



# NEW ZEALAND Family Violence Clearinghouse

## Newsletter

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### WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF PROTECTION ORDERS

A recently published research report takes an in-depth look at women's experiences of protection orders.

The team of researchers, lead by Associate Professor Ruth Busch and Dr Neville Robertson of Waikato University, aimed to describe some women's experiences of obtaining protection orders, and identify aspects of legal protection that are working well, as well as barriers to applying for and obtaining protection orders. The research was commissioned by the Ministry of Women's Affairs following a 2004 report from the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges highlighting problems with the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (1995).



Dr Neville Robertson & Associate Professor Ruth Busch  
Photograph: University of Waikato

Forty three case studies form the major part of the evidence presented in the research. A range of women were involved, including those who had not applied for protection orders, those who had unsuccessful applications, and those who obtained protection orders. The case studies clearly point to ethnicity as an important factor in these women's experiences of seeking legal protection. Stories from Maori, Pakeha, Pacific, and other ethnic women are set out in volume one of the research, and are complemented by information from key informant interviews with lawyers, advocates, programme providers, court staff, police and social workers; decisions of the family and criminal courts; relevant statistics; and social science and legal research on domestic violence.

In volume two, entitled "What is to be done?", the researchers present their findings, raising issues of concern and pointing to good practice examples in relation to risk assessment, applications to the Family Court, the legal context of protection orders, children and domestic violence, police, criminal courts, immigration, and support services.

The researchers maintain that although the Domestic Violence Act and the concurrent amendments related to the care of children are sound legislation, some aspects of the implementation of the legislation require urgent attention.

Women involved in the research faced multiple barriers in applying for protection orders – cost being a significant one. Some women did not see protection orders as an option: community pressure, shame, and religious or cultural beliefs meant some women were reluctant to involve the state in family matters. Some current judicial practice was found to be a barrier by raising the threshold for granting 'without notice protection orders', and not providing written reasons for declining an application. The researchers consider that women are denied their rights to natural justice when orders are declined without reasons, or put on notice without the chance to be heard.

Most of the women in the study who obtained protection orders experienced multiple breaches of the order. Whether physical violence occurred or not, women were often frightened and traumatised by the breaches which served as reminders of the respondent's ability to track them down. The majority of the women reported inadequate and inconsistent response from police and courts to breaches involving psychological and other forms of abuse. The researchers identified low numbers of breaches leading to conviction. Where convictions did occur, light sentences resulted, which did not appear to take the safety of victims into account. Police family violence coordinators, and interagency case management initiatives were seen to play a positive role in bringing about an effective police and community response to breaches of orders.

*continued*





## Project Manager's View

Welcome to volume three, issue three of the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse (NZFVC) newsletter.

**This issue** is full of information about recently published research and evaluations that make a substantial contribution to our knowledge and our understanding of the point New Zealand has reached in its efforts to eliminate family violence. From the opening piece outlining the newly published report on women's experiences of protection orders, to the summary of the report outlining how robust our knowledge of the scale and nature of family violence in New Zealand really is, the literature traversed in this issue paints a clear picture. We know a lot about family violence, but a lot still needs to happen to ensure that families in this country are able to live free from abuse. The research emphasises the timeliness of the current Campaign for Action on Family Violence. Let us hope that this in turn contributes to making White Ribbon Day on November the 25<sup>th</sup> the best supported and most active that New Zealand has ever experienced.

**An announcement:** I must regrettably advise that, due to circumstances beyond our control, it is no longer possible for the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse Newsletter to be produced in hard copy. We will be endeavouring to alert all our hard copy subscribers of this unanticipated change. However, it would be greatly appreciated if you could spread the word among your colleagues and associates working in the family violence field who may be wondering why they are no longer receiving our publication via post. Please pass on our apologies and advise that subscription to our email Newsletter alert can be accessed from the Newsletter link on the Research and Publications page of our website at [www.nzfvc.org.nz](http://www.nzfvc.org.nz).

**Thank you** to all who participated in our recent NZFVC User Survey. Your responses were most positive and we will be making the full report available online soon. Congratulations to the two winners of the \$50.00 book token incentives. They have been notified.

