



tal health problems. Contact: Jane Bruce, 2 Seabrook Avenue, New Lynn. ph: 827 6321 email: janedayspring@xtra.co.nz

**Focus Counselling** Focus: General counselling , including working with men and woman who are involved in domestic violence. Contact: Charles Graty, 46A Ambler Avenue, Glen Eden. ph: 818 0760 email: focusadmin@fct.org.nz

**NZ Council of Ethnic Social Services** Focus: Helping refugee and migrant

families settle into NZ, supporting women, men and children involved in family violence to lead non abusive lives. Contact: Hassan Hosseini, 56a Covil Ave, Te Atatu South. ph: 834 6668. email: hosseini@nzess.co.nz

**Strengthening Families** Contact: Peter Toews, 36-44 Sel Peacock Drive, Henderson. ph: 913 0329 email: peter.toews@psn.org.nz

**Tane Atawhai Aotearoa** Focus. Men's support group and stopping violence programme. Contact: Pa Riikau ph: 021 2517027 email:

tane.atawhai@gmail.com

**Waitakere Community Law Centre** Focus. Advice and help with protection orders and anything relating to legal issues associated with domestic violence. Contact: Debbie James, 1A Trading Place, Henderson. ph: 835 2130 email: debbie@waitakerelaw.org.nz

**Westside Counselling Services** Contact: Faye Pouesi, 8 Vadam Rd, Massey. ph: 833 3107 email: Westside@mcconline.org.nz



7 Ratanui Street, Henderson. PO Box 12-1450, Henderson Waitakere 0650

**Manager** Tiaria Fletcher (09) 838 4836 mob: (021) 615 817 email: tiaria@waves.org.nz

**Co-ordinator** Debbie Hager (09) 838 4834 mob: (021) 058 8567 email: debbie@waves.org.nz

**Administrators** David Mamea (Wed, Fri) Ann Ross (Mon, Tue, Thu) (09) 838 4834 email: administrator@waves.org.nz



**Judge David Mather** Waitakere District Court (Chair)

**Chris Davidson** Man Alive

**Penny Hulse** Deputy Mayor, Waitakere City Council

**Helen Jones**

**Gary Davey** Waitakere Police Area Commander  
**Warahi Paki** Taumata Runanga, Waitakere City Council

**Betty Sio** Pacific Island Safety and Prevention Project  
**Mary Watts** Pacific Island Safety and Prevention Project



## SUMMER NEWS 2010

**Nga mihi mo te Tau Hou e te Whanau - Happy New Year everyone!**

**I know it's already February - but somehow 2010 seems significant. Maybe this will be an important year for us all.**

**I hope that you have all spent - and continue to spend - wonderful times with your family and friends, time at the beach, and wandering around enjoying summer. Don't let winter catch you without having had enough outdoor time and enjoying the last of the summer rays. BUT don't get sunburnt - EVER!**

**I hope that this newsletter will be useful to you and stimulate your interest in a wide variety of issues that impact on our sector. We have lots of research and interesting new material from the resource library. If you haven't been in to look over the content of the resource library, make us your new year's resolution. We promise a cup of tea and a comfy chair while you browse the things that catch your eye.**

**We have a seminar or training offered every month until June. We think that there is something new and interesting for everyone. Maybe we'll see you once a month!**

**Please do keep in touch, send us your feedback about our work and contributions for the next newsletter.**

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## INTER-AGENCY MEETING DATES

**Venue:** The Church, Corban's Estate Arts Centre  
**Time:** Meetings will be held bi-monthly on Tuesdays from 10.am - 12 midday  
**Dates:** April 13th, June 8th, August 10th, October 12th, December 7th.

## NEWS

### Farewell and welcome

Mark O'Conner, had been the police representative on the WAVES Board, for several years. As Mark is now based in a role outside of Waitakere, he has chosen to resign from the Board. The WAVES team and the Board wish to thank Mark for his time and commitment to the organisation and for the many benefits that he has brought to the Waitakere community. We wish him well in his current role.

In Mark's place, we are delighted to announce that Gary Davey, the new Waitakere Area Commander has accepted an invitation from the Chair to be a trustee on the Board. Gary has a strong commitment to reducing family violence and keeping victims safe. We welcome Gary to the Board and look forward to his ongoing involvement.

A very warm welcome also to Ann Ross who is sharing the role of administrator with David Mamea. Ann will be working for WAVES on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays whilst David works Wednesdays and Fridays. Ann is a wonderful addition to our team and her arrival means that WAVES finally has fulltime administration cover and is also an example of how our work is increasing.



Marching at White Ribbon Day, where men are encouraged to stand up against violence towards women and children

### White Ribbon Day

White Ribbon day was a great success. The day was warm and clear and the organisation was superb! Thank you everyone. A lot of people turned up. Estimates of participant numbers range from 200 – 600. I think it depends where you were in the crowd and what perspective you were looking from. Anyway – the march filled up Henderson main street with banners and noise and colour – a celebration of the anti-violence message. In Falls Park the enthusiasm continued with the welcome and wonderful entertainment.



Guess who?



Christmas spirit in Waitakere: wrapping gifts for the 50 children who have been affected by family violence

### Christmas cheer

WAVES, Waitakere Enterprises and Family Violence Child advocate Michelle Hazeldine hosted a Christmas party at Chipmunks for 50 children who have been affected by family violence. Thanks to the generosity of Waitakere Enterprises, who raised funds through the business community, each child received a gift. WAVES board members helped wrap presents so that Santa (a well known policeman in the network) could deliver them. Thank you to everyone who helped and enabled the children to participate.

tact: Trish Goldstone, 11 Albert Pryor Ave, Henderson. ph: 837 2723 email: westauckland@relate.org.nz

**Shakti** Focus: Domestic violence intervention & refuge support for Asian, African and Middle Eastern women. Contact Tinsy Seethi, 153 Rathgar Road, Henderson. ph: 0800 SHAKTI. email: saws2@shakti.org.nz

