



NEW ZEALAND
Family Violence Clearinghouse

**AN AGENDA FOR FAMILY
VIOLENCE RESEARCH**

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Volume I

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Introduction

In early 2005 the Ministry of Social Development contracted a consortium of Child Abuse Prevention Services (NZ) Inc., National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges Inc., Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga/National Network of Stopping Violence Services (NZ) Inc., and the University of Canterbury's Te Awatea Violence Research Centre to establish the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse (NZFVC or 'Clearinghouse').

The Clearinghouse collates and disseminates information about family violence in Aotearoa New Zealand, examines the breadth and depth of research in the field of family violence, and identifies gaps and issues to be addressed.

A key deliverable for the Clearinghouse is to update the publication *An Agenda for Family Violence Research* (Family Violence Unit, Social Policy Agency, & Social Policy Branch, Te Puni Kokiri, 1998) (*The Agenda*). The current report describes the work undertaken over the past year to update that publication and suggests a way forward to build on the achievements to date.

Background

The Agenda was produced by the Family Violence Unit, Social Policy Agency, Department of Social Welfare and Social Policy Branch, Te Puni Kokiri, as a result of the Family Violence Research Priorities Project (which originated from a May 1995 recommendation by the Family Violence Focus Group). It compiled an annotated bibliography containing summaries of existing New Zealand family violence research located (122 items), and made an effort to identify gaps in the knowledge base and develop a set of related future research priorities.

The Family Violence Focus Group produced *Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy* (Ministry of Social Development, 2002). *Te Rito* is a plan of action to reduce and eliminate family violence in Aotearoa New Zealand and provides a framework of 18 'Areas of Action'. Establishment of the Clearinghouse is the result of one: 'Area of Action 8: Research and evaluation programme', which highlights the need for a mechanism to co-ordinate, collate and disseminate information on family violence.

Organisation of this Report

This report is presented in two volumes:

1. The Report and Appendices;
2. The (updated) Annotated Bibliography of New Zealand Family Violence Research (439 items).

The Family Violence Research Database

The Clearinghouse's first major task was to update *The Agenda's* annotated bibliography. The updated annotated bibliography is supported by a searchable on-line database system. This will allow future research into family violence to be fully informed by the work that has preceded it.

The Clearinghouse website address is: www.nzfvc.org.nz

The Total Dataset

The update of the annotated bibliography saw the addition of 439 new research annotations. These are attached as volume two of this document. There is a current total of 561 research abstracts in the dataset, including the 122 research items featured in *The Agenda*.

The Agenda's 122 items date from 1966 until mid-1996, when that project began. The 439 new items date from then until February 2006.

A description of the process used to identify new items, how they were then reviewed and the quality assurance processes undertaken can be found in Appendix I.

Clearinghouse Topic Areas and Database

The organising principle of the database is a set of 62 Topic Areas divided into three categories: Types of family violence; Groups affected by family violence; and Related factors. A full list of these Topic Areas is included in Appendix II and their definitions are included in Appendix III. The choice of Topic Areas was an iterative process and the full list attempts to cover all recognised aspects of the field. A description of the process used to develop the Topic Areas is also included in Appendix III.

Each of the new research items reviewed had an informational annotation created and a number of Topic Areas assigned. This allows the database to be searched by Topic Area (e.g. which research items relate to 'Intimate partner abuse' and 'Protection orders'?) and the database can also be searched by any word used within an annotation (e.g. 'battery').¹

The introduction to volume two of this document (the updated annotated bibliography) includes instructions for searching the database online at www.nzfvc.org.nz

The Family Violence Research Mapping Framework

A second major task for the Clearinghouse, following the updating of the annotated bibliography, was to map and identify gaps in the research. The Clearinghouse has undertaken a substantial amount of work in this regard. However, at this stage, it has not been possible to provide a gaps analysis at literature review level.

The database enables the complexity of the annotated bibliography to be managed and has allowed quantitative analysis of the dataset to be undertaken. Gaps analysis has been possible at this level and is included in this report. This analysis raises more questions than it answers, but is useful in that the questions raised can be used to generate hypotheses for a future research framework which will allow systematic analysis of the dataset at literature review level.

What this means is that the 62 Topic Areas can form the basis of 'research domains' within a future research mapping framework. These 'research domains' would have associated 'domain questions' developed from the hypotheses referred to above.

¹ When referring specifically to Topic Areas, or the literature set related to them, the first word in the term is always capitalised, i.e. Intimate partner abuse.

The Quantitative Analysis

Key findings from the quantitative analysis are reported below. A description of the methodology used to undertake the quantitative analysis is included in Appendix IV. The full analysis is included in Appendix V, with supporting graphs and tables provided in Appendix VII and VII.

The total dataset of 561 items contains 278 items (50% of the total dataset) that relate to the Topic Area of Intimate partner abuse, 213 items (38%) that relate to Child abuse and neglect, and 25 items (4%) that relate to Elder abuse and neglect. The split of items between these three major family violence literatures is not, however, a discrete one, as it contains crossovers. Of the 278 Intimate partner abuse items, 61 (or 27%) also relate to Child abuse and neglect, 1 to Elder abuse and neglect, and 7 items are of a general nature (text books, course readers and literature reviews) that were assigned to all three major abuse Topic Areas.²

It is currently very difficult to gain an accurate measurement of the incidence or prevalence of any form of family violence in New Zealand. *The Agenda* highlighted the need for the establishment of a coordinated database to record demographic information and statistics on family violence. Very little progress has been made in this regard. The Clearinghouse has begun a process of consultation with a number of NGOs and the New Zealand Police to see how this could be moved forward. In the absence of systematic, inter-agency family violence data collection, the Clearinghouse has extrapolated available general estimates of prevalence against demographic data to give some context to the relative weight of research.

Based on 2001 Census data and prevalence estimates from the *New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001* (Morris, Reilly, Berry, & Ransom, 2003) and other sources, the Clearinghouse makes the following general estimates, where possible, of numbers of New Zealanders who may have been affected by family violence:

Type of Abuse	Total population at risk (2001)	Estimated potential population affected by abuse
Intimate Partner Abuse	1.6 million partnered adults (153,000 Maori; 71,000 Pacific people) and 848,000 children (196,000 Maori; 90,000 Pacific people)	357,000 adults (59,000 Maori) and 50,000 children
Child Abuse and Neglect	848,000 under 14 years (196,000 Maori; 90,000 Pacific people)	70,000 to 150,000 (19,000 to 35,000 Maori)
Elder abuse and neglect	450,000 over 65 years (17,000 Maori; 7,600 Pacific people)	9,000 to 27,000 (1,000 Maori)

Note: The "Estimated potential population affected by abuse" figures supplied are an extrapolation of available census and prevalence figures and should not be taken as evidence of the actual occurrence of family violence.

² See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of literature items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56; Graph 3: Total number of literature items focusing on major abuse and neglect types by year, p. 57; and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and 'general' items by year, p. 67. For overall yearly production see Appendix VI, Graph 1: Family violence literature items per year, p. 55.

Intimate Partner Abuse Literature

Half of the research and evaluation in the bibliography relates to intimate partner abuse. This is the largest single area of research within the bibliography. Marked increases in the publication of these items occurred from 1995 to 1996, when the Domestic Violence Act (1995) was passed into law, and this literature has maintained a steady momentum since 2001.³

Within the group of Topic Areas relating to ‘Types of family violence’, the Intimate partner abuse literature focuses foremost upon Physical abuse.⁴ There is also a marked and growing focus on Psychological/emotional abuse, especially when compared to the literature relating to other forms of family violence. Sexual abuse, sexual assault and rape, although regularly discussed within the Intimate partner abuse literature, do not have nearly as strong an emphasis. What emphasis there is on sexual abuse largely relates to the substantial literature shared between Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect, where this emphasis is marked. This subset of literature shared between Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect constitutes a considerable cross-over literature regularly referred to throughout the remainder of this report.

Of the substantial literature relating to Sexual assault/rape within the total dataset, just over two-thirds of it also relates to one or more of the three major family violence abuse types. This is due to the inclusion of a number of items relating to rape that do not make specific connections to family violence.

Women are the primary focus among the ‘Groups affected by family violence’ Topic Areas within the Intimate partner abuse literature, with secondary focuses being Children, Families and Adolescents.

The discussions of Victims/survivors and Perpetrators/offenders are substantial within the Intimate partner abuse literature and follow the pattern set in the wider literature, placing marginally more emphasis upon the former than the latter. There is an important focus on Children as witnesses within the Intimate partner abuse literature, as there is in the Child abuse and neglect literature and the literature set shared between the two. It is also noteworthy that, while the Children as victims Topic Area does have some emphasis within the Intimate partner abuse literature, within the shared literature set it gains close to a similar level of attention. The Intimate partner abuse literature, of the three major abuse type literature sets, places by far the highest emphasis on the Violence against men Topic Area.

The Intimate partner abuse literature places a comparatively higher emphasis on considerations of ethnicity and residency, with the exception of Maori, than the other literature sets. However, the overall level of emphasis placed upon ethnicity and residency in the Intimate partner abuse literature, as in the entire New Zealand family violence literature, is minimal.

³ See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56; and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and ‘general’ items, by year, p. 67.

⁴ See Appendix VII, Table 7: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Intimate partner abuse dataset, p. 70.

The Topic Area, Justice, is foremost within the Intimate partner abuse literature under the heading of ‘Related factors’. A notable discussion within the Intimate partner abuse literature relating to Justice is the legal debate surrounding battered defendants and the use of ‘Battered women syndrome’ as a legal defence, and centres on a Law Commission discussion paper (2000) and report (2001).

Legislation, Protection orders, Care and contact (custody and access) have marked emphasis within this literature set. They also feature heavily within the cross-over literature set shared between Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect. It is noteworthy that literature relating to Protection orders has appeared at a rate of two to five items published each year since 1996, and in both 2002 and 2003, five items appeared covering this area within the intimate partner abuse field.

Restorative justice has a notable emphasis within the intimate partner abuse literature, as well as the shared cross-over literature and the general literature. This has a cumulative effect that raises its profile across the total dataset. Further analysis at literature review level is required to clarify the focus within the various literature sets. Under the broad sub-heading of Health, the emphasis in the Topic Areas of Mental health is marked, as is that for Drug and alcohol abuse.

One topic generating debate within the Intimate partner abuse literature is that surrounding gender asymmetry in domestic violence, a subject which accounts at least for part of the emphasis Gender has in this area. This is a continuing debate, both in the international and New Zealand literature. It dates from the early to mid 1990s, with Magdol, Moffitt, Caspi, Newman, Fagan and Silva, (1997), and notable local episodes, including the debate between Jefferies (2004) and Newbold (2004). Reports on research by Fergusson, Horwood, and Ridder (2005) added further to the debate late last year, and a response was provided by Johnson (2005).⁵ Giles (2005) summarised the finer points of the wider debate and provides a required cautionary note.

Child Abuse and Neglect Literature

Approximately 40% of the bibliography relates to Child abuse and neglect. Publication in this area grew steadily from 1989, with an initial peak in 1996, eventuating in an unprecedented peak in 2004.⁶

Under the sub-heading of ‘Types of family violence’, this literature focuses foremost upon the Topic Area of Sexual abuse.⁷ The Topic Areas of Physical abuse has a relatively lower emphasis, and Sexual assault/rape and Psychological/emotional abuse even lower.

⁵ Unfortunately, Johnson (2005) was inadvertently not included in this report’s annotated bibliography. It will be added in future updates.

⁶ See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56; and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and ‘general’ items, by year, p. 67.

⁷ See Appendix VII, Table 8: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Child abuse and neglect dataset, p. 71.

There are 10 items relating to Incest within the Child abuse and neglect literature and another 10 relating to the Neglect of children. Child homicide has its own distinct literature set. This includes the reviews of the death of James Whakaruru, and Saliel and Olympia Aplin (Office of the Commissioner for Children, 2000, 2003). The Topic Area Suicide/self harm is only moderately represented in the total dataset (28 items) and, some of these items (six) make only relatively tenuous specific connections to particular forms of family violence. The Child abuse and neglect literature follows the same pattern for Suicide/self harm as the total dataset.

When focusing on the Victims/survivors and Perpetrators/offenders perspective, the Child abuse and neglect literature reverses the pattern set in the wider literature, placing marginally more emphasis upon the latter than the former. The comparative emphases placed on Children as victims and Children as witnesses Topic Areas within the Child abuse and neglect and the Intimate partner abuse/Child abuse and neglect cross-over literature suggests that the cross-over literature focuses strongly on the child-related links between these two forms of family violence. More in-depth analysis is required here.

As in the Intimate partner abuse literature, the Topic Area Justice is foremost within the Child abuse and neglect literature under the heading of 'Related factors'. However, its emphasis is not as strong as within the Intimate partner abuse literature. A major discussion within the Child abuse and neglect literature relating to Justice that deserves note is the discussion, legal and otherwise, relating to the physical punishment of children. There is a recent influx of papers related to calls for repeal of section 59 of the 1961 Crimes Act (Smith, Gollop, Taylor, & Marshall, 2004; Dobbs, 2005). Consequently, the Topic Area of Legislation and Discipline/punishment gain strong emphasis within this literature set.

The Topic Area of Restorative Justice has a relatively strong emphasis within the Child abuse and neglect literature but, as above, this is somewhat deceptive. The emphasis here correlates to a number of items relating to the use of the family group conference within the Child abuse and neglect literature. The limited emphasis Protection orders gains within the Child abuse and neglect literature set is due largely to the influence of the Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect cross-over literature. Care and protection is a Topic Area of major emphasis.

Intersectoral collaboration has a stronger emphasis within the Child abuse and neglect literature, due in part to the child death reviews referred to above (Office of the Commissioner for Children, 2000, 2003).

Elder Abuse and Neglect Literature

Twenty-five items, or 4.5% of the total dataset, are related to Elder abuse and neglect. This includes one item that relates to Elder abuse and neglect and Intimate partner abuse.

No research item in the dataset relating to Elder abuse and neglect was produced prior to 1992. From then on publication numbers have ranged between zero and three per year, but with the average annual number published increasing slowly and steadily.⁸

Closer analysis of the 25 Elder abuse and neglect items, in order to discern the emphasis received by related Topic Areas within that literature, is compromised by the masking effect of seven items of general family violence literature, and the small quantity of the Elder abuse and neglect literature itself.⁹

There are a number of items relating to Physical abuse, Neglect, Suicide/self-harm, Financial exploitation and Institutional violence. A number of items relating to Older persons also related to the Child abuse and neglect literature, specifically in relation to care and protection of children, grandparents as guardians, suicide (Brown, 2000; Worrall, 2005; Beauvais, Collings, Ehrhardt & Henare, 2005), and one item also related to Intimate partner abuse.

The balance of emphasis within the Elder abuse and neglect literature between Perpetrator/offenders and Victims/survivors appears to be strongly focused towards the former.

Ethnicity and Family Violence Research

Items were assigned to the seven ethnic or residence Topic Areas (Maori, Pakeha, Pacific peoples, Asian, Migrant, Refugee and Indigenous) when the research was assessed as having substantively engaged with questions relating to ethnicity, experience and family violence. Although many authors will have discussed family violence and Pakeha, the vast majority use the term in a generalist demographic sense rather than identifying elements of Pakeha ethnicity that might affect the experience of family violence (these items would not have been assigned to the Pakeha Topic Area). The Indigenous Topic Area relates to literature drawing comparisons in the experience of family violence with other indigenous peoples.

The relationship between ethnicity and family violence is under-researched. Eighty-six percent of the dataset makes no substantive mention of ethnicity.¹⁰ Of the remaining 14%, the majority of research is on Maori (62 items), followed by Pacific Peoples (31 items). There are five Indigenous items (four of which related to Maori also) and nine items which cover Pakeha, Asian, Migrants and Refugee Topic Areas.

Family Violence Literature relating to Maori

As stated above, items were assigned to the Topic Area of Maori when the research was assessed as having substantively engaged with questions relating to Maori ethnicity, experience and family violence. Included are a very small number of items that take a kaupapa Maori approach.

⁸ See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56; and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and 'general' items, by year, p. 67.

⁹ See Appendix VII, Table 9: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Elder abuse and neglect dataset, p. 72.

¹⁰ See Appendix VI, Graph 4: Ethnicity and family violence literature, p. 58.

Of the 62 items assigned to Maori, 36 items related to Maori only, 12 to Maori and Pacific Peoples, and there were a number of other combinations. Very little research relating to Maori was produced prior to 1998. Since 1998 research items have been published regularly, but in minimal numbers.¹¹

In the Maori related literature, the pattern of Intimate partner abuse, Child abuse and neglect and Elder abuse and neglect is roughly similar to that in the non-Maori literature, except that the Elder abuse and neglect focus is, comparatively, marginally higher.¹²

The Maori research is spread over many Topic Areas. This makes it difficult to identify particular areas of focus. However, the focus of the Maori related literature in the areas of Families, Women, Children, Discipline/punishment, Child homicide, Care and Protection, Communities and Intersectoral collaboration is noticeably higher than for the non-Maori related. The balance of emphasis within the Maori related literature between Perpetrator/offenders and Victims/survivors appears to focus marginally more on the former.

With the majority of estimated family violence prevalence rates for Maori markedly higher than those for non-Maori, this suggests an overall deficit in the quantity of Maori related literature.

Family Violence Literature relating to Pacific Peoples

Morris et al. (2003) provides both partner violence and sexual victimisation prevalence estimates for Pacific peoples that are either similar to or markedly lower than those for the general population. This led Morris et al. to the conclusion that, due to cultural reluctance in reporting and/or recognising family violence, these figures are underestimates. Therefore, no estimate of a population at risk will be attempted for Pacific peoples in this document.

Of the 31 items within the Pacific peoples Topic Area literature set, apart from a higher focus on Elder abuse and neglect that relates largely to the general literature, the division of emphasis between the three major forms of abuse is roughly similar to that in the total dataset.¹³ There is an emphasis within the Pacific peoples literature on Physical abuse, as there is within the Maori literature, and to a lesser degree, Sexual abuse. Discipline/punishment is an area of particular focus, as is Care and Protection. Intersectoral collaboration, Cultural factors, and Socio-economic factors are also a marked presence. Like the Maori literature, the focus of the Pacific peoples literature set in the areas of Families, Women, Children, Adolescents, Young persons, Older persons, Suicide/self-harm, Health, Communities and Cultural practice is noticeably higher. The emphasis within the Pacific peoples literature relating to the Topic Area of Religion/spirituality is eight times higher than that within the general dataset.

¹¹ See Appendix VI, Graph 5: Ethnicity and family violence literature by year, p. 59.

¹² See Appendix VII, Table 10: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Maori dataset, p. 73.

¹³ See Appendix VII, Table 11: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Pacific peoples dataset, p. 74.

Sectors of Origin for Family Violence Research

Sector of origin has been delineated between tertiary, private, government, and community-based efforts. Analysis shows that 303 items (53%) of the 561 within the annotated bibliography were produced solely from within the tertiary sector.¹⁴ Another 47 items were the product of collaborative efforts between tertiary and government, non-government, community or private entities, taking the tertiary contribution up to 62%. The Government sector was directly responsible for the production of 20% of the total dataset (112 items). Government collaborative efforts produced an additional 64 items, taking Government's contribution up to 32%. Community and non-government agencies accounted for 48 items (9%), and their collaboration with other sectors a further 28 items, taking that sector's contribution up to 13%. The private sector produced 24 items (4%) and its collaborative efforts amounted to 16 items (total contribution 8%).

