



NEW ZEALAND Family Violence Clearinghouse

Newsletter

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Welcome to Volume two, Issue three of the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse Newsletter.

This issue focuses on elder abuse and neglect. As Age Concern president, Jill Williams, points out on page 3, awareness of this area of family violence, in comparison with partner abuse and child abuse, is in its infancy. As always, our hope at the Clearinghouse is that the research and information we make available will assist and encourage others to contribute to and increase the body of knowledge. In doing so, this will increase our understanding around this and other areas of family violence and contribute to its prevention.

We would like to say a big thank you to everybody who completed the NZFVC User Survey, which we ran in our June newsletter and on our website. We greatly appreciate the feedback and comments from all who contributed. Congratulations to Dairy Flat School of Auckland and P. M. of Taupo, who are the winners of the two \$50 book vouchers. From the survey, we learnt that our Newsletter is our most effective means of connecting with our audience, and that our *NZFVC Fact Sheet – Overview of Family Violence* is also a very popular resource. The survey results also highlight the need for the Clearinghouse to more effectively promote the use of the search facilities available on our website and we will be focussing on this need within our next Newsletter, scheduled for release in mid-November 2006. Feedback from the User Survey will also be used to inform a strategic planning process that the Clearinghouse is undertaking over the next six months. We will be publishing a final summary of the User Survey results later this year.

I do hope this issue of the Newsletter continues to both inform and inspire you all and we look forward to your continued future support.

Thank you – Kia ora,

Nick Fahey,
Project Manager

Reminder: The NZFVC is currently undertaking a strategic planning process and we are seeking your feedback. A discussion document regarding the future direction of the Clearinghouse, and a questionnaire has been sent to people who receive our newsletter and/or who are active in the family violence prevention field. If you have not received our strategic planning document and would like to, please either check with your national organisation or contact us at administrator@nzfvc.org.nz. We welcome all your feedback. Please return the questionnaire to the Clearinghouse by the end of August. Thank you.

Child Abuse Prevention Services (CAPS) NZ Changes Name to JIGSAW

On 31 July 2006, CAPS officially launched their new brand and by-line, JIGSAW, "helping families put together what's best for their kids". The name change decision came from the commitment to find ways to communicate even more effectively with the public, by reaching more people with the child and family-focused prevention and social change messages. For CAPS, JIGSAW is a metaphor for connectedness with affiliated community agencies and the combination of elements to create a successful and comprehensive child abuse and family violence prevention strategy.

The "kids are unbeatable" campaign, the first step in their public education strategy, was launched on 1 August 2006 by JIGSAW in collaboration with The Body Shop.



New Standard for Family Violence Screening, Risk Assessment and Safety Planning

The recently released first national family violence Standard for New Zealand aims to reduce harm, enhance victim safety, and increase perpetrator accountability with a standard for family violence screening, risk assessment and safety planning. Funded by the New Zealand Police and developed by Standards New Zealand, it is an outcome of *Te Rito Family Violence Prevention Strategy*. Seventeen agencies nominated individuals to be involved in the development of the document, with many more individuals giving feedback during the consultation period.

Entitled *NZS 8006:2006 Screening, Risk Assessment and Intervention for Family Violence Including Child Abuse and Neglect*, the Standard is a guideline for good practice for agencies or individuals working with families and children, but it is not just for specialist family violence agencies. The document was developed for those who may encounter family violence in their work with families, those who screen for family violence and give referrals, and for those who may undertake some form of intervention with victims and perpetrators of violence.

The Standard incorporates all forms of violence within families and whanau, including partner abuse, child abuse and neglect, and elder abuse and neglect. It is a voluntary Standard, designed to facilitate a 'common language' and a consistent process across the family violence prevention and intervention field. It outlines the principles and minimum requirements, providing practical examples of resources currently being used. All of the information is adaptable to the particular work or focus of an organisation or individual practice.

General good practice principles for working with family violence are presented, including: cultural awareness with respect to violence in Maori and Pacific families; suggestions for agencies' policies and procedures; topic areas for discussion in staff training; examples of monitoring, support and staff supervision; and elements of an organisation's culture and environment that are vital for safe and effective practice.

