

**Te Aorerekura**

# Outcomes and Measurement Framework

| BASELINE REPORT SUMMARY

Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework defines shared outcomes to support collective impact to eliminate family violence and sexual violence, and sets out how to measure progress and ensure accountability across government for delivering Te Aorerekura. This report summarises the findings from the first Baseline Report, which provides a high-level picture of the current status of each outcome.

# Overall outcome

Reduced prevalence of family violence and sexual violence, and a related reduction in the economic, social and health costs

Experience of family violence and sexual violence is common in Aotearoa New Zealand. Some people are more at risk of experiencing some forms of family violence and sexual violence than others, including whānau Māori, women, rainbow people, and disabled people.

**1.6%**

of adults experienced an offence by a family member in the past year.

**1.8%**

of adults experienced sexual assault in the past year.

**1 in 5**

adults experienced controlling behaviour from a family member in the past year.

**1 in 10**

children and young people were physically hurt by an adult at their home in the past year.

**1 in 3 girls** and **1 in 12 boys**

have been touched or made to do sexual things that they didn't want to in their lives.

## Strength-based wellbeing approaches by government

**Outcome 1:** Government agencies' approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing.

Government agencies report using strength-based approaches to addressing family violence and sexual violence, but non-government organisations and advisory groups told Te Puna Aonui Business Unit there is work to do to ensure all approaches are strength-based and do not contribute to harm.

## Mobilising communities

**Outcome 2:** Tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors lead effective family violence and sexual violence approaches and share knowledge.

Relationships with government are generally rated positively by NGO members of the family violence and sexual violence workforces, particularly at a local level (59%) compared to the national office level (41%).

Over half (60%) of the NGO workforce surveyed contribute to shaping decisions within the sectors by participating on governance or advisory groups.

**60%**

of non-government workers surveyed participate in governance or advisory groups.

## Skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces

**Outcome 3:** Tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors lead effective family violence and sexual violence approaches and share knowledge.

Nearly 2 in 3 (62%) frontline workers surveyed had received family violence training in the past year – of which half reported that this was aligned to the family violence workforce capability framework, and 1 in 2 (48%) received sexual violence training in the past year.

More training is needed to work with specific communities. More than two thirds of the frontline workforce had received training to work with whānau Māori and children and young people and 50% or fewer had received training to work with Pacific peoples, rainbow communities, ethnic communities, and older people.

**2 in 3**

of surveyed frontline workers have received family violence training in the past year.

**Outcome 4:** Families, whānau, friends, and other networks safely provide help and support.

Adults tend to agree acts of physical and sexual intimate partner violence are always violence, but only around half agree acts of economic, psychological, and controlling partner violence are always violence. Men are less likely to agree that all acts asked about were always violence.

**75%**

of adults agree forcing a partner to have sex is always violence.

## Increased investment in primary prevention

**Outcome 5:** People, whānau and families enjoy safe and respectful relationships.

Supporting parents and caregivers is crucial for creating nurturing environments for children. While most caregivers do not require additional parenting support, some, particularly parents of disabled children, could benefit from additional support to better enable them to create nurturing environments for children.

Most adults understand consent, with most reporting they would not have difficulty asking for consent (because it would spoil the mood), and do not believe in common rape myths. Most adults also feel confident they can build healthy relationships.

**80%**

of caregivers are coping well with parenting demands.

**86%** of women

and

**67%** of men

would not have difficulty asking for consent because it would spoil the mood.

**Outcome 6:** Positive gender, social and cultural norms prevent family violence and sexual violence.

There is low tolerance for the use of family violence in New Zealand, with only one in eight people believing hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship and nine in ten believing violence is not ever acceptable against either children or women.

**93%**

of adults agree violence and aggression is not ever acceptable against children.

## Safe, accessible and integrated responses

**Outcome 7:** Responses to family violence and sexual violence are safe, tailored, equitable, and integrated.

Communities disproportionately impacted by violence generally do not feel they are listened to by government agencies. These communities are not always able to access FVSV services tailored to their needs.

**Outcome 8:** People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get help early and are safe and supported.

While there is still unmet need for FVSV services, over 56,000 people accessed MSD funded family violence and sexual violence services in 2023. Clients who used Family Violence Safety and Stability Services and filled out client satisfaction surveys tended to be satisfied with the service.

Over

**56,000**

people accessed violence services funded by MSD in 2022/23

**Outcome 9:** People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour.

While there are a range of circumstances which impact on the number of people who use violence who access rehabilitation programmes, over 2,000 people accessed Ara Poutama programmes which address general violence or sexual violence in 2022/23.

Over

**2000**

people accessed violence rehabilitation programmes funded by Ara Poutama in 2022/23

## Increased capacity for healing

**Outcome 10:** People, whānau, and families are supported to heal and recover in ways that work best for them.

Over 900 FVSV services that primarily provide long term healing for people who have experienced FVSV were available in 2023. These services are proportionately available based on regional population, and a majority (93%) of these were for sexual violence.

**Outcome 11:** People, whānau and families are free from shame, stigma, silencing, and discrimination

Adults can contribute to preventing FV and SV by having conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships. Two in three adults feel confident to have these conversations.

**60%**

of adults feel confident to have conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships.

## Learning and monitoring

**Outcome 12:** improved quality and use of information to support evidence-based practice, policy and investment decisions.

Access to quality information strengthens practice, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making. Most (73%) of the surveyed workforce reported that they have the right information to support them to improve in their role.