

NEWS & INFORMATION

The Hub

Finally we have arrived in the Hub and nearly all systems are go. WAVES and Violence Free Waitakere are sharing the main house. The Project has the cottage at the back. Please come and visit us.

We have a number of community resources here:

- A wonderful meeting/training room upstairs with a kitchen attached.
- A resource library. There are a range of resources that are classified and organised and available to anyone doing research about any aspect of family violence and related issues. We have resources that are about violence, the health effects of violence, housing related to domestic violence, legislation and many other things. We recently received a brand new copy of the World Report on Violence and Health from the World Health Organisation. It's worth coming in just to see this resource!
- A number of pamphlets and booklets for use in your agency.

WAVES Service description - survey of our effectiveness

WAVES is going through some changes. We have just moved into new premises and are excited about how this will help us support you better. Even more importantly, we have been thinking about how to describe more clearly the services we offer. What we actually do hasn't changed, but how we describe it has. We'd like you to have a look at this and we'll send out a survey about it in the near future.

While our ultimate purpose is to eliminate violence, our immediate goals are about helping our members to deliver quality services to families and individuals. We believe that WAVES supports the Family Violence sector through the following service lines:

Service lines	Purpose & activities
Administrative Support	<p>Purpose: To create a centre for generating activity and FV profile raising in support of a coalition of front-line agencies.</p> <p>Activities: Office mgmt, staff mgmt, funder relationships, meeting venue, operations base for WAVES services, resource library, umbrella service for small agencies.</p>
Sector Co-ordinator	<p>Purpose: To inform, build connections, and strengthen the Family Violence service provision and prevention sector.</p>

Activities: Initiate discussions, mediate disputes, build connections between central government, local government and community, manage inter-sectoral debates, newsletters, forums, guest speakers, learning and sharing ideas, seminars on topical issues, broker.

Agency Representation **Purpose:** To represent, with one voice, issues which are shared or common to sector agencies.

Activities: Work with groups or single agencies, meet, listen, gather information, lead consensus building and seek solutions, media relationships.

Agency Development **Purpose:** To help improve the capability and effectiveness of sector providers.

Activities: Seminars, workshops, speakers. Initiate action to get better performing agencies. Advice and support. Best practice discussions.

Projects **Purpose:** Acquire funds and manage education, training and public awareness projects for the coalition.

Activities: Apply for funds on behalf of sector, distribute funds, fund hold, umbrella projects, oversee accountability process back to funder, respond and support new government initiatives. Deliver projects, achieve outcomes.

Referendum

Well – we've had the thirteen million dollar referendum and as expected, most people who bothered to vote, voted no. Fortunately the government isn't immediately changing the bill, although they have left the possibility open, and could do it, if it becomes politically expedient.

Lets not fool ourselves – the people who initiated this referendum – and who campaigned vigorously during the lead up to the vote, will not go away. For whatever reason (and it is difficult to understand) they have a strong commitment to beating children without legal sanction.

This should be a wake up call for the family violence community. Only a handful of organisations in Waitakere participated in the campaign to encourage a yes vote. I found this disappointing. It was not enough to rely on the belief that the government would ignore the results of the referendum. Unless we actively campaign for the safety and rights of children the legislation is always vulnerable. The 'other side', those who want the right to beat children, aren't going to stop.

93117, Henderson Waitakere 0650. ph:(09) 913 0253

Family Works Northern Focus: Supporting children aged up to 17 and their families to make positive and lasting differences in their lives. Contact: Ian Tomkins, PO Box 93126, Henderson, Waitakere 0650 ph: (09) 835 1288 email: iant@northern.familyworks.org.nz

Helensville Women and Family Centre Focus: Services for women Contact: PO Box 141, Helensville 0840. ph: (09) 420 7992 email: info@hwfc.co.nz

Inner City Women's group Focus: Preventing violence against women by educating and supporting women to break cycles of abuse. Contact: Hazel Scott, PO Box 78059 Grey Lynn. ph: 09 3604933, email: icwg@xtra.co.nz

Lifewise Contact: Mary Nicholas, PO Box 20136, Glen Eden 0641. ph. 818 0200, 027 533 2584, email: maryn@lifewise.org.nz

Man Alive Focus: Stopping violence groups for men Contact: Chris Davidson, PO Box 21963, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 835 0509 ext: 801 email: chrisdavidson@manalive.org.nz

Pacific Island Safety & Prevention Project (PISPP) Focus: Anti-violence programmes for men. Individual and couple counselling for adults and youth. Programmes run in English, Tongan and Samoan. Contact: Betty Sio, PO Box 21895, Henderson Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 832 2555 email: PISPP@xtra.co.nz

Parent Trust Focus: Parenting programmes – being the parent you want to be. Contact: John Wenger, 13 Maidstone Street, Youthline House, Grey Lynn, Auckland. ph: (09) 376 0403 email: john@parenttrust.org.nz

Plunket Focus: The health and wellbeing of children. Screening for family violence. Contact: Caro Walker, PO Box 104140, Lincoln North, Waitakere 0654. ph: (09) 838 0981 email: caro.walker@plunket.org.nz

Police District Family Violence Coordinator Contact: Snr Sgt Dave Ryan PO Box 33 1046 Takapuna, North Shore City 0740. ph: (09) 353 0577 ext. 96397 mob: 027 4965 406 email: dave.ryan@police.govt.nz

