



NEW ZEALAND Family Violence Clearinghouse

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Elder Abuse and Neglect - Risk and Protective Factors

A recently released report on the abuse and neglect of older New Zealanders aims to identify factors which increase risk of abuse or neglect, and factors that may prevent abuse or neglect from happening, or reoccurring. The report, *Elder Abuse and Neglect: An exploration of risk and protective factors*, was authored by Kathryn Peri, Janet Fanslow, Jennifer Hand, and John Parsons from the University of Auckland.

An ecological model (outlined in *WHO World Report on Violence and Health, Krug et al. 2002*) is used to frame an understanding of the social, community, institutional, family and individual dimensions of risk and protective factors. The research draws on interviews with 15 older people who had been abused and 22 who had not, as well as health professionals and service providers, and includes people from various ethnic groups and geographical locations around Aotearoa New Zealand.

Risk of abuse and neglect was associated at an individual level with older people who were isolated, had poor physical or mental health, were trusting, had poor life skills, and were silenced by shame or guilt. Some elder abuse was also shown to be the continuation of partner abuse, with women reporting violence from both husbands and sons.

At the family level risk factors include: living with family members with mental illness or drug and alcohol addiction; and families who have a history of violence or controlling behaviour; or are stressed, over-burdened, or greedy.

For those within residential care facilities, risk factors include: inadequate staffing, staff training and funding; bullying by staff and other residents; lack of external monitoring; and slow response from service providers.

The protective factors outlined by the researchers include:

- Older people understanding their rights, being assertive, having community support, and developing coping strategies
- Having children and other family who are close, supportive and caring
- Implementing and monitoring standards for residential care especially policies to safe-guard older people's finances; well-trained and well-paid carers; visits to residential care from community agencies and family; and the provision of pastoral and spiritual care in residential facilities
- Communities with close links; and accessible geriatric services
- Respect for older people, and public education on aging, and the financial needs of elders.

The researchers recommend that regional gaps in services be addressed through more funding and that national strategies such as the *Positive Aging Strategy*, the *Health of Older People Strategy* and the *Family Violence Intervention Guidelines: Elder abuse and neglect*, are resourced and implemented. They point to the need for further research around prevalence, views of ageing, and more detailed analysis of risk and protective factors.

The report, funded by the Families Commission, can be downloaded from www.familiescommission.govt.nz/files/elder-abuse-and-neglect-report.pdf

References

- Krug, E., Mercy, L., Zwi, J. and Lozano R. (2002). *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva, WHO.
- Peri, K., Fanslow, J., Hand, J., and Parsons, J. (2008). *Elder Abuse and Neglect: Exploration of risk and protective factors*. Wellington, Families Commission.



For more details on World Elder Abuse Awareness Day see page 2.



Project Manager's View

Welcome to Volume four, Issue one of the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse Newsletter - the first for 2008.

Information about recently published research and evaluation continues to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of family violence. In this issue we include:

A summary of the recently released second report by the Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families - The Ongoing Programme of Action. This report provides a useful point of reference for sector-wide efforts to prevent family violence.

Elder abuse and neglect features strongly in this edition. We include an article on the Families Commission funded research relating to risk and protective factors, and a review of the Ministry of Health's elder abuse and neglect prevention guidelines for health professionals. We do hope this helps build momentum as we move closer to World Elder Abuse Awareness Day on 15 June 2008.

Material relating to violence against women includes Janice Giles' and Helen Curren's research which identifies phases of growth for women survivors of domestic violence, and a research project looking at men's attitudes to partner violence in support of the current Campaign for Action on Family Violence which was funded by the Families Commission.

Primary prevention is highlighted in our review of Ian Hassell and Kirsten Hanna's report on best practice in school-based violence prevention programmes.

We strive to provide something of interest across the family violence spectrum and I do hope this issue both inspires and informs.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to bid a farewell to Peggy McConnell, our team member based at the Ministry of Social Development's Knowledge Sharing and Communications Unit in Wellington. Peggy has run our public lending service since late 2006. We welcome Philip Worthington, who has been appointed to continue this role of Information Manager for the NZFVC.