As always I will close by wishing you all an enjoyable and informative read. We do hope that our Newsletter makes an appreciable contribution toward your ability to progress the elimination of family violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Thank you – Hei kona mai

Nick Fahey, Project Manager and Chief Researcher

## Protection Order Research contd from p1

Children and domestic violence emerged as a strong theme in the women's stories. Seeking to protect their children, some women left the abuser while others decided that staying was safer (e.g. in order to prevent violent retaliation for leaving). In several of the case studies, the abuser sought to continue his power and control by making applications for care and contact of their children, leaving women drained, frightened and financially burdened. In such cases, the researchers identified that father's parenting rights seem to be given more weight than victim's rights to safety, even when that father was known to use violence. After finding that some women were bullied into unsafe and unworkable parenting orders, the researchers concluded that mediation is usually not appropriate in domestic violence cases, and they recommend that 'consent orders' be checked to ensure that children's safety is provided for.

The case studies revealed that risk assessments were not routinely used in courts to make safe determinations around granting protection or parenting orders, or sentencing offenders. Barriers to information sharing between Family and District Courts and a lack of specialist family violence report writers and victim's advocates seemed to work as barriers so that the courts were not always getting the important information they needed to make decisions that were safe for victims. The researchers provided an example of good practice, where a judge seeks to protect a child from psychological and emotional harm as well as physical, and considers all the risk assessment factors included in section 61 of the Care of Children Act.

The experiences of migrant women involved in the study demonstrated some of the most serious failings in the legal protection of victims of domestic violence in Aotearoa/New Zealand. Some women were reliant on their abuser for residence sponsorship, and felt powerless to challenge the violence. Immigration domestic violence policy was too restrictive, making the provisions for supporting non-resident victims of violence inaccessible for women in the study. Many migrant women reported racism and intolerance from people in government agencies. One participant was deported without her child, who remained in the care of the woman's abusive partner.

The researchers support recent moves toward collaboration in the family violence field, and call for strengthened interagency work, multi-disciplinary training, and community safety audits to improve responses to domestic violence.

### Reference:

Robertson, N., Busch, R., D'Souza, R., et.al. (2007). *Living at the Cutting Edge: Women's Experiences of Protection Orders* Hamilton, University of Waikato.

Retrieved 20 October 2007 from <http://research.waikato.ac.nz/CuttingEdge/>



## Recommendations from Protection Order Research

The researchers make 47 recommendations for improving the effectiveness of protection orders in the report. These recommendations are currently being considered by the Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families.

For the initial government response, go to [www.mwa.govt.nz/news-and-pubs/publications/po.html](http://www.mwa.govt.nz/news-and-pubs/publications/po.html)

The report recommendations include:

Changing current legislation so that:

- Judges have to give reasons in writing if they decline a protection order application
- Applicants could have a hearing before any protection order application is declined or placed on notice
- Police are required to arrest when a breach of a protection order is detected
- If a child is found to have suffered psychological violence, the court can not order unsupervised care or contact with the violent parent unless they are satisfied that the child will be safe (currently this is a requirement only when physical and sexual violence has occurred)
- Victims of domestic violence are not required to attend court counselling

Along with:

- Setting up domestic violence court advocacy services
- Requiring court staff to attend family violence training

### Useful Website

#### Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault

[www.aifs.gov.au/acssa](http://www.aifs.gov.au/acssa)

The Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault (ACSSA) provides current information and resources to assist those working against sexual assault. Their website allows access to ACSSA newsletters, briefings, and a range of issues papers, including papers of the “ripple effects” of sexual violence, vicarious trauma, young people who sexually abuse, male survivors, and male partner sexual violence. ACSSA hosts a promising practice database and links to the Australian Institute of Family Studies library catalogue. The latest Australian reports and media releases related to sexual violence can be viewed through the “what’s new” page, and you can join the mailing list to have alerts about new material emailed to you.

