely to be exposed to childhood sexual abuse were girls reared in families characterised by high levels of marital conflict, impaired parenting and in families having parents with adjustment problems.

42. Fergusson, David, Horwood, John and Lynskey, Michael. (1996) *Childhood Sexual Abuse and Psychiatric Disorder in Young Adulthood: Part IL Psychiatric Outcomes of Childhood Sexual Abuse*, Christchurch Health and Development Study, Christchurch School of Medicine.

This is the second in a series of papers that describe the prevalence of childhood sexual abuse in a birth cohort of over 1000 New Zealand children studied to the age of 18 years. The paper examines associations between reports of child sexual abuse at age 18 and psychiatric disorder.

Those reporting childhood sexual abuse had higher rates of depression, anxiety disorder, conduct disorder, substance use disorder and suicidal behaviours than those not reporting childhood sexual abuse. The findings suggest that childhood sexual abuse and, particularly, severe childhood sexual abuse, was associated with increased risks of psychiatric disorder in young adults even when due allowance was made for prospectively measured confounding factors.

43. Fisher, Prudence. (1991) *Women and Male Violence: Factors Influencing Decisions Made in Refuge.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology, University of Auckland.

This study investigates why 50 percent of women in refuge leave to return to violent male partners, 30 percent of them doing so within the first week of their stay. Refuge workers believe these women have not had time to recover sufficiently from the physical and emotional effects of violence to make an informed decision. This study examines the factors which influence a woman's decision to return to a violent partner, and evaluates the effectiveness of the services provided by refuge.

The author interviewed 17 women, with most interviews taking place three to four days after the women entered the refuge. It is at this point that women decide whether to return to their partners or to stay longer. The women also completed a health questionnaire when they were first admitted to refuge and again when they were interviewed. This measured self esteem and symptoms of depression. In addition, the women were given a take-home questionnaire to fill out and return three to four weeks after leaving refuge. This investigated the reasons behind the decisions made in refuge.

The questionnaire responses showed that women exhibited excessive levels of depression and anxiety. The symptoms of depression reduced in the violence free environment of the refuge.

Themes which emerged from the interviews were:

• women's definitions of what constitutes abuse

• women did not actively choose violent partners, or provoke abuse

• women believed that men have control over their decisions to use violence.

Some reasons women gave for choosing to return to violent men included:
- love and hope for change

- a belief that they, or counsellors, could effect change in a violent man

- maintenance of the nuclear family ideal

- socio-economic factors

- emotional factors, e.g., loneliness, grieving, fear of the unknown and a sense of failure

- a belief that violence is a normal part of a relationship.

Reasons women gave for not returning to a violent partner were:
- the violence itself, including emotional and sexual abuse

- the negative consequences of violence on their children

- a belief that their partner was not going to change, or that they were no longer prepared to help him

- loss of love for the partner.

Fisher makes many recommendations for action in the family violence arena but no specific recommendations for research.

44. Fitzmaurice, Roni. (1993) *A Sin and a Crime: A Draft Plan for Churches to Address Family Violence.* Family Violence Prevention Co-ordinating Committee, Wellington.

Keywords: churches and family violence; child abuse; domestic violence; family violence

The primary purpose of this project, which was undertaken for the Catholic Commission for Justice, Peace and Development, was "to develop an action plan for the churches to address family violence." (p6) The project arose from research which identified patriarchal theology and the importance placed on the family as key factors in the incidence of family violence in church communities. It describes initiatives undertaken by various denominations to acknowledge their role in fostering relationships that might result in violence within the family, and to provide services for the victims and perpetrators of family violence.

The author contacted key people in the churches, and conducted follow-up interviews with 17 people professionally involved in family violence and child abuse issues. They represented a cross-section of Christian denominations. The interviews gathered details of current programmes and looked at future plans. The information gathered informed the Draft Action Plan which identifies a number of key tasks, and specifies who should undertake them. The Draft Action Plan is based on the principle that "If the Christian message of the dignity of all human beings is to be taken seriously, [churches] should be in the forefront of efforts to enable women to share their stories and experiences [and to become] partners in a non-violent world." (p23)

45. Foley, S. (1985) *The Abuse of New Zealand Army Wives: A Descriptive Analysis.*

Keywords: domestic violence; spouse abuse; violence in the military

This research was aimed at raising public awareness of the subjugation of women in all spheres of life, and most particularly "under the system of class and sexist domination within the military". (p2) The project was undertaken in Wellington and Waiouru over a three-year period by a Women's Support Group that consisted of New Zealand Army wives and female soldiers.

Ninety-four women, all of whom had called the Women's Support Group, agreed to participate in the research. All were wives of non-commissioned officers. Interviews were also carried out with 30 wives of non-commissioned officers who were not being abused.

Both groups reported that, apart from the violence, isolation and restrictions were the worst features of their association with the military. They identified particular camps where the

violence was at its worst. The isolation of the camps and the level of stress experienced by husbands were given as possible reasons for violence. Little support was available for women who were being abused.

The author concludes that there is a need for in-depth and on-going research into the problem of domestic violence in New Zealand military camps.

46. Ford, G.W. (1986) *Research Project on Domestic Disputes: Final Report,* Unpublished, NZ Police.

Keywords: criminal justice system; domestic violence

During 1986 research was carried out in Hamilton to see whether or not the police should change their policies in regard to the way in which they perceive and handle complaints known as domestic disputes. Four areas of change were implemented based on an intervention programme given to front-line police officers during March/April and evaluated during August/September 1986. The following specific areas of intervention were carried out:

- All domestic dispute complaints were officially recorded.

- Domestic dispute complaints were coded as offences where applicable rather than the previous treatment of a minor "incident code."

- Attempts were made to put complainants in touch with social service agencies so they could be provided with ongoing support.

- More arrests were made in cases where a prima facie offence was established without the need for an official complaint from the victim.

The report recommended that the changes be introduced nationally and that further research was required in the areas of victim support and the monitoring of arrest victims.

47. Furness, Amanda Jane. (1993) *From a Victim's Perspective: A Multiple Case Study Evaluation of an Education Programme for Abusers,* Family Violence Prevention Co-ordinating Committee, Wellington.

Keywords: education programmes; HAIPP; non-violence programmes; women's experience of violence

This study evaluated the impact of the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project men's education programme on participants' partners.

The study involved nine Pakeha women whose partners were either court-mandated or self-referred to the programme, and who were either living with their partners or "retained an interest in the relationship." Face-to-face and telephone interviews were conducted every two to three weeks for the duration of the 26 week programme. The participants and their partners completed behaviour checklists at programme entry and exit.

The study found that the men were less successful at stopping psychological than physical abuse. The women reported more serious abuse than the men. The report suggests areas for further research, including:
• further work on victims' perspectives

• in-depth studies of men's programme content and processes, and

• longitudinal studies to understand the effects of the men's and women's programmes.

48. Gabriels, Toos. (1995) *An Exploratory Study of How Developmental Issues May Impinge on the Implementation of the Keeping Ourselves Safe Programme.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts, Massey University.

Keywords: education programmes

This thesis explores the relationship between child development and the Keeping Ourselves Safe programme. No further details were available.

49. Gardiner, James, Norton, Robyn, and Alpers, Philip. (1996) 'Firearm Misuse: Licence Status of the Perpetrators and Legality of the Firearms', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, September 1996.

    Keywords: firearms

    This article reviews the firearms licence status of perpetrators of domestic violence.

50. Gavey, Nicola. (1991) 'Sexual Victimization Among New Zealand University Students', *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 59 (3), 464-466.

    Keywords: sexual abuse

    In a survey of Auckland University undergraduate students, 52 percent of 347 women revealed that they had experienced some form of sexual victimization and 25 percent had either been raped or experienced attempted rape. These prevalence data are almost identical to those found using the same instrument (Sexual Experiences Survey, Koos and Oros, 1982) with a national sample of US university student women. However, the men in the New Zealand sample, reported perpetrating considerably less sexual aggression than their American counterparts. Most of the sexual victimization reported by women occurred within heterosexual relationships.

51. Gavey, Nicola. (1991) 'Sexual Victimization Among Auckland University Students: How Much and Who Does It?' *NZ Journal of Psychology*, 20, 63-70.

    Keywords: sexual abuse

    In a survey of Auckland University undergraduate students, 52 percent of 347 women revealed that they had experienced some form of sexual victimization and 25 percent had either been raped or experienced attempted rape. Most of the sexual victimization was perpetrated within legitimate heterosexual relationships.

    The author notes that clinical psychologists need to recognise that it is common for women to have experienced rape and other forms of sexual victimization, and that such experiences may often be hidden sources of distress. Education and prevention programmes must be designed with an understanding that sexual victimization is most commonly perpetrated by men known to the women they abuse.

52. Gilgen, Maynard E. (1991) *Te Roopu o Te Whanau Rangimarie o Taamaki Makaurau: A Maori Model for Non-Violence.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology, University of Auckland.

    Keywords: domestic violence; education programmes; family violence; Maori initiatives; non-violence programmes

    This study aims to provide a culturally appropriate evaluation of Te Roopu o Te Whanau Rangimarie o Taamaki Makaurau, or TWR, (People for Peace in the Auckland Region), a programme for promoting non-violence. TWR has its roots in the 1980s when Haare Te Wehi began working with Maori men who were violent towards their partners, children and associates. By adapting techniques used by Pakeha men's groups for use in a Maori context, TWR soon evolved into a group in which men and women worked together, thus supporting the concept of whanau.

    The study begins by outlining Maori cosmology and traditional ways of dealing with conflict. It also describes the impact of colonisation on Maori society. The author was involved with TWR as a participant-observer; conducted open-ended interviews with 10 TWR kaimahi (facilitator/counsellors), both men and women; and reviewed archival material. Most importance was attached to the first two sources.

    The author found that Western-based non-violence programmes do not adequately meet the needs of Maori. He argues that TWR provides a successful model but urgently needs resources and assistance for development.

The author concludes that the only way for Maori violence to be confronted is for Maori to take responsibility for the design, development and implementation of Maori-based programmes.

53. Gilmore, S.A. (1993) *The Effects of Childhood Sexual Abuse on Men.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Science in Psychology, University of Canterbury.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; male sexual abuse

Only the abstract of this thesis was sighted in the preparation of this report. The thesis aims to describe the effects of childhood sexual abuse on a group of men.

The author undertook a number of case studies of men who had been sexually abused as children, and who were meeting together as a group. The men participated in the research process and were consulted at each stage.

The author's abstract states that "the effects described by the men mirror those described in overseas studies. All the men were abused by someone close to them, and all suffered in silence as children. All have shown signs of psychiatric disturbance such as substance abuse disorders, suicidal ideation, depression and anxiety. Sexual dysfunction was rare..."

54. Glover, Marewa. (1993) *Maori Women's Experience of Male Violence: Seven Case Studies.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Social Science in Psychology, University of Waikato.

Keywords: domestic violence; Maori women; spouse abuse

This study explores Maori women's experience of male partner violence. Using case studies, Glover investigates the nature of the violence experienced, the women's responses to violence and how they are affected by it, and the role outsiders have played in supporting or stopping the violence.

This study was planned in consultation with HAIPP staff and members of the HAIPP monitoring team. Seven Maori women were interviewed in depth, and their stories presented. Great attention was paid to conducting the research in a culturally appropriate fashion and the methodology and interviewing style are discussed in detail. Throughout her report, Glover's aim is to present her material in a style appropriate to Maori women. Given the small number of women studied, the conclusions are indicative only and cannot be generalised to all Maori women.

Glover challenges many commonly held theories of wife abuse. She argues that the "cycle of violence" model is not appropriate to the women studied. This model suggests a build up of tension, culminating in outbursts of violence that are in turn followed by a "honeymoon" phase where no violence occurs and the violent man shows remorse for his actions. In Glover's study, either the tension was constant or episodes of physical violence occurred without the warning of the tension-building phase. Not all the men showed remorse after an assault, and there was seldom a time when no violence occurred. Even in the "honeymoon" phase the men's behaviour tended to be emotionally manipulative.

Glover calls for the following research initiatives:
• an economic impact study of male partner violence in New Zealand, which she believes would convince politicians of the need to fund projects to stop violence

• research into a fast and effective method for stopping men's violence

• research to establish the effect men's violence has on their children

• research exploring violence within cross-cultural relationships.

55. Gray, Alison. (1994) *Intervention Programmes for Domestic Violence Abusers: A Literature Review,* Family Violence Prevention Co-ordinating Committee, Wellington.

Keywords: domestic violence; education programmes; family violence; non-violence programme; victim support

This study reviews literature on the New Zealand experience of domestic violence. It also evaluates studies from the international community, drawing heavily on reports on programmes from North America where intervention programmes were first developed.

The report begins with a general overview, then considers the literature on treatment programmes for abusers, services for victims and children, and abuser and victim profiles. Other sections consider training of facilitators, the costs of domestic violence in New Zealand, the effectiveness of programme monitoring and control, and justice system interventions.

Gray points out that the literature reviewed highlights the futility of expecting one type of intervention to work in every type of family violence situation. She makes the following points in relation to the research reviewed:

Very little research addresses the need for culturally appropriate services, a matter that must be high on the agenda in New Zealand. Research is more strongly focused on abusers than victims.

56. Green, Terri. (1995) *The Costs of the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Programme,* Health Research and Analytical Services, Ministry of Health.

Keywords: HAIPP; economic costs of violence

The objective of this study was to estimate the cost and level of resources dedicated to HAIPP activities by both the HAIPP office and outside agencies involved in the programme: the police, Community Corrections, the courts and women's refuges.

Estimated costs relate to the year 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994 and are exclusive of GST. The direct costs of HAIPP were $430,000; 62 percent of this was on salaries of HAIPP staff. A total of seven full-time equivalent staff were employed by HAIPP. The average cost per abuser was $436 and the average cost per victim was $577. The average cost for arrest cases was higher, $607 for the abuser and $777 for the victim.

The report notes that further resources are needed to develop the women's courses, to provide information on the status of women victims, to extend the database of domestic violence incidents to non-arrest cases, and to improve women's advocacy services.

57. Hancock, Mary. (1979) *Battered Women: An Analysis of Women and Domestic Violence, and the Development of Women's Refuges,* The Committee on Women, Wellington.

Keywords: domestic violence; spouse abuse; violence against women; women's refuges

Part One of this two-part study provides a general overview of the international literature on violence against women, and an analysis of contemporary theories on wife battering. Part Two traces the emergence of women's refuges in New Zealand and other western countries as a response to domestic violence.

The New Zealand study is based on material obtained from a questionnaire posted to five refuges in Auckland, Napier, Nelson, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The aims and objectives of the five refuges varied, depending in part on the ideology of the initiating groups. These differences were reflected in the way the refuges were run. The refuges also varied in the degree to which they were involved with other social service organisations. Funding was a major problem for all of the refuges, although each had "developed its own particular method of coping with funds" (p23). The author also examined the characteristics of women who came to the refuges for support. In all five refuges, characteristics such as age range and socioeconomic status were similar but the length of time women stayed varied from an average of five days to a month. In four refuges, more than half the women chose to separate permanently from the men with whom they had been living, while in the fifth, more than 60 percent returned to the relationship.

The author calls for further research to:
• examine the ideological perspectives of different refuges, as these have implications for the women who seek support

- provide a comprehensive analysis of the problem of domestic violence in New Zealand

- promote effective planning and social change to prevent such destructive situations and relationships developing between men and women.

58. Hayden, Anne. (1995) *There is Light at the End of the Tunnel: Initiatives for Victims of Crime at a Local, National and Statutory Level*, Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Fellowship 1995 Report, Department of Internal Affairs.

Keywords: family violence; homicide; judicial system; victim support

The paper reports on a Winston Churchill Fellowship in which the author examined initiatives for victims of crime in relation to homicide, family violence, restorative justice, victims' rights, racial violence and elder abuse in New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

The author describes initiatives in place overseas and makes a number of recommendations for action in the areas of compensation, support for victims, the implementation of restorative justice and housing.

Suggestions for research include a survey of sexual abuse affecting men, women and children research into chaperoning rape victims through the criminal justice system and further research into mandatory reporting of child abuse involving consultation with a non-abusive parent or caregiver.

59. Health Research and Analytical Services. (1995) *HAIPP Evaluation: Experiences of Men's Education Programme Participants*, Ministry of Health, Wellington.