The tertiary sector was not the early leader in the field of family violence research and evaluation.¹⁵ It was the community agencies or NGOs that began the work. The tertiary sector was responsible for only four of the 13 items produced prior to 1990, with one of those being a collaborative effort with Government. Government agencies were the leaders in the field at that point with five items, and the community agencies were just behind having produced four themselves. The 1990s saw the tertiary sector producing more. By 1995 the Government sector had reached the same level of production as the tertiary, and this coincided with the passing of the Domestic Violence Act (1995) into law. However, in 1996 tertiary production escalated three-fold and that momentum has been relatively maintained since. Tertiary/government collaboration has continued to be steady. The community agencies have provided a steady stream of work since the early 1990s, while the private sector has provided less and more erratically since it became involved in family violence research in the mid 1990s.

In terms of which sectors are producing research relating to which forms of family violence, the overall pattern remains the same for the Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect literature: the tertiary sector leads, followed by government and community sectors. Collaborative efforts between government and tertiary sectors make an important contribution to both literature sets and the private sector is the least productive in both. However, the research effort in the area of elder abuse and neglect is very different, with the majority of this work being undertaken by the Government and Age Concern New Zealand. The tertiary effort in this area is comparatively small.

Type of Research Undertaken

Information relating to the type of research being produced is delineated between evaluation (of programmes), monitoring (of organisations), literature review/strategy/scoping documents, and information gathering/analysis material. Analysis shows that 452, or 81%, of the 561 items in the bibliography are of an information gathering/analysis nature.¹⁶ Evaluations of programmes provide 62 items, or 11% of the dataset. Literature reviews, strategy or scoping documents accounted for 28 items

¹⁴ See Appendix VI, Graph 6: Sector of origin of family violence literature, p. 60.

¹⁵ See Appendix VI, Graph 7: Sector of origin of family violence literature by year, p. 61.

¹⁶ See Appendix VI, Graph 8: Family violence literature research type, p. 62.

or 5%. This includes the growing general literature of texts, course readers and practice guides within the field. Five items were organisational monitoring reports, and 14 were a combination of one of the other types of research and evaluations of associated programmes.

An analysis of the year by year production by research type is not provided here (other than the graph cited below) as this is of little use unless the types of research are linked to show the relationships between them; for instance, information gathering and analysis work prior to a programme, followed by evaluation of that programme.¹⁷ This form of analysis is better suited to a focused literature review exercise in a specific research area within the wider field.

Again, the patterns in research type undertaken within the Intimate partner abuse literature and Child abuse literature is very similar and follows the general pattern for the overall literature set. The vast majority of the literature is information gathering/analysis material, followed by a much lesser number of evaluations and half as many literature review/strategy/scoping documents as that again. The Elder abuse and neglect literature is an exception. Production of Elder abuse information gathering/analysis literature is proportionally much lower than that in the rest of the literature set, as are literature review/strategy/scoping exercises and evaluations are relatively similar to the overall dataset. Monitoring exercises are a major portion of the Elder abuse and neglect literature set, whereas they are all but non-existent within the other two literatures. This Elder abuse and neglect monitoring literature represents the regular Age Concern New Zealand reports relating annual referrals.

Gaps Identified

The quantitative analysis suggests the following areas are gaps in the research:

- **Neglect**, as a specific focus discrete from abuse;
- **Sibling violence and Violence towards parents;**
- **Pregnancy**, particularly as a partner abuse risk factor;
- **Elder abuse and neglect**, especially information gathering/analysis;
- **Same-sex partner abuse;**
- **Financial exploitation;**
- **Institutional violence**, particularly in elder care;
- **Disability;**
- **Suicide/self-harm**, both in relation to the effects of family violence and elder self neglect; and
- **Cultural perspectives:** there is a general deficiency of research that recognises non-dominant culture perspectives on family violence. The lack of research investment at a level proportionate to prevalence statistics for Maori, and a paucity of research taking a kaupapa Maori approach, is a gap. Research on family violence within Pacific, Asian, Migrant and Refugee communities is also underrepresented.¹⁸

¹⁷ See Appendix VI, Graph 9: Family violence literature research type by year, p. 63.

¹⁸ See Appendix VI, Graph 4: Ethnicity and family violence research, p. 58, and Graph 5, Ethnicity and family violence research by year, p. 59.

The Way Forward

Establishment of the Clearinghouse has enabled a substantial amount of work to be done towards updating the sector's knowledge base. Development of the electronic database means that keeping the annotated bibliography current is now a continual and straight-forward process.

For future research to address areas of most benefit, a strategic framework allowing research priorities to be determined is required. To progress this, full consultation within the sector is necessary and the following steps, as a minimum, should be undertaken:

- develop a framework of family violence 'research domains' and related 'domain questions' to enable the steps outlined below to be systematically addressed;
- review the 'Research proposals' outlined in *The Agenda* (1998), analyse what has been done, and determine what should still be done;
- analyse the updated bibliography to determine what qualitative literature reviews need to be undertaken to address knowledge gaps;
- integrate the Best Practice database (which is being produced by the Clearinghouse by 30 September 2006) within the research framework.

As outlined earlier in this report, "the importance of systematic, inter-agency data collection was recognised in the (1995) Crime Prevention Strategy report" (Department of Social Welfare & Te Puni Kokiri, 1998, p. 4) and there has been little progress in this regard. There is no debate that this would be useful. The Clearinghouse is well placed to progress this work.

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Appendices

Appendix I: Methodology for Compilation of Annotated Bibliography

The literature search

In compiling an initial list of family violence research material, the Clearinghouse carried out an extensive literature search of the electronic catalogues of the libraries within New Zealand's eight universities, three wananga and a number of technical institutes. A search was also carried out of the National Library of New Zealand – Te Puna Matauranga o Aotearoa (Te Puna catalogue, National Bibliographic database, and Index New Zealand). The majority of these searches were undertaken using EndNote 7 bibliographic database technology.

Given the breadth of subject matter and issues encompassed by family violence, a large variety of search strings, based upon the NZFVC Topic Areas of the developing research mapping framework, were utilised in order to gain, as a starting point, as wide a variety of information as possible. In addition, a 'Call for Research' letter was published on the 'Home' page of the NZFVC website and in the inaugural issue of the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse Newsletter (Volume 1, Issue 1, August 2005), asking family violence researchers to contribute research and bibliographies in order to further inform this exercise.

The accumulated references were assessed to eliminate non-New Zealand material, items already included in the 1998 publication of *An Agenda for Family Violence Research* (Family Violence Unit, Social Policy Agency, & Social Policy Branch, Te Puni Kokiri, 1998) (*The Agenda*), and items published prior to mid-1996 (the cut-off point for the 1998 annotated bibliography).¹⁹ A large number of the items to be reviewed were available to the Clearinghouse from the Family Violence Hard Copy Repository – Te Rito Collection – hosted by the Ministry of Social Development Information Centre, Wellington.

Review of items

The resulting set of research and evaluation items were then reviewed and informational annotations written, highlighting wherever possible, the purpose, approach and general findings of each item. Each item was also assigned the relevant NZFVC Topic Areas.

In the case of academic theses and dissertations, authors' abstracts (or parts of) have often been used verbatim. Where necessary, minor changes have been made, such as to the tense used. Abstracts so used have been specifically cited as follows: Source: Author's abstract

During the review process, items that were identified as 'Good' or 'Best Practice' material were entered into a separate database, which will provide the foundations of a Good Practice database system that the Clearinghouse is developing. This system is scheduled to go online by September 2006.

Quality assurance

The annotations produced and Topic Areas assigned for each item reviewed were quality checked. A proportion of these abstracts were also subjected to an additional quality assurance review carried out by members of the NZFVC Advisory Group.²⁰

¹⁹ Items dating from prior to mid-1996 that were overlooked by *The Agenda* were, and will in future be, added to the database and annotated bibliography.

²⁰ The Advisory Group is a mostly voluntary group of experienced researchers, practitioners and policy makers from across the New Zealand family violence field, a number of who also contribute advice in cultural areas concerning family violence.

Appendix II: NZFVC Topic Areas Chart

Types of family violence		
Intimate partner abuse (partner/spousal abuse)	Physical abuse	Homicide
Child abuse and neglect	Psychological/emotional abuse	Child homicide
Elder abuse and neglect	Sexual abuse	Suicide/self-harm
Violence towards parents	Sexual assault/rape	Animal abuse
Sibling violence	Incest	Financial exploitation
Same-sex partner abuse	Neglect	
Groups affected by family violence		
Families	Perpetrators/offenders	Maori
Women	Victims/survivors	Pakeha
Children	Children as victims	Pacific peoples
Adolescents	Children as witnesses	Asian
Young persons	Violence against men	Migrants
Older persons	Indigenous	Refugees
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/ transgender people		
Related factors		
Justice	Health	Education
Restorative justice	Mental health	Media violence
Protection orders	Drug and alcohol abuse	Social services
Care and protection	Institutional violence	Prevention/intervention/treatment
Care and contact (custody and access)	Pregnancy	Cultural practice
Discipline/punishment	Disability	Demographics/statistics
Legislation	Policy	Intersectoral collaboration
Cultural factors	Religion/spirituality	Socio-economic factors
Gender	Communities	

Appendix III: Glossary of NZFVC Topic Areas

This glossary conveys the meanings ascribed to the 62 Topic Areas currently employed. As a whole, these Topic Areas provide a three dimensional framework within which the complexity of New Zealand family violence research and evaluation literature can be mapped and analysed. As shown in Appendix II: Topic Areas Chart, these three dimensions are: Types of family violence, Groups affected by family violence, and Related factors.

The choice of Topic Areas was an iterative process. It was initially based on the broad knowledge of the staff of Te Awatea Violence Research Centre and the School of Social Work and Human Services, University of Canterbury. The list of Topic Areas was gradually added to and informed by the literature search undertaken, before being critiqued by members of the Clearinghouse's Advisory Group. Limited consultation was also undertaken via two presentations to the 2005 annual conference of Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga/National Network of Stopping Violence Services (NZ) Inc., 'Courageous Practice in Family Violence: A Call to Action', held in Auckland in October 2005. Finally, a comparison was made with the combined ecological and coordinated community response model put forward by Fanslow (2005), in an effort to ensure that the selected Topic Areas covered all recognised aspects of the field.

Topic Area	Glossary definition
Adolescents	<p>An accepted dictionary definition of an adolescent is a person between childhood and adulthood. The NZFVC glossary defines adolescents as people 14 to 17 years of age. Under New Zealand law an adolescent is considered a child (see Children), but can be dealt with in the Youth Court (14, 15 or 16 years of age). The NZFVC definition extends to people up to 18 years of age for consistency with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCROC) definition.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover family violence as it specifically affects adolescents as defined above.</p>
Animal abuse	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area address the physical abuse of animals which is a serious and disturbingly common childhood anti-social behaviour that has been linked to domestic violence occurring in the home. This topic also covers the abuse of family pets by adult perpetrators as a form of domestic violence. In this form, animal abuse is primarily a form of psychological and/or emotional abuse.</p>
Asian	<p>This is a very general term of convenience which refers to people of Asian decent. Asia is broadly defined as the area, excluding the middle-east, running east from Pakistan, across the India subcontinent and islands of the Indian Ocean, to south-east Asia, including Indo-china and the islands of Indonesia, as far east as the island nations of the western Pacific Ocean, north to China, Japan, the Korean peninsula, Mongolia and returning west the central Asian ex-Soviet republics. About 60 percent of the world's population live in Asia.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover the experiences of family violence of people of Asian origin or descent resident in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p>
Care and contact (custody and access)	<p>Care and contact are terms used in the Care of Children Act (2004) to replace the terms 'custody and access'. Care refers to the day-to-day responsibility for children's welfare and best interests, including their living arrangements, development and upbringing. The Act defines the term 'contact' as including all forms of direct and indirect interaction with the child, such as visits, phone calls and letters.</p>

	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to both the policy and practice of care and contact.</p>
Care and protection	<p>Care and protection refers to actions focused on protecting children and young persons from harm, upholding their rights and promoting their welfare. It can also refer to the social services sector of the same name (i.e. care and protection agencies). A child or young person is in need of care and protection when they are at risk of, or have suffered from, abuse or neglect (i.e. physical, psychological or sexual abuse or violence; ill-treatment; or serious deprivation); when parents or guardians are unwilling or unable to care for them; when a child or young person's physical, mental or emotional well-being is being seriously impaired; or when they have committed an offence which gives serious concern for their well-being.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to the care and protection of children or young people in New Zealand.</p>
Child abuse and neglect	<p>The Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act (1989), defines child abuse as “the harming (whether physically, emotionally, or sexually), ill-treatment, abuse, neglect, or deprivation of any child or young person.”</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to all aspects of child abuse and neglect.</p>
Child homicide	<p>As a sub-category of homicide, child death by homicide is variously described as filicide, infanticide, death from maltreatment, manslaughter and murder (Doolan, 2004). Filicide is the murder of a son or daughter by a parent. Infanticide is the killing of a child by its mother by reason of any disorder relating to childbirth to such an extent that she should not be held fully responsible (see Crimes Act (1961), Part 8, section 178).</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover all forms of child death by homicide.</p>
Children	<p>An accepted dictionary definition of child includes a young human being below the age of puberty; ones son or daughter. New Zealand legal definition of ‘child’ varies depending upon the legal context in which the child is being viewed (see Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act (1989); Care of Children Act (2004); Domestic Violence Act (1995)). For this reason the NZFVC glossary follows the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCROC) definition of “child”, which states in Article 1, that ‘child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.’ Correspondingly, the NZFVC glossary treats adolescents (14-17 years) as a sub-category of Children (0-17 years).</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover all aspects of family violence affecting children, but not specifically adolescents.</p>
Children as victims	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover the specific experience of children (0-17 years) as victims of family violence.</p>
Children as witnesses	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover the specific experience of children (0-17 years) as witnesses to acts of, or the effects of family violence of any form.</p>
Communities	<p>A group of people either living in the same locality – a local community – or a group of people sharing a common interest, beliefs, or identity – a community of choice. This definition can be extended to include a ‘sense of community’, which can be based upon either or both common locality and/or shared identity, values and/or</p>

	<p>responsibilities.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover research specifically relating to the role of community or communities in prevention and other aspects relating to family violence.</p>
Cultural factors	<p>Cultural factors relate to the universal and defining capacity of human beings to classify, codify and communicate their experiences symbolically. This includes sets of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society or social group, and encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs (UNESCO, 2002).</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area include research that explicitly addresses questions about the values clusters within a society or social group and their relationship to attitude shifts leading to either greater function or dysfunction, especially as these relate to family violence.</p>
Cultural practice	<p>A way of practicing or a method of intervention that is based on, informed by or appropriate to a particular cultural or ethnic group and their values, beliefs, practices and traditions. Cultural practice recognises the special and unique nature and needs of that group, as well as the power relationships that exist between that group and dominant culture(s). This includes what is referred to as culturally-appropriate, culturally-safe or culturally-responsive practice.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to effects of culturally-appropriate, culturally-safe or culturally-responsive practice in relation to family violence intervention, prevention and/or treatment.</p>
Demographics/ statistics	<p>The numerical data available in relation to family violence.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover knowledge of the numerical data available in relation to the prevalence and incidence of family violence in New Zealand. This includes its relationship to demographic data and its effects on the production and distribution of wealth for the nation as a whole.</p>
Disability	<p>A disability is a physically, mentally, or intellectually challenging condition which is either congenital or caused by an injury, disease, etc. The circumstances of those with disability can be either improved or exacerbated by a number of environmental and societal factors.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to people with disability and the occurrence of family violence in their lives.</p>
Discipline/ punishment	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to the use of physical punishment and/or discipline, and cover both physical punishment as a form of child abuse and the link between physical punishment and other forms of family violence. In particular, this topic includes the current and on-going debate concerning the proposed repeal of section 59 of the Crimes Act (1961), as a defence against assault on a child. Section 59 reads: "Every parent or person in place of a parent of a child is justified in using force by way of correction towards a child if that force is reasonable in the circumstances."</p>
Drug and alcohol abuse	<p>This topic area takes account of the social and or physical effects of the use of any drugs, whether illegal, addictive, behaviour-altering, or otherwise. This includes anti-depressants, stimulants, cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens, narcotics, inhalants, designer drugs, alcohol and tobacco.</p>

	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to drug and alcohol abuse and its relationship to any aspects of family violence.</p>
Education	<p>The education system and matters of concern to it and its members. These include both public and private education entities and providers, and range from the Ministry of Education and related educational agencies, early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education providers, and research organisations, to individual education professionals and researchers.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to the education system and its interaction with family violence.</p>
Elder abuse and neglect	<p>The harming (whether physically, psychologically/emotionally, or sexually), ill-treatment, abuse (including financial exploitation), neglect, or deprivation of any person approximately 65 years or older, by a person with whom there is a relationship “implying trust” (Schofield, V. (2004) <i>Elder abuse and neglect: Causes and consequences</i>. In Connolly, M. (Ed.), <i>Violence in Society: New Zealand Perspectives</i> (p. 82). Christchurch: Te Awatea Press). This includes family and care giver abuse, including abuse within residential care, and self neglect.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to all aspects of elder abuse and neglect.</p>
Families	<p>Sets of partners, parents, children, and/or relatives, living together or not. This includes all variants of the family from the predominantly western model of the nuclear family, the more recently common single parent family, those of same-sex parents, and all forms of extended families, especially whanau, with or without children. Families/whanau are the basis, or basic building block of a community.</p> <p>The Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act (1989), defines a child’s or young person’s family group as including extended family, in which there is at least one adult member with whom the child or young person has a biological or legal relationship, or to whom the child or young person has a significant psychological attachment, or that is the child’s or young person’s whanau or other culturally recognised family group.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area may cover all forms, aspects, or knowledge relating to, violence, abuse and/or neglect as it occurs within or in connection with families as defined above or that may come to light in the future.</p>
Financial Exploitation	<p>In terms of elder abuse, financial exploitation often involves a family member exploiting the financial resources, whether of their income or assets, of an older person who is dependant upon them. This form of abuse is a significant factor in the area of elder abuse, especially as related to the abuse of enduring power of attorney. In terms of partner abuse and other forms of family violence, financial exploitation is any form of economic abuse or control by the perpetrator, such as forcing someone to work, stopping them working, taking their money, checking up on expenditure, keeping them short of money, and putting debts in their name.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area may cover any form of financial exploitation in any relationship effecting family members.</p>
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	<p>People, whether male or female, whose sexual preference is toward partners of the same sex (gay); or specifically females whose sexual preference is toward partners of the same sex (lesbian); or persons whose sexual attraction is toward either sex (bisexual); and people appearing as, wishing to be considered as, or having undergone surgery to become a member the opposite sex.</p>

	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover research relating to issues of family violence for gay, lesbian, bisexual and/or transgender people, with the specific exclusion of same-sex partner abuse, which is covered in a separate specific Topic Area.</p>
Gender	<p>The socio-culturally perceived or projected (self-identified) masculinity or femininity of a person. A person's gender encompasses countless characteristics of appearance, speech, movement and other factors not solely limited to biological sex. Most societies tend to have binary gender systems in which everyone is categorised as male or female, but this is not universal. Some societies include a third gender role; for instance, the fa'afafine of Samoan society, fakaleiti of Tonga, the Native American two-spirit people, and the hires of India. There is debate over to what extent gender is a social construct and to what extent it is a biological construct. Gender associations are constantly changing as societies continually change. By 1980, most feminist writings had agreed on using gender only for socio-culturally adapted traits. Retrieved December 12, 2005, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover family violence research relating to gender as sets of socio-culturally adapted traits and the use of research methodologies and analyses based upon 'gendered' or feminist approaches.</p>
Health	<p>The Health system and matters of concern to it and its members. These include health and well-being, and problems, effects and impacts associated with family violence. It includes organisations and individuals, both public and private health entities and healthcare providers, ranging from the Ministry of Health, Health research organisations, district and regional health boards, hospitals and clinics, to individual health practitioners and researchers.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to the health system and its interaction with family violence.</p>
Homicide	<p>Under the Crimes Act (1961), homicide is the killing of a human being by another, directly or indirectly, by any means whatsoever. Homicide may be either culpable or not culpable. Culpable homicide, in general, is the killing of any person by an unlawful act or omission, and, except in the case of infanticide (see Child homicide), culpable homicide is either murder or manslaughter. Homicide that is not culpable is not an offence.</p> <p>Murder as culpable homicide if, broadly speaking, the offender means to cause death or injury. Culpable homicide, whether intentional or not, is also murder when committed in relation to a number of other criminal offences, i.e. robbery, kidnapping, arson, etc. Culpable homicide may be reduced to manslaughter due to provocation. Except where it is infanticide, culpable homicide not amounting to murder is manslaughter.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover all of the above forms of homicide except Child homicide (including infanticide).</p>
Incest	<p>Sexual abuse occurring within the family, most often perpetrated by a father, stepfather, grandfather, uncle, brother, adult son, or other male in a position of family trust; but it may also be perpetrated by a female relative. As with sexual abuse, incest is accomplished by physical force or by coercion. Incest takes on the added psychological dimension of betrayal by a family member who is supposed to care for and protect the child (NGO Working Group on Violence Against Women, 2004). The Crimes Act (1961) defines incest as sexual connection between two people whose relationship is that of parent and child, siblings, half-siblings, or grandparent and grandchild; and the person charged knows of the relationship.</p>