Thank you – Kia ora

Nick Fahey,
Project Manager and Chief Researcher

New Disabilities Coalition Against Violence

A new national network of people with disability has been established to focus on the issues of family/domestic violence and sexual violence.

The NNSVS Disabilities Coalition Against Violence (DCAV) emerged from discussions in the National Network of Stopping Violence Services about the gaps in responses to violence against people with disability, and the low visibility of family violence workers who have a disability.

The DCAV started with a partnership between the National Assembly of People with Disabilities (DPA) which is a national umbrella group for service providers, advocacy agencies and people with disability. The DCAV has since grown to include CCS Disability Action, Age Concern, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, and individuals working to stop violence. All representatives on the DCAV are people who themselves have a disability.

The first tasks of the DCAV are to advocate for more New Zealand research on the prevalence of domestic and sexual violence within disability communities, and to find funding to provide training. The DCAV wish to adapt an Australian resource, and use this to provide both family violence training to disability agencies, and disability awareness training to family violence providers.

NNSVS Disabilities Project Coordinator, Lorri Mackness, says that along with education, the aim of the training will be to build links between the different groups.

The DCAV has also recently made a submission to the Review of the Domestic Violence Act 1995. They raised the concern that the Act is discriminatory because it does not cover people with disability who are abused by a carer in a residential care situation or by a paid carer in their home. Mackness thinks the Act needs to be changed to be more inclusive of the different household and personal relationships experienced by people with disability. She says "If I paid a family member to look after me, I would still be covered by the Act, but if paid someone else to care for me in my home and they abused me, I couldn't get a protection order. It's not ok to exclude people with disability because their needs are different."

For more information about the DCAV contact Lorri Mackness at lorri@nnsvs.org.nz

World Elder Abuse Awareness Day - 15 June 2008

The 15th June marks World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD).

Designated an annual event by the United Nations in 2006 for raising awareness of elder abuse as a family violence issue, the day is marked globally with a number of activities and events.

For activities around Aotearoa New Zealand, and links to international sites, visit Age Concern New Zealand www.ageconcern.org.nz/?/weaaday

For a Toolkit (and other resources) for planning awareness raising activities and events, go to International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse website www.inpea.net/



Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families – new Programme of Action

The Taskforce overseeing New Zealand's response to family violence has released a new report setting out a cross-government programme of action which includes on-going and new projects.

The current report identifies four principles for the work of the Taskforce – sustained collaboration; a focus on those things that make the biggest difference; community-driven leadership; and learning as we go.

The work that the government will undertake to prevent family violence is organised under four work areas:

1. Action on Leadership

- Develop Family Violence Free Workplaces in the Ministry of Social Development, ACC and the NZ Police
- Work with hapu and iwi to develop their own crime prevention strategies
- Develop a Maori Programme of Action, and a Pacific Programme of Action
- Develop a work programme on child abuse
- Identify successful family violence prevention programmes and document and promote these in the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse
- Enhance the research programme to improve understanding of prevention strategies for specific groups including Maori, Pacific peoples, children, older people, new migrants and people with disability
- Develop a data collection system to provide better information on effectiveness of services
- Ensure the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse is structured appropriately for its purpose.

2. Action on Changing Attitudes and Behaviours

- Continue to drive the Campaign for Action on Family Violence which includes areyouok.org.nz website, television ads, a fund for community initiatives, and media response. In 2008, new work includes establishing links with businesses, building stronger links with SKIP, Team Up and White Ribbon Day, and broadening the message to reach diverse communities
- Develop the government's early intervention approach, 'Kia Puawai'. Kia Puawai is a cross-agency 'package' of early intervention services aimed at supporting

For more details about the structure, commitments and projects of the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse, go to

www.nzfvc.org.nz/About.aspx

children under seven and their families. In recent years the government has funded early years 'service hubs'; eight service co-ordinators for teenage parents and their children; an expansion of Early Start, and Family Start programmes; and a trial of the school-based 'Roots of Empathy' programme

- Set up interagency Death Review Committees to review all family violence deaths
- Develop educational curriculum initiatives on healthy relationships
- Educate the public about the impact of violence in the media on children.