Keywords: education programmes; HAIPP; male attitudes to violence; non-violence programmes

This study was "designed to gather information about participants' perceptions of the HAIPP men's education programme and assess to what degree the programme had contributed to any change in these men's behaviours and beliefs" (p1).

Personal interviews were conducted with 77 men who attended the HAIPP men's education programme between 1992 and 1994. The report recognises that the sample is small and not representative of participants in the programme. The report should therefore be read in conjunction with other studies of the HAIPP programme, particularly that reviewing women's experience of HAIPP.

Almost all the men interviewed felt that, since attending the course, they have behaved in less violent ways. About half believed that they communicate better with their partner while most said their children are exposed to less violence and abuse than before.

60. Hitchman, Belinda et al. (1994) *Care For Kids: An Evaluation of a Supervised Access Centre*, Broad Perspectives.

Keywords: child access; child care; domestic violence; family violence

Care for Kids is a supervised access centre that aims to provide safe supervised access visits for children. Located on Auckland's North Shore, it was, at the time of the study, the only centre of its kind in New Zealand. The study aimed to evaluate the service provided by Care for Kids, identify issues that may influence the acceptance of Care for Kids as a preferred option for supervised access and provide a model for others planning to establish a similar service.

The study includes a review of the literature regarding supervised child access and the results of interviews with 13 of the 45 families who used the centre during 1992. These include both custodial and non-custodial parents. Interviews were also carried out with judges, lawyers, psychologists and social workers.

The literature revealed that, in all but the most extreme cases of parental abuse, continuing contact between parent and child is beneficial to both parties.

The report found that both children's and custodial parents' experience of Care for Kids is extremely positive. The centre provides a safe and secure environment and the "kindergarten" atmosphere is familiar and enjoyable for the children. All custodial parents interviewed wanted their children to maintain contact with their other parent. Non-custodial parents expressed relief at the absence of strife surrounding their access visits. While they agreed that the children enjoyed the atmosphere at the centre, and the calibre of the staff was excellent, they expressed concern at how others perceived them because access visits were through Care for Kids. In general, they wished to move to a situation where access was unsupervised. The professionals were divided on the issue of "normalcy". Some felt that Care for Kids was an abnormal environment in that it did not resemble a family home. Others argued that the atmosphere at Care for Kids was a "normal" environment for children in that it was similar to playcentres and kindergartens.

The report found that Care for Kids provides low-cost supervised access for families who need it and an opportunity to break the cycle of violence. The centre is more appropriate for younger children, and its location makes it difficult for some families to attend.

61. Inglis, Mary Y. (1977) *Physical Assault in Marital Conflict: A Social Problem Re-examined.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts (Applied) in Social Work, Victoria University of Wellington.

    Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; spouse abuse

    This study investigates aspects of assault on women by their husbands, compares the findings with overseas studies, and recommends ways in which social workers and social welfare agencies can be more effective in dealing with the problem.

    The author conducted informal, semi-structured interviews with 11 women who had recently been assaulted by their husbands and had, for some reason, sought assistance from a social welfare agency. The sample was drawn from women who were asked by social workers to participate. Social workers did not always see "the battered situation" (p22) and new contacts were often made after the author "reminded" them of the project.

    The study focused on the personality characteristics of couples, as reported by the women. In each case the woman appeared to be dominant while the man had a passive-aggressive nature. Inglis suggests that where the man is the socially ascribed dominant member of the family yet lacks the skills and resources required to maintain this socially ascribed position, "a violent situation could be expected" (p45). She also found, in accordance with previous research, that there is no single cause of family violence. It is not confined to lower socio-economic groups, and while there is a positive correlation between use of alcohol and violence, alcohol is not the "cause" of violence. The study refutes any suggestion that women stay in violent relationships because they "like" being beaten. Inglis calls for further research:

    • to ascertain why women stay in violent relationships

    • to determine the extent of the need for refuges in New Zealand

    • to form the basis for preventative policies and treatment plans.

62. Injury Prevention Research Centre. (1996) *Violence in New Zealand,* Injury Prevention Research Centre.

    Keywords: intentional injury; family violence

    This publication summarises who is at risk of suicide, homicide and assault. The authors conclude that among other risk factors, individuals at risk are likely to come from families which have marital/partner relationship problems, have a family history of violence, psychiatric illness or sexual abuse, and are dominated by a male partner who wishes to control the behaviour of others.

63. Knaggs, Patricia. (1995) *Evaluation of the Elder Abuse and Neglect Pilot Scheme,* Age Concern NZ Inc.

Keywords: elder abuse

Knaggs reports on an evaluation of a pilot programme relating to elder abuse and neglect. The pilot scheme used a multi-disciplinary approach with a local co-ordinator who handled referrals, provided a link with appropriate organisations, developed training and education programmes and collected statistical data. The evaluator visited each programme and interviewed co-ordinators, service providers, advisory group members and consultants.

The majority of participants believed the pilot programme was both useful and effective, particularly through its team approach. Identified problems included the way the programme was regarded by various health professionals, confidentiality, increasing workloads, funding and legislation.

Older people liked having a range of skills available to them and having to tell their story only once. Other participants believed that older people could easily become confused or questioned the cultural appropriateness of the model. Some were concerned at the skill levels of service providers.

The evaluation concludes that the scheme was most useful to service providers or networkers. It was generally considered to be beneficial to older people.

64. Kotch, Jonathan, et al. (1993) 'Morbidity and Death Due to Child Abuse in New Zealand', *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 17,233-247.

Keywords: child abuse

The purpose of this study was to explore under-diagnosis and racial bias among child abuse morbidity and mortality data from New Zealand. The authors reviewed the files of intentional injury fatalities among children aged 16 and under for ten years, and all hospital discharges for intentionally injured children 16 and under for one year —1988. The files were analysed for evidence of physical abuse and sexual abuse. The authors identified significant undercoding of deaths due to physical or sexual abuse. Maori and Samoan abuse victims were more likely to be identified as cases of "child battering and other maltreatment" than were others. In the case of hospitalisations, non-Europeans were more likely to appear in the data set for physical abuse than Europeans, whereas Europeans were likely than non-Europeans to appear in the data for sexual abuse.

65. Kriechbaum, Anthony J., and Simons, Barbara. (1996) 'Elder abuse in New Zealand: A Manawatu Study, *New Zealand Family Physician*, 23 (2)

Keywords: domestic violence; elder abuse; health system; sexual abuse; victims

This study describes the epidemiology of reported elder abuse in the greater Manawatu region. It also profiles current clinical management preferences. No New Zealand studies were forthcoming from a literature search. A total of 108 case reports were identified by the study; this may include some double reporting. A GP recognition-prevalence or presentation- prevalence of less than 0.4 percent was demonstrated (cf OECD prevalence estimate 3-5 percent). This strongly suggests that elder abuse is a "hidden problem" and a "gate-keeper" issue. Significant risk factors were identified and confirmed by the study. The epidemiologic profiles were very similar to those of recent Australian studies. Involvement of domiciliary support services was the most preferred management option. Provision of respite care was also used very widely. Admission to secondary care and rest-home placement of victims were options that were frequently used, as was the provision of counselling. Significantly, the use of legal intervention and support for mandatory reporting was very low. (Information from Researching Criminal Justice bibliography).

66. Lapsley, Hilary. (1993) *The Measurement of Family Violence: A Critical Review of the Literature*, Social Policy Agency, Wellington.

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence

This report reviews the international literature on the measurement of family violence and makes recommendations as to how a study of the extensiveness of family violence might be carried out in New Zealand.

The report examines the definitions, methodological issues and findings of research into the following areas of family violence: child abuse; child sexual abuse; violence against female partners; and sexual abuse of female partners. Literature considering the extent of "miscellaneous" forms of family violence (e.g., violence between siblings and violence against adolescents, parents, the elderly and men in families) is also reviewed.

Lapsley addresses the possibility, considered by the Family Violence Co-ordinating Committee, of a study of family violence in New Zealand. The study would establish the frequency and nature of family violence currently occurring in the community, and of family violence that has occurred during the lifetime of individuals. It would also establish the extent to which individuals are exposed to multiple types of family violence and abuse. She makes detailed recommendations as to how such a study could be undertaken.

67. Latta, Nigel. *(1994) Into the Darklands: A Process Evaluation of the SAFE Programme for Adult Male Sexual Offenders Against Children,* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Philosophy in Psychology, University of Auckland.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; education programmes; non-violence programmes

The SAFE programme was begun in 1988 by a small group of male therapists with an interest in providing a treatment programme for men who had sexually abused children. Originally it was run as a 13-week programme where the men met once a week for two hours. At present, the SAFE programme contracts men in for five separate modules that run for a total of two years. When the evaluation began, the programme consisted of three separate modules. The targets for each module were: cognitive distortions and issues of responsibility; victim empathy; and relapse prevention. The evaluation examined the effects of various aspects of the SAFE programme on participants.

Latta followed 10 offenders through the three modules, observing and making notes about the content, structure and process of each group session. He was also given access to the written work that the men completed as part of the course. Each man was interviewed by Latta between four and eight weeks after completing the final module.

Many of the issues identified in the evaluation influenced the subsequent development of the programme. One of the most important changes has been the introduction of mixed gender co-facilitation in all modules. The report identifies a motivation for change as one of the key factors for success. The report notes the need for greater family involvement in the SAFE programme to increase the offender's empathy with his victims by allowing him to hear how his family has been affected, to provide support for the family and to ensure victim safety.

68. Leibrich, Julie, Paulin, Judy and Ransom, Robin. (1995) *Hitting Home: Men Speak about Abuse of Women Partners,* Department of Justice, Wellington.

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; male attitudes to violence; violence against women

Hitting Home is a comprehensive survey of men's attitudes towards the abuse of women. It explores both physical and psychological abuse and examines the link between personal characteristics, attitudes towards abuse, and abusive behaviour. It also "offers the first national New Zealand prevalence rates of men's abuse of women partners" (p36).

The survey was conducted in two parts during 1994. Study I involved a survey of 2000 men aged 17 or over. 'Three sets of data (personal characteristics, attitudes towards abuse, and abusive behaviour) were gathered, and the relationships between them examined. Study II was a more focused survey of 200 of the original 2000 men. It explored men's perceptions of the causes of physical abuse, and investigated questions of "control of women" and "loss of control of anger", and their relative importance in explaining domestic abuse.

The respondents were randomly selected by AGB McNair, and the samples for both Study I and Study II had a social profile similar to New Zealand men as a whole in terms of age, marital status, educational level, employment status, socio-economic level and personal income group.

The authors make the following recommendations for future research:
- regular monitoring of prevalence rates to enable trend analysis of social change

- studies to establish prevalence rates for abuse of men by women

- studies to establish prevalence rates for abuse in same sex relationships

- systematic comparisons of prevalence rates for men who abuse and women who are abused

- exploration of men's understanding of the problem of psychological abuse of women partners

- assessment of women's attitudes towards abuse

- studies of the experience of witnessing abuse and its effect on attitudes and behaviour

- further research into the link between abusive behaviour and men's attitudes towards women, using measures which assess men's attitudes towards women's roles within personal relationships

- research which further explores the link between general anger level and predictions of abusive behaviour, and

- further explorations of men's suggestions for government action to find out the kinds of support services needed, and the type of counselling that leads to the greatest reduction of abuse.

69. Lloyd-Pask, Julianne and McMaster, Ken. (1991) *What Changes as a Result of Participation in a Stopping Violence Programme?* Family Violence Prevention Co-ordinating Committee, Wellington

Keywords: domestic violence; education programmes; family violence; non-violence programmes

This study evaluated the effectiveness of the Stopping Violence Programme run in Christchurch by the Anger Management for Men Collective. It examines the lives of 21 couples who participated in programmes during 1990.

Quantitative data was derived from pre and post tests using two scales; the C.S.R. Abuse Index (Tracey and Shupe) and the Index of Spouse Abuse (Hudson and McIntosh). Qualitative data was drawn from in-depth interviews with men and women prior to intake into the programme and between four and six months following completion.

The sample was restricted to men who had some degree of on-going relationship with their partners. This was because of the need to validate any changes the men reported. The report notes that as participation was voluntary, there may be a bias towards couples committed to the continuation of the relationship.

The research shows that violence takes many forms and is often suffered in silence, either through embarrassment, or through intimidation by the perpetrators. Violent men tend to under-report their levels of violence compared with reports by their partner. Following participation in the Stopping Violence Programme, levels of violence reported by the men and their partners were similar, as well as being significantly reduced. The study highlights parts of the programme which proved useful in promoting a violence-free lifestyle, but warns that given the short term nature of the research programme, caution should be exercised in interpreting the findings.

The report makes the following recommendations in relation to research:

- a more precise research protocol needs to be developed for use by New Zealand groups to evaluate the effectiveness of Stopping Violence Programmes

- intake procedures for Stopping Violence Programmes need to be evaluated

- the safety of the men's partners needs to be evaluated

- aspects of the programme which have the most impact in stopping violence need to be evaluated

70. Lo, Min, Vuletic, Jane C. and Koelmeyer, Timothy D. (1992) 'Homicides in Auckland, New Zealand: A Fourteen Year Study', *The American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology*, 13(1), 44-49.

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; homicide

From 1976 to 1989 there were 174 homicide victims in the Auckland coronial area. This paper reports on the characteristics of victims. Particular attention is paid to domestic homicides, child homicides, and homicides resulting from arguments. Domestic homicide refers to murder by a family member, including a boy friend or girl friend, de facto or ex partner, but does not include child deaths. Child homicide refers to the murder of a child under the age of 14 by a family member.

The authors also analysed data from autopsy and police reports. Police reports gave information on the relationship of victim to offender, as well as the location of the homicide, weapons used, and so on.

The study shows that in most homicide cases the victims were involved in marital conflict or family disputes. Domestic homicides accounted for 30 percent (46) of the homicides in Auckland over the period studied, with three times as many female as male victims. Six of the 46 domestic cases were murder-suicides; in each case a male offender committed suicide after murdering a female. Child homicides made up 20 percent (33) of the killings. More than half of the children killed were under the age of two. In more than half of all homicides (90 or 55%) the victim was murdered in their own home. The authors highlight the ongoing need for social support and public health systems in the community.

71. Lovell, Chris. (1996) *Women as Mothers after Family Violence.* Thesis submitted for the degree of MA (Applied) in Social Work, Victoria University of Wellington.

Keywords: child care and child rearing; family violence

This thesis records the stories of women who have left violent partners to make a fresh start for themselves and their children.

Lovell suggests the need for further research into:

- the effect of family violence on women's relationships with their children

- the impact of abuse and poverty on children's performance at school, and

- a study of family violence from the children's perspective.

72. Lungley, Stephen. (1995) *The Relationship Between Judges and HAIPP*, Health Research and Analytical Services, New Zealand Health Information Service, Ministry of Health.

Keywords: HAIPP; judicial system

The aim of this research was to determine the impact of HAIPP on judges' sentencing patterns in Hamilton and to establish ways in which judicial support for intervention programmes could be developed.

The research reports on interviews with judges about their knowledge of HAIPP and HAIPP programmes, their sentencing practices in cases of family violence, and their views of the effectiveness of HAIPP programmes.

73. Manley, Dawn. (1993) *A Review and Evaluation of Three Family Violence/Child Abuse Prevention Programmes Currently Running in Centres Throughout New Zealand.* Research essay presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, University of Auckland.

Keywords: child abuse; education programmes; family violence; HAIPP; non-violence programmes

This report describes three different family violence prevention programmes operating in New Zealand. Each began in July 1993 as a three-year pilot programme and represents a different level of intervention.

The primary prevention programme at the Kelvin Road Pre-school and Whanau Centre in Papakura is a multi-faceted programme that aims to address many elements in the cycle of poverty and disadvantage which contribute to violence, particularly family violence. It includes a pre-school centre, family support team, health team, adult education programme, a school holiday programme, and the Home Instruction Programme for Pre-school Youngsters

The secondary programme, HAIPP, which has been fully evaluated elsewhere, is designed to assist "adults who have been identified as abusers and need help with anger management skills" (p32).

The tertiary level programme, operated by the Christchurch Therapeutic Trust, focuses on the entire family of chronic criminal offenders. Treatment begins with the offender and his family while he is in prison, and continues when the offender is released or gains parole.