	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover all of the above mentioned aspects of incest.</p>
<p>Indigenous</p>	<p>In relation to people, or more precisely, peoples, the term indigenous can be interpreted as aboriginal, native, or simply not foreign. From a cultural perspective, definitions and connections go deeper than simply a native born generation. In the Aotearoa New Zealand context, Maori are the indigenous people, and this is articulated in the term tangata whenua, the people of the land. Likewise, in many parts of the world there are peoples who hold status as the indigenous inhabitants of their environment, from the Inuit of northern Canada, other Native American or First Nations' peoples of the North American continent, to Aborigine and Torres Strait Island peoples of Australia, etc.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover the narrower category of studies, some comparative, of indigenous peoples' experiences of family violence.</p>
<p>Institutional violence</p>	<p>Violence occurring within institutions such as hospitals, schools, prisons, or long term care facilities occurs under the authority of the organisation controlling that institution. It therefore behoves such organisations to reform their policies so that the occurrence of institutional violence is eliminated.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to violence which occurs or is learned within an institutional environment, particularly in hospitals, schools, prisons, or long term care facilities, and which has a resulting effect upon the incidence of family violence.</p>
<p>Inter-sectoral collaboration</p>	<p>Efforts to develop and manage collaboration and partnerships between government and/or non-government agencies working within the family violence sector.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to efforts by government and/or non-government agencies to collaboration towards the prevention and eventual elimination of family violence in New Zealand.</p>
<p>Intimate partner abuse (partner/spousal abuse)</p>	<p>Intimate partner abuse refers to violence or abuse perpetrated by one partner against another who is their current or ex spouse/de facto/girlfriend/boyfriend/ lover. This term usually refers to violence perpetrated by men against female partners, as this is the most common form of partner abuse, but is also applied to violence perpetrated by women against male partners and same-sex partner abuse.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area specifically cover violence perpetrated by males against their female partners, etc. The NZFVC Topic Areas Same-sex partner abuse and Violence against men cover the other forms of intimate partner violence mentioned above.</p>
<p>Justice</p>	<p>The Justice system, whether criminal or civil, and matters of concern to it and its members. These range from the Police, Departments of Justice, Corrections, the Courts, correctional institutions, members of the judiciary, to individual legal practitioners and researchers.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to the justice system and its interaction with family violence.</p>
<p>Legislation</p>	<p>A collective term for the Laws as existing within a particular jurisdiction.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to legislation in relation to family violence.</p>

<p>Maori</p>	<p>Tangata whenua, the people of the land, referring to the indigenous peoples, iwi, hapu and whanau of Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover all aspects of family violence as they affect Maori.</p>
<p>Media violence</p>	<p>Depictions of, and/or attitudes towards violence, as they appear in any form of publicly available media.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to the public media’s depiction of violence and attitudes towards it, and the effect this may have on the actual prevalence and incidence of family violence in New Zealand.</p>
<p>Mental health</p>	<p>The experience of well-being or illness of the mind. This is also an area of health practice relating to illness or well-being of the mind, including psychiatry, psychology and other more general practice.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover experience of mental illness or well-being, and its treatment, as it relates to family violence, both as a cause and consequence.</p>
<p>Migrants</p>	<p>People who have moved from one place, or country, of abode to another. Historically, in the trans-national context, the term ‘immigrant’ has often been used. However, this term is becoming less popular as the continuous nature of global migration is recognised.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover both migrants and refugees, and their experience of family violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p>
<p>Neglect</p>	<p>Neglect is defined as a failure to care for. As a point of differentiation from the wider definition of abuse, neglect can be viewed as an act of omission, rather than of commission.</p> <p>As an NZFVC Topic Area, Neglect is treated as a qualifying sub-category in cases where specifically neglect rather than abuse is being studied, and is only applicable to items which are additionally assigned under either Child abuse and neglect or Elder abuse and neglect.</p>
<p>Older persons</p>	<p>Any person approximately 65 years or older.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to older persons and may be, but is not necessarily, linked to elder abuse and neglect. This would for instance include custodial grand-parenting, as grandparents take on custodial care of grandchildren for various reasons, including in particular parental neglect of grandchildren and intimate partner violence within the parental relationship.</p>
<p>Pacific peoples</p>	<p>People from or claiming descent from the nations of the Pacific Ocean. More specifically, in relation to New Zealand research, Pacific peoples are defined by their presence within Aotearoa New Zealand. According to Statistics New Zealand, the seven largest groupings of Pacific ethnicities resident in New Zealand at the time of the 2001 Census were Samoan, Cook Island Maori, Tongan, Niuean, Fijian, Tokelauan and Tuvalu Islander (Pacific Peoples in New Zealand, 2001, Statistics New Zealand).</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover family violence as it affects these and all Pacific Peoples, but particularly as residents of New Zealand.</p>

Pakeha	<p>New Zealander of British or European descent.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover, rather than studies of the demographic, dominant culture, ‘control group’, the narrower category of studies that attempt to define and pay particular attention to elements of Pakeha ethnicity and their relationship to experiences of family violence.</p>
Perpetrators/ offenders	<p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area refer to someone who has committed one or multiple acts of abuse or violence within a domestic environment, which may or may not constitute a crime.</p>
Physical abuse	<p>Physical assault, or using, or threatening to use, physical force that results in physical pain, injury or confinement.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover family violence research that specifically looks at the use of physical abuse.</p>
Policy	<p>The course or statement of principle for action adopted or proposed by a group or organisation, whether a government, party, association, or board.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to policy, both government and non-government, particularly, but not exclusively within the New Zealand jurisdiction.</p>
Pregnancy	<p>Pregnancy is an important element within the family violence field for several reasons. Pregnancy is increasingly being identified as a risk factor in relation to intimate partner violence. It is also becoming a focus for screening for family violence. Un-wanted pregnancy can also result from sexual abuse.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover research looking at pregnancy and family violence and any relationship between the two.</p>
Prevention/ intervention/ treatment	<p>The three fundamental elements within good or best practice in family violence work.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to practice initiatives in family violence, particularly, but not exclusively in New Zealand.</p>
Protection orders	<p>Protection Orders are court orders, issued to a victim of domestic violence (and their children) upon application to the Family Court under the Domestic Violence Act (1995). A Protection Order is directed at the perpetrator of violence and states that they must not use physical, psychological or sexual violence; damage or threaten to damage property; or encourage others to abuse the victim(s). There can also be non-contact conditions on the Protection Order which require the perpetrator to stay away from and not contact the victim.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research and evaluation material relating to all aspects of the use, access to, and types of protection orders, particularly, but not exclusively within the New Zealand jurisdiction.</p>
Psychological/ emotional abuse	<p>The Domestic Violence Act (1995) deems psychological abuse to include, but not be limited to intimidation, harassment, damage to property, and threats of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse. In relation to children, psychological abuse also includes a person causing or allowing the child to see or hear the physical, sexual, or psychological abuse of a person with whom the child has a domestic relationship; or putting the child, or allowing the child to be put, at real risk of seeing or hearing that</p>

	<p>abuse occurring. Emotional abuse can be seen as a sub-category of psychological abuse.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover all of the above mentioned forms of psychological and/or emotional abuse.</p>
Refugee	<p>Refugees are a sub-category of Migrants who are taking refuge, especially in a foreign country, from war, persecution or natural disaster. This definition is regardless of whether or not any official form of refugee status has been granted.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover refugees' experiences of family violence, particularly, but not exclusively in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p>
Religion/ spirituality	<p>Belief in and reverence for a supernatural power or powers regarded as creator and governor of the universe. A personal (spirituality) or institutionalised system (religion) grounded in such belief and worship.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover research relating to the interaction between spirituality, religious belief, and communities of faith and family violence.</p>
Restorative justice	<p>Restorative Justice is an alternative means of responding to an offence and its effects that places a focus on the people affected by the crime. According to the Restorative Justice Trust, it aims to 'creatively address the trauma of crime by recognising that victims have many needs which are not met in the current system.' 'Victim pain' is a principal concern, but 'victim and offender restoration' is also a priority. Face-to-face meetings with the victim are used to make offenders accountable and support people are invited to assist the parties in achieving reconciliation. As the Restorative Justice Trust states, 'Restorative Justice tries to achieve accountability, restoration, and reintegration.'</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover any alternative forms of justice system used within the larger New Zealand justice system, including some tikanga Maori justice processes, and the Family Group Conference model.</p>
Same-sex partner abuse	<p>Same sex partner abuse refers to violence or abuse perpetrated by one partner of the same sex against another who is their current or ex-spouse/de facto/girlfriend/boyfriend/or lover.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to same sex partner abuse as a sub category of intimate partner abuse.</p>
Sexual abuse	<p>This includes unwelcome sexual advances, exhibitionism, voyeurism, suggestive behaviours or comments and exposure to pornographic material, and involvement of others in activities for the purposes of pornography, as well as all forms of unwanted sexual contact.</p> <p>Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area include research relating to all of the above forms of sexual abuse.</p>
Sexual Assault/rape	<p>Sexual assault and rape are legally defined in the Crimes Act (1961) under the rubric of sexual violation and attempted sexual violation. Rape is defined as penetration of the victims' genitalia by the perpetrator's penis, without that person's consent. Sexual assault, or unlawful sexual connection, differs from rape in that it is any type of sex without a person's consent. Violation of the anus and violation by an instrument are however both commonly considered rape.</p>

	Sexual assault/rape is a sub category of the NZFVC Topic Area Sexual abuse . Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating specifically to the crimes of sexual assault and/or rape.
Sibling violence	Violence perpetrated by one child or adolescent against their brother or sister. Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to violence between siblings.
Social services	Social services providers, whether government or non-government agencies, dealing with aspects of family violence. These include: Child, Youth and Family; Family and Community Services; Woman’s Refuge; Child Abuse Prevention Services; Age Concern; and many other providers. Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover research relating to all aspects of social service providers work as it related to family violence.
Socio-economic factors	The dynamics affecting the condition of a society with regard to material prosperity, such as labour market, housing, the cost of living, income levels, poverty, income support, etc. This definition extends to cover social class based upon socio-economic factors. Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover research relating to economic factors and/or social class, and their effect upon the prevalence and/or incidence of family violence.
Suicide/self harm	The intentional killing, attempted killing, or harm of ones self, from the point of ideation onwards. Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover suicide and self harm only as it occurs in relation to family violence.
Victims/survivors	Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover the experiences of those who have survived acts of abuse or neglect committed in a domestic environment, or accounts of those who have not survived such acts.
Violence against men	Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area specifically cover men who are victims of violence from male family or household members, ex partners of their current spouse/de facto/girlfriend/or lover, and from females who are their current or ex spouse/de facto/girlfriend/or lover, or other family member.
Violence towards parents	Also known as parental abuse, items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area cover violence by children or adolescents towards their parents, as distinct from elder abuse .
Women	Adult female human beings. Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover all aspects of family violence in relation to women.
Young persons	A person is considered a young person if they are 18 years and over, up to the age of approximately 25. Items linked to this NZFVC Topic Area aim to cover all aspects of family violence in relation to young persons.

Appendix IV: Methodology for Quantitative Analysis of Annotated Bibliography

Research Mapping and Gaps Analysis Approach

The research mapping and gaps analysis approach has been structured around five major areas of focus: Intimate partner abuse, Child abuse and neglect, Elder abuse and neglect, Maori, and Pacific peoples. The first three areas of focus are based on the relationships between victims and perpetrators that define the abuse type and provide a logical division of the literature. The last two areas of focus relate to the need for research to address family violence affecting indigenous and minority communities. This is one of the specific requirements of *Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy* (Ministry of Social Development, 2002), 'Area of Action 8: Research and evaluation programme', which is mentioned in relation to the update of *An Agenda for Family Violence Research* (Family Violence Unit, Social Policy Agency, & Social Policy Branch, Te Puni Kokiri, 1998) (*The Agenda*). All five areas of focus are also represented by specific NZFVC Topic Areas, which allow their particular literature subsets to be clearly defined.²¹

NZFVC Topic Area development

As stated in the body of the report, the review of items contributing to the current document's annotated bibliography had two purposes: to formulate an informational annotation for each item; and to assign a number of Topic Areas to each item. Each of the 62 Topic Areas within the system has its own specific definition and assignment criteria.²²

As well as providing a means to search for items, the Topic Areas also have a second very simple, but important function: to further manage the complexity of the literature within the New Zealand family violence research field. A database system allows the number of items assigned to a particular Topic Area to be tracked. This system provided the base information for the research mapping and gaps analysis. It also represents the initial phase in development of a research mapping framework. The future intention is for this framework to be further developed via an inclusive consultation process so that it might become a strategic research framework that comprehensively addresses the needs of the field. At this stage, however, it simply allows the complexity of the literature to be managed and analysed.

The Topic Areas are arranged within three categories: Types of family violence; Groups affected by family violence; and Related factors. This generalist and inclusive approach has been taken in an effort to take account of the breadth of the consequences of family violence, and also to recognise the diversity of perspectives that have, and are being provided in order to come to grips with this complex issue.

A demographic and prevalence context

The research mapping approach first involved setting a potential demographic context for the population at risk in the three major areas of abuse type: Intimate partner abuse, Child abuse and neglect, Elder abuse and neglect; and the two specific population groups: Maori, and Pacific peoples. The first step in achieving this was to extract the population figures relating to each area of focus from 2001 Census data (Statistics New Zealand). A brief review of the relevant prevalence data (the percentage of a population affected) was undertaken. In particular, information sourced from the *New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001* (Morris, Reilly, Berry & Ransom, 2003) was used to establish a percentage multiplier. This

²¹ As stated above, when referring specifically to Topic Areas, or the literature set related to them, the first word in the term is always capitalised, i.e. Intimate partner abuse.

²² For Topic Area definitions see Appendix III, Glossary of NZFVC Topic Areas, pp. 27-36.

was subsequently applied to the Census data to define the population potentially affected by the three abuse types and within the two ethnic groups.

It is recognised that the extrapolation of these demographic estimates would ideally be subject to a number of additional variables (e.g. ethnicity, age, socio-economic status, heterosexual vs. homosexual variance). This has not been possible within the context of this report. Therefore, the numbers provided are not intended to be in any way definitive measurements of the effects of the various types of family violence present within the New Zealand population. However, they do provide a broad context against which to view the outputs of the field of family violence research in New Zealand.

Establishing a relative level of occurrence

As discussed above, while staff reviewed items of literature they also assigned a number of relevant NZFVC Topic Areas to each. The next step was to establish base levels of occurrence for each Topic Area across the entire literature dataset. For example, within the total dataset of 561 items, 64 relate to the Topic Area of Psychological/emotional abuse. This equates to a base level of occurrence of 11.41% for the Psychological/emotional abuse Topic Area. This provides the most straightforward measurement for the existence of gaps within the literature.

The next step was to take each of the five major areas of focus, and look at the level of occurrence within each of these. The process for establishing these levels of occurrence was very similar. For example, within the 278 items of literature relating to Intimate partner abuse, 51 have also been assigned to the Topic Area of Psychological/emotional abuse. Therefore, 18.35% of the Intimate partner abuse dataset are items that have been assigned to both Psychological/emotional abuse and Intimate partner abuse.

Analysis of the research map to establish gaps

In this way the level of occurrence provides a relative indication of whether a Topic Area receives major, minor or minimal emphasis within each of the major areas of focus. The research mapping and gaps analysis was a process of comparing these relative levels of occurrence. For example, comparing the Psychological/emotional abuse level of occurrence within the Intimate partner abuse literature of 18.35% with the relative Psychological/emotional abuse levels of occurrence within the literature relating to Child abuse and neglect (8.45%) and Elder abuse and neglect (4.0%), it is easy to see that this Topic Area has a marked emphasis within the Intimate Partner abuse literature.

These patterns of emphasis will be reported together with the gaps identified within the literature. The level of emphasis information is intended to act as a catalyst to the development of more specific hypotheses relating to the various subsets of literature. These hypotheses could then be addressed in greater detail by future work at literature review level.

The potential masking effect of the general literature

The last level of occurrence example above raises an important aspect of the approach. When looking at the emphasis that a particular literature set, such as Elder abuse and neglect, places in related Topic Areas, it is important to take into account the effect that the inclusion of the general literature might have on that analysis. For example, the level of occurrence of Psychological/emotional abuse within the Elder abuse and neglect literature (4.0%, but only one item) is in fact simply related to the occurrence of Psychological/emotional abuse within seven items of general literature (text books, course readers and literature reviews) that were assigned to all three major abuse Topic Areas. Therefore, in terms of making a contribution to our understanding regarding psychological or emotional abuse as a mode of elder abuse, it is potentially inconsequential as it might relate to any or, more importantly, another of the three major forms of abuse discussed within that general literature.

In order to be able to take into account this potential masking effect, these seven general literature items were analysed as a separate literature subset to provide a set of potential masking factors relating to the variety of Topic Areas these items covered.²³ However, these masking factors are limited and their effect on the analysis is dependent on the relative size of the literature in question, as demonstrated by the Elder abuse and neglect example. In the remainder of this report, their effects will therefore only be referred to when these criteria make them relevant.

Sector of origin and research type

In order to provide the necessary additional understanding that policy makers require, an effort has been made to gain a clearer understanding of both where the research efforts within the field have originated over time, and the type of research being produced. Information relating to each item's sector of origin and research type has therefore been included to underlay the Clearinghouse's research mapping framework. For compatibility with measurement of other streams within the wider social science research field (particularly funding streams), these criteria have been based upon those used by the Social Policy Evaluation and Research committee (SPEaR).

Sector of origin has been delineated between tertiary, private, government, and community-based efforts. Obviously, combinations often occur, for example, where one sector funds a project, while another might provide support in undertaking the research, and perhaps yet another produces the actual research. Publication can be undertaken by either. Many variants to this model became apparent and some amalgamation of minor anomalies was necessary. In a similar way, information relating to the type of research being produced is delineated between evaluation (of programmes), monitoring (of organisations), literature review/strategy/scoping, and information gathering/analysis material.

A foundation for the future

The resulting research mapping framework needs to be seen for what it is: the first step in a larger process aimed at managing the complexity of this diverse field. This framework was developed to encompass and facilitate a level of understanding of the mass of literature within the field so that it can be better utilised and so that the broad future research requirements of the field can be ascertained. Intrinsicly, this research mapping framework alone will not address the gaps in knowledge. However, it will lend understanding to what has gone before and will provide a means of assessing where those gaps lie. Without such an exercise, it is impossible to systematically approach the task of gap identification, let alone the more demanding task of formulating future research strategies, and the research questions that need to be asked, in order to address our gaps in knowledge.