3. Action on Ensuring Safety and Accountability

- Implement the Police Prosecutions Service Family Violence policy and train prosecutors
- Develop a national protocol for improving the operation of specialist Family Violence Courts
- Develop a social services system around the Family Violence Courts
- Establish Family Violence Courts in Palmerston North and Northland
- Provide training for staff and Judges working in Family Violence Courts and Family Courts
- Explore options for supporting family violence victims and their children in court
- Review the Domestic Violence Act 1995
- Complete the national roll-out of the Family Violence Interagency Response System and undertake an evaluation.

4. Action on Effective Support Services

- Develop a training programme for professionals who come into contact with family violence
- Monitor increases in demands for family violence services as a result of the Campaign for Action on Family Violence
- Continue to fund Project Mauriora which trains Maori advocates to work within their whanau and hapu to address whanau violence
- Establish training appropriate to working with Pacific families experiencing violence and develop a strategy to guide family violence work in Pacific communities.

The report can be downloaded from www.msd.govt.nz/work-areas/families-whanau/action-family-violence/reports.html



Phases of growth for abused women

In a recently published article, Janice Giles and Helen Curren outline five phases of growth experienced by women who have escaped a violent male partner.

The model of 'growing through adversity' is based on interviews with ten New Zealand women who had been through a process of 'recovery' freeing themselves from the violence. The authors maintain that the findings of this research, which was originally completed for Giles' 2004 Masters thesis, are consistent with international evidence. The five phases of growth identified include: 1) Falling for Love; 2) Taking Control; 3) Securing a Base; 4) Making Sense of It; and 5) Being Myself.

'Falling for love' describes the beginning the relationship. The majority of the women interviewed had a lack of life experiences when they entered the relationship. They believed in traditional gender roles and ideals of romance. This meant when the first abuse started, they put up with it, and blamed themselves. Women reported 'distress, despair, depression' and feeling 'crazy' (p378).

In the 'Taking Control' phase, women attempted to stop the abuse and make the relationship work by being silent, withdrawing, 'keeping the peace' and being compliant. When women tried to focus on some other goal such as getting a job, their partners increased their abuse. Some left the abuser and came back, slowly coming to the realisation that the relationship was not going to work. Others made a snap decision or had a 'wake-up call' when the Police intervened. However, while all the women 'sought freedom from abuse, freedom itself was not their goal. They all expected retaliation or repercussions, anticipated an overwhelming complexity, and feared being alone...[They] were ambivalent about separating, still loving their partners and remembering the good times' (p380).

'Securing a Base' involved, for most women, dealing with post-separation violence and fears for their own and their children's safety, while trying to set up a new life. All the women experienced extreme financial hardship, emotional turmoil and exhaustion.

The 'Making Sense of It' phase of growth for abused women was about 'surviving' – women said they were still living with the fear of the abuser, but also felt sorry for him. Women were pressured by family members and the abuser to return to the relationship, and were emotionally distressed, and anxious about the future. Some participated in counselling or groups for domestic violence survivors as they looked for the significant meaning attached to all they had endured.

In this phase women 'were consciously taking control of their lives and decisions and became increasingly self-sufficient and secure in themselves' (p381). According to the authors, this is not women 'reclaiming' themselves. Having entered

the relationships as young women, and having been in a relationship where opportunities for personal growth were curtailed by the abuser, these women were now actually developing self-awareness for the first time in their lives.

'Being Myself' involves consigning the abuse to history. In this phase, women symbolically and/or physically break the bond with their abuser. The women who had no contact with their abuser felt the safest, but all women did begin to feel safer. Their main concerns are the lasting effect of the violence on their children. Women begin to feel pride in their abilities, are able to make choices and have their own values and goals. As one participant says "now I know that I am someone" (p382).

Giles has used the thesis research to develop a separate guide for supporting women who have experienced partner abuse. This short guide deals with the different phases of women's help-seeking: Giles claims that initially women seek help to fix the relationship, later they seek help to separate or survive separation. The guide provides advice on how to best respond to women depending on what stage they are at. Most notably Giles deals with an area many practitioners find difficult - how to work with women who want to stay with their abuser and 'fix' the relationship.