Police Waitakere Family Violence Unit Contacts: Hannah Goodburn & Kelly

Farrant Alofa, PO Box 21 162, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 839 0600 email: hannah.goodburn@police.govt.nz, Kelly.Farrant.Alofa@police.govt.nz

Relationship Service Focus: Counselling for couples Contact: Trish Goldstone, PO Box 36365, Northcote, North Shore City 0748. ph: (09) 837 2723 email: westauckland@relate.org.nz

Shakti Focus: Focus: Domestic Violence Intervention & Refuge support for Asian, African and Middle Eastern women. Contact ph: 0800SHAKTI. PO Box 24417, Royal Oak, Auckland. Email: saws2@shakti.org.nz

Shared Vision Focus: A networking and community development group for those involved in mental health services as consumers or staff. Contact: Rochelle Allport, PO Box 121024, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. email: rochelle@raeburnhouse.org.nz

Tika Maranga Focus: Refuge for Maori women Contact: Kathy Apiata, PO Box 21 735, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph:(09) 833 9653 email: tika1@xtra.co.nz

Tu Wahine Focus: Tu Wahine Trust is an organisation of counsellors and therapists for Wahine, Tamariki and Whānau who have been involved in Whānau and Sexual Violence. They provide Pepi/Tamariki/Rangatahi advocacy services and Primary Prevention projects and training. Contact: Stella Gukibau - Tumuaki Director, ph: (09) 838 8700 mob: 021 626104. email: stella@tuwahine.org.nz. Ngaroimata Reid - Manager, Business Development and Special Projects, ph: (09) 834 8174 mob: 021 273 8044 email: ngaroimata@tuwahine.org.nz. PO Box 83220, Te Atatu South, Waitakere 0652.

Violence Free Waitakere Focus: Zero tolerance to violence and promoting positive parenting. Contact: Elaine Dyer, PO Box 21 920, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 837 4849 email: vfw@xtra.co.nz

Viviana/Western Refuge Focus: Refuge and outreach services for abused women Contact: Kerry, PO Box 21 593, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 836 1987 email: Viviana@xtra.co.nz

Waipareira Trust Contact: Paul Watkin PO Box 21081, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 836 6683 email: Paul.Watkin@wai-trust.co.nz

Waitakere Abuse & Trauma Counselling Services Focus: A telephone and face to face counselling service for people whose lives have been affected by abuse, trauma or family violence Contact: Michelle Barrowclough, PO Box 83 142 Te Atatu South Waitakere 0652. ph:(09) 837 2491 fax: (09) 837 1695 email: watcs@xtra.co.nz

Waitakere City Council Contact: Claire Richardson, Family Violence Project Leader, PO Box 93109, Waitakere City 0650. ph: (09) 836 8000 ext: 8562 or (021) 977 180 email: Claire.Richardson@waitakere.govt.nz

Waitakere District Court Manager Contact: Debbie Masani, PO Box 21164, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 916 5230 email: Debbie.Masani@justice.govt.nz

Waitakere District Court Victim Advisors Focus: Victims of crime. Provides information about their rights within the criminal justice system, improve their understanding about proceedings, keep them updated about the progress of the case they have an interest in and prepare and assist them to participate in the process. Contacts for victim advisors: Nadine Henson ph:(09) 916 5334 email: nadine.henson@justice.govt.nz Karen Brown ph:(09) 9165330 email: karen.brown@justice.govt.nz Regional Co Ordinator Pat Worthington ph:(09) 916 9289 mob: 0272432761 email: pat.worthington@justice.govt.nz

Waitakere Family Court Focus: The Family Court aims, wherever possible, to help people sort out their own problems by way of counselling, conciliation, mediation and to ensure the interest of children are represented. The Family Court co-ordinator's role is to provide information in relation to the Family Court and specialist services such as counselling. Family Court co-ordinator's liaison with and make referrals to counsellors, specialist report writers, social workers and lawyer for the child. They do not give legal advice. Contact: Selina Vaifale, PO Box 21164, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph:(09) 916 5230 email: selina.vaifale@justice.govt.nz

Waitakere Health Link Focus: Ensuring that the community is heard in health care decision-making Contact: Contact: Susan Armstrong, PO Bo



21 852, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 839 0512 or (021) 115 1317 email: Susan.Armstrong@waitematadhb.govt.nz

Waitakere Probation Service
Focus: Work with perpetrators. Administer sentences. Monitor anti-violence programme attendance. Also write reports about victims for the Courts and link victims to counselling services Contact: Ivan Papa, PO Box 21 050, Henderson. Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 837 8700 Fax: (09) 837 8701 email: ivan.papa@corrections.govt.nz

Waitakere Women's Centre
Focus: Family violence support group for women dealing with family violence in/out of the relationship. Contact: Jessie Rhiannon PO Box 69116 Glendene Waitakere 0645. ph: (09) 838 6381 fax (09) 836 2476 email: wawc@xtra.co.nz

Waitemata District Health Board
Focus: Policy development and the training of DHB staff about family violence and the DHB screening protocols. Contact: Margaret Devlin, Health West Building, Floor 2 Snelgar Bldg. Postal: Waitakere Hospital, PO Box

93115, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph:(09) 486 8920 ext: 6359 emails: margaret.devlin@waitematadhb.govt.nz

West Auckland Victim Support
Focus: Supporting victims and providing information about services and options. Contact: Fiona Curtis & Linda McCormack, PO Box 21162, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 839 0677 email: west_auckland@victimsupport.org.nz

