



**The Centre for Family Violence
and Sexual Violence Prevention**
Responding, healing, strengthening



Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework

Second monitoring report of the Executive Board
for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual
Violence

May 2026

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Minister's foreword

I remain deeply committed to breaking the cycle of family violence and sexual violence in New Zealand. To achieve this goal, Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, remains a clear priority for this Government. We have set a clear target to reduce the number of people who are victims of family violence and sexual violence, and we launched the current Te Aorerekura Action Plan in December 2024.

A critical part of this work is understanding where and why progress is being made, and where it is not. Having listened to communities, practitioners, and victim/survivors, I am clear that lasting change will come from focusing our efforts where they will make the greatest difference. The second Outcomes and Measurement Framework Monitoring Report improves our understanding of this. It shows us how the system is performing and where we must focus our efforts.

We are seeing early signs of progress, with reductions in some forms of violence and improvements in parts of the system. However, too many people are still experiencing harm. This reinforces that we must maintain momentum and target action where it will have the greatest impact.

Our responsibility is clear: to use this evidence to drive action that keeps people safe and breaks the intergenerational cycle of violence.

Hon Karen Chhour

Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Board Chair's foreword

Te Aorerekura sets out a vision for an Aotearoa New Zealand where everyone lives free from family violence and sexual violence. This ambitious goal will take time, sustained commitment, and collective action across government, tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors. In recognition of this, Te Aorerekura, our National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, was designed as a 25-year strategy.

The second Outcomes and Measurement Framework monitoring report comes relatively early in that journey. At this stage, we do not expect to see large or rapid changes, or to see all the outcomes we want. Instead, this report provides an important early picture of how the system is performing, where progress is beginning to emerge, and where challenges remain.

It is positive to see some forms of violence are decreasing, with fewer victims of family violence offences, and fewer young people experiencing both physical family violence and unwanted sexual touching. This is important progress. However, there are areas of significant concern, including fewer victims of family violence feeling safer after contact with government services and fewer victims reporting to Police.

As the Executive Board, we need to pay close attention to where the system is not yet working as it should. This report helps us do that. It brings together the best available evidence to show where we need to pool our efforts and resources across government, strengthen coordination, and most importantly where to focus investment to prevent harm before it occurs. As stewards of the system, we must marshal its resources to where we can have the greatest impact.

The findings in this report will help guide the next phase of the current Te Aorerekura Action Plan (2025-2030), by providing the Executive Board with a shared evidence base to guide decisions about priorities, partnerships, and where we need to learn more.

We remain committed to ongoing monitoring, transparency, and learning. Ending family violence and sexual violence is a long-term endeavour, but by using evidence to guide our actions, working in genuine partnership, and staying focused on what matters most, we can make meaningful progress toward the vision of Te Aorerekura.

Andrew Kibblewhite

Chair, Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence

About this report

Te Aorerekura is Aotearoa New Zealand's national strategy to end family violence and sexual violence. It sets out a 25-year moemoeā (vision) for an Aotearoa where everyone can thrive, feel safe, and live free from family violence and sexual violence.

To help us understand whether we are moving toward this vision, Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework describes twelve national outcomes. These outcomes are the long-term changes needed for the moemoeā to be realised. Having national outcomes supports collective action to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. Each long-term outcome is supported by several shorter-term changes we expect to see in the next five or more years.

The Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (the Board) uses the Outcomes and Measurement Framework to monitor how government agencies are working together toward these outcomes. Monitoring helps us track over time what is improving, what still needs attention, and how government can better support people to be safe.

This is the second progress report on the Outcomes and Measurement Framework. It builds on the first report published in December 2024 and includes new measures and updates where improved data is now available. The report gives a high-level view of the current state of each outcome, primarily focusing on changes to measures since the baseline year of 2023. The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention will undertake further analysis in areas where more in-depth understanding is needed.

Unexpected events, such as COVID-19, may have impacted the data presented in this report. For this reason, we have provided historical data where possible to consider results alongside the longer-term trends.

Detailed [data tables](#) are published alongside this report which include data for all measures and breakdowns by demographic groups where possible. Brief methodology and limitations for the data used in this report can be found from [page 45](#).