The Standard describes principles and organisational requirements. It offers a guide for when, who, where and how to screen adults, elders, young people and children for family violence, including particular questions to use, and a guide for responding to their answers. Screening involves the "systematic application of enquiry, either written or verbal, by agencies/services to clients about their personal history with family/whanau violence to identify individuals who would benefit from further investigation/assessment and some form of intervention" (p. 31).

Guidelines are given for undertaking risk assessments and procedural elements, in addition to validated questions and risk factors currently being used in family violence risk assessments within New Zealand and internationally. Risk assessment provides the basis for safety planning, interventions and referrals and "evaluates the likelihood of violence and the level of danger posed by any potential offender, in order to provide

adequate protection to known and potential victims" (p. 44). The Standard maintains that risk assessment usually involves a trained person examining the circumstances and interactions of a person, so as to develop an opinion about the various kinds of risk, such as: harm to the adult or child victim; death of the victim and/or perpetrator; further violence by the perpetrator; risk to children or other witnesses; and risk to the worker. Examples of tools used by the Police and Preventing Violence in the Home are included in the appendices, along with helpful flowcharts.

Safety planning, as outlined in the Standard, is the "vital next step after screening and risk assessment and when violence/abuse has been disclosed", which involves "thinking through risks and possible dangers and planning for ways to prevent, or minimise harm and maximise safety" (p. 52). The Standard presents principles for safety planning, such as: when to develop a safety plan; who needs one and who can develop the plan; and additional factors to be considered. An example of the safety plans from Women's Refuge for those in a violent situation, having left the abuser, or staying with the abuser are included.

NZ Police and the other agencies involved with publishing the Standard ultimately seek to facilitate a consistent, systematic and culturally-appropriate response to family violence, abuse and neglect within New Zealand. The Standard maintains that:

[s]afety, protection and accountability is [sic] more likely to be achieved if shared expectations of quality screening, risk assessment and intervention practices are established, clarified and resourced....Not only should personnel/practitioners and volunteers be trained and supported in the effective and consistent use of these tools, they must also be able to either implement any intervention safely, or to refer on to more appropriate personnel/practitioners or agencies. However to be most effective screening, risk assessment and safety planning should become part of an organisation's culture, embedded into its philosophy, practices and business processes rather than viewed or practised as a separate activity. (p. 18)

NZ Police are promoting the Standard within the family violence sector. The Standard has been sent to the chief executives of government and community agencies with the hope that they will then decide how to best implement it for their agencies. Recommendations from the development committee regarding family violence training have also been sent to the Taskforce for Action on Violence Within Families.

The Standard is available for download from www.police.govt.nz/resources. Copies are available to purchase from Standards New Zealand on 0800 782 632 or at: www.standards.co.nz.

Standards New Zealand. (2006). *NZS 8006:2006 Screening, risk assessment and intervention for family violence including child abuse and neglect*. Wellington, New Zealand: Author.

Elder Abuse Comes Out from the Shadows



Age Concern New Zealand research has put elder abuse firmly in context as a form of family violence. Analysis of cases of elder abuse and neglect reported to Age Concern shows that older people are most likely to be abused by family members and in their own homes.

Seventy percent of abusers are family/whanau members, most commonly sons or daughters (40% of all abusers). They continue to be the most common abuser type irrespective of the client's living situation. Older abusers (those aged 65+ years of age) are more likely to be husbands.

Family violence continues to occur even for older people living in residential care. Sixty-six percent of abuse or neglect experienced by older people in residential care was attributed to family members.

The data is based on referrals to Age Concern's Elder Abuse and Neglect Services from mid-2002 to mid-2004; 1,288 cases in all. It is likely these referrals represent only the 'tip of the iceberg' for abuse in New Zealand (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1998). This trend is corroborated by US research findings, which estimate that just 16% of all abuse incidents reach service agencies.

There have been no population-based investigations of elder abuse and/or neglect in Aotearoa New Zealand. Prevalence rates in published international studies vary greatly (Spadafora, 2005). Studies involving community-based surveys within developed nations (including Australia, Canada and the UK) indicate the proportion of older people experiencing abuse or neglect as ranging between 3 and 10% of the senior population (United Nations Economic and Social Council, 2002).