Work and Income Focus: Mentoring of staff to ensure equitable access to benefits and appropriate referral to specialised advocacy/ safety planning/ stopping violence groups for clients who are experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence
Contact: Jo Anne O'Connor, Private Bag 913 0378, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph:(09) 913 0323 or (029) 275 3681 fax: (09) 912 6890 email: joanne.oconnor003@msd.govt.nz
Contact: Mary Underwood, PO Box 69 911, Newton, Auckland 1145. ph:(09) 917 6847 email: mary.underwood002@msd.govt.nz

Other Waitakere contacts

Brainwave Trust Focus: Child development and the importance of the first three years Contact: Jane Valentine-Burt, PO Box 55 206, Mission Bay, Auckland 1744. ph:(09) 416 5385 email: jane@brainwave.org.nz

NZ Council of Ethnic Social Services Focus: Helping refugee and migrant families settle into NZ, supporting women, men and children involved in family violence to lead non abusive lives. Contact: Hassan Hosseini, 56a Covil Ave, Te Atatu South, Waitakere 0610. ph: (09) 834 6668. email: hosseini@nzess.co.nz

Dayspring Trust Focus: Support for women who have been abused - especially those with mental health problems. Contact: Jane Bruce. PO Box 20269 Glen Eden 0641 ph: 827 6321 email: janedayspring@xtra.co.nz

Tane Atawhai Aotearoa. Focus. Men's support group and stopping violence programme. Contact: Pa Riikau ph: 021 2517027 email: tane.atawhai@gmail.com

WAVES contacts

Postal address PO Box 12-1450, Henderson Waitakere 0650
Manager Tiaria Fletcher (09) 838 4836 mob: (021) 615 817 email: manager@waves.org.nz
Co-ordinator Debbie Hager (09) 838 4834 mob: (021) 058 8567 email: co-ordinator@waves.org.nz
Administrator David Mamea (09) 838 4834 email: administrator@waves.org.nz

WAVES governance group

Judge David Mather Waitakere District Court (Chair)	Warahi Paki Taumata Runanga, Waitakere City Council
Chris Davidson Man Alive	Betty Sio Pacific Island Safety and Prevention Project
Penny Hulse Deputy Mayor, Waitakere City Council	Mary Watts Pacific Island Safety and Prevention Project
Helen Jones	
Mark O'Conner Police	



Welcome to Spring! It's warmer, there are more hours of light, and yet our work goes on.

This edition of the WAVES newsletter brings you a range of interesting and varied research to think about, including policing innovations in Australia and England, an investigation into women arrested as offenders in domestic violence situations in Auckland City and the sexual health consequences of domestic violence.

We have information about resources that are available from the Hub. We'd love you to come and visit us and find out for yourselves what office - we are becoming a community resource for research, pamphlets, referral information and also information about how various systems work.

You will see that we are offering more exciting seminars - find out how the various part providers who work with men and learn about the new domestic violence legislation that has been introduced. All this plus news, notices and contact details from the network! As usual we look forward to your feedback and your contributions for future editions.

INTER-AGENCY MEETINGS

Venue: The Church, Corban's Estate Arts Centre
Time: Meetings will be held bi-monthly on Tuesdays from 10am - 12.00 noon.
Date: October 13, December 8

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The Second Chance Programme is currently open to Shakti clients only, as resources do not permit them to open the course to ethnic women from the wider community.

Donations in teaching hours, funds and equipment are most welcome. Contact Setac at 09 8359510 / setac@shakti.org.nz

Waitakere are getting the best support that we can give them.

The 'Violence Free Begins With Me' schools programme is going well, piloted at Kelston and Bruce McLaren Intermediates and Colwill School. It is being evaluated by Point Research to explore its future applications.

And with any luck, by this time next month we will be settled into the new Hub at Number 7 Henderson Valley Road, along with WAVES and other agencies working to prevent violence in our city.

Elaine Dyer, Garjana Kosanke and Christof Schneider (the VFW team).

The Asoian Network Inc.

I am Samuel, Asian Public Health Coordinator, working in The Asian Network Inc. (TANI). I have lived for 16 years in

Western Auckland from Korea. Is it still too early to say I am a westy?

I would like to introduce TANI briefly. TANI bridges the gap between local and Asian communities as well as government sectors in terms of public health and optimal wellbeing. Our work is to identify and respond to the issues especially in Asian communities who experienced different health and social supporting systems in their home countries. They need to be aware more and well of local healthcare systems in New Zealand in order to prevent them from unnecessary suffering like physical or mental illness or family violence.

I am personally very interested in involving in preventing Family Violence that has been one of the key issues in Asian migrants and refugees due to different interpretation of discipline, different legal system and culture and so on. I had worked as a facilitator for Parenting and Communication Skills before I joined TANI. I have also experiences in counseling for anger management and couple relationship issue, which reflects my heart is on it. I expect connecting my experiences and skills to my current job and look forward to collaborating with the services in the West who works in Family Violence.

continue their campaign of lies and fear and will build up again as we get near the elections. If the National/Act government feels that there is a risk of losing the next election they may well reintroduce a bill to define reasonable force.

Our work should not just be treating those who are harmed by family violence. We should put our energy, knowledge and expertise into preventing it happening – by research, practice and political action

I hope that next time there is a threat to good practice and healthy legislation, the Waitakere family violence community will be seen to lead the fight to prevent violence.