- Ensuring Family Court counsellors screen for family violence
- Requiring specialist domestic violence risk reports be written for children when a parent has been violent
- Enabling the family and criminal courts to share information
- Evaluating Specialist Family Violence Courts before any more are established
- Translating material about protection orders into different languages
- Evaluating courts’ decisions around protection and parenting orders
- Discouraging lawyers from using undertakings
- Making applications for protection orders free
- Developing more respondent and protected persons programmes for diverse ethnic groups
- Encouraging respondent programmes to contact victims to offer advocacy, support and information
- Requiring police to: look for the ‘predominant aggressor’ before arresting; make the decisions about arrest or charges without putting the responsibility on the victim; and investigate domestic violence without solely relying on the victim’s statement.
- Requiring offenders released on police bail to stay away from their victims
- Charging respondents who breach protection orders even when they have left the scene
- Training all police staff on family violence in diverse cultural contexts
- Encouraging more collaborative responses to violence, including information sharing protocols between agencies, and monitoring by domestic violence community agencies
- Changing the New Zealand Immigration domestic violence policy to include considerations of the interests of children, and promote the policy
- Allowing victims to access legal aid to appeal decisions by Immigration NZ under their domestic violence policy
- Requiring Child, Youth and Family to: screen for domestic violence and adopt risk assessment protocols consistent with the Domestic Violence Act; focus more on perpetrator accountability; and work collaboratively with domestic violence agencies
- Enhancing social worker training to include specialist domestic violence knowledge
- Undertaking safety audits to assess government agencies’ responses to domestic violence
- Ensuring that counselling and social service agencies screen for domestic violence and have specialist trained staff.





### VIP Health Response to Family Violence

The Violence Intervention Programme (VIP) was recently launched by the Ministry of Health. The programme builds on several years of family violence intervention and prevention work in the New Zealand health sector.



VIP includes several strands: family violence intervention coordinator positions are funded in all District Health Boards (DHBs); an evaluation programme audits DHB responses to family violence; health services are provided with training and support; and a national VIP manager provides DHBs with resources and advice.

The Ministry of Health requires DHBs to report on their responsiveness to family violence, but through the VIP other health professionals and agencies are also being encouraged to put in place programmes to respond to family violence, and see violence in the family as a health issue.

One of the main aspects of the programme involves establishing a process for health professionals to screen for partner abuse. Over the last five years, 4500 hospital staff, GPs, midwives, Plunket nurses and others have been trained to routinely ask women over 16 if they are affected by violence. Younger females and men will be screened for partner abuse if they show signs and symptoms.

The partner and child abuse intervention guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with family violence specialists, highlight the overlap of partner and child abuse, but do not recommend screening for child abuse and neglect. Instead the guidelines provide information on identifying child abuse and neglect, and recommend risk assessment be undertaken when signs and symptoms of abuse or neglect are present.

In August, new guidelines for identifying and responding to elder abuse were also launched. These guidelines set out a six step best practice response to elder abuse and neglect. While all the guidelines are written for health professionals, people dealing with family violence in other sectors will find useful information on identifying family violence, and talking to people affected by violence and referring them on to specialist services.

Findings from the implementation of family violence programmes, both here and overseas, have shown that intervention programmes are most successful when management support, policies, resources and a system for on-going evaluation are all in place before training begins.

A document setting out the process for establishing and maintaining a VIP programme, along with templates of policies, are available on the VIP website to assist health providers.

The website supporting VIP [www.moh.govt.nz/familyviolence](http://www.moh.govt.nz/familyviolence) provides access to family violence resources and guidelines relevant to the VIP programme. Flow charts, posters, cue cards, posters and pamphlets designed to support health professionals response to family violence can be downloaded or ordered through the website. The credit card sized cue cards are carried by many DHB staff and other health professionals, to remind them about signs and symptoms or ways to ask screening questions.

Key people involved in VIP, including the National VIP Manager, and others who are supporting and implementing the programme, are profiled in a book, *An Ounce of Prevention*, also accessible from the website. The case studies demonstrate ways health professionals around the country are 'treating family violence as a health issue' and for the first time, developing a national health sector response to violence within families.