The report discusses the rationale behind each of these programmes, and looks at funding issues and cost effectiveness. Short case histories are included in the discussion of the Christchurch Therapeutic Trust and Kelvin Road programmes, which indicate a level of client satisfaction.

While the author makes no specific suggestions for further research, she does propose a full evaluation of the Christchurch Therapeutic Trust and Kelvin Road programmes.

74. Martin, Judith L., O'Shea, Martine L., Romans, Sarah E., et al. (1993) 'Attitudes to Reducing Violence Towards Women: Punishment or Prevention?' *The New Zealand Medical Journal*, 106, 953, 115-117.

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; violence against women; women's attitudes to violence

This study investigates the attitudes of abused and non-abused women towards reducing physical and sexual violence in the community.

The data presented in this paper was collected in the first stage of a two stage Otago Women's Health Survey. A random sample of 3000 women was taken from four Otago electorates. Seventy-three percent of women aged under 65 responded. Women aged 65 and over were not included in this analysis and women enrolled on the Maori roll (less than 5% of Otago women) were not sampled. The report notes an under-representation of women aged 18-20. Demographic, mental health and abuse information was sought, as well as responses to the question, "What steps would you like to see taken to reduce the incidence of sexual and physical harm to women and children?"

Just over half the responses advocated an educative approach, making education the preferred approach to reducing violence towards women. There were similar levels of interest in safety education and publicity; education on sexuality and relationships; and measures to change the attitudes of both men and women. Nearly half the responses (44.5%) recommended increased punishment for offenders. While some focused on the retributive aspect of punishment, and others on its rehabilitative nature, the distinction was not always clear. The report shows that those who had experienced sexual abuse, particularly as children, were

more likely to advocate measures other than punishment.

It was not possible to make a clear distinction between comments relating specifically to child sexual abuse and those relating to sexual abuse of adult women. The authors suggest that a useful area for further research would be to determine whether or not women hold different views about the best treatment for these two issues.

75. Martin, Paula Marie. (1994) *The Experiences of Women Whose Partners Participate in a Men for Non-Violence Programme.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts (Applied) in Social Science Research, Victoria University of Wellington.

Keywords: education programmes; non-violence programmes; women's experiences of violence

The purpose of this study was to explore changes in the behaviour and attitudes of abusive men who participate in a Men for Non-Violence course, from the perspective of their partners. The report also considers the operational aspects of the programme, including women's experiences in dealing with course facilitators, and their involvement in the women's programme.

This is a small-scale longitudinal study. Data was gathered from nine women at three different times: when their partners began the Men for Non-Violence course; three months later when they completed the course; and again four to six months after that. The women completed an abuse checklist at each interview. Given the small sample size, the report warns against drawing general conclusions from the findings. The report "is only intended to provide indicators about some aspects of a men's violence programme from the perspective of the partners of programme participants" (p7).

Women reported a range of outcomes following their partners' completion of the course. Some men had made significant improvements, others were continuing with their abusive behaviours, while others had developed new abusive techniques. The women interviewed expressed concern that their views did not appear to be taken into account in the running of the programme.

The author recommends on-going monitoring and evaluation of men's violence programmes from the perspective of their partners.

76. Maxwell, Gabrielle M. (1993) *Physical Punishment in the Home in New Zealand*, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Occasional Paper No. 2.

Keywords: child abuse; children's experience of violence

Maxwell reports on a telephone survey of randomly selected New Zealanders aged 15 and over that asked about people's behaviour in and attitudes to disciplining children. She compares the results with those found by the Ritchies in their 1981 research.

Maxwell found that the attitudes and behaviour of New Zealanders about physical punishment in the home appear to be changing. Although smacking with the hand is still both approved and used as a standard parental response to the misbehaviour of children of all ages, anything more severe is no longer a part of the repertoire of most parents or the experience of most children.

The report raises a number of topics for further research in the area of physical punishment of children.

77. Maxwell, Gabrielle M. (1994) *Children and Family Violence: The Unnoticed Victims*, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Occasional Paper No. 3.

Keywords: child abuse; children's experience of violence; domestic violence; family violence; HAIPP

This study analyses data collected by the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project between July 1991 and April 1994. It seeks to show the extent of children's experience of family violence. The report notes that the results are likely to be indicative of what could be expected from a randomly selected sample of police incidents of family violence in New Zealand.

The analysis shows that in 58 percent of all cases recorded by the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project, children were present in the house at the time family violence occurred. In the majority of cases the violence witnessed by the children involved a parent. Sometimes the children became directly involved through attempts to intervene. The report raises the question of how much violence towards children goes unrecorded.

The author believes that research is needed both on the incidence and prevalence of family violence that involves children, and on the impact such violence has on the children who are caught up in it.

78. Maxwell, Gabrielle and Carroll-Lind, J. (1996) *Children's Experiences of Violence*, Office of the Commissioner for Children.

Keywords: child abuse; children's experience of violence

This paper draws on interviews with 259 children aged 11-13 about their experiences of violence at home, at school and in the community.

79. McGregor, Kim. (1994) *Warriors of Truth: Adult Survivors Healing From Child Sexual Abuse*, Otago University Press.

Keywords: child sexual abuse

This self-help book for adult survivors of child sexual abuse tells the stories of thirty New Zealand men and women survivors of child sexual abuse and contains much information on the effects of child sexual abuse.

80. Mitchell, S. (1987) *Women in Violent Relationships* (no further information).

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; violence against women

This paper is largely an analysis of theories of domestic violence. It includes a structural analysis of domestic violence and of the dynamics of victimisation.

81. Moore, Judith Mary. (1989) *Is a Non-Molestation Order Enough? Women's Experiences of the Family Court.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts (Applied) in Social Work, Victoria University of Wellington.

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; judicial system; protection orders; spouse abuse

This study focuses on battered women's experiences of the Family Court, particularly experiences of court counselling processes. It investigates the procedures involved in making application to the Court for a non-violence or non-molestation order, and evaluates the court process and its impact on women's lives.

Quantitative data was derived from an analysis of 94 cases which came before the Lower Hutt Family Court between February and May 1988, and had a recorded history of family violence. In-depth interviews were conducted with 15 women applicants and six Family Court solicitors, and a questionnaire sent to all refuges currently affiliated to the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges.

Most of the changes that Moore advocates relate to counselling procedures. The study shows that current practices do not result in positive outcomes, and highlights the need for the Family Court to make use of specialised services for women and their families affected by family violence.

The research is based largely on the experiences of Pakeha women in an urban court. The researcher suggests that it may also be useful to investigate other aspects of the Family Court, for example, the experiences and perspectives of Maori or migrant women who have used the Family Court system, as well as those of men and children.

82. National Advisory Group on Elder Abuse and Neglect. (1995) *Elder Abuse and Neglect in New Zealand*, Age Concern.

Keywords: elder abuse; family violence

Age Concern initiated five pilot programmes in response to professional and public demand for intervention strategies to combat elder abuse and neglect. The pilots provided an opportunity to collect data on the incidence and nature of such abuse.

Over a 12-month period, 310 cases of elder abuse and neglect were reported to the programmes; 75 percent of the victims were women; 32 percent of reported cases involved psychological abuse; 31 percent involved financial abuse; 22 percent involved neglect; 11 percent involved physical abuse and 4 percent involved sexual abuse.

The major recommendations from the report are the introduction of elder abuse and neglect services throughout New Zealand and that an officials group be set up to consider the most appropriate government agency for furthering this work.

83. National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges Inc. (1991) *Treasure the Child: Children Living Without Violence*, NCIWR, Wellington.

   Keywords: child abuse; services for children; women's refuge

   This report was commissioned to provide refuges with clear information on which to base the development of their services and programmes for children.

   Data was gathered through a questionnaire mailed to all refuges operative in New Zealand in November 1990. The response rate was high (83%), and may therefore be said to provide a reliable picture of refuges in Aotearoa/New Zealand at the time.

   The report highlights the high numbers of children passing through refuge care (5163), in the year of the survey. More than half had suffered physical abuse themselves, while the majority had suffered other forms of abuse or witnessed their mother being abused. It also highlights the financial difficulties experienced by refuges in providing services, programmes and facilities for children.

84. Neale, Jenny. (1988) *Family Violence: Paper Prepared for TORC — DSW*, Department of Social Welfare, Wellington.

   Keywords: domestic violence; education programmes; family violence; non-violence programmes

   "The first section of this paper provides an overview of the initiatives that have been undertaken in New Zealand to deal with the problem of family violence" (p3). Profiles of the main sector groups dealing with the issue are included. Section II is a "brief literature review of significant reports that look at evaluation of programmes that attempt to prevent violence."

   While noting the difficulties associated with programme evaluation, Neale highlights the need for "a solid base of comprehensive evaluation and monitoring information on [programmes] available" (p42). She notes that evaluation, monitoring and analysis is required in the following areas:

   • men's violence programmes
   • women's programmes
   • children's programmes
   • programmes for young men and women
   • police initiatives
   • the courts
   • coordinated approaches
   • training
   • incidence of violence
   • on-going literature reviews
   • primary prevention programmes.

85. Pocock, Tania Margaret. (1994) *The Forgotten Victims of Wife Abuse: A Comparative Analysis of Children of Battered Women and a Representative Population Subsample*. Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology, University of Auckland.

Keywords: children's experience of violence; spouse abuse

This study seeks to establish "normative" information about children between the ages of five and 11, in the areas of behavioural functioning, perceived quality of social support, and approaches to interpersonal problem solving. This information is used to investigate how, and to what extent, refuge children differ from their peers in these three areas. The study compares 17 male and female refuge children between the ages of five and 11 years with a representative subsample of 127 male and female children of the same ages.

The author acknowledges several methodological problems. While meaningful differences were established between the two samples, the small sample size means that it is difficult to generalise from the results. It was also difficult, given the hidden and private nature of family violence, to access accurate information.

The differences between the two groups are significant. Refuge children were found to exhibit more behavioural problems than the children in the representative population subsample, and to perceive their family, friends and teachers as significantly less supportive. They were also found to be less resourceful and flexible in their approaches to interpersonal problem solving.

The report includes several suggestions for future research:

• Investigation of the parent-child relationship. Studies of the parent-child relationship in families where marital violence exists would provide critical information for the development of treatment strategies designed to improve parenting practices and parent-child relationships.

• Indications of the home environment beyond the presence of wife abuse are needed to further delineate the impact violence has on children's development.

• Research that accounts for other variables such as unemployment, the presence of alcoholism or other substance abuse, and the presence or absence of supportive "others" and alternative role models for both parents and children.

• Longitudinal studies to determine whether or not the present findings are predictive of long-term adjustment difficulties.

86. Prebble, Rachel Jeanette. (1994) *Attributions and Emotional Responses of Battered Women to Violent Incidents Within Their Relationship.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts (Applied) in Clinical and Community Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington.

Keywords: violence against women; women's attitudes to violence

Only the abstract of this thesis was sighted in the preparation of this report.

This study was designed to "clarify the unresolved debate surrounding the attributions and emotional responses of battered women to violent incidents within their relationship" (p.ii).

Thirty-two Pakeha women who had left violent relationships were each interviewed twice. The author gathered details of the first and last violent incident of their relationship and participants completed two scales: the Four Attributional Dimension Scale, and the Differential Emotions Scale.

The study found that attributions changed over time from internal to external, temporary to stable, controllable to uncontrollable and from specific to global. Anger, fear and contempt increased from the beginning to the end of the relationship. Guilt and surprise decreased. No other significant relationships between change in attribution/emotion/relationship were found.

The author writes, "the results offer a caution to the clinical application of learned helplessness theory which asserts that these expected changes in attributions result in helplessness and inability to leave. They also give only limited support to the notion that changes in attributions and emotions are inter-related" (p.ii). Results are discussed in the light of previous research.

87. Pybus, Marion. (1993) *Public Health Nurses and Families Under Stress: Promoting Children's Health in Complex Situations*, Department of Nursing Studies, Special Report Series 5, Massey University.

    Keywords: child abuse; child care and child rearing

    Pybus reports on a study of 15 stressed families with a high recorded level of mental and physical ill health, and on their relationship with public health nurses. The nurses described how they saw their service which included a focus on encouraging families to become more active in a health-oriented way in their own everyday activities and an emphasis on interacting with their clients rather than performing specific tasks. The nurses acted as health advisers for all family members, not just the children.

    The families valued the ready availability of the nurses and having continuity with the same person. The women particularly valued the nurses working within the clients' own goals and preferences, using a non-judgmental approach.

    The report proposes a decision-making model to show change by families to a more healthy lifestyle.

88. Ratcliffe, Gail. (1995) *The Effects of Family Violence on Women: The Battered Woman Syndrome.* Paper presented at Family Court Judges' Seminar.

    Keywords: domestic violence; judicial system; violence against women

    Ratcliffe describes the battered woman syndrome, its physical and psychological effects, and sets out the diagnostic criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder.

89. Ratima, M.M., Durie, M.H., Allan, G.R. et al. (1995) *Men For Change: Living Without Violence. A Report Prepared for Men For Change Incorporated: Nga Tane e Mahi ana i Roto i tenei Ao Hurihuri*, Massey University, Palmerston North.

    Keywords: education programmes; male attitudes to violence; non-violence programmes

    This report is an evaluation of the violence intervention programme, Living Without Violence, conducted by Men for Change in Gisborne. The study sought to measure the impact of the programme on the attitudes and behaviour of its clients and to provide recommendations for the programme's development.

    Informal discussions with programme staff and management committee members, together with a review of programme records, provided the researchers with background to the programme. They also sought contact with the 667 men who had taken part in the programme between January 1990 and October 1994. They were able to trace 148, of whom 48 agreed to take part in the study. Nearly half of these attended the programme during 1994. This indicates the mobility of programme participants, and means that highly mobile men are not well represented in the study. It is also likely that men who believed their behaviour had improved after attending a Living Without Violence programme are over-represented in the sample. The 48 men were interviewed, using a structured questionnaire covering their use of abusive behaviours, both before and after attendance on the Living Without Violence programme.

    Overall, the study reported a reduction in violent forms of behaviour after participation on the Living Without Violence programme. Forty-four participants said they were less violent in their relationships with family and friends, while four said there had been no change. None said that he had become more violent. Participants said that being taught to be aware of their own particular triggers to violence, and taking "time out" were two of the most beneficial parts of the programme.

The report makes a number of recommendations to Men For Change for the on-going development of the Living Without Violence programme. In terms of research, these include:

- the development of systems so that information can be collected on a consistent basis
- conducting regular six-monthly evaluations, which should include an assessment of the impact of the programme on the safety of the men's partners
- the development of outcome measures to guide and determine programme effectiveness.

90. Richardson, Deirdre F. (1990) 'Male Victims of Child Sexual Abuse: A Review', *The New Zealand Family Physician*, Winter, 122-126.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; male sexual abuse

This article is a comprehensive review of the research on male child sexual abuse. Twenty-four pieces of research, dating from 1978 to 1989, are reviewed. Most emanate from the United States, where the great majority of research in this area has been conducted.

The review focuses on the prevalence of male child sexual abuse; features of abusive incidents; characteristics of victims and perpetrators; and short and long term effects on victims. Specific aspects of male and female child sexual abuse are compared.

The report shows that many differences exist between male and female child sexual abuse. Thus, it is not appropriate to address male sexual abuse simply by applying knowledge and theories pertaining to female child sexual abuse.

Richardson recommends that further research is required to investigate the specific nature of male child sexual abuse so that it may be recognised, reported and stopped, and its detrimental effects be minimised.

91. Ritchie, Jane and Ritchie, James. (1990) *Violence in New Zealand*, Allen and Unwin.

Keywords: child abuse; child care and child rearing; family violence

This book sets the Ritchies' earlier work on violence against children in a wider context by discussing a range of forms of violent expression in our society.

The Ritchies argue that the pattern of violence in our society "hinges on the persistence of male-derived notions of power and privilege to engage in violent acts, and on domestic, public, and individual permissions. It is seen in sporting activity, the glorification of war, on our television screens, on our highways and in other arenas. Women bully sometimes too... but the pattern is male. Men must change."

The book draws on a wide range of research and includes recommendations for change. It includes reference to 22 earlier publications by the authors.

92. Ritchie, Jane and Ritchie, James. (1994) 'Education and Changing Attitudes: What Are the Strategies?' in *Vol.1 Conference Proceedings: Promoting Healthy Children and Young People*, Mental Health Foundation Seminar.