Viviana review

Viviana have just undergone an extensive review of their services and structure, including the refuge, The review aimed to provide a clear path forward for the medium term and covered all aspects of the organisation – strategic direction, services, governance, management, operations and evaluation. The reviewers talked to a wide range of people in the community and the organisation.

There were a number of recommendations from the review. Most importantly, the review confirmed that the strategic direction of the organisation remains effective family violence crisis intervention and prevention.

Recommendations for strengthening the work of the service include a much stronger emphasis on children and families, partnering and referral, face to face work and research based practice and evaluation.

Proposed core services are a revised refuge service, strongly focused on education and prevention, family violence court work and the outreach service. There is also a suggestion for a one stop shop, integrated with the existing service.

A number of other recommendations have been made. These primarily support the existing staff and the work that they are doing and also allow for the recommended extensions of service.

Viviana have appointed a new Chief Executive, Poto Williams, who will take up the position on October 5th. She will work with the staff and board to implement the recommendations from the review.

WHAT'S ON

White Ribbon Day Wednesday 25th November

There will be a parade again this year. A community banner making competition is being organised, so the banners will be even more wonderful and numerous than last year and there

will be a "Behind Closed Doors" exhibition, displays at local libraries and much more!! The parade will be from Mount Lebanon Way in the Corban's Estate, to Falls Park and will leave at 11.35 on the 25th..

A gathering: Organisations who work with men Time and venue to be advised.

Waitakere Court: Who does what regarding family violence, and how does it all work?

Friday 30th October 9.30 – 11.30am

Everything that you've ever wanted to know about the Criminal Court, Family Violence Court, Family Court, Court Victim advisors and everyone else involved in family violence work in the Waitakere Court.

This free workshop will help you understand:

- the role of each part of the court
- the various people and their roles
- who does what and why
- where you need to go for the particular service that your client requires.

At the Waitakere Court, the exact room to be advised. Contact debbie@waves.org.nz for more information and to register.

New Domestic Violence legislation What is it and what does it mean for our services/practice.

Waitakere Community Law and Dave Ryan from the Police will present information about the changes to domestic violence legislation. The Domestic Violence Safety Enhancement Act has been through the select Committee process and is working its way through the parliamentary process. As soon as it's passed into law we will hold a seminar to update the sector about the new law.

RESOURCES

What's a Protection Order?

This new resource from Skylight is written specifically for children. Waves have purchased 30 copies in order to get the bulk discount. You can pick them up from the Hub at 7 Henderson Valley Road for \$4.50 each.

New Resources in our library

Man Made: Men, Masculinities and Equality in Public Policy. 2009. Coalition on Men and Boys. United Kingdom.

This 158 page report is an in-depth look at issues that relate to men and boys in the UK. It has a very good section on violence

WHO IS IN THE WAVES NETWORK?

and what is the main focus of their family violence related activities?

Age Concern Focus: Elder Abuse
Contact: Robyn Feltham, PO Box 19 542, Avondale, Auckland 1746. ph:(09) 820 0184 email: robynf@ageconak.org.nz

Auckland Regional Public Health Service Focus: Primary prevention of family violence.

Contact: Catherine Manning, Private Bag 92605, Symonds St, Auckland 1150. ph: (09) 623 4600 ext 27201 email: cmanning@adhb.govt.nz

AVP (Alternatives to Violence) Project Focus: Workshops to help people create healthy relationships, peaceful communities and alternatives to violence.

Contact: Cathie Peters, National

Co-ordinator, PO Box 21329, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 838 0500 mob: 027 241 3731 email: national_coordinator@avpaotearoa.org.nz
Contact: Jane Holley, Auckland Co-ordinator, PO Box 7 0099, Ranui, Waitakere City 0655. Ph: (09) 838 3392 avpauck@gmail.com

Barnardos Focus: 'Children Come First', Child safety and family wellbeing – working across our services and with other community and government agencies to ensure that the needs of the children and young people we work with are best met and their families are given the best opportunities to make a difference. Contact: Vicki Khoo, PO Box 21 587, 2nd floor John Henry Bldg, Henderson, Waitakere 0650. ph: 0650(09) 838 0419 email: vicki.khoo@barnardos.org.nz

CADS West 65+ Focus: Alcohol and drug counselling Contact: David Fenn PO Box 21 343, Henderson Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 837 9400 email: david.fenn@waitematadhb.govt.nz

Changeworks Focus: Counselling and group process's to support the development of relationship skills to address issues of anger and abuse in children, young men, women and families. Contact: Ron Hepworth, PO Box 21 947 Henderson Waitakere 0650. ph: (09) 836 3773 email: ron@changeworks.org.nz Contact: Steve Deakin, email: steve@changeworks.org.nz

Child Youth and Family Services Focus: Care and protection of children Contact: Anna Palmer, PO Box

Arrested Female Offenders in Auckland City

April - September 2008. Deborah Mackenzie, SHINE (Safer Homes in New Zealand Everyday). Auckland. April 2009.

The purpose of this study was to gain a greater understanding of the prevalence and dynamics of female domestic violence offending in Auckland City.

Over the period studied, 60 female offenders were arrested; this was 10% of all domestic violence arrests in the Auckland City District. Of these 60 cases, 20 involved female victims: 9 lesbian, 10 family members and one care giver dependant. 40 involved male victims; 35 ex partners, 4 family members and 1 unknown.