### Taskforce for Action on Violence Within Families- Update on Work Programme

The new Ongoing Programme of Action (the second report) from the Taskforce was approved in principle in June and is currently being progressed to be released in the future. The new report will include the existing and an ongoing programme of work to improve responses to, and eliminate, family violence in New Zealand.

The Campaign for Action on Family Violence is well underway with a Community Action Fund, television advertising, campaign website ([www.areyouok.org.nz](http://www.areyouok.org.nz)), 0800 number, media training for family violence agencies and family violence training for journalists, and a \$5million backstop fund for agencies who are coping with increases in calls for service. Baseline research on community attitudes to family violence and an evaluation of the Community Action Fund will take place.

The latest reports from the Taskforce, and updates on the projects can be obtained from [www.msd.govt.nz/work-areas/families-whanau/action-family-violence/taskforce-work.html](http://www.msd.govt.nz/work-areas/families-whanau/action-family-violence/taskforce-work.html)



### Hospital Responsiveness to Family Violence

Since the beginning of the Ministry of Health's Family Violence Intervention Programme in 2007, health family violence intervention programme in 2001, guidelines for responding to partner and child abuse have been produced, health professionals have been trained and District Health Boards (DHBs) and other organisations have been supported to implement intervention programmes. Alongside the implementation has been an evaluation programme that audited the progress hospitals were making towards responding to partner and child abuse.

The evaluation team from the AUT Interdisciplinary Trauma Research Unit (ITRU), led by Principal Investigator Associate Professor Jane Koziol-McLain, have been monitoring how DHBs have progressed in implementing the health response to family violence.

The series of evaluations aim to get a picture of progress, barriers, and enablers to implementing a family violence response programme. The evaluations have also aimed to build the competence within DHBs enabling the programmes, through participating in the audit, to identify and direct their system improvements.

The evaluations used multiple research methods including the Delphi Instrument for Hospital-Based Domestic

Violence Programmes, interviews with key stakeholders, and focus groups with DHB staff and community stakeholders.

The Delphi Instrument is a tool developed in the U.S. by Dr Coben to measure how well a domestic violence programme is being implemented in one hospital or across different sites. The tool was modified by the ITRU team for the New Zealand context and is able to provide data on which aspects of the programme are effective by looking at hospital policies, the physical and cultural environments, training, screening procedures, documentation, services, evaluation activities, and levels of collaboration.

All hospitals involved in the evaluation were audited three times between 2003 and 2006. The researchers reported that progress was being made with improvements in responsiveness, but still 64% of hospitals did not have written policies and procedures for responding to partner abuse; 24% had no policies for child abuse reporting; 64% had no family violence training plan; 40% had no child protection coordinator; and 36% had no family violence coordinator.

In a recent report on enablers, barriers and sustainability, the researchers considered what works to help change the organisational culture of DHBs towards improving the safety of women and children experiencing family violence. From focus group interviews, participants identified that the support of senior management, having dedicated family violence coordinators, developing collaborative relationships within and outside of the DHB, having clear policies, rolling out the programme gradually, using audits, and dealing early with negative attitudes, were all key to the success of the programme.

The barriers to the family violence response programme were thought to be lack of awareness about family violence, resistance to change, lack of support and long term commitment from management, and overly relying on individuals rather than making structural changes.

The researchers reported that family violence coordinators particularly bore the brunt of the battle to shift organisational culture within the DHBs, with some feeling like they were 'working under fire' (p25). Collaborations with other agencies focused on ending family violence, such as police, CYF, Women's Refuge and other domestic violence agencies, are identified as being key to the future success of the health family violence response programmes.

To read more about the evaluation programme and to access the reports go to: [www.trauma-research.info/fv\\_evaluation.htm](http://www.trauma-research.info/fv_evaluation.htm)

### Useful Website

#### National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence

[www.endabuse.org/health](http://www.endabuse.org/health)

The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence (the NHRCDV) in the U.S.A. provides access to health information and technical assistance to those working in the health sector to address domestic violence. Set up by the Family Violence Prevention Fund and funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the NHRCDV website is a portal to a range of family violence materials for the health sector including online journals, listservs, manuals, good practice material, posters, fact-sheets, training materials, and policies. National guidelines for responding to domestic violence, and for child and adolescent health (which outline the assessment of children and youth for domestic violence, and the assessment of adults when children are present) can be downloaded from here. The NHRCDV also hosts a biennial National Conference on Health Care and Domestic Violence.