Translation of these estimates to New Zealand's 65+ population suggests there could be between 13,500 and 45,000 individuals experiencing abuse or neglect within this age group (Statistics New Zealand, 2001). "While knowledge about elder abuse is increasing, in many ways the campaign is only at the point that 'domestic violence' had reached in the 1970s, or child abuse in the 1980s," Age Concern New Zealand's president Jill Williams said in a recent speech. "At this early stage of awareness, doubters may question the size or severity of the problem. Some may even deny it exists at all."

Elder abuse occurring within families is a form of family violence and shares many of the same characteristics. Older people/kaumatua/kuia and families are often isolated, in a weakened, powerless and dependent position and commonly lack support. There may be a history of family conflict and/or family violence, alcohol/drug abuse, psychological problems,

low self-esteem, and reduced social networks. Like other forms of family violence, elder abuse and neglect often remains private and is largely hidden and under-reported.

There are also factors that may be unique to elder abuse. Diminishing networks resulting from frailty or declining physical or mental health may mean that elder abuse and neglect is easier to conceal and harder to detect than other forms of family violence.

Age Concern's analysis has found that older people most frequently experience psychological abuse (59% of the cases reported). This includes verbal abuse used to intimidate, humiliate, harass or control choices. This may have wide ranging and long-term effects on physical and mental health.

The second most common form of abuse experienced is material/financial abuse (42%), the illegal or improper exploitation and/or use of funds or other resources. This can include, for example, misuse of a parent's debit or credit card for unauthorised transactions, or parents 'loaning money' to children who then refuse to pay it back. Forty-two cases were identified as involving misuse of Enduring Power of Attorney.

Physical abuse (12%), the infliction of physical pain, injury or force, including activities such as intentional over/under medicating, was less common and was more likely to be performed by husbands. Sexual abuse occurred within 2% of the cases reported.

Age Concern New Zealand Chief Executive Ann Martin has called for the whole community to challenge ageist attitudes, "the key to stopping elder abuse is empowering older people and their carers and giving them the respect they deserve."

The full report *Age Concern Elder Abuse and Neglect Prevention Services – An Analysis of Referrals for the Period: 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2004* is available at www.ageconcern.org.nz.

Spadafora, P. (2005). Elder abuse and neglect: A global challenge, global solutions. *Global Ageing: Issues and Action*, 3(1), 5-9.

Statistics New Zealand. (2001). 2001 Census of population and dwellings. Wellington, New Zealand: Author.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2002). Report of the Secretary General: Abuse of older persons: Recognizing and responding to abuse of older persons in a global context. New York: Author.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging. (September 1998). *The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report*. Washington, D.C.: Author.



Elder Abuse and Neglect: Reviewing the Literature

An overview of the literature on elder abuse and neglect was completed earlier this year by the Ministry of Social Development. This review by Pauline Fallon (2006) examines what is known about the nature, scale and risk factors of elder abuse and neglect, and ways in which various sectors of society might be mobilised in prevention.

A review chapter from Verna Schofield, published in *Violence in Society: New Zealand Perspectives* (2004), also discusses the causes and consequences of elder abuse and neglect. Both reviews provide useful resources for understanding elder abuse and neglect within the New Zealand context.

The two reviews assert that there is no common definition of elder abuse and neglect, but state that it can be seen as “mistreatment of older people by those in a position of trust, power or responsibility for their care” (Fallon, 2006, p. 5). This involves a range of different abusive behaviours (with abuse as an act of commission, and neglect as an act of omission). Fallon and Schofield reveal that ‘self-neglect’, a significant problem especially for the very old, is a contested, although common, type of elder abuse and neglect that is often left out of definitions. Abuse and neglect of older people occurs both within their private homes and within residential care settings, and so extends beyond the usual definition of ‘family violence’ (which is referred to as violence within the home, domestic violence, or violence within intimate relationships).