Keywords: child abuse; cultural attitudes to violence; family violence

The paper reviews initiatives in relation to the safety of children in schools, at home and the community. It notes that more needs to be done and sets out a number of specific goals and objectives. The paper outlines Te Ara o Uenuku (The Rainbow Pathway) as a model for social change.

93. Ritchie, Jane. (1996) 'Discipline and Punishment: Three New Zealand Studies', *Youth Law Review*.

Keywords: child care and child rearing; public policy

In this paper, Jane Ritchie reviews three studies of disciplinary practices used in child rearing in New Zealand. Ritchie notes changes between the 1970s and the early 1990s but argues that more needs to be done, particularly through the deletion of Section 59 from the Crimes Act.

94. Ritchie, Jane and Ritchie, James. (1996) 'The Culture of Violence', in Larry T. Reynolds and Leonard Lieberman (eds.) *Race and Other Misadventures: Essays in Honor of Ashley Montagu in His Ninetieth Year*, General Hall Inc.

Keywords: cultural attitudes to violence; public policy; education programmes

The paper reviews attitudes to violence in New Zealand and describes attempts to understand both these attitudes and the pattern of violence, paying particular attention to the Roper Report. The Ritchies review what has been achieved and identify areas in which further change is needed, including in the home, the media, sport and the video industry.

95. Roberts, I., and Moran, K. (1995) 'Inter-rater Reliability in the Medical Diagnosis of Child Sexual Abuse', *Journal of Paediatrics*, 31,290-292.

Keywords: child sexual abuse

This study examines reliability in the assessment of genital findings in cases of suspected child abuse, finding 93 percent agreement between the participating Auckland and Sydney teams studying colposcopic photographs of the external genitalia of 70 female children. This score compares favourably with the results of reliability studies in other areas of medical practice.

96. Robertson, Neville R., Busch, Ruth, Ave, Karen and Balzer, Roma. (1991) *The Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project: The First Three Months*, Family Violence Prevention Co-ordinating Committee, Wellington.

Keywords: HAIPP

This is the first of a series of reports monitoring the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project over the two-year pilot period. It describes the implementation of the project over the first three months and provides preliminary comment on the success and problems encountered.

97. Robertson, Neville R. and Busch, Ruth. (1992) *The Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project: Six Month Evaluation Report*, HAIPP, Hamilton.

Keywords:education programmes; HAIPP; non-violence programmes; women's experience of violence

The second report on the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project includes a report on interviews with 45 women who had been referred to HAIPP. It notes the operation of the Crisis Line, the instigation of women's advocacy and support programmes and of women's support and education groups, and gives feedback from women on the men's programme. Comments on other matters are included.

98. Robertson, Neville R. et al. (1992) *The First Year*, HAIPP, Hamilton.

Keywords: HAIPP

This report sums up the achievements of the first year of operation for HAIPP and identifies a number of problems facing the project as it enters its second year. These include the level of referrals, attendance at programmes and resourcing. The report includes a number of recommendations for change.

99. Robertson, Neville R. and Busch, Ruth. (1993) *Two Year Review*, HAIPP, Hamilton.

Keywords: HAIPP

The two-year project review again summarises developments during the previous year in respect of the police, women's refuges, the District Court, Community Corrections, the Family Court, the HAIPP women's advocacy and support programme, the men's education programme and other developments. The report concluded that the basic goals of intervention were being achieved.

100. Russell, Marie. (1996) *The Discipline of Children: Alternatives to Smacking*. Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts (Applied) Social Science Research, Victoria University of Wellington.

Keywords: child care and child rearing

The thesis discusses alternatives to smacking promoted by parent-educators and examines why parents reject smacking, and which alternative methods they use. Russell used qualitative research methods, with focus group interviews and in-depth personal interviews. Parent-educators were concerned that parents are not well-informed about child development. They considered that communication skills are important, talking to the child and encouraging the expression of feelings. Most advocate and model a range of specific techniques. Parents had a positive view of children and rejected smacking as either violent itself or leading to violence. The thesis identifies several areas for positive change requiring education, publicity, services and legislation.

101. Seminiuk, Danielle. (1995) *Need for Power, Sex-Role Attitudes and Spouse-Specific Assertion in Wife Assaulters.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Science in Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington.

    Keywords: characteristics of violent men; male attitudes to violence; spouse or partner abuse

    This thesis examines the relationship between male physical aggression towards female partners and need for power, sex role attitudes and spouse-specific assertion/aggression. The author uses a variety of psychological tests to compare groups of wife assaulters, non-violent maritally dissatisfied men and non-violent maritally adjusted men. She found that wife assaulters were significantly more power-motivated, less liberal in their attitudes towards male roles and more psychologically aggressive than non-violent maritally adjusted men, but they did not differ from non-violent maritally dissatisfied men. There were no differences between the three groups on spouse-specific assertion. Wife assaulters were more maritally dissatisfied than non-violent maritally dissatisfied men.

102. Shadbolt, Maureen, in collaboration with Helen Curreen. (1993) *Anger Management: What's Happening? — A Family Court Perspective: A Replication in Part of 1989 Henderson Family Court Research*, Waitakere Community Corrections Office, Henderson.

    Keywords: criminal justice system; protection orders; domestic violence; victim support

    This brief survey replicates in part the research undertaken by Helen Curreen, Counselling Co-ordinator at the Family Court, Henderson. The aims of that research relevant to this present project were: to develop a profile of Family Court clients affected by applications for Domestic Protection Orders; to examine the response of the court system to referrals to anger management programmes; to examine what happens to referrals, the response of anger management groups, and the men themselves. This research involved a quantitative examination of the Family Court files selected for the sample. Some analysis of data was undertaken and, where appropriate and possible, the data collected was compared with the results of the previous research. It is proposed to use the data collected and comparisons thereof as a vehicle for future discussion particularly in regard to the development of WAVES (Waitakere Anti-Violence Essential Services), a local family violence intervention project. (Information from Researching Criminal Justice bibliography.)

103. Shepherd, P.J. (1995) *The Experience and Adjustment of Children Who Have Witnessed Wife Assault*. Unpublished Masters thesis, Victoria University of Wellington.

    Keywords: children's experience of violence; spouse abuse

    This is a quantitative and qualitative investigation of the experiences of battered women and their children. The primary focus is on the adjustment of children who have witnessed wife assault.

104. Snively, Suzanne. (1994) *The New Zealand Economic Cost of Family Violence*. Family Violence Unit, Department of Social Welfare, Wellington.

    Keywords: domestic violence; economic cost of family violence; family violence

    This study, commissioned by the Family Violence Unit, aims "to provide a framework for estimating the economic cost of family violence in New Zealand" (p.ii).

Current data was collected from agencies involved in providing services to survivors of family violence. This data was collated using a spreadsheet, which was able to take account of a range of scenarios. This approach allows easy recalculation of the economic costs of family violence as new data becomes available.

The study conservatively estimates the cost of family violence in New Zealand to be $1.2 billion a year. This assumes that one in seven New Zealand households is affected by family violence and does not take into account any lost income.

The report includes a number of recommendations for further research. Key recommendations are that there be research into:

- how family violence affects work behaviour. (In the author's view, this is the most important area for future research.)
- the extent to which family violence alienates people from mainstream activities such as participation in the paid workforce, the volunteer sector, education and activities related to child care
- family violence by income group, in order to understand which services are cost effective at different income levels
- the direct costs of family violence to the justice system, e.g., the costs of family counselling, imprisonment of offenders and family court and other court costs.

105. Snively, Suzanne. (1996) *The Economic Cost of NCIWR Refuge Services*, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges Inc.

Keywords: economic costs of violence; women's refuge

The aim of this study was to measure and forecast the cost of providing NCIWR services for women and children, to improve service planning and to be better able to manage resources to achieve the desired outcome.

The study found that, at the time, less than one-third of NCIWR economic costs were met by central government funding when unpaid work is taken into account. Central government funding would need to double between 1996 and 1997/98 if the demand for services were to be met.

106. Spinola, C., and Fanslow, J. (1995) *Emergency Department Protocols of Care for Women Abused by Partners: Formative Evaluation Report*, Alcohol and Public Health Research Unit.

Keywords: health system; intentional injury; public policy

This study reports on a trial community intervention "to assist abused women by developing and evaluating effective guidelines and procedures for health care professionals, so that they can appropriately identify and document abuse, and effectively intervene to help women assess their degree of risk and make choices for safety."

107. Stephen-Smith, Naomi. (No date) *'Fleeing From My Ex': Exploring, the Link Between Family Violence and Women Survivors' Residential Mobility*. Paper submitted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Geography, Victoria University of Wellington.

Keywords: family violence; residential mobility

This study contrasts the findings in the residential mobility literature with the reality of women survivors of family violence. The literature suggests that change of residence is a rational decision made according to the needs and wants of a household according to its stage in the life cycle of the household.

Stephen-Smith distributed questionnaires, through co-ordinators, to women in contact with the Lower Hutt and Wellington Women's Refuges. Responses came from women living in refuge safehouses as well as women participating in a refuge support group. The researcher was unable to have direct contact with the respondents and personal interviews were not

approved by the co-ordinators of Women's Refuge on account of the "sensitive nature" of the women's circumstances. This affected the response rate.

The study finds that the residential mobility literature does not, on the whole, account for the mobility of respondents. The focus on the nuclear family within the literature "serves to alienate their experiences ... and to portray them as anomalies in the system." (p47).

The author suggests that further research is needed to determine the residential needs of women survivors of family violence.

108. Synergy Applied Research. (1988) *Attitudes to Family Violence: A Study Across Cultures*, Prepared by Synergy Applied Research Limited and Hinematau McNeil, Jane von Dadelszen, Alison Gray, Emele Duituturaga, Raewyn Good and Rosemary Ash, Family Violence Prevention Co-ordinating Committee, Wellington.

Keywords: cultural attitudes to family violence; domestic violence; family violence

This report is the first major attempt to look at attitudes towards family violence in New Zealand. The research involved three separate studies covering Maori, Pacific Islands and Pakeha perspectives. Methodology appropriate to each cultural group was employed and in-depth personal and group interviews were conducted by "own-culture" interviewers. Respondents came from all age groups, from rural and urban areas, and a variety of socioeconomic backgrounds. The sample does not aim to be statistically representative of the New Zealand population but to present views on family violence from "those whose views were least likely to be known." (p7) While the studies were independently designed and executed, researchers from the three groups consulted throughout. This approach means that particular aspects of violence may have received more attention in one group than others. For example, in the Maori study, there is more detailed information on attitudes towards sexual abuse than in the Pacific Islands or the Pakeha study.

The report groups the different types of violence identified by respondents into six main categories: physical, verbal, mental/emotional, sexual, spiritual and cultural. The study uncovers different attitudes to these types of violence, both within and between the different cultural groups, although some of the cross-cultural differences stem from the difference in the depth of probing within each individual study.

The report includes general recommendations for policy and programmes, including a recommendation that the parallel study approach be used again in a more co-ordinated fashion. The authors suggest that further research is needed into actions that will empower people to deal with violence.

109. Synergy Applied Research. (1983) *A Socio-economic Assessment of New Zealand Women's Refuges*, The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Blenheim.

Keywords: domestic violence; family violence; women's refuges

This report was commissioned "to provide concerned decision makers with an in-depth review of the activities and funding requirements of women's refuges in New Zealand" (p3). The report seeks to provide information on the incidence and possible causes of domestic violence in New Zealand, and to identify and compare the resources and support available to women and children affected by family violence. Relevant literature from New Zealand and overseas is identified and analysed.

Information was collected from all 17 refuges that were operating in New Zealand when the study began, although some information was received too late to be included in the statistical summaries. Each refuge was asked to complete a refuge profile, which included details of staff and patronage, expenses and a physical description of the refuge. In addition, a resident survey questionnaire was given to all women entering the refuge over a three month period; and the authors compiled four case studies. During the three month period, 192 resident survey questionnaires were completed, representing 70 percent of the 274 women who entered a refuge during that period.

The questionnaires showed that while the majority of respondents (78%) had been experiencing violence for over one year, some had been experiencing regular sexual or physical abuse for twenty to thirty years. Nearly half of the respondents included abuse of their children among their reasons for leaving home. All had sought assistance elsewhere before coming to the refuge, and most (97%) reported that, they had received help at the refuge which they could not have received elsewhere.

Particular emphasis was placed on the benefits accruing to society from the operation of refuges. A reduction in the need for government funded services leads to significant financial savings to society. Legal advice available to resident women reduces the need for "legal aid" and assisting women to leave violent and potentially violent situations reduces the need for mental and physical health care, as well as the need for police time and prison space. Helping to remove a child from an ongoing cycle of violence is also believed to be in the best interests of the child.

The report shows a demand for the existing services of the refuges, indicates additional facilities required, and calls for funding assistance from the government.

Prior to this report, most research on family violence focused on violence as a "women's problem". Little research focused on the perpetrators of the violence. The authors believe that this area requires "exploration of some magnitude" (p50).

110. Towns, Alison, Adams, Peter and Gavey, Nicola. (1966) 'Silencing talk of men's violence against women', in Lynn Theismeyer and Chris Candlin (eds.), *Discourses of Silence*, Longman.

Keywords: domestic violence; education; health system; victims; violence against women

Secondary prevention of male violence towards female partners requires early intervention to stop such violence. Research suggests that often friends and family may be aware of the violence. Nevertheless, reporting rates of those affected by violence are very low. Reasons for this are unknown. This paper discusses the discursive contexts which support silence about the violence. In this study, each of 18 men who had been violent towards their partners participated in a 90 minute interview with an interviewer who had had considerable experience in working with men who had been violent to their partners. The interviews were then transcribed and analysed using discourse analysis. The transcripts were read for the ways in which the men employed common-sense understandings which might silence talk about the violence. For example, discourses of privacy were identified as providing the discursive context within which silence about violence might occur. (Information drawn from Researching Criminal Justice bibliography).

111. Turner, John and Hyslop, Ian. (1992) *Family Violence in West Auckland: A Study of Three Key Elements in an Integrated Response.* Paper prepared as part of a fieldwork placement for the Diploma of Social Science, Massey University, Albany campus.

Keywords: criminal justice system; family violence; education programmes; non-violence programmes

The authors were students who had their final placement with the WAVES project (Waitakere Anti-Violence Essential Services) and associated agencies. As part of the placement they analysed attendance figures at the 'FORMEN' Support Anger Management Programme and commented on programme content in relation to the programme's overall effectiveness; analysed data regarding arrest figures and policy/attitudinal change by the Henderson police; and observed the legal process in relation to family violence and arrests at the Henderson District Court.

112. Van Kessel, Kirsten. (1990) *An Evaluation of Side Effects of 'Keeping Ourselves Safe': A Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Programme.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology, University of Auckland.

Keywords: child abuse; child sexual abuse; education programmes; non-violence programmes

This study was prompted by concern about the possible harm of sex abuse education programmes. Van Kessel evaluated the "Keeping Ourselves Safe" programme, focusing on

side effects following participation in the programme.

The study involved parents of 112 children and four teachers who participated in "Keeping Ourselves Safe" in a New Zealand intermediate school during 1990. Parents completed questionnaires before and after their child's participation in the programme. Teachers completed a post-test questionnaire only and were asked to indicate any positive and/or negative effects of the programme on children in the classroom.

More parents reported no change in their child than reported either positive or negative effects. Those who did report side effects said they were generally moderate. While both positive and negative effects were observed, positive effects outweighed negative ones. No parent felt that "Keeping Ourselves Safe" had an overall adverse effect on their child, and the majority reported that the programme had a positive overall effect. Participation led to a sharing of information and discussion at home, as well as greater awareness in the children. Teachers reported similar overall results.

The study did not assess whether participation in the "Keeping Ourselves Safe" programme reduced the risk of child abuse. This is suggested as a desirable goal for future research.

113. Wallace, Angeline M. (1994) *Children as Witnesses: The impact of Video Technology in Child Sexual Abuse Cases.* Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology, University of Canterbury.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; criminal justice system

Only the abstract of this thesis was sighted in the preparation of this report.