Some of these were dual arrests – i.e. both parties involved were arrested.

This information has been further broken down into a number of categories including: assessed risk, previous history of offender as victim, protection orders existing and the victim's fear of the offender.

This is a very interesting study. Out of the 40 cases of women offending against male victims, 19 women – nearly one third of all female offenders in the study – had previously been victims of the men they offended against. In some cases, the police recorded the violence as self-defence. In a number of these cases the male partner had previously been assessed as very high or extreme risk. None of the female offenders in the study was assessed as higher than moderate risk – one case was a lesbian relationship with a previous history of offending and two were male victims. 62% of female offenders with male victims were assessed as no apparent risk.

“Over half of the female offenders in heterosexual relationships had endured sustained and often serious violence from their male partners in the past. In many of these cases, the violence used by the women was minor compared to what they had endured as victims historically.”

Arresting women who are in fact victims, makes them more vulnerable. This is partly because it means that women will be less likely to ring the police when they are being threatened or assaulted for fear of being arrested themselves. The other risk is that abusive partners will use the arrest to their advantage to further abuse and control women.

There are a number of other interesting bits of information extrapolated from the data.

This study concludes by calling for a differential response by police and courts to ‘responsive’ violence and intentional violence. This is a response that is being instigated in the USA. A ‘predominant aggressor’ policy would assist the

police and courts to make decisions about safety of victims and accountability of offenders.

You can borrow this paper from the WAVES resource library or access it on the NZFVC website www.nzfvc.org.nz

Sexual and Reproductive Outcomes of Intimate Partner Violence:

1. Contraceptive use and associations with intimate partner violence among a population-based sample of New Zealand women

Janet Fanslow, Anna Whitehead, Martha Silva, Elizabeth Robinson. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Volume 48, Issue 1, Date: February 2008, Pages: 83-89

2. Pregnancy outcomes and intimate partner violence in New Zealand

Janet Fanslow, Martha Silva, Anna Whitehead, Elizabeth Robinson. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Volume 48, Issue 4, Date: August 2008, Pages: 391-397

3. Violence during pregnancy: Associations with pregnancy intendedness, pregnancy-related care, and alcohol and tobacco use among a representative sample of New Zealand women

Janet Fanslow, Martha Silva, Elizabeth Robinson, Anna Whitehead. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Volume 48, Issue 4, Date: August 2008, Pages: 398-404

These three New Zealand studies examine the effects of intimate partner violence (IPV) on contraceptive use, pregnancy outcomes, pregnancy related care, intended or unintended pregnancies and alcohol and tobacco use. The outcomes are consistent with data from similar studies in other developed countries.

What these studies show, is that the experience of IPV has an effect on contraceptive use, the rates of unintended pregnancies, termination of pregnancy and is associated with alcohol and tobacco use.

1. Contraception use

Research from the USA tells us that women who have experienced violence from a partner are more likely to have unwanted pregnancies, less likely to use condoms or ask their partners to use condoms and be at significantly higher risk of sexually transmitted infections. Abused women felt that they are unable to avoid intercourse with their abusers, despite fear of pregnancy, and in some cases were denied access to contraception. This is consistent with the New Zealand findings. Women who have experienced IPV were more likely to have partners who refused to use a condom or let women use any form of contraception. This information was often communicated in a violent way. This impacts

expand preventative and legislative measures as well as services for victims/survivors of gender based violence.

You can borrow this report from the WAVES resource library or use this link to access the strategy: <http://webapps01.un.org/vawdatabase/uploads/Sweden%20-%20Attachment%205%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Sidas%20Work%20Against%20Gender-based%20violence.pdf>

New Zealand Human Rights Report Released

New Zealand's human rights achievements and priorities for the future were reviewed by the United Nations Human Rights Council in New Zealand's first National Universal Periodic Review Report released in April 2009.

The review aims to improve human rights in all countries and highlight human rights violations when they occur.

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) requires each of the 192 UN member states to report on their human rights records every four years. States report on their human rights achievements during that period and set key priorities for the future. The report highlighted addressing violence within families and its impact on women and children as one of 7 key priorities for the New Zealand government to address looking forwards.

You can borrow this report from the WAVES resource library or the full report is available at: <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Foreign-Relations/1-Global-Issues/Human-Rights/Universal-Periodic-Review/Final-Report/index.php>

RECENT RESEARCH

Adolescent girls' Responses to Warning Signs of Abuse in Romantic Relationships. Implications for Youth Targeted Relationship Violence Prevention

Kylie A. Murphy. David I. Smith. RMIT University. Journal of Interpersonal Violence OnlineFirst. May 13 2009. Sage Publications. (volume and number not included)

This Australian study examined “adolescent girls' experiences of, and responses to, seven domains of partner behaviour that are considered to be early warning signs of relationship abuse.” 146 girls between the ages of 14 and 18 were involved in the study. A questionnaire booklet was developed that the girls answered anonymously.

The idea behind the study was that, if girls can recognise and respond constructively to, warning signs of abusive behaviours, they will be less likely to become ensnared in relationships and will have less problems with abusive relationships as they get older. The abuse examined in the study was not physical abuse but “behaviours that could feasibly lead to social, emotional or physical harm.” These are referred to as warning-sign

behaviours.

Seven warning domains were conceptualised for the study purposes. These are divided into two sub-groups - warning signs of emotional abuse and warning signs of social abuse.