Fallon (2006) claims that for most older people, abuse is perpetrated by “an unpaid caregiver living with them, who is most likely to be a family member” (p. 4). Data from New Zealand elder abuse services shows that younger men and women are both equally likely to perpetrate elder abuse. However, those abusers who are middle-aged and older are more likely to be men (Schofield, 2004).

Similar to other forms of family violence, a popular representation of those who abuse elders is of a stressed caregiver who ‘snaps’ or who just cannot cope anymore. While stress, drug and alcohol abuse, and psychological problems can contribute to abuse and neglect, structural factors also underlie the prevalence of elder abuse, such as: the lack of social power for older people; discrimination and ageist attitudes; the dependent relationships between elders and their caregivers; the social isolation and marginalisation of elders; reduced social support for elders and their caregivers; and a lack of training and supervision for caregivers (Swanson, 1998, and WHO, 2002 in Fallon, 2006). Schofield (2004) argues that New Zealand has a culture where ageing is denigrated and older people are undervalued and disempowered. She claims that “within a climate of ageism, older people are more likely to inflict injury on themselves, and the infliction of harm by others is more likely to be condoned” (p. 88).

Power and control, and the intergenerational nature of family violence are also significant aspects of elder abuse and neglect. Adult children can abuse their parents in retaliation for their past experiences of violence or due to a learned pattern of violent behaviour. Furthermore, the abuse of older women can be the continuation of domestic violence by their now older partner (Schofield, 2004).

As with most other types of abuse, elder abuse and neglect is significantly under-reported. Isolation, embarrassment, fear of consequences (such as rejection, losing their caregiver, having to leave their home), and not knowing about support are identified as reasons for non-reporting (Fallon, 2006). Schofield (2004) argues that older people may also be unwilling to disclose abuse perpetrated by their children because this is similar to admitting they have been a bad parent.

Elder abuse and neglect can have serious health consequences for the victims. Overseas research indicates that physically abused and neglected older people do not live as long as those who are not abused (Schofield, 2004). Schofield argues that all forms of abuse can leave the older person feeling fearful, despairing, worried, betrayed, and ashamed. Psychological abuse destroys an older person’s self-esteem to where it is “like the constant dripping of a tap, small degradations build up over time to sap human dignity and feelings of worth” (p. 90). Financial abuse can reduce the choices available to older people and may result in lack of funds to afford the medical care and housing they need. Older women experiencing partner abuse may be less able and willing than younger women to leave the family home and income in order to escape the violence. Even when the abuser is ill or disabled, women may be trapped by “gendered norms around familial responsibilities” (p. 90), which promote the expectation that a woman will care for her partner, and by social policies that encourage older people to remain in their homes, rather than live in residential care.

Fallon (2006) maintains that there is little data on abuse and neglect of elders in institutional care, such as in day centres, nursing homes and hospitals, yet it is a significant problem. Older people who are abused by health care workers are particularly vulnerable since they may have various illnesses or disabilities that impair their ability to communicate. Whereas, those who can speak out about being abused may feel they do not have any rights and/or feel threatened by the repercussions of the health care worker.

Both reviews discuss the differences in the perceptions of elder abuse and neglect across different ethnic groups, with definitions, policies and intervention largely having been developed from a white middle-class perspective (Fallon, 2006). Little research on elder abuse and neglect has occurred within New Zealand, meaning that little has been reported on Maori

elders’ experiences of abuse and neglect. Analysing service data from Age Concern NZ, Schofield (2004) points out:

Intuitively, the deference associated with aged status might be expected to protect older Maori against abuse. Yet the proportion of referrals involving Maori that have been received by abuse services has been higher than the proportion of older Maori in the population. This seeming anomaly may be partially explicable by the structural disruptions suffered by Maori through colonisation and urbanisation that have weakened whanau ties. No research data is available to indicate whether there is a relationship between alienation from cultural roots and the abuse of older Maori. (p. 86)

However, evidence and knowledge gathered for the development of the framework for *Transforming Whanau Violence* does support the relationship between cultural alienation and elder abuse: “The legacy of colonisation and contemporary institutional racism – themselves forms of violence and disempowerment – has contributed to whanau violence” (Kruger, Pitman, Grennell, et al., 2004, p. 4).