This system allows for many questions regarding the production efforts of the family violence field to be addressed. For instance, what research has been undertaken into specific areas of interest, by whom, and, at least to some extent, for what purpose? It will allow future research to be targeted, because not only will it provide instant access to the information about the research that has gone before, but it will allow research planners the ability to analyse existing research systematically and in turn develop the more detailed questions that need to be addressed in the future from within a systematic framework.

²³ See Appendix VII, Table 6: NZFVC Topic Areas and their 'Base' percentage occurrence across the entire dataset and 'general' item masking factors, p. 69.

Appendix V: Research Mapping Quantitative Analysis

The initial enquiries made of the dataset calculated the number of times NZFVC Topic Areas were assigned to items and in which years these items were published.²⁴ The results of that exercise allowed further questions to be asked of the sets of literature related to the five major areas of focus.

The structure of the following section focuses first upon a delineation of the literature relating to the three major forms of family violence abuse type within the total dataset. These are Intimate partner abuse, Child abuse and neglect, and Elder abuse and neglect. This is followed by an in-depth quantitative analysis of each of these three literatures. A fourth analysis reviews the New Zealand family violence literature relating to Maori and Pacific peoples.

Each analysis begins with an exercise designed to set a demographic and prevalence context relating to the specific family violence abuse area or ethnic group discussed. This is followed by a brief analysis of the production of that literature by year, and an analysis of the relative emphasis placed upon related Topic Areas within that particular literature set. Lastly, the total dataset is analysed in terms of its sectors of origin and research type.

The total dataset

The total dataset of 561 items contains 278 items (49.55% of the total dataset) that relate to the Topic Area of Intimate partner abuse, 213 items (37.97%) that relate to Child abuse and neglect, and 25 items (4.46%) that relate to Elder abuse and neglect. However, the split of items between these three major family violence literatures is not a discrete one as it contains crossovers. Of the 278 Intimate partner abuse items, 61 also related to Child abuse and neglect, one to Elder abuse and neglect, and seven items are of a general nature (text books, course readers and literature reviews) that were assigned to all three major abuse Topic Areas.²⁵

Intimate partner abuse

Demographic context

As a form of family violence, intimate partner abuse (or spousal abuse) can directly affect heterosexual women and men, and homosexual women and men, either currently in, or having recently left relationships. Intimate partner abuse is also recognised as detrimentally affecting the children of those relationships. At the time of the 2001 Census, adults usually resident in New Zealand meeting these criteria (i.e. Legal or social marital status) equated to 1,608,201 (Statistics New Zealand). With the number of widowed partners removed as no longer at risk (7,671), this leaves a potential adult intimate partner abuse population of 1,600,530 (803,970 women and 796,560 men). If we then add the 847,743 children to those relationships, this means that in 2001 there were a potential 2,448,273 intimate partner abuse victims within the New Zealand population.

Prevalence context

It is currently very difficult to gain an accurate measurement of the incidence or prevalence of any form of family violence in New Zealand, and intimate partner abuse is no exception.

²⁴ See Appendix VII, Source Tables for Gaps Analysis, Tables 1-3, pp. 64-66; and Appendix VI, Graph 1: Family violence literature items per year, p. 55.

²⁵ See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of literature items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56, and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and 'general' items, by year, p. 67.

Changing definitions, problems of under-reporting, data limitations and, not least, a continued tendency to underestimate its effects, mean that easily comparable statistical data relating to intimate partner abuse is not available (Hughes, 2004). However, the *New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001* (Morris, Reilly, Berry & Ransom, 2003) provides a readily accessible set of estimates of the prevalence of many forms of family violence, including intimate partner abuse, based on a survey sample of 5,000 New Zealanders. This analysis has taken the general prevalence figures used from this survey.

When participants were asked whether, over their lifetime, any partner had ever used force or violence on them, threatened to use force or violence on them, deliberately destroyed, damaged or harmed anything belonging to them, or threatened any of these things, or used or threatened to use a weapon against them, 26.4% of females and 18.2% of males answered that they had experienced one or more of these violent behaviours. Based on the population figures cited above, this equates to a potential 357,222 adults (212,248 female and 144,974 male) who may have experienced some form of intimate partner abuse over their lifetimes.

The effect this violence might have on the children of those relationships is very difficult to assess, given the limited data available. However, Hughes (2004) cites Taylor, Hill and Taylor (1999), who found that applications to the Family Court for protection orders in 1997 and 1998 indicated an annual rate of 7,000 applications involving 11,000 children. The same study found that on average just over two children were present at each incident police attended. According to their 2003/2004 annual report, New Zealand Police attended just over 25,000 'Domestic Incidents'. Therefore, by extrapolation, it is possible that up to 50,000 New Zealand children may have been exposed to intimate partner abuse in that year. This at least provides a broad indication of the potential scale of the issue.

The findings of the *New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001* (Morris et al., 2003) relating to partner violence can be summarised by pointing out that women, especially Maori women, were significantly more likely than men to report experience of such violence over their lives. Although there was little difference between women's and men's reporting of recent partner violence, there was a significant difference in the reported impact of that violence on women, with a greater proportion also expressing fear for themselves and their children. Women were also significantly more likely to mention violence by ex-partners and boyfriends in terms of victimisation by people well known to them.

As stated above, these estimates and their demographic extrapolation would ideally be subject to a number of additional variables (ethnicity, age, socio-economic status, heterosexual vs. homosexual variance, etc.). This study has been unable to consider these variables in any detail and, therefore, the numbers provided are not intended to be taken as a definitive measurement of the effects of intimate partner abuse in New Zealand. Rather they provide a broad context against which to see family violence research outputs relating to intimate partner abuse in New Zealand, and as such, serve to put that work into perspective.

The Intimate partner abuse literature

An analysis of the Intimate partner abuse literature shows that 278, or 49.55%, of the 561 items in the total dataset relate to the Topic Area of Intimate partner abuse. Of these, 61 items also relate to Child abuse and neglect, constituting a shared cross-over literature regularly referred to throughout the remainder of this report. One item also relates to Elder abuse and neglect, and seven items are of a general nature and are assigned to all three major abuse Topic Areas. This leaves 209 items that specifically relate to Intimate partner abuse.²⁶

²⁶ See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56; and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and 'general' items, by year, p. 67.

There is an assumption here that the 61 items of Intimate partner abuse literature that also relate to Child abuse and neglect, support what Hughes (2004) describes as the well-recognised link between partner abuse and child abuse. Hughes cites Fanslow (2002) to support this, and Robertson and Busch (1994) provide a broad 35% to 70% potential rate for child abuse within families where partner abuse is a factor. Therefore, this is an area where specific literature review may be needed.

The year by year production of research items relating to Intimate partner abuse rose steadily from the late 1980s. Marked increases in items published occurred from 1995 to 1996 when the Domestic Violence Act (1995) was passed into law, and this increase remained relatively steady, with a second peak in 2001, followed by a slightly higher peak again from 2004 to 2005. An increase in publication of literature discussing both Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect also took place from 1993, peaking first in 1998 and maintaining steady upward momentum from 2003.²⁷

The emphasis that related Topic Areas receive within the Intimate partner abuse dataset, beginning with the 17 Types of family violence Topic Areas, is now considered.²⁸ This literature focuses foremost upon Physical abuse (24.10% compared to (cf.) 19.25% for the total dataset). There is also, as stated above, a marked focus on Psychological/emotional abuse (18.35% cf. 11.41% for the total dataset), especially when compared to the literature relating to other forms of family violence (Child abuse and neglect: 8.45%; Elder abuse and neglect: 4.00%, or equal to the general literature masking factor).

Topic Areas relating to forms of sexual abuse, sexual assault and rape, although regularly discussed within the Intimate partner abuse literature, do not have nearly as strong an emphasis (Sexual abuse: 15.83% cf. 25.13%; Sexual assault/rape: 7.19% cf. 17.49%). What emphasis there is on sexual abuse largely relates to the substantial literature shared between Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect, where this emphasis is marked. It also needs to be understood that, of the substantial literature relating to Sexual assault/rape within the total dataset (42 items or 7.49%), only just over two-thirds of it also relate to one or more of the three major family violence abuse types. This is due to the inclusion of a number of items relating to rape (12) that do not make specific connections to family violence. This anomaly will be addressed in future updates by concentrating more specifically on rape in family violence, such as rape in marriage, date rape, and rape as a form of separation violence.

Homicide is a major area of interest within the Intimate partner abuse literature (5.04% cf. 3.03% for the total dataset). Although not a major focus, Suicide/self-harm features with some prominence in the Intimate partner abuse literature (2.88% cf. 4.99%), second only to its place within the Child abuse and neglect literature set. However, it should be noted that a number of items (6) relating to Suicide/self-harm were included in the dataset that make only relatively tenuous specific connections to a particular family violence abuse type. However, rather than being an anomaly, this highlights a need for the connections between suicidal behaviour and family violence to be more clearly researched. Financial exploitation is currently only a minor area of interest within the Intimate partner abuse literature (0.72% cf. 1.43% for the total dataset).

Looking at the set of 19 Topic Areas related to Groups affected by family violence, the most notable emphasis within the Intimate partner abuse literature is the Topic Area of Women

²⁷ See Appendix VI, Graph 3: Total number of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types by year, p. 57, and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and 'general' items, by year, p. 67.

²⁸ See Appendix VII, Table 7, NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Intimate partner abuse dataset, p. 70.

(65.83% cf. 39.75% for the total dataset). Secondary focuses are on Children (21.22% cf. 31.91%) and Families (19.06% cf. 25.49%). Adolescents (5.04% cf. 8.91%) and Young persons (5.76% cf. 6.06%) do feature, but relatively weakly.

The discussions of Victims/survivors and Perpetrators/offenders are substantial within the Intimate partner abuse literature, placing marginally more emphasis upon the former (Victims/survivors: 33.81% cf. 24.78%) than the later (Perpetrators/offenders: 27.70% cf. 22.99%). This sets a pattern for the wider literature. There is an important focus on Children as witnesses within the Intimate partner abuse literature (10.43% cf. to 7.49%), as there is in the Child abuse and neglect literature (11.74%), and especially in the literature set shared between the two (26.23%). It is also noteworthy that, while the Children as victims Topic Area does have some emphasis within the Intimate partner abuse literature (7.55% cf. 12.48%), within the shared literature set it gains close to a similar level of attention (21.31%), while its emphasis is, of course, far more apparent within the Child abuse and neglect literature (24.41%) discussed later. Of the three major abuse type literature sets, the Intimate partner abuse literature, places by far the highest emphasis on the Violence against men Topic Area. Once the general and combination literatures are accounted for, 14 of the 28 items related to Violence against men are found within the Intimate partner abuse literature set.

There are 26 NZFVC Topic Areas under the heading Related factors. Within that grouping there is a set of three Topic Areas that represent three additional broad streams of focus: Justice, Health and Education. The Intimate partner abuse literature holds the majority of the entire dataset relating to these three Topic Areas. Foremost among them is Justice (37.77%), followed at comparatively lower levels by Health (10.79%), and Education (7.19%). One noteworthy discussion within the Intimate partner abuse literature relating to Justice is the legal debate surrounding battered defendants and the use of 'Battered women syndrome' as a legal defence. The discussion centres on a Law Commission discussion paper (2000) and report (2001).

Within the Intimate partner abuse literature under the broad stream of Justice, the Topic Area of Legislation also has a strong emphasis (24.82%). The Topic Area of Protection orders (13.67%) and the related Care and contact (custody and access) Topic Area (6.83%) have marked emphasis within this literature set. They also feature heavily within the cross-over literature set shared between Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect. It is noteworthy that literature relating to protection orders has increased from two to five items published each year since 1996, and in both 2002 and 2003, five items appeared.

Restorative justice has a notable emphasis within the Intimate Partner abuse literature (3.96% cf. 2.67%), partially due to its coverage in the shared cross-over literature set (4 items) and the general literature (3 items) coinciding to raise its profile. Further analysis at literature review level is required to identify whether this emphasis is simply a recognition of the potential merits of a restorative approach, as is likely in the general and Intimate Partner abuse literature, or whether this represents solid research findings relating to its application, as is more obvious within the Child abuse and neglect literature and the use of the family group conference. The Care and protection Topic Area receives some attention (3.96% cf. 9.63%), but is much more prevalent in the Child abuse and neglect literature (20.66%).

Under the broad stream of Health, the Topic Areas of Mental health (16.19%), Drug and alcohol abuse (5.04%) and Pregnancy (1.08%) have a presence.

Other Related factors Topic Areas that do not fall immediately below the three broad streams of Justice, Health and Education, and that have an emphasis within the Intimate partner abuse literature include: Cultural factors (21.58%), relating to New Zealand society as a whole; and Cultural practice (11.87%), which includes ethnic, gendered and class-based views on practice in family violence. Policy (15.47%), Social services (23.02%) and

Demographics/statistics (18.71%) are three areas that command emphasis as they are the mechanisms by which both government and the community attempt to grapple with, and measure the problem of family violence. Within that environment, Intersectoral collaboration (8.27%) is an area where importance has gained a considerable foothold in recent times. This is especially due to the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Pilot Programme (HAIPP) initiative, as demonstrated in the literature. Communities (4.32%) have a general and growing recognition as the primary support elements within society, and Socio-economic factors (6.12%) continue to be recognised for their contribution to the family violence equation.

The Topic Area Prevention/intervention/treatment is unfortunately an anomaly to this approach. For reasons that were beyond the control of NZFVC, these three essentially separate Topic Areas had to be aggregated into one. The reasons for this have since been resolved and these Topic Areas will be disaggregated within the NZFVC research mapping system and their results made accessible when time allows. However, at this point it must suffice to say that Prevention/intervention/treatment has a marked emphasis within the Intimate partner abuse literature (44.60%). One reason for this is the presence of a substantial body of literature related to HAIPP, which dates from its launch in July 1991.

One topic of debate within the Intimate partner abuse literature is that surrounding gender asymmetry in domestic violence, which accounts at least for part of the emphasis Gender has in this area (22.66% cf. 15.33%). This is a continuing debate, both in the international and New Zealand literature. It dates from the early to mid-1990s, with Magdol, Moffitt, Caspi, Newman, Fagan and Silva (1997), and notable local episodes, including debate between Jefferies (2004) and Newbold (2004). Fergusson, Horwood, and Ridder (2005) added further to the debate late last year, and a response was provided by Johnson (2005).²⁹ Giles (2005) summarised the finer points of the wider debate and provides a required cautionary note.

Child abuse and neglect

Demographic context

Child abuse and neglect is a broad category encompassing a range of abuse, from non-deliberate neglect to child sexual abuse and child homicide. According to 2001 Census data, 847,743 children were resident in New Zealand at that time (Statistics New Zealand, 2001). Hughes (2004) cites the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services Annual Report for the year ending 2004 as providing a 2001/2002 figure for notifications to Child, Youth and Family Services of possible abuse or neglect involving 24,342 children and 14,664 families. These figures increased to 34,036 children and 18,186 families for 2003/2004, but are reported with the qualifying note that social factors and increased intolerance of abuse may have contributed to the increases. Although, as Hughes points out, notifications are made for a variety of reasons not necessarily abuse.

Prevalence context

Fanslow (2002) estimates general lifetime child abuse prevalence of between four and 10% for physical abuse, and approximately 18% for sexual abuse, while pointing out that the female prevalence of lifetime sexual abuse may be as high as 30%. Morris, Reilly, Berry and Ransom (2003) provide sexual victimisation estimates of 13.5% for females and 3.8% for males before the age of 17. However, Briggs (2005) argues that lower prevalence figures for boys are simply a factor of male under-reporting of sexual abuse. Again, Maori females report significantly higher sexual victimisation rates before the age of 17 than their European contemporaries, while Pacific Island females report lower rates, possibly also due to a cultural reluctance to recognise or report such abuse (Morris, Reilly, Berry & Ransom, 2003). The link between intimate partner abuse and child abuse has been highlighted above.

²⁹ Unfortunately, Johnson (2005) was inadvertently not included in this report's annotated bibliography. It will be added in later updates.

Two forms of child abuse that, arguably, are at opposite extremes of a continuum in some ways, but have much in common in others, are child neglect and child homicide. While emphasising the pervasive and destructive consequences of neglect and psychological abuse of children, Fancourt (1997) also highlights the somewhat ‘invisible’ nature of this problem. Of equal concern, Child homicide is far from invisible, but as Doolan (2004) points out, poses a number of measurement difficulties of its own. His study of New Zealand child homicide from 1991 to 2000 found that, although the prevalence rate remains constant across the total population, a slight decrease in child homicides of non-Maori children was offset by a substantial increase among Maori children.

Extrapolating on the 2001 Census data for the child population, and this range of child physical and sexual abuse prevalence estimates, results in a potential child abuse figure of between 70,000 and 150,000 New Zealand children. Again this does not take into account a number of additional variables, particularly those based on age and ethnicity, but it does provide a general context within which to view the research output findings that follow.

The Child abuse and neglect literature

An analysis of the literature assigned to the Child abuse and neglect Topic Area shows that 213 items, or 39.97% of the total dataset, have been assigned to this Topic Area. The Intimate partner abuse/Child abuse and neglect cross-over literature of 61 items has been noted above, as has the existence of seven general family violence items (1.25%). The items relating to Child abuse and neglect alone total 145 items (or 25.85%).³⁰

The year by year production of research items relating to Child abuse and neglect grew steadily from 1989 with an initial peak in 1996. A plateau formed from 1998 to 2000, followed by a trough in 2001, rising to an unprecedented peak in 2004.³¹

Looking more closely at the 213 Child abuse and neglect items and considering mode of abuse and the Types of family violence Topic Areas, this literature focuses foremost upon the Topic Area of Sexual abuse (37.56% cf. 25.13% for the total dataset).³² Its rate of occurrence in this literature is more than double that in the Intimate partner abuse literature (15.83%). The Topic Area of Physical abuse has a lower occurrence rate than the total dataset (18.13% cf. 19.25%) and is a lower rate again than within the Intimate partner abuse literature (24.10%). The Topic Areas of Sexual assault/rape (3.29% cf. 17.49%) and Psychological/emotional abuse (8.45% cf. 11.41%) are also lower than within the total dataset and their occurrence within the Intimate partner abuse literature (7.19% and 18.35% respectively). This is probably due to two factors: first, that child sexual abuse has in recent years gained a higher level of public awareness; and second, that psychological and emotional abuse in relationships is gaining in research attention in the intimate partner abuse field.

Incest, although a Topic Area with relatively few items assigned (10), is an emphasis within the Child abuse and neglect literature (3.29%). The majority of items available in the Topic Area of Neglect are in relation to children (10 items). In comparison, elder Neglect has 4 items. Child homicide is another area with its own distinct literature set which sits largely within the Child abuse and neglect literature (5.63%). This includes the reviews of the death

³⁰ See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56; and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and ‘general’ items, by year, p. 67.

³¹ See Appendix VI, Graph 3: Total numbers of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, by year, p. 57, and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and ‘general’ items, by year, p. 67.

³² See Appendix VII, Table 8: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Child abuse and neglect, p. 71.

of James Whakaruru, and Saliel and Olympia Aplin (Office of the Commissioner for Children, 2000, 2003).

The Topic Area Suicide/self-harm is only moderately represented in the total dataset (28 items) and, as noted above, some of these items (6) make only relatively tenuous specific connections to particular forms of family violence. However, within the Child abuse and neglect literature, Suicide/self-harm is emphasised (5.16%).

A more recent addition in the field of family violence research is Animal abuse. While it is understood that research will soon be forthcoming that draws on links between the abuse of family pets and partner abuse,³³ the single item relating to animal abuse within the current annotated bibliography does so within a context linking it to the abuse of children (Humphrey, 2001).