References

- Giles, J. (2005). *A guide to supporting women who experience abuse by male partners*. Auckland. (To obtain a copy contact the author at geewiz@ihug.co.nz).
- Giles, J. and Curren, H. (2007). Phases of growth for abused New Zealand Women: A comparison with other studies. *Affilia*. 22. pp371-384.

Useful Website - VAWnet

www.vawnet.org



VAWnet (the US National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women) website provides access to a large collection of full-text, searchable electronic resources on domestic violence, sexual violence and related issues.

Resources available through the site include prevention and education; intervention initiatives; public policy, systems advocacy and law; and international violence against women issues. Publications from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence can be accessed from here, including a range of 'information packets' on all aspects of domestic and sexual violence such as children exposed to partner violence, teen dating violence, religion and domestic violence, and violence in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender relationships.



Men's Attitudes to Partner Violence

The new phase of the Campaign for Action on Family Violence (www.areyouok.org.nz) focuses on men's violence towards their partners and children, with new television ads showing men telling their stories of change.

The 'Family Violence: It's Not Ok' social marketing campaign was informed by market research that explored New Zealand men's interpretations of their violence towards their female partners, and their motivations to change.

The research, published by the Families Commission, looked at men's understanding of family violence; social and cultural norms about violence; perceptions of masculinity and manhood; reasons for using violence against partners; and men's motivation and readiness to change. Interviews were conducted with 37 men (Maori, Pakeha, Pacifica and Chinese) who had used violence against their partners and had been involved in a domestic violence intervention (most had attended a stopping violence programme).

Many of the perpetrators of partner abuse said they had grown up in families where violence was the norm - they were beaten as children, watched their fathers abusing their mothers, saw family members being violent, and/or regularly saw fighting at social events. However, the interviews showed that some men thought family violence was only about physical violence. The research concludes that focussing only on physical violence contributes to the minimisation of violence and men feeling unfairly punished.

In the interviews, most men held views in line with traditional patriarchal perspectives e.g. that males need to be 'provider, protector and head of the family', and there are different roles for men and women (p7). Men also talked about the importance of being a good father. Some thought that earning money for their partner and children meant that they deserved authority and should be respected as the head of the family.

Participants who were not born in New Zealand experienced confusion and uncertainty in dealing with cultural differences. For example, Pacifica and Chinese men found it difficult when what is normal and accepted 'discipline' in their home country is viewed as violence here, and when women and children become more assertive and independent while living in New Zealand. Confusion over changing social expectations for men also emerged as a theme in the focus groups. As one man comments, "the world's changing, but somewhere along the line they forgot to tell us" (p13).

Men justified their violence as either a way to teach their partner a lesson or punish her for being disrespectful, not meeting demands, or doing something wrong; or the violence was a response to provocation or an injustice done by the partner. Violence was associated with men feeling frustrated, angry and losing of control. After using violence they felt shame, guilt, anger, regret and felt like a failure. However the researchers point out men's feelings, or the ability to

recognise them, may be influenced by the fact that these men had all been part of a family violence intervention.

Looking at potential motivators for change, the researchers identified that the desire to be a good role model for their children was a powerful influence on many men, particularly Maori and Pacifica men. Men tried to hide the violence from their children and did not want their children to grow up using violence. Seeing fear in their children's eyes, and seeing children repeating patterns of violence were motivators for some men to change. As one man said "when it affected my kids, and I saw my son crying because the police were taking me away, that's when it hit home" (p27).

'Mate-to-mate' interventions from friends and workmates, and actions by the partner (such as leaving or applying for a protection order) were also found to be a critical turning point when men realised they needed to change their behaviour.

The barriers to change identified from the men's discussions included denying, minimising, and justifying the violence; associating with others who support the continued use of violence; feeling victimised and unfairly targeted (especially believing they are 'presumed guilty' when it is really the partner that needs to change); feeling ashamed; uncertainty about what assistance is available; fear of consequences including being stigmatised as an abuser; and not wanting to face up to related issues (such as alcohol misuse).