Emotional abuse warning signs:

- Gender denigration – comments or actions that denigrate a partners abilities or worth on the basis of her gender
- Personal putdowns - disparaging comments – specifically about looks, intelligence or personality – made in private
- Public debasement – comments or actions that humiliate a person or ‘tarnish’ their social image – made in public
- Verbal aggression – hostile or intimidating comments made in the context of an argument

Social abuse warning signs:

- Jealousy/possessiveness – checking on partners whereabouts and activities
- Social restriction – limiting access to social support and or resources
- Exit control tactics – making it emotionally difficult for a partner to leave a relationship, despite her wanting to leave or it being in her best interests.

The study asked girls three things. First, if they had experienced any of these behaviours, secondly how they would rank the behaviours in terms of seriousness and thirdly, how likely are they to use protective/non-reinforcing behaviours in response to the warning signs.

Of the girls who had been in relationships, only 8.1% reported no exposure to these behaviours. More than half reported exposure to five or more warning signs and one third reported exposure to nine or more. Slightly more than 60% had experienced jealous behaviour by a partner. This was however considered the least dangerous of all the domains, with verbal aggression considered the most serious. This also correlated with public put downs being more serious than personal. In response to these behaviours, girls proposed assertive responses to attempts to socially restrict them but lacked knowledge about how to prevent abuse dynamics becoming entrenched.

A worrying find was that, rather than increased exposure correlating to girls having greater awareness of risk, the opposite was found.

These findings have important implications for working with adolescent girls. It suggests that they need to learn about the risks associated with the emotional and socially controlling behaviours and develop some strategies to withdraw from the relationship safely. The study suggests that it is most effective to teach these skills before girls enter relationships – however, adolescents tend to be more engaged in learning when it is personally relevant.

and also sections on work, fatherhood, health and education. The violence section deals with diverse topics such as domestic violence, rape, violence in gay, bisexual and transgender relationships, pornography, forced marriage, honour crimes and female genital mutilation. This is an excellent resource for anyone who is working with men or considering men's issues in regard to their work.

'Man Made' analyses how public policy can support and engage with men and boys effectively, and outlines practical proposals for reform. The key messages from the report are that:

A more sophisticated public debate is needed about masculinity issues, going beyond stereotypes of men either as oppressors or victims, 'in control' or 'in crisis'. Men as a group are considerably more powerful than women and children. But it is a relatively small group of highly-paid men who dominate politics, business, media, the public sector and the justice system. In contrast, men at the sharp end of economic and social change can face unemployment, ill-health, and social isolation.

Alongside efforts to improve the position and status of women, public policy needs to respond urgently to the problems that men and boys create and the problems that they experience. First steps should involve: tackling the long hours culture in workplaces; improving men's use of primary health care; encouraging services to engage more actively with fathers; and developing programmes to educate men and boys about healthy relationships and violence against women.

The participation of men and boys in achieving change is vital. Whilst some show little or no desire to give up any privileges they hold, many are realising that maintaining the status quo has negative consequences for their health and personal lives – and for others. To engage men and boys in larger numbers it is essential to develop education and social marketing campaigns, shift the predominant culture (eg. in political life, media, workplaces, sports), and change laws and policies in the ways set out in the report.

Time for Action. The National Council's Plan for Australia to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2009. Commonwealth of Australia. Canberra. A country wide plan to counter family violence

In March this year Australia released the national plan to reduce violence against women and their children. The plan incorporates a wide range of perspectives including people with a disability, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, indigenous people, batterers and victims, academics and spiritual leaders.

There are six outcome areas that the plan is designed around. These are:

- Communities are safe and free from violence
- Relationships are respectful
- Services meet the needs of women and their children
- Responses are just

- Perpetrators stop their violence
- Systems work together effectively.

What stood out for me about this report are the differences in approach from the work that is currently happening in New Zealand.

First, this entire document has a clear focus on reducing violence against women and children. The issues of sexual and domestic violence are not hidden by gender neutral terms such as family violence. The safety of women and children is the primary function of the report.

Secondly, the report combines sexual and domestic violence and makes recommendations for services, policies and community engagement to reduce both at the same time. You may recall the paper about this that was summarised in the last newsletter. This is an explicit acknowledgement of the harm caused by all forms of violence against women.

The report takes an ecological and human rights approach to the prevention of violence. This means a number of things.

The needs of all women are equally considered in this report – indigenous women, migrant women, women with disabilities, single women, young and old.

Prevention is considered of equal importance to treatment and service provision. Prevention means a much wider range of activities than in New Zealand policy – it means equal pay for equal work and ensuring that gender barriers and discrimination are removed.

The report argues for full and appropriate resourcing for all of the suggested actions – non-competitive funding that encourages community participation and collaboration.

The other thing that is very strongly argued throughout the report is men taking responsibility for much of the change – that men address male behaviour, gender discrimination and unequal opportunities for women.

This is a whole of government, whole country response to sexual and intimate partner violence against women.

I think that our community/network and the government services and taskforces that work on our behalf could learn a great deal about an integrated constructive response from this report.

We have ordered this resource and hope to have it available soon.

Web Based Resources

Swedish Plan To Reduce Gender Based Violence
Sweden's Development Agency SIDA has released a two year strategy to reduce gender based violence.

The strategy seeks to contribute to a reduction in gender based violence, promote economic and social rights and empowerment through SIDA's partner countries and in all humanitarian assistance. The strategy seeks to improve and

on women's ability to avoid unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections.