"This thesis investigated three main areas of child sexual abuse cases. Firstly, the practice and procedures employed by the Christchurch Police Child Abuse Unit were described. Secondly, the impacts of video technology on the outcome of child sexual abuse cases reported to the Child Abuse Unit, one year before and one year after the introduction of the Evidence (Videotaping of Child Complaints) Regulations 1990, were compared to assess the changes that occurred. Thirdly, the thesis looked at the impact of video technology in the courtroom once it was available at trial." (abstract)

The author notes that a number of changes occurred in the structure, practice and procedure of investigations into child sexual abuse cases at the Child Abuse Unit since 1986. "These changes reflect a movement toward assisting child victims through all stages of the legal process." Wallace found that staff training "ensured highly skilled and knowledgeable officers work with the child victims."

The abstract does not discuss the methodology employed, nor make any mention of further research recommendations.

114. Ward, Tony, et al. (1995) 'Explaining Some Characteristics of Battered Women: A Cognitive Deconstructionist Approach', *NZ Journal of Psychology*, 24 (1), June.

Keywords: family violence; violence against women

This paper focuses on two areas: developing a better understanding of the mechanisms involved in the serious psychological sequelae evident in some battered women and identifying individual psychological factors which contribute to decision-making about leaving or remaining with an abusive and dangerous male partner. The paper uses a cognitive deconstruction model to describe the psychological features of a subset of battered women for whom the experience of being abused by their male partners was discrepant with their expectations. The authors suggest that a cognitive deconstructionist approach is both theoretically useful and consistent with empirical findings.

115. Wellington School of Medicine students. (1994) *Battered Women's Recent Experiences of Health Professionals*, unpublished research paper.

Keywords: health system; victim support; women's experience of violence

The students interviewed seven women about their experience of domestic violence and their subsequent interaction with health professionals. The interviews showed that a proportion of health professionals were unhelpful and unaware of possible sources of help. The group recommend more education for health professionals in picking up signs of domestic violence and information on avenues for support.

116. Williams, Bob. (1995) *Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Project (HAIPP): Evaluation of Family Court Referrals to the Men's Education Programme*, Rivers Buchan Associates.

Keywords: HAIPP; education programmes; judicial system

In this one of a series of reports evaluating HAIPP, Williams looked at Family Court referrals to the Men's Education Programme. He sought to determine the number of referrals and rate of compliance of men referred to the HAIPP men's education programme through self-referral, the Hamilton Family Court, and the Hamilton District Court. He also investigated factors which influence the levels of referrals and compliance in the Hamilton Family Court as compared with Family Courts in other selected centres.

The report concludes that within the constraints of the system the combined efforts of the Hamilton judiciary and Family Court, HAIPP and the Hamilton's Men's Education Programme resulted in relatively high rates of referral, engagement and completion. The major problems were related to engagement and some of the problems were endemic, relying on national initiatives to be resolved. The report makes a number of suggestions for improvement.

Suggestions for further research include the collection of more relevant, valid and reliable data on men's education programmes.

117. Woodham, Melanie. (1996) *Child Emotional Abuse: The Journey of Six Women*. Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Social Science in Psychology, University of Waikato.

Keywords: child abuse

This study explores the occurrence of child emotional abuse from the perspective of six adult women who report having been emotionally abused as children. The participants' experiences of emotional abuse, including the effects and techniques used to cope, heal and resolve, and their recommendations for treatment, intervention and prevention are discussed.

The author believes that further research into emotional abuse and neglect should include:

• qualitative interviews about men's experiences of child emotional abuse and subsequent effects
• interviewing children about their views of positive mental health issues (such as self-esteem, non-abusive practices, procedures to cope with life issues), and positive parenting practices
• in-depth research which focuses upon which treatments are effective for emotional abuse healing and resolution.

118. Woodward, Julia H. (1990) *Evaluating the Implementation of the 'Keeping Ourselves Safe' Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Education Programme*. Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Education, University of Otago.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; education programmes

This study investigates the issues and dilemmas in the introduction of the New Zealand child sexual abuse protection education programme, "Keeping Ourselves Safe." The study includes an extensive literature review which outlines definitions, prevalence and effects of child sexual abuse and issues relating to abuse protection education programmes.

The author interviewed principals, a teacher and parents at two schools. The programme had been successfully implemented at one school but not implemented at the other following an unsuccessful attempt to introduce the programme to parents. She also surveyed principals

and police education officers in the area to establish how many schools had begun introducing the programme.

The author argues that principals need to be adequately informed about the dynamics of child sexual abuse, and the content of the programme and consultations with parents need to be carefully planned. She suggests that prevention programmes need to be introduced in conjunction with a comprehensive sexuality education programme; attention needs to be paid to the individual needs of children participating; and strategies which aim to prevent people from attempting to sexually exploit children need to be implemented.

119. Wyllie, Allan, Milard, Margaret, and Zhang, Jia Fang. (1996) *Drinking in New Zealand: A National Survey*, 1995, Alcohol and Public Health Research Unit, University of Auckland.

Keywords: alcohol and drug abuse

In 1995, data was collected from 4232 people aged 14 to 65 years to measure drinking patterns, alcohol-related problems and other alcohol-related issues. The report describes levels of consumption, drinking patterns, location of drinking, changes in drinking patterns, alcohol-related problems, host responsibility practices, abstainers and regional and urban differences.

Items included for information no further details available

120. Curtis, Robyn. (1990) Emotional Development in Violent Offenders, Non-violent Offenders and Sexual Violators, MSc Thesis, University of Canterbury.

121. Ford, G.W. (1992) Review of Police Policy in Family Violence, unpublished, NZ Police.

122. Marsh, E.F. (1989) Review of 1987 Police Policy Changes, unpublished, NZ Police.

CURRENT AND PLANNED RESEARCH

The following is a summary of some of the research into family violence that is currently being conducted in New Zealand, or is in its planning stages.

The information was gathered from government agencies, universities and medical schools, and non-government organisations which work in the area of family violence. All were asked to provide details of research that they were aware of, currently involved in, or planning.

Projects have been grouped into broad subject headings, as follows:

- Child Abuse and Violence towards Children
- Children's Experience of Violence
- The Criminal Justice System
- The Health System
- Incidence
- Programme Evaluation and Development
- Programmes for Women
- Risk Factors
- Violence and Young People
- Violence against Women
- Other

Child Abuse and Violence towards Children

123. 'Attachment and Intimacy' examines the relationship between attachment and intimacy in adults who experienced physical abuse as children, and those who didn't.

Researcher: Justine Butters, Doctoral student, Psychology Department, Victoria University. Expected date of completion: mid-1999.

124. 'Mother-Child Relationships in Wife Abusive Homes'. Part I "explore[s] the quality of mother-child relations and child-rearing in the homes of battered women as perceived by workers who come in contact with battered women and their children.... In Part II ... interviews [will be conducted] with battered women and their children."

   Researchers: Fiona Cram and Tania Pocock, Doctoral students, Psychology Department, University of Auckland. Expected date of completion: late 1998.

125. 'Children's and Primary Carers' Perceptions of Sexual Abuse Investigations and Litigations'. Aims include the "clarification of specific aspects of the investigative and litigation procedures that professionals believe to be a) helpful, and b) harmful to the emotional well-being of the children involved [and to] investigate and document children's and primary carers' perceptions of these procedures…." This project will "include the development of parallel Maori and Pacific Peoples' projects to address the issues of particular concern to these communities."

   Researcher: Emma Davies, Psychology Department, University of Auckland. Expected completion date, mid-1999; progress reports to be completed before then.

126. 'Co-ordination of Services for Child Sexual Abuse in Christchurch: How Does Your Garden Grow?'

   Expected outcomes of the project are greater knowledge of co-ordination as it presently exists in Christchurch, discussion about the potential for development, and the possible use of a community development model to foster that development. The study uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods.

   Researcher: Karen Dawson, Visiting Fellow, Department of Social Work, University of Canterbury. Completed 1997.

127. A small qualitative study, (eight participants), focusing on identification of resilience factors by adult subjects, who self-identify as having come from families of origin where there was violence, but who as adults do not relate violently to their partners or children. They talk about the things that they found helpful in "breaking the cycle" with their own partnering and parenting. This work is being undertaken as partial fulfilment of an MA (Applied) in Social Work, Victoria University of Wellington.

   Researcher : Jude Douglas. Completed March 1998.

128. A project "in the initial planning stages ... to try and ascertain more data on children [being seen] medically for alleged sexual abuse ... an important part of this research is to try and ascertain whether there is a family violence background in the children [being seen]."

   Researcher: Dr Dawn Elder (Senior Lecturer), Wellington School of Medicine

129. 'Resiliency in Prevention of the Victim-Offender Cycle in Male Sexual Abuse'. "The purpose of this study is to determine what factors are important in men who are victims of sexual abuse not entering the victim-offender cycle and perpetuating sexual abuse. A comparison of this group will be made with a community sample of sex offenders in treatment. ... The outcomes of this research will provide important information in the treatment of young male survivors of sexual abuse. This project is directly relevant to prevention programmes ...."

   Researcher: Ian Lambie, Doctoral student, Psychology Department, University of Auckland. Completed mid-1998. This work was supported by ACC.

130. A review of the ethical and legal issues involved in identifying high risk populations for child abuse. "... research concerns primary and secondary prevention of child abuse and neglect in the 0-5 year age group ... I have been reviewing literature on such prevention programmes, and conducting an analysis of the legal and ethical aspects of screening mothers for the risk factors for abuse and neglect. Another focus is the acceptability of such screening programmes…

awaiting the approval of the Ethics Committee to conduct an opinion questionnaire at the Queen Mary Maternity Centre to ascertain the attitudes of mothers and their partners to being screened for these risk factors."

Researcher: Dr Fiona McCrimmon, Junior Research Fellow, Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, University of Otago. Research completed, October 1996. Other publications pending.

131. 'Language and Repressed Memories of Child Sexual Abuse'. "This project explores the potential contribution that an analysis of discourse could make to current discussions of repressed memory, specifically, to our understandings of repression of memories of child sexual abuse and the subsequent retrieval of memory in therapeutic and legal contexts."

Researchers: Catherine Kingfisher, Department of Women's Studies, and Michael Goldsmith, Department of Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato. Expected date of completion: 1998.

132. 'Childrearing Across Generations Study'. "The major purpose of this research is to examine the extent to which childrearing experiences measured in childhood are systematically related to subsequent parenting in adulthood. The study will address issues relating to the intergenerational transmission of parenting and the determinants of parenting attitudes and behaviour. The project plans to assess families from the Dunedin longitudinal study as they become parents."

Researcher: Lianne Woodward, HRC Research Fellow, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, University of Auckland. This is a five-year project which has run for three years to date.

Children's Experience of Violence

133. Fergusson, David M. and Horwood, L. John. (1997) *Exposure to Interparental Violence in Childhood and Psychosocial Adjustment in Young Adulthood*, Christchurch Health and Development Study, Christchurch School of Medicine.

"Abstract conclusions: Children exposed to high levels of interparental conflict are an at risk population for psychosocial adjustment problems in young adulthood. Much of the elevated risk of these children arises from the social context within which interparental violence occurs. Nonetheless, exposure to interparental violence, whether initiated by father, mother, or by either parent, appears to increase later risks of depression, conduct disorder, problems with alcohol and criminal offending."

134. Henderson, Sue. (1996) 'Children Who Observe Violence in Their Families. A Literature Review', *Social Work Now*, August 1996.

"This review was prepared for psychologists working for the Family Court. It is not an exhaustive review of the literature but represents the body of research considered to be most relevant to the work of the psychologists in the Family Court."

"Conclusions: The research literature on child observers of violence in the home is young and there are many unanswered questions about how, when and why children are adversely affected. There are consistent trends, however, which clearly demonstrate that all aspects of a child's development can be impaired through viewing parental violence. For practitioners the assessment and interventions for these children is an important area of work that can be guided by the data now available through a growing body of research."

135. Pocock, T. and Cram, F. (1996) 'Child Witnesses to Violence: Risks Associated with Exposure to Violence and Implications for Supervised Access,' *Waikato Law Review*, 4, 77-99.

In this article the literature on the impact of domestic violence on children is reviewed and the implications of this knowledge for children in a legal sense is explored. Risk factors associated with witnessing domestic violence are identified. These include the trauma associated with witnessing violence, the social and behavioural problems evident in many of these children,

their vulnerability to physical and psychological abuse within the context of domestic violence, and their ongoing susceptibility to the threat and actuality of violence throughout the dissolution process. Where possible, results of research conducted with children of battered women in Aotearoa/New Zealand are included. The implications of our knowledge of these children's experiences and the rationale behind the legal prioritisation of the safety of children of battered women in custody and access decisions is then briefly discussed.

136. Pocock, T. and Cram, F. (1998). 'Children: Hidden Victims of Violence against Women' in F. Seymour and M.E. Pipe (eds.), *Psychology and Family Law: A New Zealand Perspective*.

Children of battered women are worried, frightened, confused and vulnerable. They are worried about the safety of their mothers, themselves, and their siblings; they are frightened, not just by what they have seen and heard, but by what has yet to come; they are confused about what is happening and the conflicting emotions they have both around the abuse and the abuser; and they are vulnerable, because of their dependence upon and relationship with their mothers and because of the lack of power they have over the onset or outcome of the violence. It is not necessary to have an intimate knowledge of abuse, or to have grown up in a violent home to understand how traumatic and disruptive witnessing the abuse of a mother would be, for any child. The impact is likely to be profound. This chapter explores these impacts.

The Criminal Justice System

137. 'Will the Domestic Violence Bill 1995 achieve its objective of "greater protection for the victims of domestic violence" in the rural community?' Results indicate "that the Bill's intent is significantly undermined in the areas of police enforcement, transport difficulties in reaching counselling services, legal advice during the holiday period, and the confiscation of weapons…the issues raised in this paper may have widespread implications for other rural areas in New Zealand."

Researcher: Ewan Eggleston, Honours student, School of Law, University of Waikato. (Report completed 1995. No further information available.)

138. 'Police Discourse on Policing Domestic Violence.'

The research looks at resistance to policy implementation; law and order discourse; defining a "domestic" and how meanings/interpretations ascribed to people and situations influence practice.

Abstract:
This research looks at how six police officers talk about policing domestic violence. The analysis is based on interview data collected in 1993-94, in Palmerston North, New Zealand. A "discursive approach" was adopted in analysing the texts. The central assumption was that the meanings given to events and people are likely to influence policing practice. Two main areas were looked at: the first was the social construction of policing domestic violence; the second was how the officers' talk seemed to position people as either deserving or undeserving of police "discretion". Gender, race, and class assumptions influenced these decisions. Women who were about to leave or had attempted to leave a violent relationship were seen as more deserving of police time. Women generally were negatively constructed in the officers' talk, and no excuses or justifications were given as explanatory accounts for their actions. By contrast, excuses and justifications were often offered for some men to account for their violence. This tended to be more evident if the offender was a white middle-class male. Maori and Pacific men, in contrast, were viewed as the "type of guys" most likely to beat their wives. Generally, though, domestic violence still seemed to be viewed as a "private" matter or a "relationship" issue. This interpretation appeared to function in a way to place domestic violence in the category of "not real police work", thereby decreasing the likelihood that action would be taken in the form of an arrest. This is contrary to a policy that endorses arrest and the criminalization of male violence in the home.

Researcher: Jennifer Anne Pinkus, Thesis submitted for a Master of Arts in Psychology, Massey University, 1996.

The Health System

139. 'Seeking Help from the General Practitioner: The Experiences of Women Who Have Been Abused'.

Researcher: Sarah Hetrick, Masters thesis, University of Auckland, 1996. (No further details available).

140. Flaherty, Elizabeth M. (1996) *Pills, Platitudes and Positive Practice: Health Worker Responses to Women Abused by their Male Partners.* A thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Social Sciences at the University of Waikato, August 1996.

Abstract:
The purpose of this research was to investigate health services as potential sites in which identification, intervention and support might be offered to women being abused by their male partners. Seven in-depth interviews with Pakeha women who had been abused were undertaken, along with a mail-out questionnaire of community-based health workers. The analysis and methodology of the research was underpinned by a feminist framework. The seven interviews are presented in case study form, contextualizing the dynamics of the abuse experienced, the somatic, psychological and emotional impacts, the women's attempts to secure help and subsequent contact with health workers. Women discussed their interactions, which were of both a negative and positive nature, with a total of 16 health workers. All of the women eventually talked to a health worker about their partner's abuse. The interactions women described as negative were those which took place prior to disclosure/identification of abuse. These negative interactions included those in which health workers ignored obvious signs of physical abuse, failed to identify social indicators suggestive of abuse or failed to ensure adequate follow-up. Positive interactions were those in which support, referral, and/or documentation of the impacts of abuse for legal purposes, took place. Almost all women described health worker contact following disclosure, as contributing to their goal of living free from abuse.

