

About half of all homicides in New Zealand are committed by an offender who is identified as family. (1)

76% of family violence incidents are NOT reported to Police. (2)

Police investigated 118,910 incidents of family violence in 2016 or about one every 5 minutes. This was an increase of more than 8,000 incidents on 2015. There were 101,955 investigations in 2014 and 95,101 in 2013. It is not clear whether the increase is due to an increase in violence or an increase in people reporting family violence incidents. (3)

In the four years from 2009 to 2012, an average of 13 women, 10 men, and 9 children were killed each year as a result of family violence. (4)

24% of women and 6% of men report having experienced sexual assault in their lifetime. (5)

Disabled women are about twice as likely to be victims of violence or abuse compared to other women. (6)

Children and young people

14% of young people report being hit or physically harmed on purpose by an adult at home in the last 12 months. (7)

20% of girls and 9% of boys in New Zealand report unwanted sexual touching or being forced to do sexual things. (8)

Partner abuse

50% of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) deaths occurred at the time of actual or intended separation. (9)

1 in 3 women experience physical and/or sexual violence from a partner in their lifetime. (10)

76% of recorded assaults against females are committed by an offender that is identified as family. (11)

In the four years from 2009 to 2012, 76% of intimate partner violence-related deaths were perpetrated by men, 24% were perpetrated by women. (12)

As many as one in 10 people over 65 years in New Zealand will experience some kind of elder abuse in a year. (13)

Economic cost

Family violence is estimated to cost the country between \$4.1 and \$7 billion each year. (14)

Attitudes to family violence

1 in 3 people have taken some action as a result of the It's not OK Campaign (talked to their family, sought more information, asked for or offered help). (15)

For more detailed statistics see [the NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse website](#).

Sources:

(1) Family Violence Death Review Committee. (2014). *Fourth Annual Report: January 2013 to December 2013*. Wellington, Health Quality and Safety Commission. Retrieved June 2014 from <http://www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/mrc/fvdr/publications-and-resources/publication/1600/>

(2a) New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey: 2014 (2015)

<http://www.justice.govt.nz/publications/global-publications/n/new-zealand-crime-and-safety-survey-2014/publications/global-publications/n/new-zealand-crime-and-safety-survey-2014/documents/nzcass-main-findings-report>

(3) New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse Data Summaries Snapshot, June 2017, quoting Data Scientist, National Performance & Insights Centre, New Zealand Police. (2017, May). [New Zealand Police Family Violence Investigation Data: Personal Communication].

Statistics New Zealand. (2015). New Zealand Police recorded crime and apprehension tables. Retrieved 9 April 2015 from <http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE7407>

(4) Family Violence Death Review Committee. (2014). *Fourth Annual Report: January 2013 to December 2013*. Wellington, Health Quality and Safety Commission. Retrieved June 2014 from <http://www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/mrc/fvdr/publications-and-resources/publication/1600/>

To add context, over the same period:

- *an average of 12 women and 4 men a year were killed in the context of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)*
- *an average 1 woman and 5 men a year were killed in the context of Intrafamilial Violence (IFV)*
- *men were the perpetrators of IPV deaths 76% of the time vs women 24% of the time*
- *both men and women are the perpetrators of child abuse and neglect (CAN) deaths 50% of the time⁴*
- *men are the perpetrators of IFV deaths 78% of the time vs women 19% of the time.*

¹Intimate Partner Violence², Child Abuse and Neglect and/or Intrafamilial Violence³

²Worth noting also that IPV-related deaths include the deaths of new (male) partners of women, by the woman's ex-partner.

³Intrafamilial Violence is all forms of abuse between family members other than intimate partners of parents of their children. It includes abuse/neglect or older people aged approximately 65 years and over by a person with whom they have a relationship of trust, violence perpetrated by a child against their parent, violence perpetrated by a parent on their adult child and violence among siblings.

⁴Of Child Abuse and Neglect deaths where mothers and female caregivers were the perpetrators, 25% were the result of fatal inflicted injuries. The rest resulted from Filicide and parental suicide (31%), Neonaticide (25%), and Fatal neglectful supervision (19%). Where fathers and step-fathers were the perpetrators, 81% were the result of fatal inflicted injuries. The remaining 19% were a result of Filicide and parental suicide.

(5) Ministry of Justice (2015). 2014 New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS): Main findings report. <http://www.justice.govt.nz/publications/global-publications/n/new-zealand-crime-and-safety-survey-2014/publications/global-publications/n/new-zealand-crime-and-safety-survey-2014/documents/nzcass-main-findings-report>

Family Violence Statistics Report 2009.

(6) Brownridge, D. (2006). Partner violence against women with disabilities: *Prevalence, risk and explanations*. *Violence against women* 12(9), 805-822.

http://web.usu.edu/saavi/docs/partner_violence_women_with_disabilities_805.pdf

(7) Clark, T. C., Fleming, T., Bullen, P., Denny, S., Crengle, S., Dyson, B., Fortune, S., Lucassen, M., Peiris-John, R., Robinson, E., Rossen, F., Sheridan, J., Teevale, T., Utter, J. (2013). *Youth'12 Overview: The health and wellbeing of New Zealand secondary school students in 2012*. Auckland, New Zealand: The University of Auckland <https://www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/assets/fmhs/faculty/ahrg/docs/2012prevalence-tables-report.pdf>

(8) Ibid

(9) Family Violence Death Review Committee. (2014). *Fourth Annual Report: January 2013 to December 2013*. Wellington, Health Quality and Safety Commission. Retrieved June 2014
from <http://www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/mrc/fvdr/publications-and-resources/publication/1600/>

(10) <https://nzfvc.org.nz/data-summaries/snapshot>

Fanslow, J.L. et al. (2011). Sticks, Stones, or Words? Counting the Prevalence of Different Types of Intimate Partner Violence Reported by New Zealand Women. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 20, 741–759.

(11) <https://nzfvc.org.nz/data-summaries/violence-against-women>

(12) Family Violence Death Review Committee. (2014). *Fourth Annual Report: January 2013 to December 2013*. Wellington, Health Quality and Safety Commission. Retrieved June 2014
from <http://www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/mrc/fvdr/publications-and-resources/publication/1600/>

Worth noting also that IPV-related deaths include the deaths of new (male) partners of women, by the woman's ex-partner.

(12b) New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse Data Summaries Snapshot, July 2016 quoting Statistics New Zealand. (2016). Annual Recorded Offences for the latest Calendar Years (ANZSOC). Retrieved 6 July 2016

(13) Age Concern Elder Abuse and Neglect Prevention Services Report for 1 July 2015 to 20 June 2016 (unpublished)

<http://www.superseniors.msd.govt.nz/elder-abuse/index.html>

(14) https://glenninquiry.org.nz/uploads/files/ECONOMIC_COSTS_OF_CHILD_ABUSE_INTIMATE_PARTNER_ABUSE2.pdf

Direct costs to Government of providing family and sexual violence services has been calculated at \$1.4 billion (2013/14) reference to the portfolio analysis in July Cabinet paper https://beehive.govt.nz/webfm_send/68

(15) Family Violence Mass Media Campaign: Tracking Survey 5 – Phoenix Research (available on request by emailing areyouok@msd.govt.nz)