2. Pregnancy outcomes

This study reports on non-birth pregnancy outcomes from a large population based sample of NZ women.

The study noted that among women in NZ attending an abortion clinic, 50% reported experiencing sexual or physical abuse in their life time. The general population figure is 36%.

The reported non-birth pregnancy out comes from this study were, after controlling for confounding factors, that women who had ever experienced IPV were 1.4 times more likely to report having a spontaneous abortion and 2.5 times more likely to report ever terminating a pregnancy. Still birth was relatively rare and there did not appear to be any association.

3. Violence during pregnancy Associations with pregnancy intendedness, pregnancy-related care, and alcohol and tobacco use

This study showed that just under 10% of women who had ever been pregnant had experienced violence during pregnancy. Many of these women had experienced IPV before pregnancy and said that the violence during pregnancy was similar or worse than that experienced previously. Women who experienced violence during their pregnancy were more likely to smoke, but no more likely to use alcohol during pregnancy. There were also higher rates of unwanted pregnancies amongst the group of women being abused during pregnancy. These results raise a number of concerns about the health not only of the woman, but also her child – not only the risk of harm to the unborn child from violence and tobacco use, but the problems related to being unwanted and unplanned.

You can get copies of these papers from the WAVES resource library.

NOTICEBOARD

News from WATCS

WATCS have started a new group for 14-17 year old teenage girls called Art Express that runs on Tuesdays 4-6pm. The group aims to help boost self esteem and empowerment.

The moving on from violence group continues on Wednesday mornings; see Jenni and Margie for information. Phone: 837 2491.

Parent Trust

Parent Trust are pleased that their new evening programme has been a big success. 'Being the Mother you Want to Be' has been running on Friday mornings at the WEA for some years now, but since the beginning of 2009, an evening programme

has also been available. This 8-week programme assists mums to learn ways to manage the frustration that comes up in the course of parenting. The Trust was pleased when one mum was interviewed for the Western Leader back in May, in which she told her story of how she can now turn potentially stressful moments with her children into more joyful ones. This story encouraged other mums to enrol in 'Being the Mother you Want to Be', as they identified themselves in the story and realised that there was somewhere to go to deal with the very normal experiences of stress, frustration and anger as a parent. Now is the time to encourage other mums to think about enrolling. The next Friday morning programme starts on 23 October and the next Wednesday evening programme starts on 21 October. Interested mums can contact Parent Trust on 376 0400 or look at the website www.parenttrust.org.nz.

Setac's Second Chance Programme: Lifeskills towards empowerment and self-reliance

Ten survivors of domestic violence had reason to rejoice on August 13, 2009 when they received the Certificate of Achievement from Shakti, for successfully attending the Second Chance Life Skills Programme. "The programme has helped me move on to becoming self-reliant – of feeling empowered and confident, finding a job and having a career" said a single mother of three young sons who is in the process of rehabilitating herself back in the community after having lived in the Shakti Safehouse for months.

Shakti Training & Advisory Company Ltd, the training organisation of Shakti Community Council Inc, has developed and is delivering the Second Chance Lifeskills Programme. This programme is intended to serve as a stepping stone for Asian, African and Middle Eastern women survivors of domestic violence to assist in their re-integration back into the community and promote self-reliance.

The programme, runs for 12 weeks and is offered free of cost to the women-students. It offers English language for everyday living, counselling & therapy, positive parenting workshops, driver licensing, budgeting & finance, women's assertiveness & confidence building, sustainable living, good health & nutrition and career development towards further study or job-seeking.

The programme which is partially supported by ASB Community Trust also runs with the active involvement of local community education providers and professionals with qualifications and skills in their respective fields. Child care is provided for the children of the women-students so that the mothers can learn uninterrupted. The course is delivered in a friendly and relaxed learning environment with cultural and language support at 153 Rathgar Road, Henderson. The next programme is scheduled to start on August 24, 2009.

The Second Chance Programme is currently open to Shakti

The authors point out that while passive responses to risk behaviours may be less likely to result in immediate harm, compared to assertive responses, that passive responses might increase the risk of repeated exposure.

Better Policing, Better Outcomes: Changing police culture to prevent domestic violence and homicide

Gaby Marcus. Australian Family Violence Clearinghouse. Issues Paper 18. April 2009 with: Detective Superintendent Gerry Campbell. Metropolitan Police Services, England; Detective Superintendent Wendy Steendam, Victoria Police Service, Australia; Commander Colin Little, Tasmanian Police Service, Australia.

This paper reports on a forum, held in Australia, about the ways that police deal with domestic violence. The paper reports on the changes that have occurred in police practice to enable a constructive response to domestic violence in London (England), Victoria and Tasmania.

Research in Australia suggests an increase in the numbers of victims of domestic and family violence seeking help from the police – while acknowledging that this is only a small proportion of actual cases.

“...the police response is not only vital for the immediate safety of the victim but also conveys an important social message about the way in which violence against women and children is regarded by society, the level of social tolerance of violence and the criteria for criminal behaviour.”

This paper examines three case studies of improving policing to ensure greater responsiveness and safety for women and children.