Incidence

141. Young, Warren, Morris, Allison, Cameron, Neil and Haslett, Stephen. (August 1997) *New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 1996*, commissioned by the Victimisation Survey Committee from Victoria Link Ltd.

This report presents the findings of the first comprehensive national survey of crime victims, comprising interviews with a random sample of the population aged 15 and over. The survey is designed to provide an alternative measure to police statistics of crime victimisation; to identify the extent to which the risks of victimisation vary between social groups; to provide information about the circumstances and impact of offences; to describe the effects of crime and victims' response to it; and to provide a range of other crime-related information.

The multi-agency Victimisation Survey Committee comprises the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Te Puni Kokiri, the Ministry of Youth Affairs, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

142. Morris, Allison. (August 1997) *Women's Safety Survey 1996*, commissioned by the Victimisation Survey Committee from Victoria Link Ltd.

The principle objectives of the Women's Safety Survey were: to produce an alternative measure to police statistics of the extent of violence against women by their partners; to provide an alternative measure to the National Survey of Crime Victims of the extent of violence against women by their partners; to describe the consequences and effects of violence by women's partners on women and their children; to identify the people and agencies women

who experience violence by their partners talk to or approach for help and describe the women's assessment of that help.

Programme Evaluation and Development

143. "GAIN over Anger" is a programme of intervention for families in which a young person has been experiencing problems with violence, abusive behaviour, temper tantrums or anger control. It is a programme developed under the auspices of GAIN N.Z. GAIN N.Z. runs early intervention programmes for families with teenagers. GAIN Over Anger was developed with a grant from the International Year of the Family Committee. The programme has been developed and is currently undergoing careful trialling. A group of facilitators has been trained (April 1996) and so far four programmes have been run in various parts of New Zealand. After a couple more trials, the data from these exercises will be collated and assessed for a re-write of the programme. Then the programme will be made more widely available.

Researcher: John Winslade, Department of Education Studies, University of Waikato, or telephone 0800 GAIN NZ.

144. 'Men Against Violence: A Post-Structuralist Critique of the Science and Practice of Stopping Men's Violence to Women in an Applied Community Setting.'

The research project seeks to document changes in ways of thinking about violence and relationships in violent men as a consequence of their participation in a Manawatu MAV programme. It is hoped that such changes, once identified, may have implications for the wider community.

Abstract:
This research project begins with a post-structuralist critique of the social science theoretical literature surrounding wife abuse. Within this most controversial area of the social sciences five discourses were found to be operating in and informing the field, between them affording a diverse array of theoretical accounts and intervention strategies. These underlying discursive resources are the Liberal humanist "instrumental" position, the Romantic "expressive tension" position, Tabula rasa "learning" theory, Medical "pathology" and the Structuralist "social systemic" account. The history and implications of each discourse are discussed.

In a second study a participant observation strategy explored how the Manawatu Men Against Violence collective (MMAV), in the face of this diverse and conflicting field, work to stop men's violence in the community. Through participating in a MMAV "Stopping Violence" programme, observations concerning the discursive content and structure to the programme were made. It was found through this exercise that MMAV employed four of the five discourses identified in the scientific literature and omitted one, "pathology". This was a strategic move on MMAV's part, enabling a variety of intervention strategies, dominated by a Liberal humanist construction of events, around which the remaining discourses were couched. The implications of this discursive structure to the programme are discussed.

A third study explored how the MMAV programme impacts upon participant's subjectivity. Semi-structured interviews prior to and following participation in a MMAV Stopping Violence programme recorded narratives of the men as they accounted for their violence, the violence of others in the community and described their intimate relationships. It was found that exposure to the discourses imparted by MMAV had had an impact upon the men's accounting practices as distinct shifts as well as consistencies in subject positionings were apparent in the post-course interview comparison. Results demonstrated that the men had interacted with the course material and that this had several effects upon their sense of agency. The implications of such shifts and continuities are discussed and recommendations for future research are made.

Researcher: Damian O'Neill. Thesis submitted for the degree of Philosophy in Psychology, Massey University, 1997.

145. 'Male Sex Offenders in a Community Treatment Programme: An Evaluation of Treatment Gains and Family Experience.'

Researcher. Mark Vivian, Doctoral student, Social Work Department, University of Canterbury. Expected date of completion: 2001

Programmes for Women

146. 'A social constructionist approach to working with women who have been in violent/abusive relationships'. 'The aim ... is to co-construct an intervention that is therapeutic and empowering." "…[Will be] exploring the notion that journalling and group work will help women move from the position of 'victim' to one of 'survivor'."

Researcher: Glenda Dixon, Doctoral student, Education Department, University of Otago. Expected date of completion: late 1998.

147. 'An investigation into battered women's shelters: Feminist cooperatives or social service institutions, case studies of Canada and New Zealand'. The aim of this project is to "examine to what extent government funding and other features have influenced and constrained the organisational structure and feminist philosophy of the battered women's shelter movement… A Canadian-New Zealand comparative analysis will provide an opportunity to gain greater understanding of the shelter movement by exploring basic likenesses between the two shelter movements and identifying key differences between them."

Researcher: Dorothy Gilson, Doctoral student, Sociology Programme, University of Waikato. Expected date of completion: February 1999.

148. Pratt, Rebekah Janet. (1997) *Mutual Help Groups for Battered Women: An Evaluation of a Women's Education Programme.* A thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Social Science, University of Waikato.

Abstract
This study uses a mutual help framework to evaluate both the process and outcomes of a women's education programme run by the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Project (HAIP). Group members completed individual topic evaluations and ten participants provided feedback in in-depth interviews at the end of the ten week programme. The education group clearly fitted within the mutual help group framework. In addition, the study found that being a group member is a very positive experience, with women experiencing reduced isolation, gaining strength, gaining an analysis of family violence, and reducing self-blame. The experience of the group members was consistent with previous research. The way in which the group members gained strength was not well covered in the previous research. For facilitators, the experience of facilitating the group was both rewarding and challenging. The main challenge arose from the difficulties in negotiating an equal relationship with a co-facilitator. The group members did indicate that having two facilitators was useful. This indicates that it is worthwhile overcoming the difficulties in the co-facilitating relationship.

Risk Factors

149. 'Incidence, Impact, and Risk Factors for Being a Victim of Physical and Sexual Assault'. A project on assault, based on assessment of the birth cohort from the longitudinal Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study, who were interviewed near their 21st birthday. "Although this project does not focus on family violence per se, it obviously includes it."

Researchers: Injury Prevention Research Unit, University of Otago.

150. 'Canterbury Suicide Project'. This is a case controlled study of suicide and serious attempted suicide. Its aims include "to examine the risk factors for suicidal behaviour ...". Interview includes "questions about the occurrence of childhood sexual, emotional and/or physical abuse, and about similar abusive experience which may have occurred in adulthood."

Researcher: Dr Annette L. Beautrais, Canterbury Suicide Project, Christchurch School of Medicine, Christchurch. Expected date of completion: ongoing up to 1999.

151. Beautrais, Annette L., Royce, Peter R. and Mulder, Roger T. (1996), "Risk Factors for Serious Suicide Attempts among Youths aged 13 through to 24 years," *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 35 (9), 1174-1182.

"Abstract conclusions: Risks of serious suicide attempt among young people increased with extent of exposure to childhood adversity, social disadvantage, and psychiatric morbidity, with each of these factors making independent contributions to risk of serious suicide attempt". (Published paper from the "Canterbury Suicide Project").

152. Fergusson, David M., and Lynskey, Michael T. (1997) "Physical Punishment/Maltreatment During Childhood and Adjustment in Young Adulthood", *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 21 (7), 617-630.

Abstract:
This research was funded by grants from the Health Research Council of New Zealand, the National Child Health Research Foundation, Lottery Health and the Canterbury Medical Research Foundation. Objective: To study the relationship between retrospective reports of physical punishment/maltreatment and rates of adjustment difficulties at age 18 in a birth cohort of New Zealand subjects. Method: Data was gathered over the course of an 18 year longitudinal study of a birth cohort of 1265 New Zealand born children. At age 18 respective reports of exposure to physical punishment/maltreatment were obtained. At this time the cohort was also assessed on measures of psychological adjustment including juvenile offending, substance abuse behaviours and psychiatric disorder. Results: Young people reporting exposure to harsh or abusive treatment during childhood had elevated rates of juvenile offending, substance abuse and mental health problems. However, subsequent analysis using logistic regression methods showed that much of the elevated risk shown by this group was explained by social and contextual factors that were associated with patterns of childhood punishment/maltreatment. Nonetheless, even after control for confounding factors, those reporting harsh or abusive childhood experiences were at increased risks of violent offending, suicide attempts, being a victim of violence and alcohol abuse. This study leads to three major conclusions:

(i) those exposed to harsh or abusive treatment during childhood are an at risk population for juvenile offending, substance abuse and mental health problems;

(ii) much of this elevated risk arises from the social context within which harsh or abusive treatment occurs;

(iii) nonetheless, exposure to the abuse appears to increase risks of involvement in violent behaviour and alcohol abuse.

Violence and Young People

153. 'Teenage Dating Violence'. "This research project aims to provide information about the extent of abusive behaviour experienced in teenagers' intimate relationships, the context in which it occurs, factors that contribute to its use, how such behaviour is perceived and ways in which it could be prevented. Data ... will be gathered using both qualitative and quantitative methodology.... Outcomes of the research will be used to develop primary prevention programmes aimed at assisting young adults to develop healthy, non-violent heterosexual relationships in addition to identifying the types of intervention that would be easily accessed and used by those in abusive relationships."

Researcher: Sue Henderson, Doctoral student, Psychology Department, University of Auckland. Expected date of completion: 1998.

154. 'Mapping the Violence Witnessed, Experienced and/or Perpetrated by Children: A Pilot Project.' This project is in its planning stages with an application for funding pending. "...the

violence witnessed and/or experienced by children is of major concern. Similarly the violence occurring in schools, whether perpetrated, experienced and/or witnessed by children, is disturbing. ...Research on children's experience of violence now needs to be placed in the context of children's lives so that the interactions and overlaps between areas such as home and school can be explored and interventions can be more effective…." The scoping study has been completed and will be the subject of a funding application in 1998.

Researchers: Fiona Cram, Doctoral student, International Research Institute for Maori and Indigenous Education, University of Auckland, and Tania Pocock, Doctoral student, Psychology Department, University of Auckland.

155. 'Love Me Long Time: Discourses of Abuse Within Teenage Heterosexual Relationships'. The research explores the prevalence of teenage heterosexual relationship abuse; teenage discourses of love, gender and power; the links between romantic discourses and violence; and the development of theoretical principles on which primary prevention programmes can be based.

Researcher: Lisa Parker, Doctoral student, Psychology Department, University of Waikato. Expected date of completion: late 1998.

Violence Against Women

156. 'How Does Telling a Story of Oppression Become an Act of Liberation? Liberated Women's Stories of Their Experiences with Social Workers'.

Researcher: Irene Gaye Sutton. Thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work, Victoria University of Wellington, 1997.

157. 'Interpretive Supports for Violence Against Women'. "This study is a three year research project, briefly known as the VOICE project, aimed at the prevention of and early intervention into men's violence towards women partners. It is funded (in part) by the Health Research Council of New Zealand. Currently we are halfway through the project. The study uses qualitative research methodologies to identify the language and values widely used by society to support or justify violence towards women, and silence people from taking action to stop the violence. We have also been interested in the gaps in policy which might prevent intervention from happening." One paper which will be submitted for publication in November is: Towns, A., Adams, P., and Curreen, H. 'The prevention of male violence towards female partners: Obstacles to policy development.'

Researchers: Alison Towns and Helen Curreen, Psychology Department, University of Auckland; Peter Adams, Department of Behavioural Sciences and Psychiatry, University of Auckland. The date for completion of this study is March 1999.

Other

158. Briggs, Freda, Campbell, Shelly and Hawkins, Russell, An Evaluation of a New Zealand Child Advocacy Service: Parentline, 1998. "In 1996-7, an investigation of [Parentline (Hamilton)] was undertaken with the support of the Australian and New Zealand Governments (ANZAC Scholarship). This investigation involved interviews with staff, management board members, clients (parents and children), representatives of funding agencies, external professional supervisors and agencies which refer clients to Parentline services."

159. Hosken, Fran P. (1985) 'Responses to Wife Abuse in Four Western Countries (New Zealand)', *Response*, 8 (2), 15-18.

160. Schlesinger, Benjamin. (1982) 'Wife Abuse in New Zealand 1894-1896', *Victimology: An International Journal*, 7 (14), 69-78.

161. Balzer, Roma, Haimona, Darrin, Henare, Maureen, Matchitt, Vernon. (1997) Maori Family Violence in Aotearoa, report published by Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Maori Development.

Under the sponsorship of Te Puni Kokiri, the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Project (HAIP) undertook a research project on violence within Maori families, in particular the battery of women. The project examined the contributing factors to family violence, its social implications, traditional methods used to address Maori family violence, and contemporary strategies for change.

The report covers historical events; social changes; political activities and intentions; and the shifting value base, attitude and beliefs that contribute to the use of violence by Maori men against partners and family members. The writers make links between the denigration of mana Maori, isolation from ancestral land and cultural practices, the disintegration of social and political structures and the imposition of Western ideologies and practices that play a major role in redefining the position of Maori in the world.

APPENDIX I

A PROCESS FOR ESTABLISHING A
FAMILY VIOLENCE DATABASE

Goal

To establish a co-ordinated, cross-agency database which uses consistent definitions and terminology to record information on the nature of family violence, the demographic details of those involved and details of any action taken, including referrals to other agencies. The database will not allow for identification of individuals involved.

While it is recognised that the collection and sharing of data between relevant government agencies is important, the need to have a clear set of protocols and definitions developed of how, and what, information is collected is necessary. One possible means of achieving this would be starting a working party which would need to include the stakeholders identified below, to progress and consider the type of data to hold and identify which information systems to use.

Methodology

The project will be an investigative and developmental study in three parts. The researcher will be required to:

i.   Identify appropriate agencies and the data they gather relating to family violence. Identify the reasons why particular information is gathered, any problems agencies might have in obtaining and recording additional information, and what information agencies would find useful.

ii. Review the information gathered in Stage (i) to identify any inconsistencies between agencies, any common problems and any obvious gaps.

iii. Develop a framework for recording information that is both paper-based and suitable for a computer programme. Trial the framework with relevant agencies and revise as appropriate. Prepare a manual/guidelines to accompany the recording framework.

iv. The researchers may also be asked to identify any problems they anticipate in implementing the database and to suggest minimum training requirements to ensure compliance.

Outcomes

The project will produce a user-friendly framework for recording demographic details and information on family violence that can be used by government and community agencies. The framework will be available in both paper and computer-based forms.

Key stakeholders

The key stakeholders will be agencies and community services who deal directly with cases of family violence including: CYPFS, the Police, health and education services, including hospitals, accident and emergency services, health clinics and schools, Iwi Social Services and community support services such as Women's Refuge, Rape Crisis, Family Violence Unit and Crime Prevention Unit, ACC, Health Statistics Services, Statistics New Zealand, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health.

APPENDIX II

FULL METHODOLOGY

This report includes the full methodology, including a discussion of some of the issues arising during the process. It is placed in an appendix in recognition of the fact that readers will have different levels of interest in methodological issues. The summary contained in the main body of the report should be sufficient for those with only a passing interest in methods while the fuller discussion and analysis below will be suitable for those with more of an interest in such issues.

1. Compilation of annotated bibliography

The first step was to compile a list of the existing family violence research in New Zealand. It was decided to do this in the form of an annotated bibliography. An initial literature search by the Family Violence Unit yielded a large number of items but it was felt that even this list was unlikely to be complete, particularly as items such as theses were unpublished and therefore not identified through the literature search. We were also interested in research currently underway which had not yet been published.

To identify as much research as possible, it was decided to write to individuals, government agencies and universities (individual academics and departments) asking for details of any family violence research they had planned or in progress. This resulted in the addition of many more items as well as already completed research projects which had not shown up in the literature review.