When looking at the 19 Topic Areas related to Groups affected by family violence, the focus of the Child abuse and neglect literature set is, as would be expected, on the Topic Area of Children (58.22% cf. 31.91%). The majority of the total dataset relating to Adolescents is in the Child abuse and neglect literature. The Young persons Topic Area has slightly less of an emphasis in this literature set than it does within that for Intimate partner abuse. Interestingly, the Older persons Topic Area, while only containing three items that also relate to the Child abuse and neglect literature, shows by the diverse nature of these items a recognition that a broad and inclusive approach to research family violence is being practised (Brown, 2000; Beautrais, Collings, Ehrhardt & Henare, 2005; Worrall, 2005).

When focusing on the Victims/survivors and Perpetrators/offenders perspective, the Child abuse and neglect literature does not follow the pattern set in the wider literature, placing marginally more emphasis upon the latter (Perpetrators/offenders: 16.90% cf. 22.99%) than the former (Victims/survivors: 14.55% cf. 24.78%). The Children as victims Topic Area is, of course, a major focus within the Child abuse and neglect literature (24.41% cf. 12.48%). The Topic Area of Children as witnesses has a higher emphasise in the Child abuse and neglect literature (11.74% cf. 7.49%) than it does in the Intimate partner abuse literature (10.43%). However, analysis also shows that within the 61 items within the Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect cross-over literature, 13 (21.31%) also relate to the Topic Area of Children as victims, and 16 (26.23%) also relate to the Topic Area of Children as witnesses victims. This leads to the conclusion that the cross-over literature set is focusing strongly on the child-related links between these two forms of family violence. This is an area that would no doubt support more in-depth analysis.

The Topic Area of Violence against men has some focus within the Child abuse and neglect literature (5.63%). This includes the attention that Violence against men gains within the cross-over literature shared between the Child abuse and neglect and the Intimate partner abuse literature (8.20% or 5 items).

Of the 26 NZFVC Topic Areas focusing on Related factors, the Justice Topic Area has a strong emphasis within the Child abuse and neglect literature (27.70%). However, this emphasis is not as strong as within the Intimate partner abuse literature (37.77%). A major discussion within the Child abuse and neglect literature relating to Justice concerns the physical punishment of children. There is a recent influx of papers related to calls for repeal of section 59 of the 1961 Crimes Act, which states that parents are justified in using reasonable force by way of correction towards the child, consequently providing a defence

³³ Dr Virginia Williams hopes to publish an article discussing links between abuse of family pets and partner abuse, particularly in relation to screening for the latter, in a forthcoming issue of the New Zealand Veterinary Journal. See a precursor to this at <http://www.unitec.ac.nz/?A2E030B2-3743-4572-910A-8F0B3482E891>

against charges of abuse (Smith, Gollop, Taylor, & Marshall, 2004; Dobbs, 2005). Therefore, the Topic Areas of Legislation (26.29% cf. 23.71%) and Discipline/punishment (6.10% cf. 4.28%) gain strong emphasis within this literature set. Notably, however, seven of the Discipline/punishment items remain unrelated to any of the three major abuse literatures, possibly due to the fluid definitional relationship between forms of discipline, physical punishment, and abuse.

The Topic Area of Restorative Justice has a relatively larger emphasis within the Child abuse and neglect literature than the total dataset (3.76% cf. 2.67%), but this is somewhat deceptive. The emphasis here correlates to a number of items relating to the use of the family group conference within the Child abuse and neglect literature. The emphasis the Topic Area of Protection orders gains within the Child abuse and neglect literature set (5.63% cf. 8.01%) is due largely to the influence of the Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect cross-over literature (9 items or 14.75%). As expected, Care and protection is a Topic Area with a major emphasis firmly within the Child abuse and neglect literature (20.66% cf. 9.63%).

The Health Topic Area in comparison with Justice has an emphasis (13.15% cf. 10.87%), higher than that within the Intimate partner abuse literature (10.79%). Mental Health is more strongly emphasised within the Child abuse and neglect literature (19.72% cf. 17.47%) than it is within the Intimate partner abuse literature (16.19%). Drug and alcohol abuse has a slightly higher emphasis in the Child abuse and neglect literature (6.57% cf. 4.28%) than within the Intimate partner abuse literature (5.04%). Disability does feature in the discussions within Child abuse and neglect literature, although very weakly (0.47% cf. 0.53%). The emphasis of the Education Topic Area is comparatively lower within the Child abuse and neglect literature (6.10% cf. 6.60%) than within the Intimate partner abuse literature (7.19%).

The Related factors Topic Areas of note within the Child abuse and neglect literature that do not fall under these three streams include Social services (31.92% cf. 25.67%), Demographics/statistics (30.52% cf. 22.28%), Policy (21.13% cf. 16.40%) and Cultural factors (15.96% cf. 17.83%). Intersectoral collaboration (13.62% cf. 10.70%) has a stronger emphasis within the Child abuse and neglect literature, due in part to the child death reviews referred to above (Office of the Commissioner for Children, 2000, 2003). Cultural practice (11.27% cf. 11.05%), Gender (8.92% cf. 15.33%), Socio-economic factors (6.57% cf. 6.77%), Communities (5.16% cf. 4.10%), Media violence (1.88% cf. 2.67%), and Religion/spirituality (1.88% cf. 1.98%) all receive attention.

As stated above, it is regrettable that the Topic Area Prevention/intervention/treatment is currently an aggregate of what should rightly be three separate Topic Areas. That said, within the Child abuse and neglect literature Prevention/intervention/treatment has a marked emphasis (48.36%). Little more can be said in this area without taking the exercise to the next level of analysis, whereby a literature review could be undertaken once appropriate hypotheses had been developed.

Elder abuse and neglect

Demographic context

In terms of both the relationships between perpetrators and victims, and the potential forms the abuse can take, elder abuse and neglect is a broad and multi-faceted form of family violence. Age Concern New Zealand developed a widely employed definition that sees elder abuse and neglect occurring within relationships “implying trust” between victim and abuser (Age Concern New Zealand, 1995, cited in Schofield, 2004, p. 82). Some discussions of elder abuse are, for practical reasons, more restrictive, referring specifically to those over the age of 65 years, and sometimes to violence occurring in the domestic, rather than residential, care environment (Ministry of Social Development, 2002).

This report takes a broad and inclusive approach, while maintaining as clear a focus on family violence as possible. This approach recognises, for instance, that partner violence between persons over 65 years can potentially be seen by the researchers and authors of family violence literature as either intimate partner abuse or elder abuse, or both. That is why the 450,426 people reported as being over the age of 65 years on Census night 2001 were, if ever partnered, but not yet widowed, included in the demographic context set out for intimate partner abuse above (Statistics New Zealand, 2001). Within the current context of elder abuse and neglect, those 450,426 New Zealanders form the total population group defined as potentially at risk of elder abuse and neglect.

Prevalence context

As with all forms of family violence, reliable current prevalence figures are problematic. Commentators do, however, agree on general rates. Schofield (2004) cites an Office for Senior Citizens briefing paper (2002), which provides prevalence rates of between 2% to 5%, (as does Fallon, 2006), while Green (2000) posits the applicability of “western prevalence rates” of between 3% and 6% (p. 65). Both agree that, as with all forms of family violence, due to under reporting, this is most likely to be the tip of the iceberg. Using the 2001 Census statistics, Schofield extrapolates a figure of 9,000 to 22,000 New Zealanders potentially affected by elder abuse. Green’s upper estimate would be 27,026.

The Elder abuse and neglect literature

An analysis of the literature assigned to the Elder abuse and neglect Topic Area shows that 25 items, or 4.46% of the total dataset, have been assigned. As stated above, this includes one item that relates to Elder abuse and neglect and Intimate partner abuse (Ministry of Women’s Affairs, 2002). The existence of seven general family violence items that also relate to Elder abuse and neglect has been discussed above. Items relating to Elder abuse and neglect alone total 17 items.³⁴

Focusing on the year by year production of research items relating to Elder abuse and neglect, no items were produced prior to 1992. From then, publication numbers have ranged between zero and three per year, but with the average number published increasing steadily from 1 between 1991 and 1995, 1.4 between 1996 and 2000, and 2.6 between 2001 and 2006.³⁵

A closer analysis of the 25 Elder abuse and neglect items, in order to discern the emphasis received by related Topic Areas within that literature, is unfortunately continually compromised by the masking effect of the seven items of general family violence literature and the very small size of the Elder abuse and neglect literature itself. Focusing on the 17 Types of family violence Topic Areas, Psychological/emotional abuse, Sexual abuse, and Sexual assault/rape all occur in numbers equal to their masking factor related to the general literature. This means that at this level of analysis, it is impossible to determine if these Topic Area assignments were specifically related to Elder abuse and neglect or one of the other major abuse types. The Physical abuse Topic Area has a minimal emphasis (12.00% cf. 19.25% for the total dataset), providing little assistance in establishing emphasis patterns within the literature.³⁶

³⁴ See Appendix VI, Graph 2: Total number of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others, p. 56; and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and ‘general’ items, by year, p. 67.

³⁵ See Appendix VI, Graph 3: Total numbers of items focusing on major abuse and neglect types by year, p. 57, and Appendix VII, Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and ‘general’ items, by year, p. 67.

³⁶ See Appendix VII, Table 9: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence in relation to Intimate partner abuse, as compared to the total dataset, p. 72.

The Neglect Topic Area specifically focuses on neglect rather than abuse, and is assigned in relation to either Child abuse and neglect, as discussed above, or Elder abuse and neglect. In relation to Elder abuse and neglect, this Topic Area has a minimal, but notable emphasis (16.00% or 4 items cf. 2.85%). Another area where emphasis is discernable is Suicide/self-harm (12.00% or 3 items cf. 4.99%). Financial exploitation also has a notable emphasis (16.00% or 4 items cf. 1.43%).

Looking at the Groups affected by family violence Topic Areas, the major emphasis is, as would be expected, in the Older persons Topic Area (64.00% cf. 3.92%). As noted above, a number of items relating to Older persons also relate to the Child abuse and neglect literature, specifically in relation to care and protection of children, grandparents as guardians, suicide (Brown, 2000; Worrall, 2005; Beautrais, Collings, Ehrhardt & Henare, 2005) and one to Intimate partner abuse. Two other Topic areas in this grouping that have discernable but minimal emphasis in the Elder abuse and neglect literature are Families (44.00% or 11 items cf. 25.49%) and Women (12.00% or 3 items cf. 39.75%). Violence against men receives some focus (8.00% or 2 items cf. 4.99%).

The balance of emphasis within the Elder abuse and neglect literature between Perpetrator/offenders (32.00% cf. 22.99%) and Victims/survivors (16.00% cf. 24.78%) appears to be strongly towards focusing on the former. A brief survey of the Elder abuse and neglect literature's emphasis on ethnicity and residency status shows that, while minimal, it is stronger comparatively than in the total dataset. However, it is again difficult to discern clear emphasis that is not probably the influence of the general literature masking factors.

Within the 26 NZFVC Topic Areas focusing on Related factors, again the general literature's influence is intrusive, but the Health Topic Area has a stronger emphasis (24.00% cf. 10.87%), with Justice (12.00% cf. 32.09%) and Education (12.00% cf. 6.60%) receiving less.

There are two Related factors Topic Areas where, although the literature set is still small, the emphasis within the Elder abuse and neglect literature is not only discernable, but equal to or stronger than it is in the other two major abuse type literatures. Institutional violence has a small but marked emphasis (16.00% cf. 1.07% total dataset), and while representing only a single item, Disability does feature within the Elder abuse and neglect literature.

Other Related factors Topic Areas where emphasis is discernable are: Prevention/intervention/treatment (56.00% cf. 45.28%), Demographics/statistics (48.00% cf. 22.28%), Policy (36.00% cf. 16.40%), Social services (28.00% cf. 25.67%), Legislation (24.00% cf. 23.71%), Mental health (20.00% cf. 17.47%), Socio-economic factors (16.00% cf. 6.77%), and Cultural practice (12.00% cf. 11.05%).

Maori

Demographic context

At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 526,278 people resident in New Zealand who identified themselves as Maori, which included 257,481 males and 268,797 females. Of that total population, 196,482 were 14 years or younger and 17,634 were over the age of 65 years. The number of female partnered was 77,961 and the number of males was 75,030, giving a total Maori partnered of 152,991.

Prevalence context

When Morris et al. (2003) asked Maori participants about their experience of lifetime partner violence based on the same set of behaviours as discussed in the Intimate partner abuse prevalence context section above, 49.3% of Maori females (cf. 24.4% for European females) and 27.5% of Maori males (cf. 18.4% for European males) answered that they had experienced one or more of those violent behaviours over a lifetime. Based on the population

figures cited above, this equates to a potential 59,068 Maori adults (38,435 female and 20,633 male) who may have experienced some form of intimate partner abuse over their lifetimes.

In terms of child abuse and neglect and Maori, the New Zealand Parliamentarians' Group on Population and Development (2005) found that Maori children are at greater risk of violence than non-Maori. This finding is supported by Fanslow (2002) and, with regard to child homicide, Doolan (2004). Morris et al. (2003) provide lifetime sexual victimisation figures for Maori before the age of 17 years of 5.6% for males (cf. 3.8% for European males) and 18.4% for females (cf. 14.4% for European females). Extrapolating using the 2001 Census data and the general estimate provided by Fanslow, gives a range of potential Maori child victims of physical or sexual abuse of between 19,648 and 35,367.

Specific elder abuse prevalence figures for Maori are not readily available. However, Fallon (2006) sees the problem of under-reporting as potentially greater among Maori. Therefore, an upper range prevalence figure of 6% for the general population, resulting in a figure of 1,058 when applied to the Maori over 65 population, is likely to be an underestimate.

The Maori family violence literature

It needs to be understood from the outset that the items assigned to the Topic Area of Maori have been assessed as having substantively engaged with questions relating to Maori ethnicity, experience and family violence. A very small number of these items, however, take a kaupapa Maori approach.

The criteria for assignment to the Topic Area of Maori set the model for assignment to any of the seven ethnic or residence Topic Areas: Maori, Pakeha, Pacific peoples, Asian, Migrant, Refugee and Indigenous. These criteria mean that, for instance, although many authors will have discussed family violence and Pakeha, the vast majority use the term in a generalist demographic sense rather than identifying elements of Pakeha ethnic that might affect their experience of family violence. The Indigenous Topic Area relates to literature drawing comparisons in the experience of family violence of other indigenous peoples.

An analysis of the literature assigned to the Maori Topic Area shows that 62 items, or 11.05% of the total dataset, have been assigned. This includes 36 items that relate to the ethnic Topic Area of Maori only, 12 items that relate to Maori and Pacific Peoples, and a number of other combinations. Given the small size of the Maori family violence literature, the year to year production does not warrant analysis, suffice it to say that it was very sparse prior to 1998 and, since a peak of 12 items in 2000, has not increased substantially.³⁷

A closer analysis of the 62 items within the Maori Topic Area literature set shows that the split in focus between Intimate partner abuse (46.77% cf. 49.55% for the total dataset), Child abuse and neglect (41.94% cf. 37.97%), and Elder abuse and neglect (6.45% cf. 4.46%) is roughly similar to that in the non-Maori literature. With the majority of estimated family violence prevalence rates for Maori markedly higher than those for non-Maori, this appears to represent a deficit in the Maori literature. There is a particular emphasis within the Maori literature on Physical abuse (29.03% cf. 19.25%), Child homicide (6.45% cf. 2.50%), Discipline/punishment (9.69% cf. 4.28%), Care and Protection (19.35% cf. 9.63%), Intersectoral collaboration (22.58% cf. 10.70%), Cultural factors (48.39% cf. 17.83%), and Socio-economic factors (16.13% cf. 6.77%). The focus of the Maori literature in the areas of Families, Women, Children, Adolescents, Young persons, Older persons, Suicide/self-harm,

³⁷ See Appendix VI, Graph 4: Ethnicity and family violence literature, p.58; Graph 5: Ethnicity and family violence literature by year, p. 59; and Appendix VII, Table 5: Total number of items assigned to Maori, Pakeha, Pacific Peoples, Asian, Migrant, Refugee Topic Areas, and combinations thereof, by year., p. 68.

Communities and Cultural practice are all noticeably higher than in the literature not related to Maori.

Pacific peoples

Demographic and prevalence context

At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 231,801 people resident in New Zealand who identified themselves as Pacific peoples (Statistics New Zealand, 2001). The specific ethnic groups within that number included: 114,432 Samoan, 51,141 Cook Island Maori, 40,713 Tongan, 20,148 Niuean, 7,041 Fijian (except Indo-Fijian), 3,048 Tokelauan, 918 Tuvalu Islanders, 606 Rarotongan, and 2,500 other Pacific island ethnicities. This total included 114,153 males and 117,645 females. Of that total population, 90,144 were 14 years or younger and 7,632 were over the age of 65 years. The number of female partnered was 35,049 and the number of males was 36,021, giving a total Pacific people partnered of 71,073.

Morris et al. (2003) provide both partner violence and sexual victimisation prevalence estimates for Pacific peoples that are either similar to, or markedly lower, than those for the general population. These figures are qualified with the statement that a cultural reluctance to report or recognise family violence leads to the conclusion that these figures are underestimates. No estimate of a population at risk will therefore be attempted here.

The Pacific peoples family violence literature

Analysis of the 31 items within the Pacific peoples Topic Area literature set shows that the split in focus between Intimate partner abuse (54.84% cf. 49.55% for the total dataset), Child abuse and neglect (38.71% cf. 37.97%), and Elder abuse and neglect (9.68% cf. 4.46%) is by and large similar to that in the total dataset, apart from a higher focus on Elder abuse and neglect that relates largely to the general literature. There is an emphasis within the Pacific peoples literature on Physical abuse (29.03% cf. 19.25%), as there is within the Maori literature, and to a lesser degree, Sexual abuse (32.26% cf. 25.13%). Discipline/punishment (16.13% cf. 4.28%) is an area of particular focus as is Care and Protection (16.03% cf. 9.63%), and Intersectoral collaboration (16.03% cf. 10.70%). Cultural factors (51.61% cf. 17.83%), and Socio-economic factors (22.58% cf. 6.77%) are also a high presence. Similar to the Maori literature, the focus of the Pacific peoples literature set in the areas of Families, Women, Children, Adolescents, Young persons, Older persons, Suicide/self-harm, Health, Communities, and Cultural practice are all noticeably higher than in the total dataset. The Pacific peoples literature's emphasis on Religion/spirituality is eight times higher than the general dataset.

Sectors of Origin for Family Violence Research

Sector of origin has been delineated between tertiary, private, government, and community-based efforts. Analysis shows that 53%, or 303 items, of the 561 within the annotated bibliography were produced from within the tertiary sector. Another 47 items were the product of collaborative efforts between tertiary and government, non-government, community or private entities, taking the tertiary contribution up to 62%. The Government was directly responsible for the production of 20% of the total dataset, or 112 items. Government collaborative efforts produced an additional 64 items, taking that sector's contribution up to 32%. Community and non-government agencies accounted for 48 items, or 9%, and their collaboration with other sectors a further 28 items, taking that sector's contribution up to 13%. The private sector had the lowest productivity at 24 items, or 4%, and its multiplicity of collaborative efforts amounted to 16 items, not quite taking its contribution to just under 9%.

However, a focus on production by year shows that the tertiary sector was not the early leader in the field of family violence research and evaluation. It was the community agencies or NGOs that began the work. The tertiary sector was responsible for only 4 of the 13 items

produced prior to 1990, and one of those was a collaborative effort with Government. Government were the leaders in the field at that point with 5 items, and the community agencies were just behind having produced four themselves. The 1990s saw the tertiary sector producing more research. By 1995 the Government sector had reached the same level of production as tertiary, and this coincided with the passing of the Domestic Violence Act (1995) into law. However, in 1996, tertiary production escalated three-fold and that momentum has been relatively well maintained since. Tertiary/Government collaboration has continued to be a steady sector of production. The community agencies have provided a steady stream of work since the early 1990s, while the private sector has provided less, and more erratically since it became involved in family violence research in the mid-1990s.