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

**Tu Wahine** Focus: Tu Wahine Trust is a organisation of Counselors and Therapist for Wahine, Tamariki and Whanau who have been involved in Whanau and Sexual Violence. They also provide Pepi/Tamariki/Rangatahi Advocacy Services as well as carry out Primary Prevention projects and training. Contact: Stella Gukibau - Tumuaki/Director, 247 Edmonton Road, Te Atatu South. ph: 838 8700 email: stella@tuwahine.org.nz Ngaroimata Reid – Projects Manager email: ngaroimata@tuwahine.org.nz

**Violence Free Waitakere** Focus: Zero tolerance to violence and promoting positive parenting. Contact: Elaine Dyer, 7 Henderson Valley Road, Henderson. ph: 837 4849 email: vfw@xtra.co.nz

**Viviana/Western Refuge** Focus: Refuge and outreach services for abused women. Contact: Poto Williams, 401A Great North Road, Henderson. ph: 836 1987 email: potow@xtra.co.nz

**Waipareira Trust** Contact: Paul Watkin, Cnr Edmonton & Great North Roads, Henderson. ph: 836 6683 email: Paul.Watkin@wai-trust.co.nz

**Waitakere Abuse & Trauma Counselling Services** Focus: A face to face counselling service for people

whose lives have been affected by abuse, trauma or family violence. Contact: Michelle Barrowclough, 247 Edmonton Road, Te Atatu South. ph: 837 2491 email: watcs@xtra.co.nz

**Waitakere City Council** Contact: Anton Blank, Family Violence Project Leader, 6 Henderson Valley Road, Henderson. ph: 836 8000 ext. 8048 email: anton.blank@waitakere.govt.nz

**Waitakere District Court Manager** Contact: Debbie Masani, 9 - 11 Ratanui Street, Henderson. ph: 916 5230 email: Debbie.Masani@justice.govt.nz

### Waitakere District Court Victim Advisors

Focus - Victims of crime. Provide information about their rights within the criminal justice system, improve their understanding about proceedings, keep them updated about the progress of the case they have an interest in and prepare and assist them to participate in the process. Karen Brown, 9 - 11 Ratanui Street, Henderson. ph: 916 5330 email: karen.brown@justice.govt.nz Regional Coordinator Pat Worthington ph: 916 9289 email: pat.worthington@justice.govt.nz

**Waitakere Family Court** Contact: Selina Vaifale, 9 - 11 Ratanui Street, Henderson. ph: 916 5230 email: selina.vaifale@justice.govt.nz

**Waitakere Health Link** Focus: Ensuring that the community is heard in health care decision-making. Contact Susan Armstrong, Health West Building, Waitakere Hospital, 55 - 75 Lincoln Road, Henderson. ph: 839 0512 email: Susan.Armstrong@waitematadhb.govt.nz

**Waitakere Probation Service** Focus: Work with perpetrators. Administer sentences. Monitor anti-violence programme attendance. Also write reports about victims for the Courts and

link victims to counselling services. Contact: Ivan Papa, 17 Ratanui Street, Henderson. ph: 837 8700 email: ivan.papa@corrections.govt.nz

**Waitakere Women's Centre** Focus: Family violence support group for women dealing with family violence in/out of the relationship. Contact: Jessie Rhiannon, 111 McLeod Rd, Glendene ph: 838 6381 email: wawc@xtra.co.nz

**Waitemata District Health Board** Focus: Policy development and the training of DHB staff about family violence and the DHB screening protocols. Contact: Margaret Devlin, Health West Building, Waitakere Hospital, 55-75 Lincoln Road, Henderson. ph: 486 8920 x 6359 email: Margaret.devlin@waitematadhb.govt.nz

**West Auckland Victim Support** Focus: Supporting victims and providing information about services and options. Contact: Fiona Curtis & Linda McCormack, Henderson Police Station, 7 Buscombe Avenue, Henderson. ph: 839 0677 email: west\_auckland@victimsupport.org.nz

**Work and Income** Focus: Mentoring of staff to ensure equitable access to benefits and appropriate referral to specialised advocacy/ safety planning/ stopping violence groups for clients who are experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence. Contact: Jo Anne O'Connor, 36-44 Sel Peacock Drive, Henderson. ph: 913 0323 email: joanne.oconnor003@msd.govt.nz Contact: Mary Underwood, Level 2 Building A, 65 Main Highway, Ellerslie. ph: 917 7150 email: mary.underwood002@msd.govt.nz

### Other Waitakere contacts

**Dayspring Trust** Focus: Support for women who have been abused - especially those with men-

## WHO IS IN THE WAVES NETWORK?

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

**Age Concern** Focus: Elder Abuse. Contact: Robyn Feltham. 57 Rosebank Road, Avondale 1026. ph: 820 2717 email: robynf@ageconak.org.nz

**Auckland Regional Public Health Service** Focus: Primary prevention of family violence Contact: Catherine Manning, Greenlane Clinical Centre, 214 Greenlane West, ph: 623 4600 ext 27201 email: cmanning@adhb.govt.nz

#### **AVP (Alternatives to Violence) Project**

Focus: Workshops to help people create healthy relationships, peaceful communities and alternatives to violence. Contact: Cathie Peters, National Co-ordinator. ph: 838 0500 email: national\_coordinator@avpaotearoa.org.nz Contact: Jane Holley, Auckland Co-ordinator. ph: 838 3392 email: avpauck@gmail.com

**Barnardos** Focus: "Children Come First", Child safety and family wellbeing - working across our services and with other community and government agencies to ensure that the needs of the children and young people we work with are best met and their families are given the best opportunities to make a difference. Contact: Vicki Khoo, 13 Edsel Street, Henderson. ph: 838 0419 email: vicki.khoo@barnardos.org.nz

**Brainwave Trust** Focus: Child development and the importance of the first three years. Contact: Jane Valentine-Burt, 3-39 Hawera Rd, Kohimarama. ph: 416 5385 email: jane@brainwave.org.nz

**CADS West 65+** Focus: Alcohol and drug counseling. Contact: David Fenn, CADS West

Unit, Floor 1, 1 Trading Place, Henderson. ph: 837 9400 email: davidfenn@waitematadhb.govt.nz

**Changeworks** Focus: Counseling and group process's to support the development of relationship skills to address issues of anger and abuse in children, young men, women and families. Contact: Ron Hepworth, Level 3, John Henry Building, Pioneer Street, Henderson. ph: 836 3773 email: ron@changeworks.org.nz Contact: Steve Deakin email: steve@changeworks.org.nz