The report can be downloaded from the Campaign website at www.areyouok.org.nz/files/test/research/CFAoFV_formative_research-1.pdf

Book Release – Unreasonable Force

In 2007 the banning of physical punishment of children was passed with the Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act.

Released in February 2008, *Unreasonable Force: New Zealand's journey towards banning physical punishment of children*, provides a case study of the amendment to this legislation. The publication of the

book has been sponsored by Save the Children New Zealand (with proceeds contributing to efforts to reduce violence to children worldwide), and is written by Beth Wood, Ian Hassall and George Hook, with Robert Ludbrook.

The book documents the history of this reform and explores the considerable debate surrounding the banning of physical punishment of children. Facets included are children's rights, the law, the political story, the impact of religious convictions, the influential role of the media, the work of children's advocates, shifting public attitudes, and the climate for change.

To purchase the book, visit the Save the Children New Zealand website at www.savethechildren.co.nz

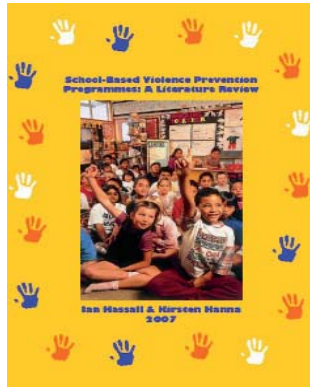




Best practice in school-based violence prevention programmes

A report released last year looks at best practice in school-based violence prevention programmes, with the aim of establishing criteria for evaluation.

Ian Hassall and Kirsten Hanna from the Institute of Public Policy at AUT University, consider a wide range of prevention initiatives, including 'healthy relationships' programmes based in the classroom or playground; projects focused on preventing bullying and promoting safe schools; and programmes aiming to prevent children and young people from perpetrating or suffering dating violence, partner abuse, family maltreatment, and sexual abuse, now or in the future. Programmes from early childhood to high school are included.



The authors look at international literature on best practice, keeping a view to the New Zealand context. They note that it is impossible to get strict agreement from all researchers and practitioners about what works, but there are some indications. Key features of effective programmes, as reported by prominent authors in the field, are summarized in the report.

Gottfredson (1998, cited in Hassall & Hanna, 2007), for example, says that from early years to adolescence, what works is:

- Building school capacity for innovation
- Communicating behavioural norms through school-wide campaigns and assemblies; or by developing and enforcing school rules (especially positive reinforcement)
- Providing social competency skills such as stress management, self-control, problem-solving and communication (these need to be delivered over a long period of time).

Prinz (2000, cited in Hassall & Hanna, 2007) identifies the following effective violence prevention practices:

- Intervene early and in multiple settings
- Include the child's context – family, classroom, peers
- Motivate children, teachers and parents
- Establish and enforce limits
- Use modeling to influence behaviour
- Involve the community
- Promote positive alternatives to violence and aggression.

Fourteen effective programmes are identified by the authors as exemplifying best practice in the area of school-based violence prevention. These, mostly US-based programmes were rated highly by several international best practice projects. Programme descriptions and evaluation findings of

the 'top 14' are included in the appendix of the report.

The report also contains a summary of current violence prevention programmes in New Zealand schools, a discussion on risk and protective factors in relation to violence, and comprehensive lists of websites and references.

Criteria for considering which programmes would be best to implement in a school, are provided in the report. The authors note however, that interventions in schools are just one aspect of what needs to be a life-course approach to ending violence in our society. Programmes in schools need to be complemented by community-wide violence prevention programmes that reach all families including those who are marginalised, and a political and economic commitment to reducing violence.

The report, commissioned by ACC, can be downloaded from: www.ipp.org.nz/publications/Violence%20Prevention%20Programmes.pdf

Elder Abuse and Neglect Guidelines

Guidelines for Elder Abuse and Neglect interventions were released by the Ministry of Health in 2007. These guidelines are the final in a series of three designed for health professionals with the aim of reducing and preventing family violence.