In terms of which sectors are producing research relating to which forms of family violence, the overall pattern remains the same for the intimate partner abuse and child abuse and neglect literature: the tertiary sector leads, followed by the government and community sectors. Collaborative efforts between government and tertiary sectors are important in both literatures and the private sector is again the least productive in both. However, the research effort in the area of elder abuse and neglect is different with much of it being undertaken by the government and Age Concern New Zealand. The tertiary effort in this area is comparatively small.

Type of Research Undertaken

Information relating to the type of research being produced is delineated between evaluation (of programmes), monitoring (of organisations), literature review/strategy/scoping documents, and information gathering/analysis material. Analysis shows that 452, or 81%, of the 561 items in the bibliography are of an information gathering/analysis nature: the standard pieces of research within the field range from tertiary thesis, dissertations and journal articles to government and non-government reports. Evaluations of programmes are next with 62 items, or 11%, of the dataset. Literature reviews, strategy or scoping documents account for 28 items, or 5%. This includes the growing general literature of texts, course readers and practice guides within the field. Five items are organisational monitoring reports, and 14 items are a combination of one of the other types of research and an evaluation of an associated programme.

An analysis of the year by year production by research type is not provided here as this is of little use unless the types of research are linked to show the relationships between them; for instance, information gathering and analysis work prior to a programme, followed by evaluation of that programme. This form of analysis is better suited to a focused literature review exercise in a specific research area within the wider field.

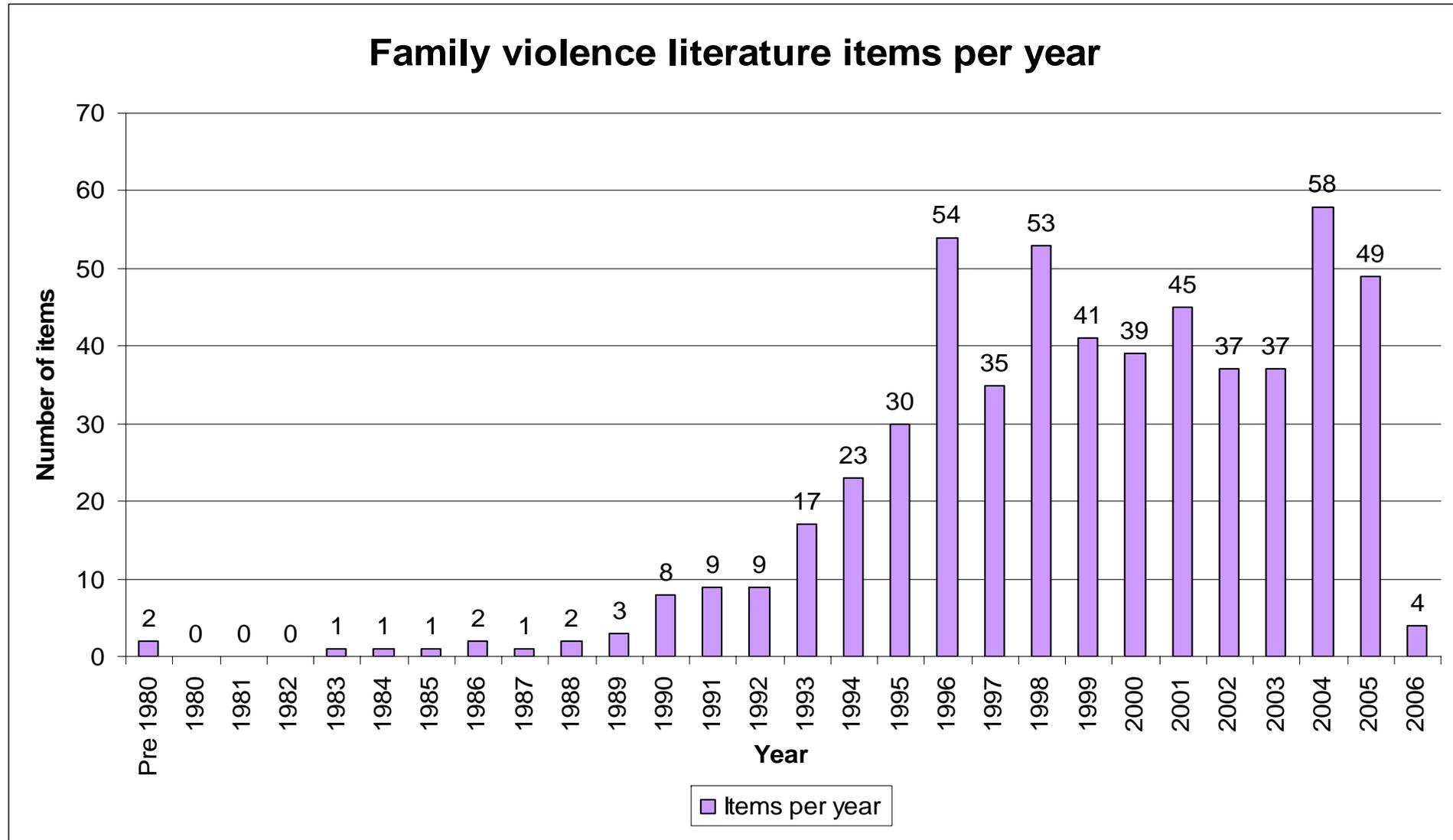
Again, the patterns in research type undertaken within the Intimate partner abuse literature and Child abuse literature is very similar and follows the general pattern for the overall literature set. The vast majority of the literature is information gathering/analysis material, followed by a much lesser number of evaluations and half as many literature review/strategy/scoping documents as that again. The Elder abuse and neglect literature is, again, the exception. Production of Elder abuse information gathering/analysis literature is proportionally much lower than that in the rest of the literature set, as are literature review/strategy/scoping exercises, and evaluations are relatively similar to the overall dataset. However, monitoring exercises are a major share of the Elder abuse and neglect literature set, where as they are all but non-existent within the other two literatures.

This Elder abuse and neglect monitoring literature represents the regular Age Concern New Zealand reports relating annual referrals. The information gathering/analysis, evaluation and literature review/strategy/scoping material is being undertaken mainly by government agencies, with some effort also being made in the tertiary sector. However, overall, there

appears to be a lack of contemporary information gathering/analysis and evaluation material within the Elder abuse literature.

Appendix VI: Graphs for Research Mapping and Gaps Analysis

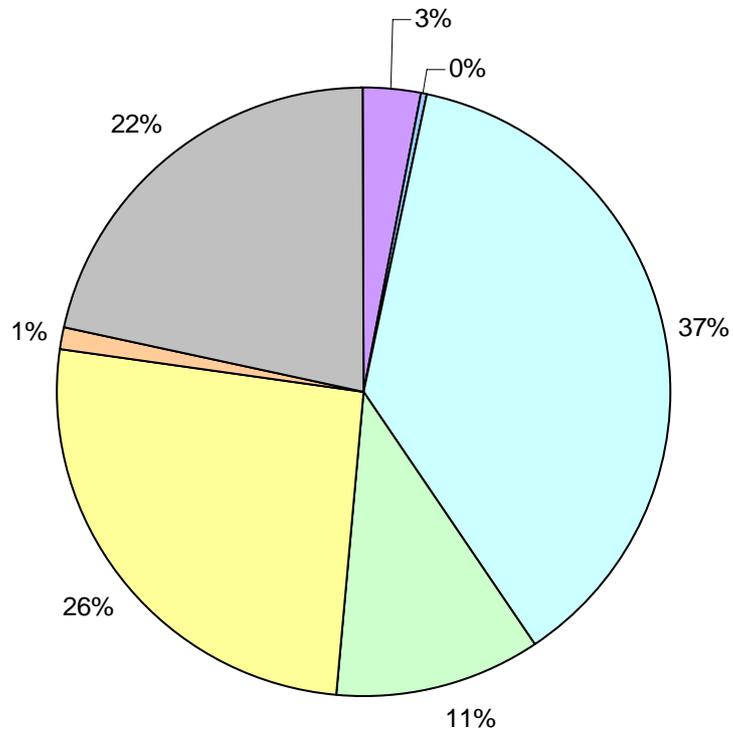
Graph 1



Note: No table included in Appendix III as the data is self-explanatory.

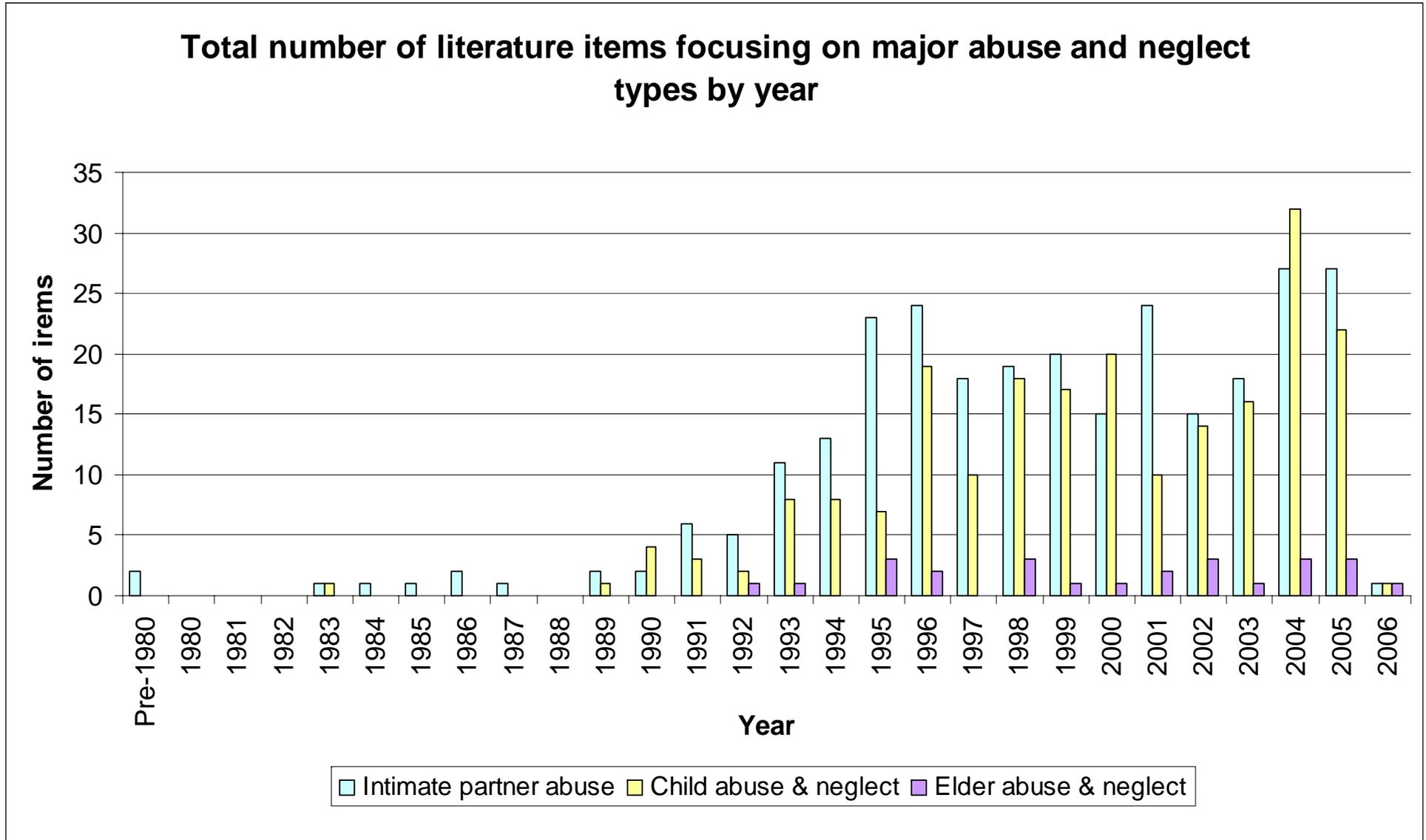
Graph 2

Total number of literature items focusing on major abuse and neglect types, combinations thereof, and others.



- Elder abuse & neglect only (3%)
- Intimate partner abuse and Elder abuse & neglect (0% / 1 item)
- Intimate partner abuse only (37%)
- Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse & neglect (11%)
- Child abuse & neglect only (26%)
- Intimate partner abuse, Child abuse & neglect, and Elder abuse & neglect (1%)
- Other, i.e. none of the above (22%)

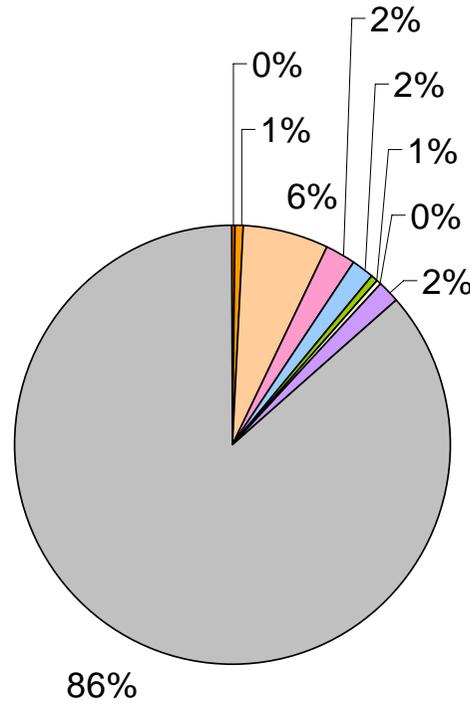
Graph 3



Note: Includes items that in Graph 2 formed combinations of: Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse and neglect (61 items); Intimate partner abuse and Elder abuse and neglect (1); and Intimate partner abuse, Child abuse and neglect, and Elder abuse and neglect (7)

Graph 4

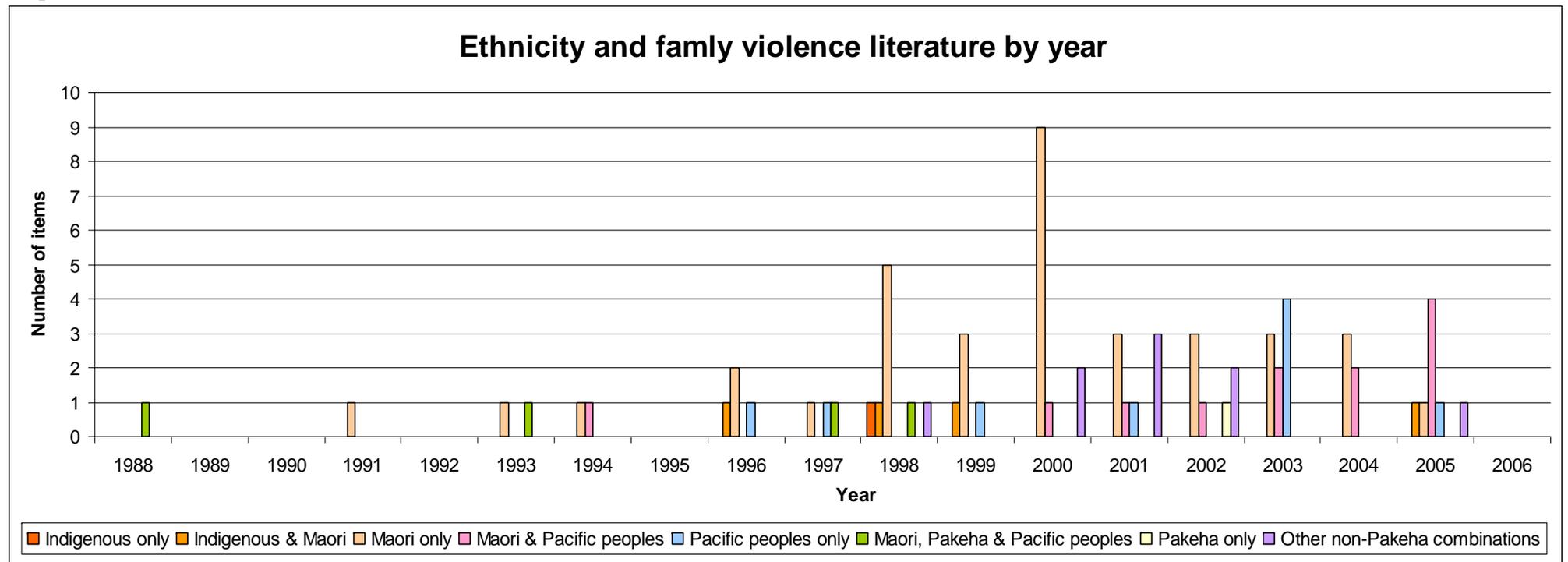
Ethnicity and family violence literature



- Indigenous only (0% / 1 item)
- Maori only (6%)
- Pacific peoples only (2%)
- Pakeha only (0% / 1 item)
- Items not relating ethnicity to family violence (86%)
- Indigenous & Maori (1%)
- Maori & Pacific peoples (2%)
- Maori, Pakeha & Pacific peoples (1%)
- Other non-Pakeha combinations (2%)

Note: 'Other non-Pakeha combinations' includes: Migrants and Refugees only (1 item); Maori, Pacific peoples, and Migrants (1); Maori, Pacific peoples, and Asian (2); Maori, Pacific peoples, Asian, and Migrants (1); and Maori, Pacific peoples, Asian, Migrants and Refugees (3).

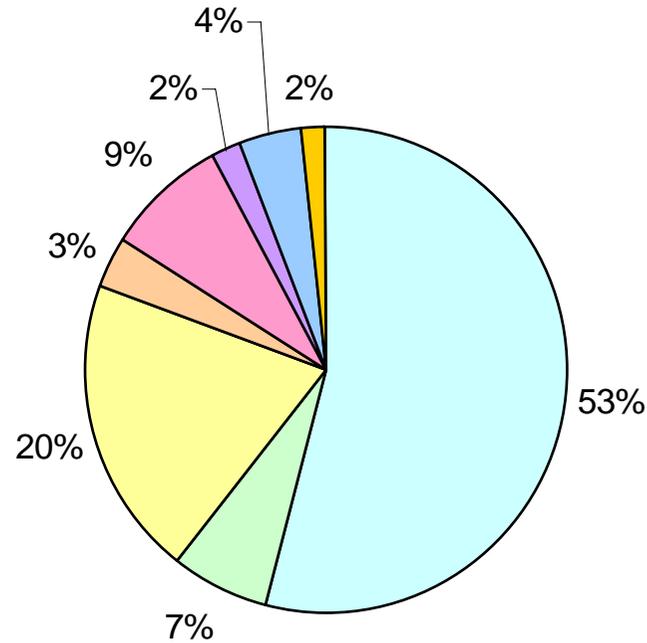
Graph 5



Note: No Items relating ethnicity to family violence appeared prior to 1988. 'Other non-Pakeha combinations' includes: Migrants and Refugees only (1 item); Maori, Pacific peoples, and Migrants (1); Maori, Pacific peoples, and Asian (2); Maori, Pacific peoples, Asian, and Migrants (1); and Maori, Pacific peoples, Asian, Migrants and Refugees (3).