**Child Youth and Family Services** Focus: Care and protection of children. Contact: Anna Palmer, 1st floor, 22-24 Cabernet Crescent, Westgate. ph: 9268017 email: anna.palmer002@cyf.govt.nz

**Family Works Northern** Focus: Supporting children aged up to 17, and their families, to make positive and lasting differences in their lives. Contact: Ian Tomkins, 3 Montel Ave, Henderson. ph: 835 1288 email: iant@northern.familyworks.org.nz

**Helensville Women and Family Centre** Focus: Services for women and families. Contact: 51 Commercial Road, Helensville. ph: 420 7992 email: info@hwfc.co.nz

**Inner City Women's group** Focus: Preventing violence against women by educating and supporting women to break cycles of abuse. Contact: Hazel Scott, 4 Warronock Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland. ph: 3604933 email: icwg@xtra.co.nz

**Lifewise** Focus: Preventing Family Violence by providing home based family support and advocacy, parenting programmes

or just someone to talk to. Contact: Rose Harrop, 298 West Coast Rd, Glen Eden. ph: 818 0201 email: roseh@lifewise.org.nz

**Man Alive** Focus: Stopping violence groups for men. Contact: Chris Davidson, 11 Edmonton Road, Henderson. ph: 835 0509 x 801 email: chrisdavidson@manalive.org.nz

**Pacific Island Safety & Prevention Project (PI-SPP)** Focus: Anti violence programmes for men. Individual and couple counselling for adults and youth. Programmes run in English, Tongan and Samoan. Contact: Betty Sio, 399 Don Buck Road, Massey. ph: 832 2555 email: PISPP@xtra.co.nz

**Parent Trust** Focus: Parenting programmes - being the parent you want to be. Contact: Jaspi Hill, 13 Maidstone Street, Youthline House, Grey Lynn. ph: 376 0400. email: info@parenttrust.org.nz

**Plunket** Focus: The health and wellbeing of children. Screening for family violence. Contact: Caro Walker, 8a Woodford Ave, Henderson. ph: 838 0981 email: caro.walker@plunket.org.nz

**Police District Family Violence Coordinator** Contact: Snr Sgt Dave Ryan PO Box 33 1046 Takapuna. ph: 353 0577 ext. 96397 mob: 027 4965 406 email: dave.ryan@police.govt.nz

**Police Waitakere Family Violence Unit** Contact: Hannah Goodburn, Iain Chapman 7 Buscombe Ave, Henderson. ph: 839 0600 email: hannah.goodburn@police.govt.nz iain.chapman@police.govt.nz

**Relationship Service** Focus: Counselling for couples. Con-

## WHAT'S ON

### EVENTS:

**Toddler Day Out and Great Parenting Fair: March 7** 10.00am – 3.00pm Trusts Stadium Arena. Free

**Te Raa Mokopuna: March 27** 10am-3pm, Moire Park, Massey Family event. Free.

### WAVES TRAINING:

#### **Introduction to domestic violence:**

**March 17 & 24** 9.30am-4.30pm Lunch included. Opanuku Room, Corban's Art Centre, Henderson. Cost \$50 per person (for the two days).

Objectives of this training are that by the end of the workshop participants will understand:

- the dynamics and effects of domestic violence
- the incidence of domestic violence in NZ and who is affected
- how they can offer constructive help without in depth intervention
- the effects, on children, of witnessing and experiencing violence and abuse in their families
- who does what in family violence service provision in Waitakere

#### **Domestic violence and mental illness/substance abuse:**

**April 21** 10am-12midday, Corban's Art Centre, Henderson. Free.

Mental illness and substance abuse are common side effects of experiencing domestic violence. Yet both these things can prevent women getting help. This workshop will help participants understand:

- The relationship between domestic violence and mental illness
- The mental health effects of experiencing domestic violence
- Constructive responses to women in this situation.

#### **New domestic violence legislation. What it is and what it means for our services/practice:**

**May 12** 10am-12midday, Opanuku Room, Corban's Art Centre. Free

WAVES are hosting a seminar with the Waitakere Community Law Centre and the Police. Information

will be presented about the changes to the domestic violence legislation and the new police safety orders. There will be time for questions and discussion.

**Abuse of Older People: June 15** Older Person's Day. 9.30am – 12.30pm Church, Corban's Art Centre, Henderson. Free. Lunch included

This one day workshop is designed to increase participant's knowledge about:

- what constitutes domestic violence and older person's abuse
- The differences and similarities between older person abuse and domestic violence
- who perpetrates abuse?
- who it happens to
- what the risk factors are
- what the protective factors are
- how to recognise abuse
- what to do when you do recognise or suspect abuse
- who is working in this area in Waitakere.

WAVES is offering this training with Age Concern.

## RESOURCES

**A Theology of Children** Reverend Nove Vailaau. 2009. Plunket and Barnardos.

This booklet provides a theological context for positive parenting. It is especially aimed at Pacific parents, but provides a guide for everyone looking to the church and the scriptures for parenting guidance. It is available from Plunket and Barnardos.

### NEW RESOURCES IN OUR LIBRARY

#### **The Global Gender Gap Report, 2009**

Ricardo Hausmann, Laura D. Tyson, Saadia Zahidi, World Economic Forum. 2009. World Economic Forum. Geneva, Switzerland.

This report measures gender based disparities in 137 countries. It uses a range of statistical measures; enrolment in education, literacy, workforce participation, income, wage equity, life expectancy, women's participation in technical, managerial and professional work, sex ratio at birth, life expectancy, legislation for the protection of women and children and women's involvement in government.

The information that is gathered from statistics and global organisations is reduced to statistical calculations and each country is ranked according to the

results. The report only recognises the size of the gap between men and women in a given area – for example, income or participation in education. It doesn't measure empowerment. The other important thing about the way the statistical measurements are arrived at is that they even out relative wealth status of countries – so it is the gaps in achievement of equity – and progress towards it on the specified measures – that is counted, not the relative wealth or poverty of a country. This is because rich countries have better health and education opportunities for all members which is independent of the gender related issues.