Current responses to elder abuse and neglect outlined in Schofield (2004) include community support services, efforts to change public attitudes (e.g., the Government’s *Positive Ageing Strategy*, 2001), policy development within the context of family violence prevention, and legislative changes. When considering best practice for working with people who have experienced elder abuse and neglect, Fallon (2006) argues for a multi-disciplinary approach, a focus on prevention, and the centrality of local level responses. For more information on successful and innovative interventions in the area of elder abuse and neglect intervention, see the report by Betty Jeanne Eydt (2005) from the findings of her Winston Churchill Memorial Trust study tour.

Eydt, B. J. (2005). *Elder abuse and neglect prevention strategies and their implementation, issues and trends: Lessons for Aotearoa/NZ*. Unpublished report.

Fallon, P. (2005). *Elder abuse and/or neglect: Literature review*. Retrieved June 25, 2006, from <http://www.msd.govt.nz/publications/recent-publications.html>

Kruger, T., Pitman, M., Grennell, D., McDonald, T., Mariu, D., Pomare, A., et al. (2004). *Transforming whanau violence - a conceptual framework: An updated version of the report from the former Second Maori Taskforce on Whanau Violence*, (2nd ed.). Retrieved June 28, 2006, from <http://www.tpk.govt.nz/publications/subject/default.asp>

Schofield, V. (2004). Elder abuse and neglect: Causes and consequences. In M. Connolly (Ed.), *Violence in society: New Zealand perspectives* (81-94). Christchurch, New Zealand: Te Awatea Press.

Two New Resources Available from the NZFVC Library

The following resources are available for lending from our library online at www.nzfvc.org.nz.

Anetzberger, G. J. (Ed.). (2005). *The clinical management of elder abuse*. New York: Haworth Press.

Abstract: Elder abuse is a health and social problem and an important, often hidden, aspect of family violence. The two primary sources for understanding elder abuse are empirical and experiential. The former derived from scientific study of its nature and scope; and the latter from the clinicians who detect and treat it along with the victims themselves. The book takes a case-based approach and provides discipline-specific comment from professionals working in the law, health and social sectors. Issues discussed include capacity, self-determination, identification of the actual client, and the ethical dilemmas faced by nurses and lawyers. The concluding chapter covers the benefits of multidisciplinary teams.

Payne, B. K. (2005). *Crime and elder abuse: An integrated perspective*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.

Abstract: Employing a criminological foundation, this book aims to assist increased understanding of elder abuse. It will be of interest to policymakers, practitioners, and educators in a number of disciplines such as criminology, gerontology, social work, social welfare, sociology, psychology, victimology, and medicine. In this second edition, which draws on new research, tables and figures are updated and sections added, including a new chapter on prevention and/or the minimisation of the consequences of victimisation.



“It’s Your Money” – Towards the Prevention of Financial Abuse

A new campaign highlighting financial abuse of older persons was launched on World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (June 15th) by Age Concern NZ, with support from the Retirement Commission and BNZ.



The campaign seeks to inform older people about their rights to control their own money and property decisions; how to protect themselves from financial abuse; and where to seek support. Older people are encouraged to “take your time, seek advice and take control”. Age Concern also wants the community to be aware of the growing problem of financial abuse.

Financial abuse often includes intimidation and psychological abuse. It can involve not allowing an older person to buy what they need, using coercion to get money, forcing someone to change their will or financial arrangements, misusing power of attorney for financial gain, and taking away assets which results in active neglect and physical abuse of elders.

For more information and resources contact Age Concern on 04 801 9338, or visit www.ageconcern.org.nz.

Funding for Research Into the Effect of Childhood Exposure to Family Violence on Later Parenting Skills

Research led by Associate Professor Lianne Woodward (School of Education, University of Canterbury) into the effect of childhood exposure to family violence on parenting skills has received funding worth more than \$760,000 from the Health Research Council.