The commonalities between the three services include:

- A high level of support and leadership in government and the police
- Linkages and integration across agencies – from the criminal justice system and support services
- Senior management commitment to overseeing individual policing responses
- Feedback from senior officers
- Resourcing the policing of domestic violence and family violence adequately

Processes that are required for a high quality service include:

- Very important: the training for junior, front line and senior police “specialised, robust and ongoing”.
- Measuring police response against a set of criteria
- Having evidence collection methods
- Having quality information
- Constant questioning of the approach and the procedures and looking for improvement

The paper then presents the reports from the three police

districts.

Interesting highlights (totally subjective of course!) include:

From England:

“Out of the 102,277 domestic violence incidents and episodes last year, we expect 102,277 of these documents (their reporting forms) to be completed” p. 5

“Effective investigation of domestic violence ... involves calling on a forensic officer to conduct a crime scene interpretation.” p. 5

“Our risk management levels are ranked as standard, medium and high risk...Generally in London and other parts of the UK we do not refer to ‘low risk’ as this concept may influence officers mindsets” p. 5

“In London we operate on the basis that by protecting mother, we are protecting the children as well.” p. 6

In Victoria:

“The Code of Practice is a key and fundamental piece of work that needed to occur, as we had some members who previously would not take action when attending family violence incidents....Victoria Police released this document publicly on our website. The purpose of its public availability was to clarify to the services supporting women and those affected by violence how police were expected to respond. It was also intended that victims, members of the public and services could hold police accountable to the Code...” p. 10

In Tasmania:

“Safe at Home also entailed the development of the family violence management system (FVMS), an information technology system used by police to record family violence incidents, their response to the incident and the risk assessment. This underpins the case management approach as other service providers in the Department of Health and Human services, in Court Support and Liaison services also have access to FVMS. These agencies can look online at what action the police have taken and what stages matters are at, as well as adding their own notes to the system...” p. 14

You can borrow this paper from the WAVES resource library

The Disappearing Age: a discussion paper on a strategy to address violence against older women.

Ludo McFerran. Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse. June 2009. Topic Paper 18.

“The overarching message...is that violence against women does not stop at the age of 45. Instead, the violence may become more complex, insidious and debilitating, compounded by factors such as the financial insecurity of single women in their fifties and early sixties, and a culture of silence and stoicism among older women”

This Australian paper discusses how older women, defined here as women over 45 years, tend to disappear from family violence statistics and services and only reappear as victims of elder abuse, despite one in four women aged 45 years or older having experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. It examines a project by the Older Women’s Network NSW to describe the current understanding of violence against older women and develop a strategy to address it.

Responding to the needs of women in this age range requires a number of changes in the various sectors who work with women.

- Domestic violence agencies need to recognise the huge unmet need and have strategies and training to identify and respond to these women.
- Aged care services need to understand domestic violence, not just elder abuse, and have appropriate strategies to deal with it.
- Housing services require facilities to safely and securely house older women – whether leaving abusive relationships or already living alone, who require safety and support. Older single women are at high risk of becoming chronically homeless.

While 45 years has been chosen as the lower end of ‘older women’ the paper acknowledges the diversity of experience for women as they age and the increasing vulnerability, poor health and dependency that can occur with aging.

The paper reports a number of factors that have contributed to the abuse of older women remaining uncounted and inadequately responded to. These includes a focus, “by the family violence sector, on younger women and their dependant children, defining the abuse of older women as age related rather than a life long continuum of violence... framing older people as sexless, and limited levels of collaboration between aged, health and family violence services”. It is also about how statistics are gathered and research is carried out.

If one in four older women report physical domestic violence, then the services that are set up to respond to violence must ensure that they have the facilities and services to respond to these women.

Australian research has discovered there are a number of reasons that older women don’t talk about abuse or look for help. These include:

- shame and embarrassment
- thinking that calling the police, going to a refuge or leaving home are choices for younger women
- feeling too old to re-enter the workforce
- thinking they would be ostracised by their communities – social and cultural
- fear of being placed in an aged care facility if they left home.

Domestic violence against older women has many features similar to that experienced by younger women but there are

also important differences.

- A range of family members and carers may abuse older women
- Older women living alone are vulnerable to financial abuse by their children
- Social isolation is a common feature of abuse against older women
- Older women lack choices

Leaving an abusive relationship causes financial problems for all women. For older women, however, there is increased vulnerability. They may be too old to find work, have no savings, be dependant on the pension. Their house may have been their only (joint) asset. Leaving also makes women very vulnerable to homelessness. While there are a number of services that house single men, there are very few that house single women – especially single older women. There are also very few places in refuge for single older women.

Most of the services that are offered are from the aged care sector. This means that this sector needs to understand and respond to the gendered nature of abuse and put training and policies in place to identify domestic violence, respond constructively and develop partnerships with existing domestic violence agencies.

The paper then examines a number of other issues relating to health service response, legal issues and community awareness.

The paper concludes by saying that “the greatest immediate challenge is to provide older women experiencing violence and abuse with a safe and appropriate pathway to effective support and assistance.”

Strategies that are suggested to support older women:

“An urgent response to the historically low funding of services for homeless women, particularly appropriate permanent accommodation.”

“Develop policies and protocols for services responding to family violence that recognise the prevalence, specificity and complex nature of violence against older women.”

Include aged care services in integrated family violence systems and maximise collaborative opportunities, such as joint training across all sectors.”

Support women to safely stay in their homes – develop safety plans including subsidised home security measures.

Older women support groups.

“Review supported accommodation and homeless models to ensure appropriate and proportionate access and responses for single older women.”

You can borrow this paper from the WAVES resource library.