In 2009, New Zealand ranked 5th in the world. Iceland is first, with the social democratic countries Finland, Norway and Sweden next. Denmark sits at 7th, with South Africa at 6th. The countries with the lowest scores are those where women are unable to participate in government or the workforce such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Yemen.

The general report is followed by individual country profiles. These contain additional information including the year women received the right to vote and maternal and child mortality rates. New Zealand was of course, the first country to grant women the vote – Fiji only gave the vote to women in 1963 and women don't vote in the United Arab Emirates.

**Te Toiora Mata Tauherenga. Report of the Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence** Ministry of Justice, 2009. Ministry of Justice, Wellington.

This report completes the work of the Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence. It sets out the "actions required to better prevent and respond to sexual violence and makes 71 recommendations to government."

The report focuses on 4 areas. Preventing sexual violence in New Zealand, creating specialist front line services for victims and offenders, reforming criminal justice and future directions and approaches to end sexual violence. It is considered that all of these areas are "necessary components for durable change".

**Responding to Sexual Violence – Attrition in the New Zealand criminal justice system** Report of the Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence. Sue Triggs, Elaine Mossman, Jan Jordan, Venezia Kingi. September 2009. Ministry of Women's Affairs. Wellington.

This study aimed to assess what proportion of sexual violence cases drop out at each stage of the criminal justice process. Understanding this is an important first step to improving policy.

It is widely believed that less than 10% of sexual violence is reported to police. Of the cases that are reported, 13% are successfully prosecuted and result in a conviction. As so many cases are never reported the actual conviction rate is 1.3%. Many reported cases do not proceed because the victim withdraws from the process (one in five).

Of the cases reported to the police, one third involved a stranger or recent acquaintance, one third involved a family member or (ex) partner and one third involved someone else who was already known to the victim.

Research informants consistently identified factors associated with the adversarial system – e.g. cross examination and the beyond reasonable doubt standard of proof, as key reasons why the conviction rate is so low. (Thank you to Auckland Women's Centre for this summary).

The study looks at factors that influence attrition including offence type, victim and offender relationship, victim age and incident factors.

**Responding to Sexual Violence – Environmental scan of New Zealand agencies** Elaine Mossman, Lesley MacGibbon, Venezia Kingi, Jan Jordan. September 2009. Ministry of Women's Affairs. Wellington.

This report presents findings about community service providers and other services that respond to the needs of victims of sexual violence. A wide range of services were surveyed. Specialist sexual violence services, women's refuge, Victim Support, mental health counselling services, Medical providers, including Family Planning, sexual health services and university health services and a range of other community agencies including Maori services. Criminal Justice services included Doctors for Sexual Assault Care, crown prosecutors and court victim advisors.

The survey looked at services that are provided: access to services and ideas about improving service delivery. Increased funding, improved service availability, workforce issues and the responsiveness of ACC services and systems were identified as key issues for improvement. (This was before the latest changes to the ACC funding pathway).

There is information about barriers that prevent

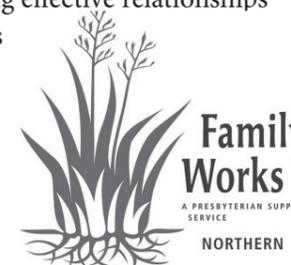
## Strengthening Step Families

Wednesdays 6-30 -8-30pm 24 February - 31 March:

A support group for Waitakere parents who are dealing with complexities in blended families, such as:

- Past and new beginnings
- Parent roles
- Children and couples in blended families
- Your step family journey
- Strengthening and creating effective relationships
- Understanding the pitfalls and potential of blended family living

**Contact:** Tania on 835 1288 email: waitakere@northern.familyworks.org.nz



## 5 day Child Protection Studies Programme 26 – 30 April 2010

Ask yourself honestly, do YOU know the:

- risk factors that may indicate a child is at risk of abuse?
- information needed to report a suspicion of abuse to CYF?
- four different types of child abuse.
- bruises or other potential symptoms of abuse should be cause for concern?
- fact that privacy legislation affects your ability to report suspected abuse?

Act now - so you can recognise children at risk of abuse and respond effectively. We will only be in West Auckland once in 2010 and places on this programme are limited. Ask us about our other training options and how we can customise programmes to meet your needs. CPS is New Zealand's child protection training specialists, and our programmes are NZQA accredited. We are a national charitable trust who for 15 years has been dedicated to the protection of children and young people. CPS .

**Contact:** Mark Ph: 07 838 3370 or email mark@cps.org.nz. website: www.cps.org.nz

## Programmes at Dayspring Trust Term 1 2010

**Building Families for Life – 8 week parenting programme:** Monday's 9.30 am – 12.30 pm, 8 February – 29 March 2010.

Do you long to give your family a safe, secure and loving home and have skills to enable your children to reach their potential in life? Building Families for Life is a generic parenting education programme for parents of children of all ages.

## Clearing Anger Recovery Programmes

**Stage 1** Tue 9.30-1.30 pm, 9 February – 30 March

**Stage 2** Thu 9.30-1.30 pm, 11 February – 1 April

For adults who have suffered the effects of trauma, violence and abuse. This programme facilitates healing in four stages.

Restore – Resolve – Reconnect – Release

This four stage process develops emotional stability, anger control, relationship skills, self esteem and personal safety. Restore: Stage 1 – 8 weeks – now full Resolve: Stage 2 – 8 weeks – in demand register now:

**Venue:** Dayspring Trust, 2 Seabrook Avenue, New Lynn. (Go to cream house with blue trim).

**Cost:** Unwaged \$80.00, waged \$160.00

**Creche:** A free crèche is provided from 9.30 – 1.30.

**Contact:** For enquires or to register phone Jane or Kristen on (09) 827 6321. Each programme is facilitated by professionally trained and supervised experienced counsellors. BFFL, Resolve and Restore is offered in collaborative partnership between Dayspring Trust and the HEAL Trust.

## 2010 Dayspring Trust programmes:

Restore, Resolve and Reconnect will be run during term 2,3 & 4 – 2010

Bonding with Little Ones – 16 week programme will be run over terms 2 & 3 – 2010.