Graph 6

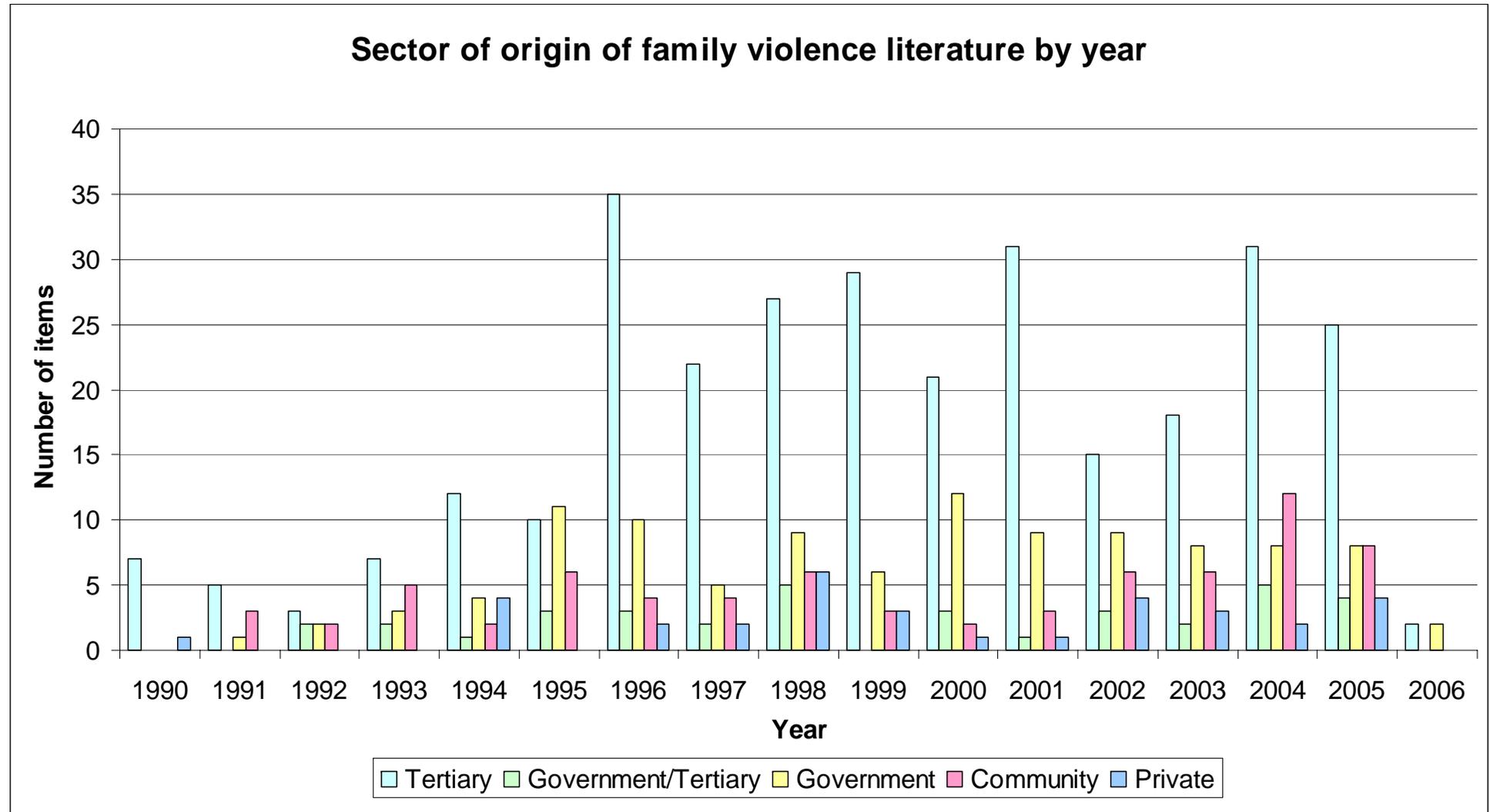
Sector of origin of family violence literature



Tertiary (53%)	Government/Tertiary (7%)	Government (20%)
Government/Community (3%)	Community (9%)	Tertiary/Community (2%)
Private (4%)	Government/Private (2%)	

Note: Tertiary includes: Tertiary/Private (1 item); and Tertiary/Private/Government (1). Government/Community includes: Government/Tertiary/Community (2); Government/Community/Private (1); and Community/Private (4).

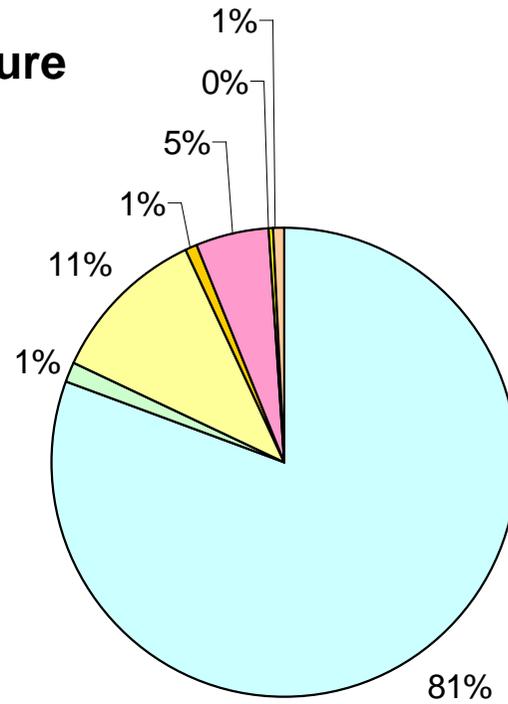
Graph 7



Note: Community also includes Government/Community (18 items); and Tertiary/Community (10). Private also includes Government/Private (9).

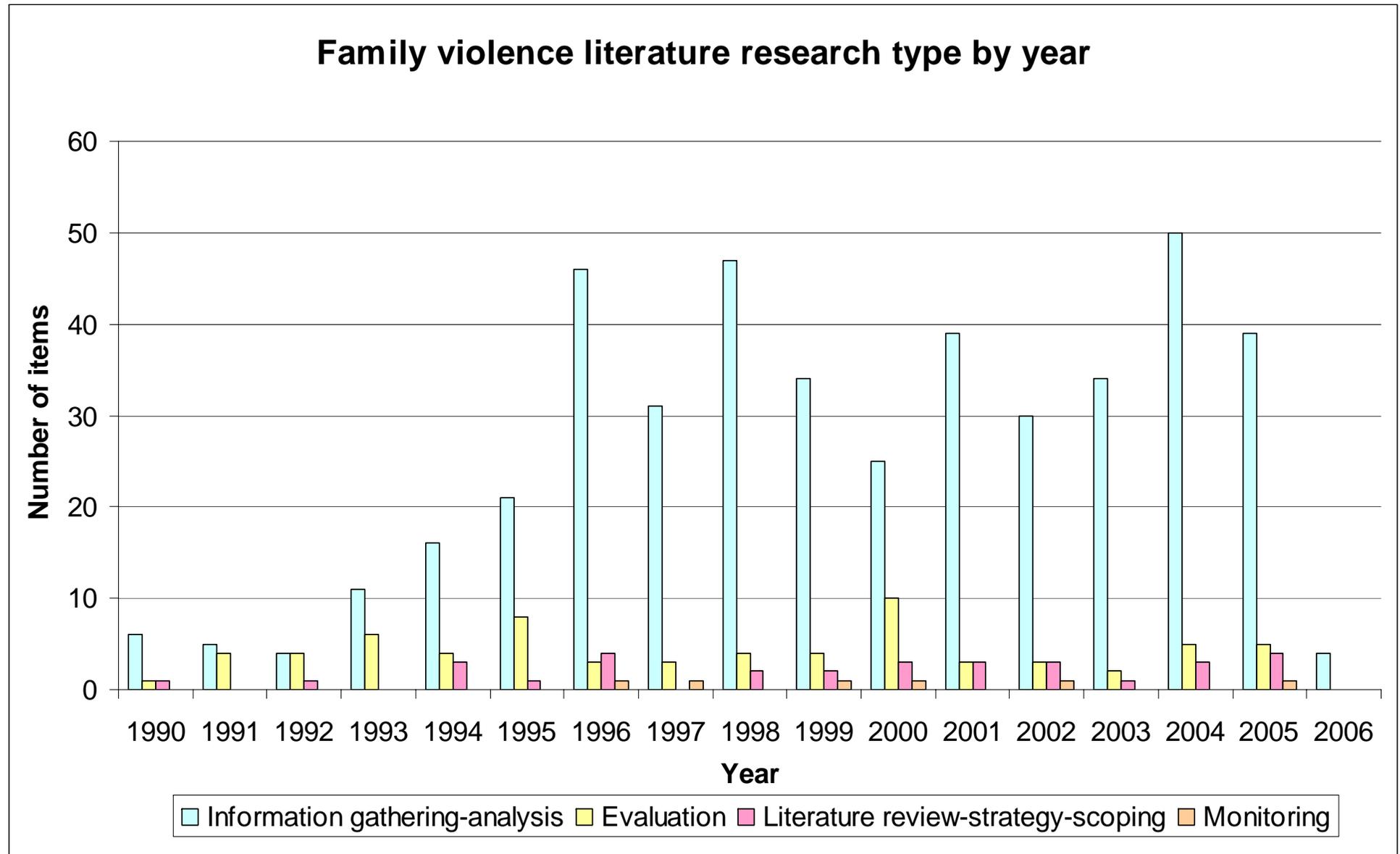
Graph 8

Family violence literature research type



- Information gathering-analysis (81%)
- Evaluation (11%)
- Literature review-strategy-scoping (5%)
- Monitoring (1%)
- Information gathering-analysis/Evaluation (1%)
- Literature review-strategy-scoping/Evaluation (1%)
- Monitoring/Evaluation (0% / 1 item)

Graph 9



Note: Evaluation also includes: Information gathering-analysis/Evaluation (8 items). Literature review-strategy-scoping also includes: Literature review-strategy-scoping (5). Monitoring also includes: Monitoring/Evaluation (1).

Appendix VII: Source Tables for Gaps Analysis

Table 1: Total number of 'Types of family violence' Topic Areas assigned to items by year

Year	Ipa	Can	Ean	Vtp	Sv	Sspa	Pa	P/ea	Sa	Sa/r	I	N	H	Ch	S/s-h	Aa	Fe
Pre 1980	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1993	11	8	1	1	1	0	4	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1994	13	8	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	23	7	3	0	0	1	6	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
1996	24	19	2	0	0	1	8	6	17	5	2	2	2	0	5	0	1
1997	18	10	0	0	0	0	9	2	11	4	1	1	2	2	2	0	1
1998	19	18	3	0	0	1	22	12	24	9	1	2	1	1	6	0	0
1999	20	17	1	0	1	0	9	5	10	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	1
2000	15	20	1	0	0	0	6	2	9	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1
2001	24	10	2	1	0	1	11	7	9	6	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
2002	15	14	3	1	0	0	4	7	9	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
2003	18	16	1	0	0	1	4	5	8	2	1	0	1	2	3	0	0
2004	27	32	3	0	0	0	14	7	15	4	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
2005	27	22	3	0	0	0	7	3	3	4	0	3	1	2	4	0	1
2006	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	278	213	25	3	3	5	108	64	141	42	10	16	17	14	28	1	8

Types of family violence

Ipa = Intimate partner abuse (partner/spousal abuse); **Can** = Child abuse and neglect; **Ean** = Elder abuse and neglect; **Vtp** = Violence towards parents; **Sv** = Sibling violence; **S-Spa** = Same-sex partner abuse; **Pa** = Physical abuse; **P/ea** = Psychological/emotional abuse; **Sa** = Sexual abuse; **S/ar** = Sexual assault and rape; **I** = Incest; **N** = Neglect; **H** = Homicide; **Ch** = Child homicide; **S/s-h** = Suicide/self-harm; **Aa** = Animal abuse; **Fe** = Financial exploitation.

Table 2: Total Number of 'Groups affected by family violence' Topic Areas assigned to items by year

Year	F	W	C	A	Yp	Op	G/l/b/t	P/o	V/s	CasV	CasW	VaM	In	M	P	Pp	As	Mig	R
Pre 1980	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1989	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1992	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	3	9	5	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
1994	4	11	8	2	1	0	0	7	8	4	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
1995	2	13	4	0	1	1	1	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	17	20	17	8	4	2	1	11	12	6	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
1997	8	17	11	4	3	1	0	11	10	6	3	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
1998	20	15	13	4	6	2	1	9	15	5	5	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	0
1999	17	16	19	2	2	2	0	8	5	7	4	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0
2000	11	16	17	4	1	2	0	10	14	8	5	5	0	12	0	3	2	1	1
2001	10	21	12	5	4	2	2	15	10	3	3	3	1	6	0	4	1	2	0
2002	5	11	12	5	3	2	1	5	9	9	2	2	0	5	1	2	1	2	2
2003	15	13	11	5	2	1	0	11	9	3	4	1	0	5	0	6	0	0	0
2004	15	19	21	5	2	1	0	13	16	7	2	3	0	5	0	2	0	0	0
2005	11	20	16	5	3	4	1	8	10	8	4	4	1	7	0	6	1	1	1
2006	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	143	223	179	50	34	22	7	129	139	70	42	28	6	62	5	31	6	7	4

Groups affected by family violence

F = Families; W = Women; C = Children; A = Adolescents; Yp = Young persons; Op = Older persons; G/l/b/t = Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people; P/o = Perpetrators/offenders; V/s = Victims/survivors; CasW = Children as witnesses; CasV = Children as victims; VaM = Violence against men; In = Indigenous; M = Maori; P = Pakeha; Pp = Pacific peoples; As = Asian; Mig = Migrants; R = Refugees.

Table 3: Total number of 'Related factors' Topic Areas assigned to items by year

Year	J	Rj	Po	C&p	C&c	D/p	L	Cf	G	H	Mh	D&a	Iv	Preg	D	Pol	R/s	Com	E	Mv	Ss	P/i/t	Cp	D/s	Ic	S-ef	
Pre 1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1989	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	0
1992	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
1993	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	7	1	3	1	1	1
1994	5	0	1	1	0	1	2	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	7	12	3	0	2	1	1
1995	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	7	16	1	6	1	0	0
1996	17	3	4	2	5	2	10	8	5	9	14	4	1	0	0	5	1	2	2	1	12	21	6	13	2	2	2
1997	16	0	4	3	3	0	14	5	10	1	6	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	10	13	1	8	3	2	2
1998	16	3	5	10	6	3	14	6	5	7	12	3	1	1	0	13	2	4	2	2	12	26	11	11	4	3	3
1999	14	0	3	6	4	1	11	8	6	4	2	3	0	1	0	5	0	2	3	0	13	19	7	8	10	4	4
2000	16	0	4	7	4	1	12	12	7	6	7	4	0	2	1	6	0	3	2	1	13	20	7	8	8	3	3
2001	15	3	5	2	0	2	13	13	13	5	4	2	2	0	0	7	1	3	4	5	13	22	6	10	8	3	3
2002	13	1	6	5	2	1	14	6	4	2	8	1	0	0	1	8	0	1	1	0	10	17	3	10	5	4	4
2003	12	1	5	4	5	0	12	9	5	3	6	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	5	12	5	7	1	4	4
2004	18	1	5	7	5	2	16	4	12	7	12	2	1	1	1	15	1	2	3	2	17	29	6	18	7	3	3
2005	13	1	3	6	1	9	11	10	11	6	11	1	1	1	0	9	2	1	1	1	15	19	4	15	5	5	5
2006	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1
Totals	180	15	50	54	35	24	133	100	86	61	98	24	6	7	3	92	11	23	37	15	144	254	62	125	60	38	

Related factors

J = Justice; **Rj** = Restorative justice; **Po** = Protection orders; **C&p** = Care and protection; **C&c** = Care and contact; **D/p** = Discipline and punishment; **L** = Legislation; **Cf** = Cultural factors; **G** = Gender; **H** = Health; **Mh** = Mental health; **D&a** = Drug and alcohol abuse; **Iv** = Institutional violence; **Preg** = Pregnancy; **D** = Disability; **Pol** = Policy; **R/s** = Religion/spirituality; **Com** = Communities; **E** = Education; **Mv** = Media violence; **Ss** = Social services; **P/i/t** = Prevention/intervention/treatment; **Cp** = Cultural practice; **D/s** = Demographics/statistics; **Ic** = Intersectoral collaboration; **S-ef** = Socio-economic factors.

Table 4: Total number of items assigned to major abuse and neglect Topic Areas, including combination and 'general' items by year.

Year	Intimate partner abuse	Intimate partner abuse only	Child abuse & neglect	Child abuse & neglect only	Elder abuse & neglect	Elder abuse & neglect only	Intimate partner abuse and Child abuse & neglect (combination items)	Intimate partner abuse and Elder abuse & neglect (combination items)	Intimate partner abuse, Child abuse & neglect, and Elder abuse & neglect (generalist items)	Other items
Pre-1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1983	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
1984	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1985	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1986	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1987	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1989	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
1990	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	
1991	6	5	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	
1992	5	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	
1993	11	8	8	5	1	0	2	0	1	
1994	13	11	8	6	0	0	2	0	0	
1995	23	20	7	4	3	2	2	0	1	
1996	24	21	19	16	2	2	3	0	0	
1997	18	16	10	8	0	0	2	0	0	
1998	19	11	18	10	3	2	7	0	1	
1999	20	16	17	13	1	1	4	0	0	
2000	15	11	20	16	1	1	4	0	0	
2001	24	20	10	6	2	2	4	0	0	
2002	15	10	14	10	3	1	3	1	1	
2003	18	11	16	9	1	1	7	0	0	
2004	27	16	32	21	3	1	9	0	2	
2005	27	17	22	12	3	2	9	0	1	
2006	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Totals	278	209	213	145	25	17	61	1	7	121

Table 5: Total number of items assigned to Maori, Pakeha, Pacific Peoples, Asian, Migrant, Refugee Topic Areas, and combinations thereof by year.

Year	Indigenous only	Indigenous & Maori	Maori only	Maori & Pacific peoples	Pacific peoples only	Pakeha only	Maori, Pakeha & Pacific peoples	Other non-Pakeha combinations (9 items)						
								Maori, Pacific peoples & Migrants	Migrants & Refugees only	Maori, Pacific peoples & Asian	Maori, Pacific peoples, Asian, & Migrants	Maori, Pacific peoples, Asian, Migrants & Refugees	Asian & Migrant	
Pre 1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1999	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
2001	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
2002	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
2003	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	4	36	12	9	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1

Note: Items that did not relate ethnicity to family violence numbered 485 (86%)

Table 6: NZFVC Topic Areas and their 'Base' percentage occurrence across the entire dataset and 'general' items masking factors

Types of family violence								
	Base	Masking factor		Base	Masking factor		Base	Masking factor
Intimate partner abuse	49.55%	7 items	Physical abuse	19.25%	2 items	Homicide	3.03%	2 items
Child abuse and neglect	37.97%	7 items	Psychological/emotional abuse	11.41%	1 item	Child homicide	2.50%	1 item
Elder abuse and neglect	4.46%	7 items	Sexual abuse	25.13%	6 items	Suicide/self-harm	4.99%	1 item
Violence towards parents	0.53%	1 item	Sexual assault/rape	17.49%	2 items	Animal abuse	0.18%	0 items
Sibling violence	0.53%	1 item	Incest	1.78%	0 items	Financial exploitation	1.43%	0 items
Same-sex partner abuse	0.89%	1 item	Neglect	2.85%	0 items			
Groups affected by family violence								
Families	25.49%	5 items	Perpetrators/offenders	22.99%	3 items	Maori	11.05%	2 items
Women	39.75%	1 item	Victims/survivors	24.78%	2 items	Pakeha	0.89%	1 item
Children	31.91%	2 items	Children as victims	12.48%	2 items	Pacific peoples	5.53%	2 items
Adolescents	8.91%	3 items	Children as witnesses	7.49%	2 items	Asian	1.07%	0 items
Young persons	6.06%	1 item	Violence against men	4.99%	1 item	Migrants	1.25%	0 items
Older persons	3.92%	0 items	Indigenous	0.89%	0 items	Refugees	0.71%	0 items
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	1.25%	1 item						
Related factors								
Justice	32.09%	2 items	Health	10.87%	3 items	Education	6.60%	1 item
Restorative justice	2.67%	3 items	Mental health	17.47%	3 items	Media violence	2.67%	4 items
Protection orders	8.91%	1 item	Drug and alcohol abuse	4.28%	1 item	Social services	25.67%	4 items
Care and protection	9.63%	2 items	Institutional violence	1.07%	1 item	Prevention/intervention/treatment	45.28%	5 items
Care and contact (custody and access)	6.24%	0 items	Pregnancy	1.25%	0 items	Cultural practice	11.05%	1 item
Discipline/punishment	4.28%	1 item	Disability	0.53%	0 items	Demographics/statistics	22.28%	4 items
Legislation	23.71%	4 items	Policy	16.40%	3 items	Intersectoral collaboration	10.70%	2 items
Cultural factors	17.83%	2 items	Religion/spirituality	1.98%	1 item	Socio-economic factors	6.77%	1 item
Gender	15.33%	2 items	Communities	4.10%	1 item			

Note: Percentages equate to the number of items assigned to a specific Topic Area, divided by the total number of items in the dataset, and expressed as a percentage, i.e. Intimate partner abuse = $278 \div 561$ (total dataset) = $0.4955 \times 100 = 49.55\%$..