### Scale and Nature of Family Violence in New Zealand

This recently published report looks at the content and quality of family violence data in New Zealand. Commissioned to inform the Taskforce for Action on Violence Within Families, the report was completed by Denise Lievore and Pat Mayhew at the Crime and Justice Research Centre of Victoria University.

The researchers consider what is known about the scale and nature of intimate partner violence, dating violence, child abuse and neglect, elder abuse and neglect, and sibling violence. Separate sections on violence within Maori and Pacific families are also included. The report draws together evidence from multiple sources of information including surveys, cohort studies, studies of known victims or perpetrators, and administrative data from government and community organisations.

Commenting on the quality of evidence available to inform policy and practice in New Zealand, the researchers say that the “true” picture of family violence may not be achievable due to the problems with capturing what is often hidden. Differing definitions of violence and populations make it difficult to compare data across sources, and each data source has its own limitations. There are gaps in research in areas such as elder abuse, violence against people with disabilities, children’s violence towards parents, and violence within same-sex relationships. However, the researchers claim that there is a consistency of evidence across New Zealand and overseas research which means it may be more productive to put efforts into solutions based on what is known, rather conduct more research.

This report is useful source of statistics on family violence, although more up-to-date data has been released since this report was prepared. A comprehensive report on family violence administrative and research data is due to be released by the Families Commission late 2007 or early 2008, containing family violence data from the latest national victims of crime survey. The Taskforce have also identified work to be done on improving the quality and comparability of family violence data collected in New Zealand.

#### Reference

Lievore, D. & Mayhew, P. (2007). *The scale and nature of family violence in New Zealand: A review and evaluation of knowledge*. Wellington, Ministry of Social Development.

### Violence and New Zealand Young People

A new report on young people’s experiences of violence has been drawn from the Youth2000 survey – a self-reported anonymous health and wellbeing survey of nearly 1000 secondary school pupils across New Zealand conducted in 2001. The report provides evidence on young people witnessing violence at home, bullying at school, and their violence victimisation and perpetration.

Young people report that violence is a common feature of their lives. Sixteen percent of students said they had witnessed adults hurting children and 6% witnessed adults hurting other adults in the last year. One in four young women and one in seven young men said they had experienced unwanted sexual contact, while 16% of young men and 10% of young women reported being deliberately physically hurt three times or more by others over the last year. Most violence perpetrated on young people was by known people including family members, and the worst violence (reported as ‘pretty bad’, ‘really bad’, or ‘terrible’) was most likely to be inflicted by parents.

One half of male students and one third of female students reported perpetrating physical violence. Many of those who perpetrated serious violence were also the victims or witnesses of violence, and experienced multiple forms of violence. Young people who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely than others to be victims and/or perpetrators of violence.

Students who reported experiencing violence also had higher rates of health and social problems. They were less likely to get on well with family, feel part of their school, have good health, and feel they could make it through hard times, and were more likely to report depression, anxiety, suicidality, substance abuse and relationship difficulties. There was not found to be a large variation in experiences of violence across ethnic groups.

#### Reference

Fleming, T., Watson, P., Robinson, E. et al. (2007). *Violence and New Zealand young people: Findings of Youth2000: A National Secondary School Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey*. Auckland, University of Auckland.

### Join our family violence research email list

If you would like to receive information about newly published family violence research and related events, email [outreach@nzfvc.org.nz](mailto:outreach@nzfvc.org.nz) to be included on the NZFVC listserv.



## Publications Recently Added to the Clearinghouse Library

The **What's New** page of the NZFVC website, regularly lists new publications. Below is a selection of items recently added to our online library. For more information about an item and its availability, go to [www.nzfvc.org.nz/PublicationArea.aspx?area=The+Library](http://www.nzfvc.org.nz/PublicationArea.aspx?area=The+Library), or please contact us.