A Masters student on placement in the Family Violence Unit had the task of writing to respondents, carrying out follow-up key informant interviews and compiling the first draft of the bibliography.

2. Consultation

Workshops

Several options for the consultation phase of the project were considered including a postal survey (Finkelhor, 1988), regional consultation workshops (Fanslow and Norton, 1994) and a national consultation workshop.

A single national consultation workshop was eventually decided on as the preferred option, primarily because it was considered important for the aims of the project to bring the three identified stakeholder groups — researchers, policy makers and practitioners — together at one venue. It was considered that bringing the three groups together was important to begin the process of networking and co-ordination within the field. It was also considered important that each group had the chance to hear first hand the views of other stakeholder groups.

It was decided that regional workshops would not facilitate these aims because of the concentration of policy makers in Wellington, and of researchers in Wellington, Auckland, Hamilton and a few other university cities.

A one day consultation workshop in Wellington in July 1996 was attended by 75 people.

A second workshop had to be held in August 1996 in Auckland due to the disruption of flights from the top half of the North Island (as a result of the eruption of Mt. Ruapehu) which prevented many people from attending the Wellington meeting.

Comprehensive background material was sent to participants in order to help them prepare for the workshops. This material included information about the project including its objectives, the draft bibliography, an initial list of research questions, and worksheets that were to be used at the workshop (see Appendix III).

It was decided to draw up an initial list of possible research questions and use this as the basis for consultation. This approach was considered preferable to asking people "cold" what their priorities for family violence research were. This list of approximately seventy questions was not intended to direct respondents to particular priority areas or limit the questions they might choose. It was merely to act as a prompt by giving examples of potential questions. This was felt to be particularly important as many of the people to be consulted were not researchers and were likely to be unfamiliar with the concept and form of a "research question". Discussions with Janet Fanslow, one of the authors of the report Violence against women: Priorities for public health research in New Zealand, confirmed the importance of this approach both as a means of stimulating discussion and of keeping discussion focused on research rather than general issues around family violence.

The two workshops consisted mainly of small group sessions and larger plenary report-back sessions where the priorities developed by the smaller groups were discussed. The small groups were comprised of a mixture of researchers, policy makers and practitioners. In Auckland, Maori participants decided to convene a separate small group to discuss issues around Maori family violence research.

In all, 108 people attended the workshops. It is not possible to state with certainty how many researchers, practitioners and policy makers attended as evaluation forms were returned by only 51 people (68%) in Wellington and 20 (61%) in Auckland. In addition, many people described themselves as belonging to more than one category. However, it seems there was a more even spread across the three stakeholder groups in Wellington while the Auckland workshop was biased towards practitioners with only one policy person present.

Questionnaire
Questionnaires were also sent to over 100 people unable to attend either of the workshops, asking the following questions:

1. What do you see as the obvious gaps in available knowledge about family violence?

2. What information about family violence would help you carry out your family violence related work more effectively?

3. Given your response to QI and Q2, what specific research questions need to be addressed?

4. If you had to choose three key family violence research projects which should be undertaken, what would they be?

Twenty-five questionnaires were returned.

3. Analysis and Prioritising
Material from the workshops and questionnaires was analysed by the Research Unit of the Social Policy Agency. A number of themes were identified and then refined into seven categories:

• The social context

• Attitudes and education

• The nature and experience of violence

• Programme evaluation

• Official processes

• Maori issues

• General issues

A total of 174 research topics, some very general and others very specific, were then listed under these headings and circulated to a reference group of 23 people. They were asked to identify research priorities for each of the seven sections, using a set of criteria as a guide, which were:

Scope:
- has relevance to a large number of people

- covers specific important groups such as Maori, children, older people, perpetrators, victims, disabled people, Pacific Islands people

- fills a gap in current theoretical knowledge

- fills a gap in current practical knowledge

- is a nationwide study

- is locally-based with possibility for replication

- is a long-term study

- is short-term research with immediate application of findings possible

Utility:
- theoretical

- practical

- policy

Feasibility:
- ethically sound

- politically acceptable

- cost efficient and cost effective

- practical

Maori research:
- Maori to determine criteria and set research agenda

Consensus:
- among researchers

- among practitioners

- among policy makers

The questionnaire sent to the reference group for this phase of the process is attached. Where ten or more people agreed that an option was a research priority, either as a first or subsequent choice, that topic was automatically considered for inclusion in the list of research priorities. There were very few instances where a majority of participants agreed on a topic as a first choice.

Not all the topics identified by ten or more people have been included in the final list. Where respondents made practical suggestions for combining topics, their suggestions were followed in developing the list of priorities. Some topics were omitted because they were seen as the responsibility of individual organisations, were locally-based rather than part of a national agenda or were already being undertaken by a particular agency, while other topics were too unspecified or ambiguous to be developed further.

Once a broad list of research priorities had been agreed on, the next task was to begin shaping what were often very broad research questions into workable proposals. These proposals include goals, design considerations, outcomes and stakeholders.

The proposals are not intended to be set in concrete, particularly the sections on design, but are intended to maximise the usefulness of the research agenda and increase the likelihood of individuals or organisations actually carrying out the research identified as being a priority.

A list of draft proposals was circulated to the reference group for comment and to ensure that the developed questions accurately reflected the intentions of the group when choosing them. The actual research topics were not for relitigation at this stage having already gone through such an extensive consultation and prioritising process.

Comments on Methodology
1. *Bibliography*
The annotated bibliography compiled during the course of this project was very well received by those consulted. Workshop evaluations specifically mentioned the usefulness of the draft bibliography as background material and as a stand-alone item.

The bibliography was a necessary starting point for the development of a research agenda. Without it, we would not have been in a position to know what research already existed and therefore where the key gaps were. The sheer volume of items collected was unexpected and gave us a strong indication that the problem in our information and knowledge base was not so much the quantity of family violence research being done in New Zealand, but its quality, how well it is targeted and how well the findings are disseminated.

Compiling the bibliography was a very labour-intensive task. While the majority of the work was done over a period of about three months in late 1995, we continued to receive letters from researchers wanting their research included well into 1997. Ideally, the bibliography will remain a living document and be updated at regular intervals.

2. *Consultation*
The idea of a single national workshop at which all three stakeholder groups could meet was crucial for the aim of facilitating networking and co-ordination within the family violence research field. It was also important for ensuring research ideas put forward were relevant and would meet the needs of policy makers and practitioners working in the field.

The role of researchers was equally important. Researchers were often in a better position to know what research already existed and to provide advice about turning general ideas into workable research questions. Workshop evaluations indicated that all three groups found this networking process an extremely valuable one and strong interest was expressed in participating in future gatherings.

Postal questionnaires or regional workshops would not have allowed this networking to happen. The Auckland workshop, while still successful, may in fact have suffered somewhat by an imbalance towards practitioners and a scarcity of policy makers and researchers.

The main drawback to this approach was the cost. Travel expenses for out of town participants at the Wellington workshop were met by the Department of Social Welfare and Te Puni Kokiri. Evaluations indicated that all but one of the out-of-towners said they would not have been able to attend had their travel not been paid for. Family violence is a rapidly expanding field crossing many disciplines and the sheer number of people to be invited was very large with significant cost implications.

We were very conscientious about ensuring as many people as possible had their say during this project although at times it felt as if we were "overconsulting". With more than 130 people consulted through the workshops and the questionnaire, we can say with confidence that we have covered the field, although it is possible that, in terms of actual ideas generated, saturation point may have been reached well before that number was reached. Nevertheless, the good will and enthusiasm the consultation process generated and the fact that this was the first time such an undertaking had been attempted, seem to justify the effort and expense involved. However, we would not recommend carrying out such a process on a regular basis unless some other way could be found to fund travel.

As previously mentioned, the workshop evaluations were generally very favourable with the organisation, background material and opportunities for networking all greatly appreciated. Only a few suggestions for change were received including the need for facilitators to be appointed for

small group discussions and a wish to be able to meet according to discipline or topic interest at future gatherings.

Providing such detailed background material was definitely an important aspect in orienting participants to the task at hand, thereby keeping people focused on research and reducing the tendency to discuss family violence issues in general. There was not enough time to develop lists of useable research questions which could then be prioritised. The data generated during the workshops required considerable analysis and reworking afterwards (see section 3 below on analysis and prioritisation).

Overall, the workshops, particularly the one in Wellington, were important for providing an opportunity for family violence researchers, policy makers and practitioners to meet together, to discuss their respective needs for family violence research and to begin the process of identifying gaps in knowledge and priorities to fill those gaps. The questionnaire sent out later to those unable to attend either workshop was effective, generated many specific research questions and gave everyone an opportunity to have their say. However, it would have been unsatisfactory for the purposes of this project to use this as the sole method of data collection because of the express aim of building networks and co-operation in the field.

3. *Analysis and Prioritisation*

As mentioned above, the workshops and questionnaires generated a large amount of data which required considerable analysis. Despite the extensive organisation of the workshops and background material provided, much of the information generated was not in the form of neat research questions and had to be reworked and refined before being able to be prioritised.

This was perhaps a function of the "over-consultation" mentioned earlier. Fewer people consulted and a greater concentration on researchers may have resulted in raw data that required much less follow-up work. However, this would have been at the expense of ensuring wide agreement within the family violence field about the eventual priorities. It is difficult to see how this aspect of the process could have been improved without compromising the integrity of the project. Discussions with other researchers who have attempted similar tasks suggest similar difficulties. It should be noted that overall we were extremely pleased with the willingness of workshop participants to focus on family violence research and not drift into general discussions about wider family violence issues.

It was decided to convene a reference group for the next stage to ensure the priorities developed accurately reflected the views of the three stakeholder groups. The reference group of 23 people was asked to do a significant amount of follow-up work in choosing research questions and we were fortunate that they were willing to put in a not inconsiderable amount of time and effort to the process. This can perhaps be seen as an indication of the importance with which people viewed the project and of the commitment in general of people in the family violence field.

The reference group was provided with a set of criteria to help them in their decisions. Some feedback suggested these were not as helpful as they might have been. For instance, each criterion included several options which had the effect of broadening the criteria to such an extent that some people found them unhelpful. Although reference group members were asked to consider the criteria in making each choice they were not asked to specify which options had influenced their decision and it may have been useful to do this.

Members of the reference group acknowledged the difficulty of choosing between broad and specific topics. Several identified situations where one research question might be subsumed within another in a well-designed piece of research. Further, not all members agreed on which topics could or should be subsumed, and, if so, under which heading.

A number of contributors acknowledged their bias in choosing topics, giving preference to their own areas of interest rather than taking a wider view. One person in this situation noted that she could not find enough priorities in one section but thought that all the options in other sections were priorities.

In summary, this aspect of the process was at times difficult and felt as though our efforts had been spread too wide and too thin. A postal questionnaire with a short series of closed-ended questions would have simplified matters enormously. However, this would have been at the expense of gaining wide agreement amongst the stakeholder groups, a feeling of ownership of the list and of facilitating networking and co-ordination within the field. Each of these factors is important in helping to ensure that the list is actually used in the future. Our review of the literature about the relationship between policy and research suggests that it is these types of strategies which enhance the likelihood of relevant research being carried out and, more importantly, used by those in decision-making positions.

4. *Maori Research Priorities*

Concerns were raised by Maori participants about the process used to gather information on research priorities for Maori family violence. At the first national workshop, the number of Maori participants was relatively low in all three categories (researchers, practitioners and policy makers). There were two main reasons for this. Firstly, it had been difficult to identify Maori involved in the family violence field, particularly researchers who had a specific family violence focus. It seems likely, now, that many Maori providers work under a wider umbrella of issues than just family violence (say health or whanau well-being) which makes identifying those with an interest in family violence difficult. Secondly, not all Maori who were invited actually attended. It was recognised after the Wellington workshop that the low number of Maori participants meant that Maori input was less than adequate. To try and compensate for this, a greater number of Maori providers were invited to the Auckland workshop.

At the Auckland hui Maori participants divided into a separate caucus. Issues were raised around the inability of Maori to determine research priorities when wider issues such as equitable funding and Maori ownership of the research process had not yet been addressed. Some Maori participants felt that these wider issues needed to be addressed before Maori research priorities could be discussed. Feedback from some participants at this hui was that the Maori caucus process itself was unsafe due to a perception that the predominant presence of one organisation captured the process. Others said they would rather have met with the wider group to share views.

At these two hui Maori participants, along with all other participants, were asked to volunteer to be part of the reference group which would review material produced as a result of the consultation. A newsletter was also sent out which asked Maori to nominate themselves for the reference group. Few Maori opted on to the reference group themselves and some participants were "shoulder tapped" by the agencies involved to ensure adequate Maori representation on this group. When the Maori members of the reference group met later on in the process, a strong message was conveyed that self selection was not appropriate for Maori. It was suggested that material should have been circulated to all Maori participants rather than a selected group.

As the newsletter seeking nominations was circulated widely, some Maori who nominated themselves had not attended either hui or been part of the process to date. It was particularly difficult to have new people involved at such a late stage who had no background to the project. Some Maori members of the reference group stated that it would be more appropriate to hold a national hui for Iwi Social Services/Maori to discuss family violence research priorities. They were concerned that the Maori involved were too few in number to be representative of the whole country. One participant did not agree with a national Maori hui and thought it would be more appropriate for Iwi Social Services to hold their own hui to determine research priorities.

APPENDIX III

WORKSHOP MATERIAL

I   AGENDA

II   WORKSHEETS

III AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE

27th May 1996

To: Family Violence Research Workshop Participants

<u>Family Violence Research Workshop</u>

We are pleased that you are able to attend the Family Violence Research Workshop on 19 June 1996 and hope you find the day both interesting and rewarding.

The workshop will make an important contribution to the development of a research agenda for family violence. In particular, it will identify gaps and priorities in the area of family violence research. The findings of the workshop will be complemented by information obtained through written questionnaires and discussions. The results of all these consultations will be incorporated into a report which will be widely distributed. All participants will receive a copy as will government departments working in the area of family violence, funders, iwi and community organisations who deliver family violence services as well as interested individuals and organisations.

The specific objectives of the workshop are to:
- identify priorities for family violence research in New Zealand which will assist practice and policy
- foster networking between policy makers, service providers and researchers in family violence in New Zealand.

We have enclosed a number of papers to help you prepare for the day. They are:
- an agenda detailing the questions to be addressed in each session
- worksheets on which to note down ideas for the various sessions
- an annotated bibliography of family violence research in New Zealand
- a list of possible research topics
- confirmation of your travel arrangements, if you are travelling to Wellington.

As there is a lot of material to cover in one day, we would like you to read this background material before you come. Ideally you should relate it to the whole area of family violence as well as to your own situation. **Please think about the questions to be discussed in each of the sessions and come prepared with ideas, suggestions and queries.**

This is an opportunity for experts across a range of sectors and disciplines to meet together and share their knowledge and expertise. We want to make the most of it.

If you would like to discuss any aspects of the workshop with me, please contact me by telephone or fax or, if it is more convenient, through my e-mail address: brenda.pilott@dsw.govt.nz. We look forward to your contribution.

Yours sincerely

Brenda Pilott
Manager, Family Violence Unit

Tel (64) 04472 7666, Private Bag 21, Wellington, New Zealand
Levels, Tower Block, Charles Fergusson Building, Bowen Street, Wellington. Fax 04-472-4541

CLOSING THE GAPS:
FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH PRIORITIES

A WORKSHOP AT THE TERRACE REGENCY HOTEL
345 THE TERRACE
WELLINGTON

WEDNESDAY 19 JUNE 1996
9.OOAM TO 4.OOPM

AGENDA

Welcome to the workshop ***Closing the Gaps: Family Violence Research Priorities.*** This workshop is a key part of a project to establish family violence research priorities, and is sponsored by the Social Policy Agency (Department of Social Welfare) and Te Puni Kokiri.

The workshop is an opportunity for experts across a range of sectors and disciplines to meet together and share their knowledge and expertise. We hope you enjoy the workshop and welcome your participation in this project.