Table 7: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Intimate partner abuse dataset

Types of family violence								
	Intimate partner abuse	Base		Intimate partner abuse	Base		Intimate partner abuse	Base
Intimate partner abuse	100.00%	(49.55%)	Physical abuse	24.10%	(19.25%)	Homicide	5.04%	(3.03%)
Child abuse and neglect	24.46%	(37.97%)	Psychological/emotional abuse	18.35%	(11.41%)	Child homicide	0.72%	(2.50%)
Elder abuse and neglect	2.88%	(4.46%)	Sexual abuse	15.83%	(25.13%)	Suicide/self-harm	2.88%	(4.99%)
Violence towards parents	0.36% *	(0.53%)	Sexual assault/rape	7.19%	(17.49%)	Animal abuse	0.00%	(0.18%)
Sibling violence	0.72%	(0.53%)	Incest	0.36%	(1.78%)	Financial exploitation	0.72%	(1.43%)
Same-sex partner abuse	1.80%	(0.89%)	Neglect	0.72%	(2.85%)			
Groups affected by family violence								
Families	19.06%	(25.49%)	Perpetrators/offenders	27.70%	(22.99%)	Maori	10.43%	(11.05%)
Women	65.83%	(39.75%)	Victims/survivors	33.81%	(24.78%)	Pakeha	1.08%	(0.89%)
Children	21.22%	(31.91%)	Children as victims	7.55%	(12.48%)	Pacific peoples	6.12%	(5.53%)
Adolescents	5.04%	(8.91%)	Children as witnesses	10.43%	(7.49%)	Asian	0.72%	(1.07%)
Young persons	5.76%	(6.06%)	Violence against men	7.19%	(4.99%)	Migrants	1.08%	(1.25%)
Older persons	0.36%	(3.92%)	Indigenous	0.72%	(0.89%)	Refugees	0.72%	(0.71%)
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	1.80%	(1.25%)						
Related factors								
Justice	37.77%	(32.09%)	Health	10.79%	(10.87%)	Education	7.19%	(6.60%)
Restorative justice	3.96%	(2.67%)	Mental health	16.19%	(17.47%)	Media violence	2.52%	(2.67%)
Protection orders	13.67%	(8.91%)	Drug and alcohol abuse	5.04%	(4.28%)	Social services	23.02%	(25.67%)
Care and protection	3.96%	(9.63%)	Institutional violence	0.72%	(1.07%)	Prevention/intervention/treatment	44.60%	(45.28%)
Care and contact (custody and access)	6.83%	(6.24%)	Pregnancy	1.08%	(1.25%)	Cultural practice	11.87%	(11.05%)
Discipline/punishment	0.72%	(4.28%)	Disability	0.00%	(0.53%)	Demographics/statistics	18.71%	(22.28%)
Legislation	24.82%	(23.71%)	Policy	15.47%	(16.40%)	Intersectoral collaboration	8.27%	(10.70%)
Cultural factors	21.58%	(17.83%)	Religion/spirituality	2.88%	(1.98%)	Socio-economic factors	6.12%	(6.77%)
Gender	22.66%	(15.33%)	Communities	4.32%	(4.10%)			

* Percentage of occurrence equal to or less than the 'generalist' items in that Topic Area.

Note: Percentages equate to the number of items assigned to a specific Topic Area, divided by the total number of items in the Intimate partner abuse dataset, and expressed as a percentage, i.e. Protection orders = 38 ÷ 278 (total Intimate partner abuse dataset) = 0.1367 x 100 = 13.67%.

Table 8: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Child abuse and neglect dataset

Types of family violence											
Child abuse and neglect			Base			Child abuse and neglect			Base		
Intimate partner abuse	31.92%	(49.55%)	Physical abuse	18.31%	(19.25%)	Homicide	2.35%	(3.03%)			
Child abuse and neglect	100.00%	(37.97%)	Psychological/emotional abuse	8.45%	(11.41%)	Child homicide	5.63%	(2.50%)			
Elder abuse and neglect	3.29%*	(4.46%)	Sexual abuse	37.56%	(25.13%)	Suicide/self-harm	5.16%	(4.99%)			
Violence towards parents	0.47% *	(0.53%)	Sexual assault/rape	3.29%	(17.49%)	Animal abuse	0.47%	(0.18%)			
Sibling violence	0.94%	(0.53%)	Incest	3.29%	(1.78%)	Financial exploitation	0.00%	(1.43%)			
Same-sex partner abuse	0.94%	(0.89%)	Neglect	4.69%	(2.85%)						
Groups affected by family violence											
Families	33.80%	(25.49%)	Perpetrators/offenders	16.90%	(22.99%)	Maori	12.21%	(11.05%)			
Women	23.47%	(39.75%)	Victims/survivors	14.55%	(24.78%)	Pakeha	0.94%	(0.89%)			
Children	58.22%	(31.91%)	Children as victims	24.41%	(12.48%)	Pacific peoples	5.63%	(5.53%)			
Adolescents	13.62%	(8.91%)	Children as witnesses	11.74%	(7.49%)	Asian	0.47%	(1.07%)			
Young persons	6.10%	(6.06%)	Violence against men	5.63%	(4.99%)	Migrants	0.47%	(1.25%)			
Older persons	1.41%	(3.92%)	Indigenous	1.88%	(0.89%)	Refugees	0.47%	(0.71%)			
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	1.41%	(1.25%)									
Related factors											
Justice	27.70%	(32.09%)	Health	13.15%	(10.87%)	Education	6.10%	(6.60%)			
Restorative justice	3.76%	(2.67%)	Mental health	19.72%	(17.47%)	Media violence	1.88%	(2.67%)			
Protection orders	5.63%	(8.91%)	Drug and alcohol abuse	6.57%	(4.28%)	Social services	31.92%	(25.67%)			
Care and protection	20.66%	(9.63%)	Institutional violence	0.94%	(1.07%)	Prevention/intervention/treatment	48.36%	(45.28%)			
Care and contact (custody and access)	10.80%	(6.24%)	Pregnancy	1.88%	(1.25%)	Cultural practice	11.27%	(11.05%)			
Discipline/punishment	6.10%	(4.28%)	Disability	0.47%	(0.53%)	Demographics/statistics	30.52%	(22.28%)			
Legislation	26.29%	(23.71%)	Policy	21.13%	(16.40%)	Intersectoral collaboration	13.62%	(10.70%)			
Cultural factors	15.96%	(17.83%)	Religion/spirituality	1.88%	(1.98%)	Socio-economic factors	6.57%	(6.77%)			
Gender	8.92%	(15.33%)	Communities	5.16%	(4.10%)						

* Percentage of occurrence equal to or less than the 'generalist' items in that Topic Area.

Note: Percentages equate to the number of items assigned to a specific Topic Area, divided by the total number of items in the Child abuse and neglect dataset, and expressed as a percentage, i.e. Care and protection = $44 \div 213$ (total Child abuse and neglect dataset) = $0.2066 \times 100 = 20.66\%$.

Table 9: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Elder abuse and neglect dataset

Types of family violence								
Elder abuse and neglect Base			Elder abuse and neglect Base			Elder abuse and neglect Base		
Intimate partner abuse	32.00%	(49.55%)	Physical abuse	12.00%	(19.25%)	Homicide	8.00%*	(3.03%)
Child abuse and neglect	28.00%*	(37.97%)	Psychological/emotional abuse	4.00%*	(11.41%)	Child homicide	4.00%*	(2.50%)
Elder abuse and neglect	100.00%	(4.46%)	Sexual abuse	24.00%*	(25.13%)	Suicide/self-harm	12.00%	(4.99%)
Violence towards parents	8.00%	(0.53%)	Sexual assault/rape	8.00%*	(17.49%)	Animal abuse	0.00%	(0.18%)
Sibling violence	4.00%*	(0.53%)	Incest	0.00%	(1.78%)	Financial exploitation	16.00%	(1.43%)
Same-sex partner abuse	4.00%*	(0.89%)	Neglect	16.00%	(2.85%)			
Groups affected by family violence								
Families	44.00%	(25.49%)	Perpetrators/offenders	32.00%	(22.99%)	Maori	16.00%	(11.05%)
Women	12.00%	(39.75%)	Victims/survivors	16.00%	(24.78%)	Pakeha	4.00%*	(0.89%)
Children	8.00%*	(31.91%)	Children as victims	8.00%*	(12.48%)	Pacific peoples	12.00%	(5.53%)
Adolescents	12.00%*	(8.91%)	Children as witnesses	8.00%*	(7.49%)	Asian	4.00%	(1.07%)
Young persons	4.00%*	(6.06%)	Violence against men	8.00%	(4.99%)	Migrants	4.00%	(1.25%)
Older persons	64.00%	(3.92%)	Indigenous	0.00%	(0.89%)	Refugees	4.00%	(0.71%)
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	4.00%*	(1.25%)						
Related factors								
Justice	12.00%	(32.09%)	Health	24.00%	(10.87%)	Education	12.00%	(6.60%)
Restorative justice	12.00%*	(2.67%)	Mental health	20.00%	(17.47%)	Media violence	8.00%*	(2.67%)
Protection orders	4.00%*	(8.91%)	Drug and alcohol abuse	4.00%*	(4.28%)	Social services	28.00%	(25.67%)
Care and protection	8.00%*	(9.63%)	Institutional violence	16.00%	(1.07%)	Prevention/intervention/treatment	56.00%	(45.28%)
Care and contact (custody and access)	0.00%	(6.24%)	Pregnancy	0.00%	(1.25%)	Cultural practice	12.00%	(11.05%)
Discipline/punishment	4.00%*	(4.28%)	Disability	4.00%	(0.53%)	Demographics/statistics	48.00%	(22.28%)
Legislation	24.00%	(23.71%)	Policy	36.00%	(16.40%)	Intersectoral collaboration	8.00%*	(10.70%)
Cultural factors	8.00%*	(17.83%)	Religion/spirituality	4.00%*	(1.98%)	Socio-economic factors	16.00%	(6.77%)
Gender	8.00%*	(15.33%)	Communities	4.00%*	(4.10%)			

* Percentage of occurrence equal to or less than the 'generalist' items in that Topic Area.

Note: Percentages equate to the number of items assigned to a specific Topic Area, divided by the total number of items in the Elder abuse and neglect dataset, and expressed as a percentage, i.e. Institutional violence = $4 \div 25$ (total Elder abuse and neglect dataset) = $0.1600 \times 100 = 16.00\%$.

Table 10: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Maori dataset

Types of family violence								
	Maori	Base		Maori	Base		Maori	Base
Intimate partner abuse	46.77%	(49.55%)	Physical abuse	29.03%	(19.25%)	Homicide	1.61%	(3.03%)
Child abuse and neglect	41.94%	(37.97%)	Psychological/emotional abuse	12.90%	(11.41%)	Child homicide	6.45%	(2.50%)
Elder abuse and neglect	6.45%	(4.46%)	Sexual abuse	27.42%	(25.13%)	Suicide/self-harm	6.45%	(4.99%)
Violence towards parents	0.00%	(0.53%)	Sexual assault/rape	11.29%	(17.49%)	Animal abuse	0.00%	(0.18%)
Sibling violence	1.61%*	(0.53%)	Incest	1.61%	(1.78%)	Financial exploitation	3.23%	(1.43%)
Same-sex partner abuse	1.61%*	(0.89%)	Neglect	3.23%	(2.85%)			
Groups affected by family violence								
Families	40.32%	(25.49%)	Perpetrators/offenders	25.81%	(22.99%)	Maori	100.00%	(11.05%)
Women	43.55%	(39.75%)	Victims/survivors	22.58%	(24.78%)	Pakeha	6.45%	(0.89%)
Children	40.32%	(31.91%)	Children as victims	14.52%	(12.48%)	Pacific peoples	35.48%	(5.53%)
Adolescents	17.74%	(8.91%)	Children as witnesses	4.84%	(7.49%)	Asian	8.06%	(1.07%)
Young persons	17.74%	(6.06%)	Violence against men	8.06%	(4.99%)	Migrants	8.06%	(1.25%)
Older persons	9.68%	(3.92%)	Indigenous	6.45%	(0.89%)	Refugees	4.84%	(0.71%)
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	3.23%	(1.25%)						
Related factors								
Justice	30.65%	(32.09%)	Health	17.74%	(10.87%)	Education	9.68%	(6.60%)
Restorative justice	11.29%	(2.67%)	Mental health	16.13%	(17.47%)	Media violence	8.06%	(2.67%)
Protection orders	12.90%	(8.91%)	Drug and alcohol abuse	8.06%	(4.28%)	Social services	35.48%	(25.67%)
Care and protection	19.35%	(9.63%)	Institutional violence	4.84%	(1.07%)	Prevention/intervention/treatment	56.45%	(45.28%)
Care and contact (custody and access)	6.45%	(6.24%)	Pregnancy	1.61%	(1.25%)	Cultural practice	19.35%	(11.05%)
Discipline/punishment	9.68%	(4.28%)	Disability	3.23%	(0.53%)	Demographics/statistics	27.42%	(22.28%)
Legislation	32.26%	(23.71%)	Policy	25.81%	(16.40%)	Intersectoral collaboration	22.58%	(10.70%)
Cultural factors	48.39%	(17.83%)	Religion/spirituality	8.06%	(1.98%)	Socio-economic factors	16.13%	(6.77%)
Gender	24.19%	(15.33%)	Communities	11.29%	(4.10%)			

* Percentage of occurrence equal to or less than the 'generalist' items in that Topic Area.

Note: Percentages equate to the number of items assigned to a specific Topic Area, divided by the total number of items in the Maori dataset, and expressed as a percentage, i.e. Child homicide = $4 \div 62$ (total Maori dataset) = $0.0645 \times 100 = 6.45\%$.

Table 11: NZFVC Topic Area percentage occurrence within the Pacific peoples dataset

Types of family violence								
	Pacific People	Base		Pacific People	Base		Pacific People	Base
Intimate partner abuse	54.84%	(49.55%)	Physical abuse	29.03%	(19.25%)	Homicide	3.23%*	(3.03%)
Child abuse and neglect	38.71%	(37.97%)	Psychological/emotional abuse	9.68%	(11.41%)	Child homicide	3.23%*	(2.50%)
Elder abuse and neglect	9.68%*	(4.46%)	Sexual abuse	32.26%	(25.13%)	Suicide/self-harm	6.45%	(4.99%)
Violence towards parents	0.00%	(0.53%)	Sexual assault/rape	16.13%	(17.49%)	Animal abuse	0.00%	(0.18%)
Sibling violence	3.23%*	(0.53%)	Incest	0.00%	(1.78%)	Financial exploitation	6.45%	(1.43%)
Same-sex partner abuse	6.45%	(0.89%)	Neglect	0.00%	(2.85%)			
Groups affected by family violence								
Families	35.48%	(25.49%)	Perpetrators/offenders	16.13%	(22.99%)	Maori	70.97%	(11.05%)
Women	58.06%	(39.75%)	Victims/survivors	32.26%	(24.78%)	Pakeha	12.90%	(0.89%)
Children	41.94%	(31.91%)	Children as victims	12.90%	(12.48%)	Pacific peoples	100.00%	(5.53%)
Adolescents	29.03%	(8.91%)	Children as witnesses*	3.23%*	(7.49%)	Asian	16.13%	(1.07%)
Young persons	22.58%	(6.06%)	Violence against men	12.90%	(4.99%)	Migrants	16.13%	(1.25%)
Older persons	12.90%	(3.92%)	Indigenous	0.00%	(0.89%)	Refugees	9.68%	(0.71%)
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	6.45%	(1.25%)						
Related factors								
Justice	22.58%	(32.09%)	Health	19.35%	(10.87%)	Education	9.68%	(6.60%)
Restorative justice	6.45%*	(2.67%)	Mental health	16.13%	(17.47%)	Media violence	12.90%	(2.67%)
Protection orders	12.90%	(8.91%)	Drug and alcohol abuse	6.45%	(4.28%)	Social services	32.26%	(25.67%)
Care and protection	16.13%	(9.63%)	Institutional violence	6.45%	(1.07%)	Prevention/intervention/treatment	48.39%	(45.28%)
Care and contact (custody and access)	0.00%	(6.24%)	Pregnancy	0.00%	(1.25%)	Cultural practice	19.35%	(11.05%)
Discipline/punishment	16.13%	(4.28%)	Disability	6.45%	(0.53%)	Demographics/statistics	25.81%	(22.28%)
Legislation	25.81%	(23.71%)	Policy	25.81%	(16.40%)	Intersectoral collaboration	16.13%	(10.70%)
Cultural factors	51.61%	(17.83%)	Religion/spirituality	16.13%	(1.98%)	Socio-economic factors	22.58%	(6.77%)
Gender	32.26%	(15.33%)	Communities	9.68%	(4.10%)			

* Percentage of occurrence equal to or less than the 'generalist' items in that Topic Area.

Note: Percentages equate to the number of items assigned to a specific Topic Area, divided by the total number of items in the Pacific peoples dataset, and expressed as a percentage, i.e. Women = 18 ÷ 31 (total Pacific peoples dataset) = 0.5806 x 100 = 58.06%..

Table 12: Total number of items by sector of origin by year

Year	Tertiary	Government/Tertiary	Government	Community	Private
Pre 1980	1	0	1	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	1	0
1984	0	0	0	1	0
1985	0	0	0	1	0
1986	0	1	1	0	0
1987	1	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	1	1	0
1989	1	0	2	0	0
1990	7	0	0	0	1
1991	5	0	1	3	0
1992	3	2	2	2	0
1993	7	2	3	5	0
1994	12	1	4	2	4
1995	10	3	11	6	0
1996	35	3	10	4	2
1997	22	2	5	4	2
1998	27	5	9	6	6
1999	29	0	6	3	3
2000	21	3	12	2	1
2001	31	1	9	3	1
2002	15	3	9	6	4
2003	18	2	8	6	3
2004	31	5	8	12	2
2005	25	4	8	8	4
2006	2	0	2	0	0
Totals	303	37	112	76	33

Table 13: Total number of items by research type by year

Year	Information gathering-analysis	Information gathering-analysis/Evaluation	Evaluation	Literature review-strategy- scoping/Evaluation	Literature review-strategy- scoping	Monitoring/Evaluation	Monitoring
Pre 1980	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1989	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
1990	6	0	1	0	1	0	0
1991	5	1	3	0	0	0	0
1992	4	0	4	0	1	0	0
1993	11	0	6	0	0	0	0
1994	16	0	4	1	2	0	0
1995	21	1	7	1	0	0	0
1996	46	1	2	0	4	1	0
1997	31	0	3	0	0	0	1
1998	47	1	3	0	2	0	0
1999	34	0	4	0	2	0	1
2000	25	1	9	0	3	0	1
2001	39	1	2	2	1	0	0
2002	30	1	2	0	3	0	1
2003	34	0	2	0	1	0	0
2004	50	0	5	0	3	0	0
2005	39	1	4	0	4	0	1
2006	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	452	8	62	5	28	1	5