Carrington, H. (2007). A matter of life and death: The need for a specialist response to domestic violence. *Social Work Review*, 19(1), 11-13.

This article discusses the rationale for a specialist response to domestic violence.

Hirini, P., Flett, R., Long, N., & Millar, M. (2005). Frequency of traumatic events, physical and psychological health among Maori. *New Zealand Journal of Psychology*, 34(1), 20-27.

This article discusses a study that examined the lifetime prevalence of 12 traumatic experiences for Maori. Among these 12 experiences were child sexual abuse, sexual abuse as an adult, and family violence.

Koziol-McLain, J., Rameka, M., Giddings, L., Fyfe, E., & Gardiner, J. (2007). Partner violence prevalence among women attending a Maori health provider clinic. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 31(2), 143-148.

This article discusses the prevalence of partner violence among women seeking health care in a hauora (Maori health provider general practice clinic).

Lammers, M. (2002). *Women's experience of emotional abuse in intimate relationships: A qualitative study*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

This qualitative study investigated the emotional abuse that occurs without physical abuse in the context of heterosexual, committed couple relationships.

Munro, E. (2007). The dangers of information sharing. [Electronic version]. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, 31, 41-55.

This article reviews the UK government's policy "Every Child Matters" (HM Treasury 2003) with a particular focus on the role given to professionals collecting and sharing information about families as a means of screening children and deciding which ones to target.

Paterson, J., Feehan, M., Butler, S., Williams, M., & Cowley-Malcolm, E.T. (2007). Intimate partner violence within a cohort of Pacific mothers living in New Zealand. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 22(6), 698-721.

This paper discusses maternal reports of intimate partner violence (IPV) obtained from Pacific mothers living in New Zealand.

Pomeroy, A. (2007). Changing the culture of contracting: Funding for outcomes. [Electronic version]. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, 31, 158-169.

This article discusses Funding for Outcomes, a new

approach to contracting that enables holistic services funded by several government agencies to be specified in one contract.

Stanley, T. (2007). Risky work: Child protection practice. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*. [Electronic version]. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, 30, 163-177.

This article discusses risk discourses in the New Zealand child protection system in the context of the differential response model, and advocates for social work training and supervision as forums for understanding risk.

Sykora, J. (2005). Off to a better start: What we know about early intervention services [Electronic version]. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, 26, 117-130.

This article discusses a review of the international literature on best practices and quality of early intervention programmes.

Tse, S. (2007). Family violence in Asian communities, combining research and community development. [Electronic version]. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, 31, 170-194.

This study aimed to increase understanding of family violence in Asian communities in Aotearoa New Zealand, and consider what can be done to prevent its occurrence and reduce the impact of family violence on Asian communities.

Vallant, S., Koziol-McLain, J., & Hynes, B. (2007). *Plunket family violence evaluation project*. Auckland, New Zealand: Interdisciplinary Trauma Research Unit, Auckland University of Technology.

This report presents an evaluation of the Royal New Zealand Plunket Society's response to family violence by way of the institution of its Family Violence Policy and Protocol March 2003.

*Social Work Now*, 37, (2007) is a special issue on family violence, including the following articles:

Crichton-Hill, Y. Family violence and cultural context.

Hann, S. Power and control in family violence.

Humphreys, C. 'Talking to my mum': Strengthening relationships between mothers and children in the aftermath of family violence.

Pennell, J. Safeguarding everyone in the family - family group conferences and family violence.

Salomen, N. The issue of violence and intimidation against social workers.





## Upcoming Events

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The New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse provides information about current and future events relating to family violence prevention and intervention. This includes conferences (national and international), hui, forums, seminars, workshops and news about international visitors to New Zealand who have a particular interest or area of expertise in the field or have made a contribution to the understanding of family violence. If you would like to contribute to this page or post a notice about an upcoming event in your area, please contact us.

**Violence and New Zealand Young People seminar  
22 November 2007. Wellington.**

**Hosted by:** National Network of Stopping Violence Services  
RSVP to [indigo.freya@nnsvs.org.nz](mailto:indigo.freya@nnsvs.org.nz) or 04 802 6400.