## 8th Annual Asian Forum Preventing Violence in Asian Communities

Thursday 1 April 2010, 9am to 4pm

The Asian Network Inc. (TANI) would like to invite all to the 8th Annual Forum. This forum will focus on the ways to prevent violence among Asian communities and how to respond to their needs in a culturally appropriate way. At this forum, we expect to explore lots of diverse perspectives about violence and discuss a harmonious way of dealing with them with participants and guest speakers present.

**Venue:** Fickling Centre, 546 Mt Albert Road, Auckland

**Cost:** Free, but please RSVP by 16 March 2010

as weak, and this impacted on men's ability to talk about emotional matters such as relationship issues with their wives, girlfriends or others. This limited men's ability to express emotions other than anger or aggression.

These forms of masculinity that limited emotional expression, were described as one of a number of obstacles to the prevention of men's domestic violence towards women.

Other obstacles included:

- loyalty to mates. Some men thought that any prevention campaign that highlighted men's domestic violence towards women was gender divisive.
- the depiction by some men of a duality of men-as-bad and women-as-good in prevention campaigns led to talk about women as perpetrators of violence rather than addressing the problem of men's domestic violence towards women. These duality depictions allowed some men to shift the issue from one of men's domestic violence towards women, to a competition over who had the higher moral status as victims: men or women.

The study then asked about men's awareness of, and attitudes towards, the current media campaigns. Overall, the response was positive. The comments on the campaigns allowed a number of motivational statements for change to be identified that could be employed in any subsequent campaign to engage men, i.e. "All that it takes for violence to increase is for a good man to do nothing"; "I can be part of the answer".

Participants made many suggestions for overcoming obstacles in engaging men in campaigns. Taking a moral stand against all forms of violence and seeing men's domestic violence as one form of violence that men could work against. All were articulated as an approach by some of the men and was evident in the texts of other men as an effective approach. Identifying fairness and justice as values that apply to oneself and to all others regardless of age and gender; thinking independently from one's mates or other influences that lead to the acceptance of violence; taking responsibility for one's own thoughts and actions; breaking the silence about one's violence and talking to good mates or to groups of men who would not collude with such violence were articulated in descriptions of change. Men being accountable for their violence was depicted as raising awareness of the need for change.

There is a great deal of information from this study that is useful to any organisation that is thinking about engaging men in either personal change or prevention. It illustrates how even carefully constructed messages can be misinterpreted or used to justify strongly held positions and offers some ideas about how to overcome these barriers.

## NOTICEBOARD

**Focus Counselling Centre** is a service of the Friendship Centre Trust. We are a long-standing provider of quality, professional, counselling in West Auckland.

The centre is based in Glen Eden. All Staff hold recognised counselling qualifications and have many years of experience in a variety of counselling modalities. Focus is audited and approved by Child Youth & Family Services and receives referrals from CYF's and Health West. A means tested scale is used to set the fee, for many clients who cannot afford full fees, a client subsidy is available.

Services include:

- Relationship & marital counselling
- Parenting issues & courses; Sexual abuse
- Other abuse issues
- Depression & anxiety
- Grief & Loss; Burnout,
- Stress Management & Self Care
- Anger Management; Self Esteem.

Focus Counselling is integrated with the other community services of the Friendship Centre Trust, offering clients a more holistic type of care. The other services available to clients include; free Budgeting Advice, Parenting Courses, Kindergarten, Mainly Music, HomeCare, Social Housing (emergency and long-term), Foodbank, and Genesis Training Centre.

**Contact:** 46a Ambler Ave, Glen Eden, Waitakere 0602.  
Tel: 09) 818 0760  
Fax: 09) 818 0761  
Email: focusadmin@fct.org.nz



*new possibilities for the future*

survivors having their needs met – and what can be done to overcome barriers – attrition from the criminal justice process and ideas for changes in this system.

### **Responding to Sexual Violence – A review of literature on good practice**

Elaine Mossman, Jan Jordan, Lesley MacGibbon, Venezia Kingi, Liz Moore. October 2009. Ministry of Women's Affairs. Wellington.

The purpose of this literature review was to look at "medical, criminal justice, mental health and support systems at different post-assault periods...in relation to diverse social and cultural groups...to:

- identify and critique good practice models within and across systems, internationally and in New Zealand
- describe factors that promote good practice within and across systems
- identify NZ guidelines for dealing with adult victims of sexual violence"

The Ministry of Women's Affairs supplied the literature to be reviewed.

A key learning from the literature review is that, in New Zealand, there is urgent need for:

- guidelines for community groups working with victims/survivors of sexual violence
- guidelines for prosecutors
- guidelines for responding appropriately and effectively to Maori survivors
- ensuring better monitoring and evaluation of the extent that existing policies and procedures have been implemented and adhered to
- obtaining ongoing feedback from victims and survivors on how effectively and appropriately the services are responding.

### **Responding to Sexual Violence – Pathways to recovery**

Venezia Kingi, Jan Jordan. October 2009. Ministry of Women's Affairs. Wellington.

This study looked at "help seeking and pathways to assistance and recovery for adult victim/survivors of sexual violence from diverse population groups across New Zealand. " This was looking at the formal and informal systems. The material was gathered from interviews with victims/survivors of sexual violence.

Key findings are that:

- there is not a consistent, high level of service provision for sexual violence in New Zealand.
- there are links between sexual violence, childhood sexual abuse and intimate partner violence. This points to "the existence of a highly vulnerable population in need of specialised services and interventions to mitigate risk."
- a specialised response is advantageous to victim/survivors.

### **Responding to Sexual Violence – Restoring Soul**

Effective Interventions for adult victim/survivors of sexual violence. Ministry of Women's Affairs. October 2009. Ministry of Women's Affairs. Wellington.

This report provides an overview of the four research reports above.

Key findings include:

- the impacts of sexual violence are huge, long lasting and wide ranging
- counselling helps a lot. Being listened to, validated and rebuilding safety and trust with the right counsellor is the most important support.
- support workers need to have specialised knowledge about sexual violence.

### **Transforming the Legal Aid System. Final Report and Recommendations**

Dame Margaret Bazley. 2009 Ministry of Justice. Wellington.

This is the report from the review of the legal aid system that occurred last year. WAVES put in a submission and, you will all be delighted to hear, has been quoted in the final report plus referred to two other times. It is always worthwhile participating in these processes.