The guidelines, a best practice model developed by Kathy Glasgow and Dr Janet Fanslow in consultation with health care professionals, elder abuse prevention and family violence advocates, provide a detailed six-step model to utilise in identifying and responding to elder abuse, which includes appropriate questions and responses. The six steps are: 1) Identify, 2) Support and Empower, 3) Assess Risk, 4) Plan Safety, 5) Document, 6) Refer.

Addressing the universality of elder abuse, the report outlines a definition of elder abuse; who abuses; where it happens; possible signs; why elder abuse happens; factors that can increase and contribute to elder abuse; links between elder abuse and other forms of family violence; and suggestions for prevention.

Acknowledging the limited research on cultural aspects of elder abuse, the report provides background and suggestions for cultural competence in working with elder abuse with Maori and Pacific peoples.

The publication includes a practical lift-out sheet summarising the guidelines; summaries of signs and symptoms; risk factors; screening recommendations; service contact details; working with carers; cognitive impairment; key service/provider manager's roles; provider checklists; reporting and 'whistle-blowing'; and examples of forms.

The guidelines can be accessed from the Ministry of Health website at www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/family-violence-guidelines-elder-abuse-neglect



Publications Recently Added to the NZFVC Library

Below is a selection of items recently added to our online library.

Boshier, P. (2007). *Preventing child abduction in New Zealand*. The Capitol Hilton, Washington, D.C.

This speech delivered by Judge Peter Boshier in June 2007 discusses the main steps that can be taken to prevent child abduction in New Zealand.

Brook, G. (2007). Abusing the Abused? The double whammy of Elder Abuse and Neglect. *Social Work Review*, 19(2), 1-3.

In this guest editorial for the Social Work Review the author comments on the apparent lack of attention to elder abuse from the social work profession.

Fanslow, J.L., Robinson, E.M., Crengle, S., & Perese, I. (2007). Prevalence of child sexual abuse reported by a cross-sectional sample of New Zealand women [Electronic version]. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 31(9), 935-945.

This article describes the prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA) among women in New Zealand, providing ethnically specific rates, and outlines the frequency of abuse experienced and the most commonly identified perpetrators.

Gregg, L. (2007). *Collaboration in family violence intervention: A process evaluation of the Hamilton Family Safety Team*. Unpublished master's thesis. University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

This thesis evaluates the Hamilton Family Safety Team, with aims to: identify any barriers to establishing the FST, assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Hamilton FST, determine the adequacy of the FST structure, and assess the extent to which the FST has improved the ability of agencies to enhance the safety and autonomy of battered women and hold offenders accountable.

Ketchel, J. (2004). Getting free: Oral histories of violence, resilience and recovery. In A. Green & M. Hutching (Eds.), *Remembering: Writing oral history* (pp. 90-103). Auckland, New Zealand: Auckland University Press.

This chapter discusses an oral history study of women and men who experienced long-term violence in childhood and/or adolescence. It also explores the characteristics of resiliency.

Law Commission (2007). *The partial defence of provocation*. (NZLC R 98). Wellington, New Zealand.

This Law Commission report reviews the law relating to the Partial Defence of Provocation in cases of murder (section 169 of the Crimes Act 1961).

The **What's New** page of the NZFVC website regularly lists new publications. Go to:
www.nzfvc.org.nz/WhatisNew.aspx

For more information about an item and its availability, go to
www.nzfvc.org.nz/PublicationArea.aspx?area=The+Library

Ministry of Justice. (2007). *A review of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 and related legislation : A discussion document*. Wellington, New Zealand.

This discussion document is a part of the Ministry of Justice review process for the Domestic Violence Act (1995) and related regulations.

Nixon, K.L., Tutty, L.M., Weaver-Dunlop, G., & Walsh, C.A. (2007). Do good intentions beget good policy? A review of child protection policies to address intimate partner violence. *Children and Youth Services Review* 29(12), 1469-1486

This journal article reviews and analyses significant child protection policy and legislative changes made in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand in response to growing concern that children are adversely affected by exposure to intimate partner violence.

Schluter, P. J., Sundborn, G, Abbott, M., & Paterson, J. (2007). Smacking - are we being too heavy-handed? Findings from the Pacific Islands Families Study [Electronic version]. *The New Zealand Medical Journal*, 120(1267).