This research will use data gathered over the course of a 30-year prospective longitudinal study to examine the effects of childhood exposure to family violence on an individual’s later parenting attitudes and behaviour towards their own children. The three aims of the study are: to document associations between family violence and later adult parenting attitudes and behaviours; to examine possible explanatory and mediational processes giving rise to these associations; and to identify resiliency or protective processes that may buffer individuals with abusive and/or violent childhood histories from experiencing later parenting problems when caring for their own children. Study findings will contribute to the understanding of why some parents are at elevated risk of problematic parenting, as well as being of valuable assistance in the development of intervention strategies aimed at breaking intergenerational cycles of poor mental health and social functioning.

The research project forms part of the Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS), which has followed the health, education, and life progress of 1,265 Christchurch people since their births in mid-1977. This new project will interview all of these people who are parents by the time they turn 30 next year.

A Useful Website: Research in Practice www.rip.org.uk

Research in Practice is a website making UK-based and international research easily accessible to those working with children and families, particularly social workers, with the ultimate goal of positive outcomes for children. Operated by The Dartington Hall Trust and the University of Sheffield, the website supports a service that involves training, advising, and working with agencies to find new ways to encourage and implement evidence-based practice. The website offers online research briefings, newsletters, and the ‘Evidence Bank’, which contains literature reviews on topics from understanding and working with neglect to children and domestic violence. Handbooks on using research evidence within your own organisation are also available to download, as well as a step-by-step guide on how to find, access, and decide on the quality of research in your particular interest area.

Safe Relationships in New Zealand: A Sexual Abuse Prevention Programme for New Migrants

A new programme educating migrants and refugees about sexual abuse and sexual assault issues is growing in popularity and filling a gap in mainstream services in Auckland.

Safe Relationships in New Zealand is a programme developed by Rape Prevention Education (formerly Rape Crisis Auckland), designed especially for new migrants and refugees, and the service providers who work with them.

It was through refugees and migrants undertaking other community education programmes that Rape Prevention Education became aware of the need to establish a programme for those refugees and migrants who had experienced sexual trauma. Rape Prevention Education found that wider family and community support is not always available to migrants and refugees experiencing sexual violence, and that often they do not have access to information about the New Zealand law in relation to rape and domestic violence, what non-violent relationships look like, and how to find culturally-appropriate support. While many refugee and migrant services lack expertise in the area of sexual abuse and offending, this is compounded by the fact that the professionals working in sexual abuse services often do not have the skills to work with refugees and migrants. Rape Prevention Education realised this amounted to a vast gap in services.

The agency first developed a pamphlet for new adult migrants, which covers the issues of sexual safety, the effects of sexual abuse and assault, healing, New Zealand law, and support services. The pamphlet is available in 10 languages: English, Dari, Farsi, Arabic, Amharic, Somali, Kirundi, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Korean. The pamphlet has also been widely used by other Auckland community agencies. A DVD about sexual safety is currently being developed, and this will be used as an educational resource when working with refugee and migrant communities.

Following from the pamphlet, Rape Prevention Education has designed specific workshops for different groups of migrants and providers. The workshops aim to reduce sexual offending and victimisation within migrant and refugee communities. “We can do this by working in partnership with different ethnic groups through learning their cultural needs, and helping develop an awareness of what is sexual abuse, how to keep safe, and models of healthy relationships”, said Tal Eyal, Project Manager.

The programme also aims to educate professionals who have contact with migrant and refugee survivors of sexual trauma, and train them to provide appropriate support and referral options. It also informs them of others working in the area, so that there can be coordinated responses to sexual trauma within migrant and refugee communities.

Rape Prevention Education is in the process of developing a directory of therapeutic services for migrants and refugees. The agency coordinates the newly established Migrant and Refugee Trauma Network in Auckland, which brings together service providers who work with trauma and refugee or migrant communities for information sharing and collaborative projects.

Rape Prevention Education also provide other education programmes such as BodySafe (workshops for high school students which deal with sexual safety issues) and Dealing with Disclosures for community workers and professionals. For more information, visit www.rapecrisis.org.nz or phone 09 360 4001.