Many people are unhappy about the changes that have come out of this review. It is useful to look at what has been said and see where we can encourage positive, constructive changes to the system, as suggested in the review. For example, we may need to ensure that we support the Waitakere Community Law Office as suggested changes come through the system.

There are some recommendations that, I think, will be beneficial to women trying to access legal aid for

domestic violence. For example, the section on streamlining eligibility, application process and deciding on repayment – who should and shouldn't have to repay their legal aid. These changes, if implemented, could reduce women's stress and help ensure that more women are able to use the legal aid services available to them. It will also reduce the workload of their lawyers.

**State of the World's Mothers** 2007, 2008, 2009. Save the Children. Westport, Connecticut.

"Every year, 10 million children die before reaching age 5 – one every three seconds. Most of these deaths (99 percent) occur in developing countries where mothers lack access to basic health services and also face greater risk of death in pregnancy and childbirth. State of the World's Mothers ...reveals which countries are making the most progress in saving the lives of children, and which are lagging behind."

Each report, 2007 – 2009, has a country ranking of 140 countries, industrialised and developing, that show where mothers and children are doing best and where they face the greatest hardships.

Also, each report focuses on a slightly different aspect of maternal and child wellbeing. 2007 looks at the tools and services that could save lives. 2008 looks at the increasing survival gaps between children in rich and poor countries and the gaps in health service provision that put children and mothers lives at risk. 2009 examines the role of early childhood care and education and the positive results, for the whole community, of preparing children for education and enabling girls to access education.

These reports are full of very useful – and upsetting – information.

### **The Right To Choose: Multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage**

Forced Marriage Unit. 2008. HM Government. United Kingdom. Obtained from [www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage](http://www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage)

People who work with migrant and refugee communities in New Zealand are becoming aware that even here there are cases of forced and early marriage occurring. Currently we do not have any guidelines for how to respond to this, so it is useful to look at examples of good practice from other countries that are ahead of us

in responding to this abuse of human rights.

This report addresses:

- what forced marriage is and the issues around it including warning signs
- actions for chief executives of agencies that may encounter women in this situation
- specific issues to be considered by agencies working with, or providing services to, children and young people facing forced marriage
- specific issues for agencies working with vulnerable adults.

First it distinguishes between arranged marriages – where both parties consent to the process - and forced marriage which is defined as being where one or both spouses do not consent to the marriage and duress is involved. Duress can include physical, emotional, financial, sexual and psychological pressure. Early marriage is forced marriage of girls and boys who are under the age of legal marriage in Britain/New Zealand.

In the first nine months of 2008, 1,300 cases of forced marriage were reported to the Forced Marriage Unit in the UK. Forced marriage is regarded as an abuse of human rights, a form of domestic abuse and, where it affects children, child abuse. The UK has developed legislation to respond to forced marriage.

The report is directed at chief executives, senior staff and directors of services that work with people – so schools, health, social services, local authorities, police, courts - anyone who exercises public functions in relation to safeguarding children or protecting vulnerable adults from abuse. It will be useful to services operating in Waitakere, as we are all working with people who are vulnerable to this abuse.

### **Multi agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage**

Forced Marriage Unit. 2008. HM Government. United Kingdom. Obtained from [www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage](http://www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage) These are the guidelines related to the document above. This has much more specific information including keeping a victim safe, how to use opportunistic enquires to identify cases, record keeping, confidentiality and how to use related legislation to help prevent harm.

considered to be the making of The Man. Having the hottest girlfriend was portrayed as potentially problematic as other young men might compete for her. The potential for the loss of a girlfriend to another man was portrayed as producing controlling or ownership practices.

Within this culture young men promoted *loyalty* to one's mates by using a number of disparaging phrases to refer to men who preferred to spend time with their girlfriends rather than spend time with their mates. Some young men described these disparaging comments as influencing them to look at their girlfriends critically, and as killing any equal relationship.

Young men distinguished between girlfriends and hos, hos being described as young women available largely for sex: "uncomplicated intimacy". Music videos and media influences associated with consumerism, and with pornography and the Hugh Heifner world, were portrayed as promoting an ideal for young men that informed the construction of certain representations of the cool man.

The paper then describes a series of cultural groups that the young men identify with that condition their actions and responses to women.

The binge drinking/ boy racer culture. In this group, young men practiced dominance and control over their girlfriends in order to ensure loyalty to the binge drinking group. Socialising was portrayed as split along gender lines with the young men's interests being with their cars and drinking and their girlfriends' interests elsewhere. Alcohol advertising, which disparages girlfriends, promotes the binge drinking mates' culture by diminishing women and trivialising intimacy. Alcohol was described by some young men as killing a relationship.

The gangster culture. Within this culture girlfriends were described as having little choice but to go along with the gangster world. Men had complete control of women. Some young men described the women that associated with these gangs as "hood rats". Hood rats were described as sluts who provided sex on demand. This gangster culture was described as being influenced by media representations of bad-being-good, gangster music videos, TV and movies.

Equality in boyfriend/girlfriend relationships was less well articulated by young men than was control. Some young men were able to describe certain practices of equality including: shared decision making, compromising, sharing chores and discipline of children, and trust. Young men described obstacles to equality including traditional ideas about male dominance in relationships and the status of men, consumer notions of self-sufficiency that promoted men needing no-one except themselves, the temptation to allow male dominance that comes with being in a privileged position, having to compromise and the lack of a firmly formed identity. Other obstacles described included government policy that did not promote equity, and the work culture that required work outside hours and did not promote family life.

The research concludes with a list of recommendations about how to use this information to address young men's control of women at an early stage, in order to reduce family violence as they get into long term relationships. "...That the prevention of youth boyfriend/girlfriend violence is recognised as a priority for the prevention of men's domestic violence towards women."

### **"I Can Be Part of the Answer": Overcoming the obstacles to the prevention of men's domestic violence towards women**

2009. Dr Alison J Towns.

This study used focus groups with men to investigate men's attitudes to the prevention of violence against women, barriers to prevention messages and how these might be overcome.

A number of barriers were identified. These included:

- men's understanding of their role as providers
- traditional masculinities associated with male dominance and authority in the home
- the powerlessness associated with being a new immigrant
- cultural differences in the practices of masculinity between old and new countries and the resultant violence that young men and their mothers experienced from their fathers
- the impact of intergenerational domestic violence on men who had witnessed or experienced such violence.