> *"...research into [family violence] problems is important and makes*
> *a major contribution to their solution."*
>
> David Finkelhor (1998)

CLOSING THE GAPS:
FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH PRIORITIES

WORKSHOP AGENDA

9.00 a.m.	Welcome
	Introduction
9.30-10.45	Session 1: Information Gaps and Research Questions *Small group discussions. Groups will be a mix of researchers, practitioners and policy makers.*
	Coffee break
10.45-11.30	Session 2: Criteria - What criteria should we apply when deciding if a topic is a research priority? *Small group discussions*
11.30-12.30	Session 3: Plenary Session *Report back on work in Sessions I & 2 and discussion seeking consensus on criteria*
12.30-1.15	Lunch
1.15-2.30	Session 4: Priorities - Setting the Research Agenda *Small group discussions*
2.30-3.00	Session 5: Plenary Session *Report back on research priorities and discussion on final list*
3.00-3.15	Coffee
3.15-4.00	Session 6: Final Session *Other issues; evaluation of workshop; recommendation of people for reference group to critique report*

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OBJECTIVES

The objectives for the workshop are to:

- identify priorities for family violence research in New Zealand which will assist policy and practice

- foster networking between policy makers, service providers and researchers in family violence in New Zealand

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ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

Most of the workshop is being held in small group sessions, to allow for maximum interaction and discussion. Groups will consist of a mix of researchers, policy makers and practitioners, to promote a multidisciplinary approach to the task.

Plenary sessions will be held at key points for feedback. The closing session will allow time for participants to provide an evaluation of the process and to recommend names of people who will form a reference group to critique the report which is one of the final outcomes of the project.

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WORKSHEETS

CLOSING THE GAPS:
FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH PRIORITIES WORKSHOP

WELLINGTON 19 JUNE 1996

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These worksheets are for you to record your ideas in preparation for the ***Closing the Gaps: Family Violence Research Priorities*** workshop.

In completing the worksheets, we hope you will consider the area of family violence as a whole as well as your own speciality area.

INFORMATION GAPS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The aims of this session are:
   (a) to identify the gaps in our knowledge about family violence; and
   (b) to formulate research questions which will fill these gaps and contribute to progress in the family violence field.

The idea in this session is to think about what research will be most useful in practice and policy development. Before you come to the workshop, please note down information gaps and possible research questions in your speciality area. A list of possible research questions has been included in your workshop pack as a starting point. Feel free to draw from this list, add to it, combine suggestions or make completely new proposals of your own. The table over the page is designed to help focus on the areas where there are information gaps and how research might contribute to their solution.

You might want to leave the detailed development of research questions until the workshop and concentrate beforehand on thinking about (a) what information you think we need which would either help you in your work or help the family violence field as a whole, and (b) what research might help close the gap.

For family violence **practitioners**, exploration of these questions might be aided by thinking about:
i. What day-to-day decisions do you make in your family violence work (e.g. decisions about risk assessment, programme content, safety planning, suitability for programmes, intake, making referrals).
ii. What planning decisions do you make (e.g. designing evaluations, defining success, expanding or winding down programmes, developing new services, establishing links with other agencies).
iii. Which of these decisions are difficult to make because there is a lack of good information? Which of these gaps could be filled by research?

For **policy makers**, exploration of these questions might be aided by thinking about:
i. What requests for policy advice do you receive.
ii. What policy problems are you faced with.
iii. In which family violence areas is policy advice difficult to provide because there is a lack of good information? Which of these gaps could be filled by research?

For **researchers**, exploration of these questions might be aided by thinking about;
i. What are the gaps in your area of research? (That is, important gaps in our knowledge generally, or areas where there is overseas research which should be replicated locally.)
ii. Which of these gaps are particularly important for policy and/or practice decision making?

Areas of your family violence work where you have to make decisions, provide policy advice or seek information	Information gap in this area	Research which could help close the information gap

WORKSHEET: SESSION 2

CRITERIA
What criteria should we apply when deciding if a topic is a research priority?

The aim of this session is to reach agreement on what criteria should be used to decide whether a research topic should be given priority.

In his 1988 book *Stopping Family Violence: Research Priorities for the Coming Decade*, David Finkelhor suggests four possible criteria:

1. scope of the impact of the research - which will have the greatest impact on the largest number of people
2. relevance of findings
3. consensus among experts
4. feasibility

An extract from Finkelhor's book outlining what is meant by each of these criteria is over the page.

Please consider these criteria and make new suggestions of your own.

Extract from *Stopping Family Violence: Research Priorities for the Coming Decade*, by David Finkelhor. USA: Sage Publications, 1988.

What is a Priority

Participating in this process has provided us much food for thought. Perhaps the most important question we have grappled with is what criteria one should apply in deciding whether a particular proposal is a priority. In answering that question, we have come to believe these factors should be taken into consideration.

(1) Scope of its impact. In comparing possible projects, some assessment needs to be made of which will have the greatest impact on the largest number of people. It is true that such a criteria does work to exclude projects related to small subpopulations. But a project the findings of which may benefit the situations of very large groups of people has an undeniable logic.

(2) Relevance of its findings. Studies are most relevant when they address issues of current public debate, and when they promise conclusions that will find application in the world of public policy. Sometimes priorities of this sort exclude speculative, theoretical, and basic kinds of research that can ultimately have even greater impact by challenging widely accepted assumptions and practices. But it is also true that research that has no audience and no constituency can easily be unnoticed and forgotten. In this field in which the policy needs are so great, research that directly addresses those burning policy issues must take some priority.

(3) Consensus among experts. In spite of the acrimonious debates that occur in this field, we were surprised at the number of proposals that were seen as priorities by practically everyone. A consensus on priorities, of course, can be misplaced. Sometimes it results from the disputes themselves rather than from a real policy need; everyone wants to see an issue tested because disagreements are so sharp. But that consensus also represents a great deal of collective thought and work and is thus worthy of some respect.

(4) Feasibility. This is a tricky criterion, and probably the least important of the four. Many of the proposals given priority here have probably at one time or another been dismissed as unfeasible by a researcher or a funding agency. By feasibility, however, we do not primarily mean monetary feasibility. As we have indicated, there are other important constraints on family violence research, probably the most important being ethics. There have, unfortunately, been many ambitious projects in the field of family violence that simply never got off the ground because there was no ethical way to recruit subjects or no ethical way to test the intervention.

The priorities outlined in this document, we believe, are true to these criteria. They are feasible, relevant, seen as important by experts in the field, and capable of great impact on a large number of people.

WORKSHEET: SESSION 4

PRIORITIES - SETTING THE RESEARCH AGENDA

The aim of this session is to decide what the most important research topics are which can advance family violence policy and practice in New Zealand.

This worksheet deals with three aspects of the task of setting priorities: categorisation, preparing research questions, and prioritising.

1. Categories

Family violence is a wide area, encompassing a range of behaviours such as child abuse and adult partner abuse; and issues such as community attitudes, offender treatment, prevention strategies and many others. It might be easier to think about research priorities in each of these areas, rather than about priorities for family violence as a whole. Priorities for research into child abuse, for example, may be quite different from those for adult partner abuse. Research topics can be categorised into recognised areas such as child abuse, spouse abuse, sexual abuse, etc; or a different kind of framework could be used, such as prevention, detection and intervention. Please give some thought to how you think family violence research can usefully be categorised.

2. Research questions

The paper, *Areas for Further Research into Family Violence*, included in your workshop pack, is intended to form a basis for developing research questions. Specific research questions are best. Rather than research to 'find out the effect of family violence on women', a better suggestion might be to 'find out whether women who have experienced domestic violence have more problems in obtaining and retaining employment than women who have not experienced domestic violence'.

Questions can be theoretical as well as practical. For example, is the Power and Control Wheel a useful concept for understanding violence by women against men, violence by children against parents, violence between siblings or elder abuse? If not, what other models have greater explanatory power?

Please feel free to contribute as many suggestions and make as many comments as you wish. Attached to this sheet are several copies of a form headed "Research Question or Topic for Family Violence". The form has been provided to help you think through your ideas, and will be used during this workshop session. If you wish, you could prepare for the workshop by filling in ideas on these sheets. Do not feel you have to fill in all the sections - just make notes in the areas you choose. You will need one form for each research question or topic - please photocopy the form if you require more.

3. Priorities

Please give some thought to the priorities in your area of operation, and to priorities which are important for the whole area of family violence.

In this session, participants will be bringing together material which has been developed during the workshop - information gaps, research questions, criteria for assessing priorities. It would be useful to prepare for this session by giving some thought to what you see as the most important areas, with particular reference to research which will be of use in advancing practice and policy on family violence in New Zealand.

RESEARCH QUESTION OR TOPIC FOR FAMILY VIOLENCE

1. The topic

2. Specific objectives

3. Rationale - why is it necessary; what information gaps will it fill; what is the practice or policy problem which it can help solve.

4. Ethical issues

5. Design considerations

6. Possible outcomes, including the effect of the proposed research on practice or policy

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**AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE**

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This draft list of research areas has been prepared
following initial investigation of past and planned research
and limited discussion about future priorities.

It is intended as the basis for further discussion
and review, not as a complete list. Additional areas for
research will need to be identified and agreement
reached about priorities within and between categories.

Family Violence Unit
May 1996

AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE

The research questions included here have been grouped into nine broad categories. Some could have fitted equally well into more than one category. They are not in any order of priority within categories.

While some specific Maori research questions have been included, all the research questions can be developed with a bi-cultural or multi-cultural dimension.

Attitudinal Studies

1. An exploration of men's understanding of the problem of psychological abuse of women partners.
2. An investigation into the social conditions which produce and sustain the climate of opinion which makes violence towards women acceptable.
3. Research into the link between abusive behaviour and men's attitudes towards women using measures which assess men's attitudes towards women's roles within personal relationships.
4. Studies of the experience of witnessing abuse and its effect on attitudes and behaviour.
5. Research which explores the link between general anger levels and predictions of abusive behaviour.
6. Assessment of the attitudes of professional groups who deal with domestic abuse.
7. Investigations into women's attitudes towards abuse.
8. Research into relationships between attitudes towards partners from a different ethnic group and levels of domestic violence.

Children and Violence

1. Research to establish whether there is a correlation between violence against adults and violence against children, for example, whether there is a greater risk of child abuse when the mother is herself being abused.
2. A study of whether abusive fathers differ from abusive mothers in terms of backgrounds, attitudes and motivations for abusing.
3. A study of patterns of abuse by fathers compared with mothers in terms of who is abused and the extent of the abuse.
4. An exploration of why some men abuse both their spouses and their children while others are violent only towards their spouse or their children.
5. Research into the relationship between anger and violence in child-rearing situations.
6. An investigation into why some children who witness violence enter into abusive relationships themselves and others do not.
7. Research into the long term effects on children who have no contact with their non-custodial parent due to protection orders.

8. A review of whether the current laws of access protecting the right of parents to have access to their children influence women who wish to leave violent relationships.
9. A study of the effects of family violence on school principals and teachers in terms of the effort deflected from educational objectives to social needs.
10. A study of the effects of family violence on the learning of children and young people in pre-tertiary education.
11. Research into the relevance of violence in schools to later behaviour in relationships.
12. A review of what common characteristics (if any) can be found in cases where children have been killed by a parent.
13. A comparison of the effectiveness of different kinds of treatment on sexually abused children, both in the medium and longer term.
14. A study of the relationship between pornography (both child and other types) and child sexual abuse
15. Implementation and evaluation of child abuse prevention programmes such as:
    • home visiting conducted by professionals and non-professionals such as neighbourhood volunteers;
    • parent education classes aimed at fostering better parenting skills, including support and nurturing skills for fathers;
    • parent support groups in which parents learn skills and share problems with other parents;
    • the provision of free, high-quality day care for both regular and emergency situations, where parents under stress can get relief without prior notice;
    • increased financial support for new parents.

Incidence and Prevalence

1. Regular monitoring of prevalence rates to enable trend analysis of social change.
2. Systematic comparisons of prevalence rates for men who abuse and women who are abused.
3. A study of the incidence of violence towards women by their partners resulting in hospitalisation.
4. Prevalence of violence towards women by their sons, with particular attention to single parents.
5. Prevalence of violence towards older women by their children and/or grandchildren.
6. Prevalence of violence amongst siblings.
7. An investigation into the prevalence of maternal violence against children.
8. Prevalence of violence or sexual harassment occurring at secondary schools.
9. Prevalence of abuse in same sex relationships.

10. A study to determine the prevalence of older women staying in long-term abusive relationships (i.e. 40+ years).
11. Research into the extent to which violence contributes to partnership breakdown.
12. A study of the prevalence, nature and effects of female abuse of male partners.
13. An investigation of the extent, effects and implications of stalking, especially in relation to teenage girls.
14. Prevalence of sexual abuse of women in the context of professional care.
15. Prevalence of violence towards women and men in residential care, including:
    • older women and men
    • women and men with physical disabilities
    • women and men with intellectual disabilities
    • women and men with psychiatric illnesses

Maori Studies

1. Identification and evaluation of solutions to family violence developed by Maori iwi, hapu and whanau.
2. Identification of effective and appropriate preventative approaches within Maori communities.
3. Identification of effective and appropriate services for Maori victims and perpetrators of family violence.
4. Comparisons of the demographic composition and geographic distribution of Maori whanau and the relationship of these to family violence.
5. A review of the relationship between family violence and such factors as:
    • use and abuse of drugs and alcohol
    • unemployment
    • health problems
    • poverty

Prevention Programmes and Campaigns

1. Investigation into the barriers which keep prevention or intervention proposals from being implemented.
2. Evaluations of whether attitudes and behaviours change as a result of public education campaigns.
3. A longitudinal study of the effectiveness of sexual abuse prevention-education programmes for school-age children i.e. whether they lead to reductions in the amount of abuse, increases in the amount of reporting and lessening of the effects of abuse.
4. Exploration of men's suggestions for government action, for example, to find out what kind of support services are needed.

5. The identification of effective and appropriate preventative approaches within Pacific Island and other ethnic communities.

Professional and Agency Responses

1. Research into the most effective ways of identifying women and children who are the victims of violence, including the implementation and evaluation of a standard protocol for hospital emergency departments.
2. Research into whether guidelines should be developed to assist doctors in the assessment and management of women and children who are victims of violence.
3. A review of diagnostic criteria for determining if a child has been sexually abused.
4. A study to determine the best questions and circumstances for eliciting information from adults and adolescents about experiences of sexual abuse during childhood.
5. Investigation into whether a mandatory reporting policy which requires health professionals to report all cases of violence towards women to the police would assist in the prevention of further violence, or encourage the appropriate treatment of victims.
6. Investigation of whether there should be systems of registering and/or monitoring practitioners, especially if the efficacy of specific treatments can be established.
7. An exploration of judges' attitudes to family violence.
8. A review of the accessibility of the justice system for different groups of women, particularly in relation to domestic violence.
9. Research into the effectiveness of interagency approaches to dealing with family violence.
10. An enquiry into the usefulness of interagency forums in identifying and resolving difficulties in service delivery at the local level.
11. Research into people's perceptions of and satisfaction with different service agencies dealing with family violence.
12. Further study of the effects of the police arrest policy in cases of family violence.

Programme Evaluation

1. An investigation of methods to evaluate change, including how to determine whether offenders are still "at risk" of perpetrating violence.
2. Research into the extent to which men's programmes adhere to their own protocols and accountability structures.
3. Exploration of the extent to which intake processes deter men from taking part in men's programmes.
4. Research into what keeps men in education programmes.
5. Many programmes require long-term evaluation i.e. 5-7 years after completion. These include programmes aimed at changing the behaviour of young people.

6. Evaluation of particular programmes, including:
   - Refuge
   - STOP
   - programmes for the treatment of child sexual abusers
   - MFNV programmes
   - Parentline
   - "Conjoint therapy" family based programmes (as used in the sexual abuse field)
   - school based counselling programmes
   - non-violence programmes in schools
   - supervised/ safe access services for non-custodial parents

7. Programmes need to be evaluated to show which particular aspects of programmes are useful for different groups, including:
   - different management structures
   - different styles of programme delivery
   - men and women
   - people with different personality types
   - people with different styles of relationship
   - people from different cultural backgrounds

Violence Against Women

1. A study to establish why some women in violent relationships seek help and others do not.
2. An investigation into the reason why women who take out repeated protection orders reconcile with their partners.
3. Research into whether refuges designed specifically for older women are more effective for women in this age group than refuges which cater for younger women and women with children.
4. Research to establish the most effective forms of early intervention with women who are victims of violence.

Other

1. Research into the economic and social costs of domestic violence, including violence against children.

DEPARTMENT OF
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