A Useful Website: Rape Prevention Education www.rapecrisis.org.nz



Rape Prevention Education (formerly Rape Crisis Auckland) has launched a new look to their website to accompany their name change. Although it still runs a crisis-line with the

counselling and support work managed by Auckland Sexual Abuse Help, Rape Prevention Education’s main focus is now largely on the prevention of sexual violence. The website offers a range of information relating to sexual abuse and rape, aimed towards the victims/survivors (women, men, children and youth) and their support people, as well as information available to community workers and professionals working with people who have experienced sexual abuse.

The website provides knowledge about getting help, understanding rape and sexual abuse, legal issues (legislation, police and courts), healing, and resources (including the training and education services offered by Rape Prevention Education). An innovative feature of the website is the use of video clips to answer FAQ (frequently asked questions). Topical material about safety in internet relationships, on-line stalking, harassment and bullying is also featured.

Upcoming Events

21 & 23 August 2006

Children and Animals, Kindness and Cruelty: Exploring the Reunion of Animal and Human Welfare in the 21st Century: *One-day seminar with Professor Frank R. Ascione, Ph.D. in Auckland (21 August) and Christchurch, New Zealand (23 August).*

Website for Auckland: www.nzfvc.org.nz/12862.pub
for Christchurch: www.nzfvc.org.nz/12863.pub
Email: i.lambie@auckland.ac.nz

25 August 2006

Gender and Disasters Workshop: *A workshop on the impact of gender on planning and responses to natural hazard events in New Zealand and overseas. (Part of the Seventh New Zealand Natural Hazards Management Conference 2006) in Christchurch, New Zealand.*

For information, contact Daryl Barton, GNS Services, phone 04 570 4600 or email: d.barton@gns.cri.nz

3-6 September 2006

XVIth ISPCAN International Congress: Children in a Changing World: Getting it Right in York, UK.

Website: www.ispcan.org/congress2006

12-13 September 2006

“Positive Ways: An Indigenous Say” National Conference in Darwin, Australia.

Hosted by Victims of Crime NT.

For information, contact: vocalnt@bigpond.com.au

3 October 2006

Responding Effectively to Victims of Domestic Violence: *Professional intensive one-day training for social service professionals in Auckland, New Zealand.*

Hosted by Preventing Violence in the Home.

For information, contact: trainer@preventingviolence.org.nz

16-18 October 2006

Strengths-Based Practice Conference: Weaving the Threads in Brisbane, Australia.

Hosted by Kyabra & Lighthouse Resources.

Website: www.strengths2006.com.au

22-24 October 2006

Résovi's International Conference: Violence Against Women: Diversifying Social Responses in Montreal, Canada. Organised by Résovi, a research component of the Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women (CRI-VIFF).

Website: www.criviff.qc.ca/colloque/accueil_ang.asp

25-31 October 2006

Child Protection Studies Programme: 5 Day Programme in Wellington, New Zealand.

Hosted by Child Protection Studies.

For information, phone 07 838 3370 or email: info@cps.org.nz

13-14 November 2006

Second International Asian Health and Wellbeing Conference: Prevention, Protection and Promotion in Auckland, New Zealand.

Hosted by Centre for Asian Health Research and Evaluation (CAHRE), in partnership with The Asian Network Inc. (TANI).

For information, contact: Dr Samson Tse s.tse@auckland.ac.nz

Website: www.health.auckland.ac.nz/population-health/cahre/conference/

23-24 November 2006

QEC 4th Biennial Conference: Early Childhood: Evidence into Practice in Melbourne, Australia.

Website: www.qec.org.au/4th-national.htm

26-29 November 2006

International Conference on the Family Group Conference: Coming Home - Te Hokinga Mai in Wellington, New Zealand.

Hosted by Child, Youth and Family.

Website: www.cyf.govt.nz/2753.htm

Please note that Call for Papers/Abstracts deadlines for the listed conferences are now closed.



NEW ZEALAND

Family Violence Clearinghouse

New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse

University of Canterbury

Private Bag 4800

CHRISTCHURCH

Phone: 64 3 364 2296

Fax: 64 3 364 2744

E-mail: administrator@nzfvc.org.nz

Website: www.nzfvc.org.nz

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