In some men's accounts some forms of masculinity understood emotional expression, other than aggression,

- lack of accessible services
- lack of affordable legal services
- lack of cross sector collaboration between domestic violence and disability services
- community attitudes and stigma about disability

“The literature indicates continuing stereotypes of disability that devalue and marginalise people and in particular, women with disabilities... It is these attitudes which render people with disabilities vulnerable to violence, not the disability itself.” As the Victorian Law Reform Commission’s Review of Family Violence Laws showed, “People with disabilities experience forms of violence which are not only often condoned, but to a certain extent institutionalised in our society”

Some of the recommendations from the research, which seem equally relevant to the NZ situation, are:

- cross sector training – about disability for family violence services – about violence and abuse for the disability sector
- cross sector collaboration to identify and respond
- resources to ensure cross sector collaboration and long term support of women with disabilities who leave violent situations
- commitment from leaders at government, national and local agency level to initiate specific programmes, provide resources and make the necessary legislative and policy changes
- need for gender desegregated data collection, at all levels, about the abuse and violence experienced by women with disabilities
- accessible crisis accommodation
- secure, affordable, accessible long term housing
- national awareness raising and prevention programmes aimed at people with disabilities as well as the able bodied public
- category of carer included when collecting data about perpetrators

If you are concerned about this issue and want to find out more, contact Debbie at WAVES. A group (DVD) has been set up to raise awareness of the issues of people with disability being abused and look at appropriate service responses.

### **The Cultures of Cool and Being a Man: Getting in early to prevent domestic violence. Part 2** Dr. Alison Towns. December 2009.

If we are to do our jobs as agencies working in family violence, our aim must be the prevention of men’s domestic violence towards women. Prevention requires knowledge of the social and cultural influences that inform some men’s ideas about their entitlement to control and dominate women. Previous work suggests that these ideas are likely to be imbedded in New Zealand culture. If violence is understood to occur on a continuum from controlling behaviours to extreme physical violence then one strategy for prevention is to get in early and prevent controlling behaviours as young people are starting out in their relationships.

This study explored young men’s ideas about control, power and equality in boyfriend/girlfriend relationships and the social and cultural values and beliefs that contribute to these ideas.

The controlling behaviours towards girlfriends that young men described in this study appear to be informed by contemporary cultural influences associated with what it is to be a man in New Zealand today. These controlling practices were consistent with those described by young women who had experienced such practices by boyfriends (Towns & Scott, 2008). They involved monitoring and limiting their choices, controlling the girlfriend’s contacts, controlling her dress, isolating her and using dominance and entitlement practices including violence. Young men provided a sophisticated understanding of control, recognising that control was fluid for young men, changing depending on the context rather than static and consistent. Some young men described such control as informed by historical or traditional ideas about women’s roles and women’s status compared to that of men. Some young men described control as simply pragmatic and designed to limit the potential for other men to take their girlfriend away.

Controlling practices appeared to be supported by language associated with being The Man within a culture that privileged being cool. What was considered cool was dependent on the young men’s group. For most groups, having the hottest girlfriend was also

**What is a forced marriage?** Forced Marriage Unit. 2008. HM Government. United Kingdom. Obtained from [www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage](http://www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage) This is a fact sheet developed by the Forced Marriage Unit. It has basic information about forced marriage; frequently asked questions, contact details and case studies.

### **Good practice in collaborative efforts to prevent family violence** Sheryl Hann.

2009. Ministry of Social Development. Wellington. This piece of work examines three pieces of literature about existing collaborations, with the aim of encouraging better collaboration between regional family violence services.

Two kinds of collaboration are identified.

Micro level – service delivery involving more than one organisation – e.g. coordinated case management

Macro level – this aims to develop collective strategies and policies, increase consistency and align resources – strategic or regional. The WAVES network is an example of this.

The first document (MSD) suggests a number of success factors including common language and clarity about aims and expectations, clear processes, time spent on relationships, support, coordination, power sharing and accountability and adequate funding.

The second document (Deluth) has a chart that builds from a minimum level of collaboration, to a well functioning network – for example, “network members share good practice and learnings with other communities”, and “government agencies are trusted by their NGO partners to initiate system changes that improve victim safety and autonomy and hold perpetrators and institutions accountable”.

The third piece of literature (Home Office, UK) provides a number of good practice elements including;

- agreed definition of domestic violence
- providing training
- monitoring and evaluating activities to ensure that they are actually improving the safety of survivors of family violence.

This is only a short piece, but it has some important ideas for the ongoing development of our network.

### **Forgotten Women: A study of women and homelessness in Auckland, New Zealand** Kate Bukowski. 2009. Unpublished thesis. School of Population Health, University of Auckland.

This research examines the homelessness of women in New Zealand – what it means, who it affects, the mental and physical effects of homelessness and some strategies to respond to and prevent the homelessness of women.

This issue is very relevant to those of us in the family violence field because much of women’s homelessness is a result of childhood and/or adult physical, sexual and emotional violence and abuse.

Women’s homelessness, and therefore the extent of the problem, is much less visible than men’s homelessness. This is because of the added dangers for women of living on the street – so women’s homelessness tends to be hidden in temporary, insecure, substandard or dangerous living situations rather than being visible as street sleepers.

Homeless women subsequently become more marginalised and “trapped in insecure and unsafe housing without the resources or options to improve their housing situation”.

Women also move into unsafe (abusive) situations with men or trade sex for accommodation in order to have a roof over their heads.

Living in situations of insecurity and stress can cause or exacerbate mental health and substance abuse problems. These problems further marginalise women and make it increasingly difficult for them to find safe, long term, affordable accommodation.

Of particular relevance to our sector was the call, from the focus group participants, for more services to help women stay free from abuse, greater access to refuge and longer term supported accommodation – and wider advertising of these services.

Other recommendations for how to support women include: the need for women to be listened to, flexible and responsive support services, ongoing support once women are housed, more options for women without dependant children, addressing affordability of housing and also the disparity between men and women’s incomes.

What the surveyed women wanted most, was a long term, good quality, safe house of their own and support, if required, to keep living in it.