**Working Together: A Practical Conference on  
Offending by Young People in New Zealand  
27-28 November 2007. Wellington.**

**Sponsored by:** The Ministries of Justice, Social Development,  
Education, Health and the New Zealand Police.  
[www.yoc.org.nz](http://www.yoc.org.nz)

**Victorian Offender Treatment Association National  
Conference**

**28-30 November 2007. Melbourne, Australia.**

**Hosted by:** VOTA  
[www.vota.org.au/conference/conference.html](http://www.vota.org.au/conference/conference.html)

**Strong and Safe Communities – Effective Interventions  
for Adult Victims of Sexual Violence Research Project  
3 December 2007. Wellington**

**Hosted by:** The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MWA)  
[www.mwa.govt.nz/our-work/svrproject/researcher-forum.html](http://www.mwa.govt.nz/our-work/svrproject/researcher-forum.html)

**Children in Trauma: Trauma in Children - Workshop  
with Dr Bruce Perry**

**4-5 December 2007. Melbourne, Australia.**

**Hosted by:** Berry Street Victoria and Take Two  
[www.berrystreet.org.au/Events/bruceperry\\_flyer.pdf](http://www.berrystreet.org.au/Events/bruceperry_flyer.pdf)

**From Ideology to Inclusion: Evidence Based Policy and  
Intervention in Domestic Violence**

**15-16 February 2008. Sacramento, California**

**Hosted by:** National Family Violence Legislative Resource Centre  
[http://nfvllrc.org/docs/NFVLLRC\\_2008.Pre\\_Announce\\_\\_conf\\_flier.pdf](http://nfvllrc.org/docs/NFVLLRC_2008.Pre_Announce__conf_flier.pdf)

**First Biennial Conference of the International Family  
Aggression Society**

**Family Aggression: Causes & Consequences**

**18-19 March 2008. Preston, UK**

**Hosted by:** The University of Central Lancashire  
[www.uclan.ac.uk/facs/science/psychol/ifas/conference.html](http://www.uclan.ac.uk/facs/science/psychol/ifas/conference.html)

**Brainwave Trust - Shari Barkin Seminars**

**20 March 2008, Christchurch. 26 March 2008,  
Wellington. 28 March 2008, Auckland.**

**Hosted by:** Brainwave Trust  
[www.nzfvc.org.nz/PublicationDetails.aspx?publication=14123](http://www.nzfvc.org.nz/PublicationDetails.aspx?publication=14123)

**International Conference on Sexual Assault,  
Domestic Violence and Stalking**

**31 March – 2 April 2008. New Orleans, US.**

**Hosted by:** End Violence Against Women International  
[www.evawintl.org/index.htm](http://www.evawintl.org/index.htm)

**Prevent Child Abuse America National Conference 2008  
Connecting the Dots ... Turning Knowledge into Action**

**19-22 May 2008. Milwaukee, USA**  
[www.preventchildabuse.org/events/conference/index.shtml](http://www.preventchildabuse.org/events/conference/index.shtml)

**10th International Conference of International  
Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders  
Sexual Violence: Preventing through Offender Treatment  
and Public Policy**

**27-30 August 2008. Cape Town, South Africa.**

**Hosted by:** International Association for the Treatment of Sexual  
Offenders in partnership with UNICEF and the Government of  
South Africa  
[www.iatso.org/08capetown/](http://www.iatso.org/08capetown/)

**XVIIth ISPCAN International Congress on Child  
Abuse and Neglect**

**Towards a Caring and Non-Violent Community: A Child's  
Perspective**

**7-8 September 2008. Hong Kong.**

[www.ispcan.org/congress2008/](http://www.ispcan.org/congress2008/)

**International Safe Communities Conference**

**Safe Communities Meeting the Needs of a Changing World  
20-23 October 2008. Christchurch, New Zealand.**

**Hosted by:** Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand and  
Christchurch City Council  
[www.safecom2008.org.nz](http://www.safecom2008.org.nz)



NEW ZEALAND

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