The aim of this study was to report the types, frequency, and concordance of physical punishments employed by parents on their Pacific children at ages 1, 2, and 4 years.

von Dadelszen, Judge P. (2007). Judicial Reforms in the Family Court of New Zealand [Electronic version]. *New Zealand Family Law Journal* 5(11), 267-281.

This journal article was originally a presentation made to the Symposium of Chief Judges of the Family Courts, Singapore, 23 July 2007. The author provides an overview of some of the legislative and process changes that have taken place in recent years that have changed and expanded the role of the Family Court.

Walker, A.S. (2007). *The Strengthening Families strategy: An enduring model of interagency collaboration in an era of change*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand.

The objective of this thesis was to develop a research model to study interagency collaboration and to apply it in the field of social services; specifically in the area of child protection and supporting families with multiple needs, with a particular focus on the efficacy of the case management model.



Upcoming Events

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.

International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Stalking

31 March–2 April 2008, New Orleans, USA.
www.evawintl.org/conferences.aspx

Child Law Conference - Child and Youth Advocacy: Current Issues, Trends and Research – the Challenges Ahead

10-11 April 2008, Auckland, NZ.
www.lexisnexis.co.nz/conferences/seminars/2008/Childlaw/default.asp

Keeping Kids Safe – tamariki te tuatahi

14-15 April 2008, Manukau City, NZ.
www.ps.org.nz/Site/Northern/Default.aspx

European Society for Trauma & Dissociation Conference 2008 - Chronic Traumatization: Disrupted Attachment and the Dissociative Mind

17-19 April 2008, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
www.estd.org/conference/

7th Global Conference: Violence and the Contexts of Hostility

5-7 May 2008, Budapest, Hungary.
www.inter-disciplinary.net/ptb/hhv/vcce/vch7/cfp.html

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

Family Violence and Specialist Courts, National and International Perspectives - National Conference

22-23 May 2008, Canberra, ACT, Australia.
www.victimsupport.act.gov.au/content.php?id=33

10th International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women - New Frontiers: Dares and Advancements

3-9 July 2008, Madrid, Spain.
www.mmww08.org/

Families Through Life - 10th Australian Institute of Family Studies Conference

9-11 July 2008, Melbourne, Australia.
www.aifconference08.com/

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence's 30th Anniversary Conference - Building Grassroots Leadership for Social Justice

18-23 July 2008, Washington DC, USA.
www.ncadv.org/

Association of Children's Welfare Agencies Conference

18-20 August 2008, Sydney, Australia.
www.acwa08.com/

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.
www.iatso.org/08capetown/

Events are regularly updated on our website. Go to:

www.nzfvc.org.nz/Events.aspx

XVIIth ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect - Towards a Caring and Non-Violent Community: A Child's Perspective

7-10 September 2008, Hong Kong.
www.ispcan.org/congress2008/

1st World Conference of Women's Shelters – Discovering the Common Core: Practical Frameworks for Change

8-11 September 2008, Alberta, Canada.
www.womensshelter.ca/

3rd International Asian Health and Wellbeing Conference 2008 - Building Healthy Communities: North and South

8-9 September 2008, Auckland, NZ.
www.health.auckland.ac.nz/population-health/cahre/

3rd National Stopping Sexual Violence Conference 2008 - Hurt - Hope - Health

24-26 September 2008, New Plymouth, NZ.
www.safercentre.org.nz/index.php?page=conference-2008

7th North American Conference on Shaken Baby Syndrome (Abusive Head Trauma)

5-8 October 2008, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
www.dontshake.org/Subject.aspx?categoryID=32&PageName=Vancouver08.htm

International Safe Communities Conference - Safe Communities Meeting the Needs of a Changing World

20-23 October 2008, Christchurch, NZ.
www.conference.co.nz/index.cfm/lsc08/Welcome/

27th Annual Research and Treatment Conference: Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA)

22-25 October 2008, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.
www.atsa.com/conf.html

24th International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS) Annual Meeting - Terror and its aftermath

13-15 November 2008, Chicago, USA.
www.istss.org/meetings/cfp_08.cfm



NEW ZEALAND

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