## RESEARCH

### **Preventing the Abuse of Older People by their Family Members** Stakeholder

Paper 7 Dale Bagshaw, Sarah Wendt, Lana Zannettino. 2009. Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse.

This paper follows on from the research reviewed in the last newsletter "The disappearing age – a discussion paper on a strategy to address violence against older women."

It has been identified that in Australia there is a lack of awareness and understanding of abuse of older people. However, case numbers (as in New Zealand) will increase over the next few years as the population ages. Therefore, it is important that more thought is put into recognising and responding to this issue. It is also important to talk about the issue as it reduces the barriers to disclosure – more openness can overcome some of the shame and stigma associated with being a victim of abuse.

The definition of elder abuse is contested. The definition "Any act occurring within a relationship of trust, which results in harm to the older person. Abuse can include physical, sexual, financial, psychological, social and/or neglect" is provided. However the authors point out that elder abuse is usually defined either by what occurs. e.g. neglect, physical or sexual abuse, restraint - or the context that it occurs in e.g. a trusting relationship, in care, in medical situations. The most common kind of abuse is financial abuse. The person's adult children, or other family members are most likely to be the abusers (80 – 90%).

The causes of the abuse of older people are identified as being "complex and multi faceted" and include: abuse of power, constructions of gender and gender and aging, the diversity of men and women's experiences and the complexity of social, medical, legal and environmental systems and factors. Effects include "depression, psychological distress... guilt, shame,

fear, anxiety, denial and post traumatic stress disorder."

Barriers to reporting and leaving abusive situations include "diminished cognitive capacity; mental or physical disability; restricted mobility; lack of awareness of what constitutes abuse; lack of knowledge of their rights or resources; social isolation or fear of alienation; dependency on others; stigma and shame; literacy and language barriers; religious, generational and cultural barriers; fear of reappraisal from the abuser; and a perceived or actual lack of options or access to services." They also discuss the particular problems caused by rurality and coming from a non-Australian background.

A variety of theoretical explanations are provided for abusive family behaviour. These include "an overwhelmed care giver..., a dependant elder or perpetrator..., a mentally/emotionally disturbed person..., a person who has experienced childhood abuse and neglect,... the imbalance of power within family relationships... or the marginalisation of elders within society."

Most attention has been given to carer stress. This, the researchers argue, is not helpful as it brings empathy for the abuser and suggests that simple forms of intervention can stop the abuse. It also implicitly blames the victim, which "relives perpetrators of responsibility for abuse". Service providers are at risk of collusion with the perpetrator when this analysis is used.

The researchers therefore argue for a power and control analysis of abuse, that also includes a gender analysis. Aging is a gendered issue. Women live longer than men and are more likely to be financially abused by a family member after their partner has died. Also, for more than half of older women reporting abuse the "elder abuse" is a continuation of a pattern of domestic violence that has been occurring for many years. This leads to an examination of power in older abusive relationships and identifies that there is also power and control in older people's experiences of abuse.

"If the issue of power and control is not recognised and labelled as domestic or family violence, other family members, friends, practitioners and service providers can unwittingly blame the victim, collude with the perpetrators excuses and discourage the involvement of the justice system... perpetrators are not held

accountable if the abuse is defined as or understood as a medical, individual or family issue. It is a public issue requiring a criminal justice response."

Ideas about how to respond to the abuse of older people include: raising awareness of the problem, educating health and other professionals, providing family and informal support for people to retain their independence and quality of life and using participatory models of training and support.

The paper concludes with a summary of models of response to the prevention of abuse of older people.

### **Building the Evidence. A report on the status of policy and practice in responding to violence against women with disabilities in Victoria** Lucy Healey,

Keran Howe, Cathy Humphreys, Chris Jennings, Felicity Julian. July 2008. Victorian Women with Disabilities Network Advocacy Information Service, Melbourne.

"The key finding from this research is that there are major gaps in knowledge, policy and processes that will require significant resourcing in order to improve services to women with disabilities."

The aim of this research was "to bring together a body of evidence from which recommendations could be made that would help improve family violence service responses to women with disabilities experiencing violence". The information was gathered from a literature review, interviews with women with disability who had experienced abuse, family violence sector workers, key stake holders, disability sector workers and Australian state and national legislation and policy documents.

Disability is defined as "a social construct. Within the social model, 'disability' is not seen just as the person's 'condition', it is the result of disabling social structures, attitudes and behaviours that create disabling environments in which we are all embedded... Disabling environments prevent people with disabilities from accessing human services, transport, housing, work opportunities and education. This, then, is the context in which women with disabilities who experience violence are 'triply disadvantaged' - as women, with a disability, experiencing violence." However, all women – and their situations - are individual and require different responses.

Addressing issues of disability involves understanding what accessible means. Mainstream domestic violence services are not easily accessible for people with disabilities. Physical access is a concern, however, "Access also involves women with disabilities having knowledge about violence and abuse and for information to be available in accessible formats (such as sign interpreters, Braille, audio, Plain and Easy English, electronic text, SMS and telephone relay services.)" An accessible service also assumes that the staff understand disability and have the skills to support and respond appropriately.

There is very little international research about the prevalence of violence against women with disabilities. What the available literature suggests is that women with disabilities are much more likely to experience violence than women without disabilities. The domestic violence that they experience is similar to that of other women but more severe and for longer periods of time. Added to this are forms of violence that are specific to a disability and often invisible to others – such as withholding medication, controlling communication devices, forced or involuntary sterilisation, using past medical/psychiatric histories against a person. Women with a disability suffer abuse from a greater number of perpetrators including carers and institutional staff, as well as family and peers.

Women also suffer disability as a result of violence that has been perpetrated against them.

The living, care giving requirements and working conditions of women with disabilities means that they are more vulnerable to violence and abuse.

Barriers to the identification of violence against women with disabilities include:

- not asking – very few services ask about a women's disability status or ask disabled women about abuse
- police, judiciary, lawyers, doctors and other professionals not believing women when they disclose and being unwilling to investigate and/or prosecute
- women having no independent access to the resources required to leave an abusive situation
- no information about domestic violence and abuse that is accessible. Because of this, women not understanding that what they are experiencing is abuse