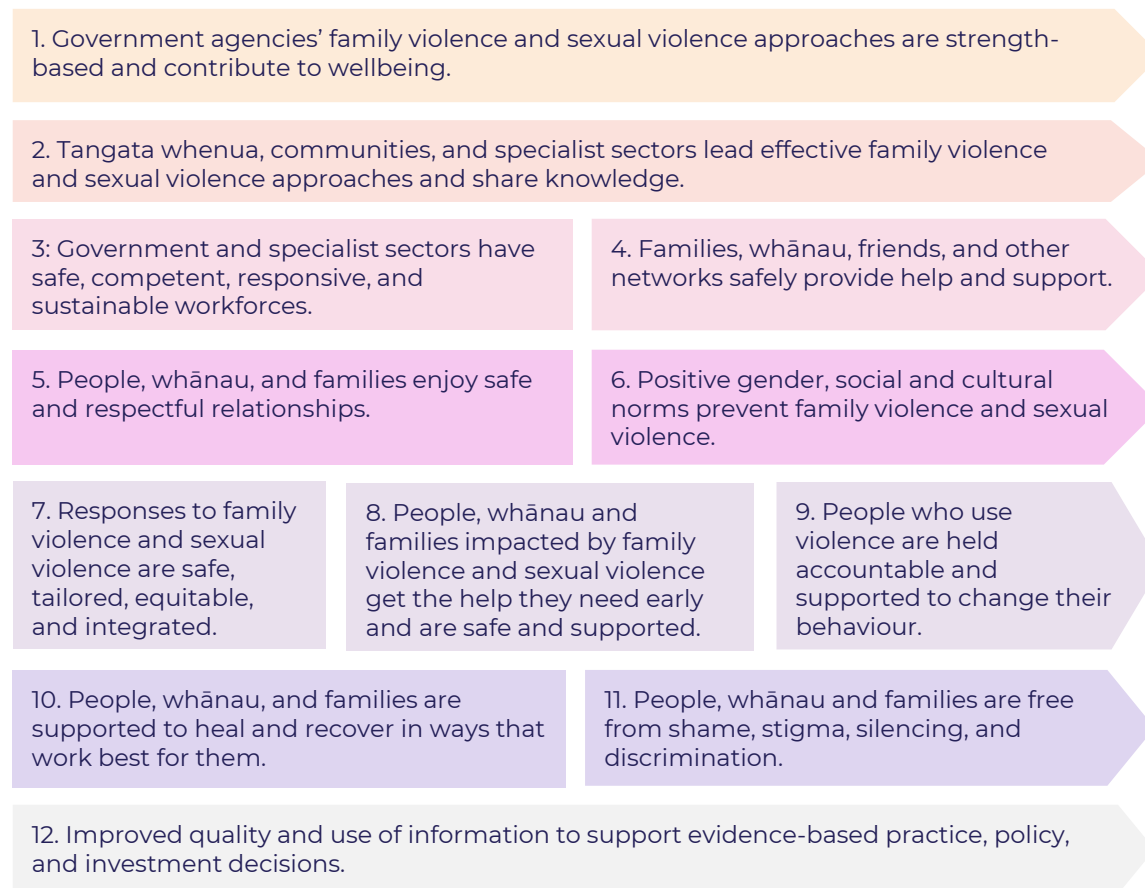


Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework

2023 - 2028

Long term outcomes

Results needed over the 25-year life of Te Aorerekura to achieve the Shifts.



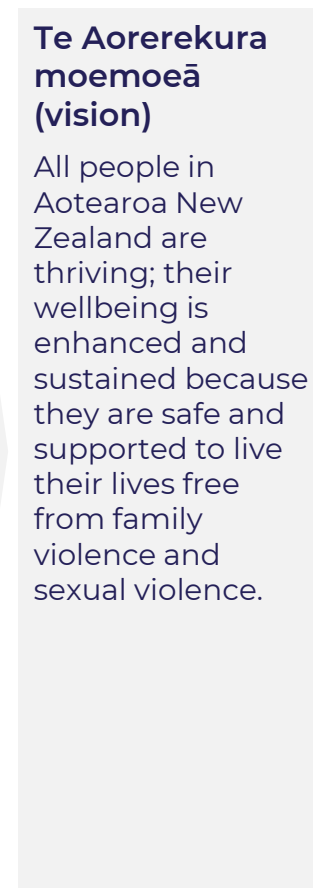
Shifts

Key changes or "shifts" needed to eliminate family violence and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.



Impact

The long-term indications the vision is being achieved.



Several **short- and medium-term outcomes** (formerly referred to as indicators) sit under each long-term outcome. These articulate the five year (for short-term outcomes) or six-or-more years (for medium-term outcomes) changes needed to create the conditions for the longer-term outcomes to be achieved. Each short- and medium-term outcome has one or more **measures** sitting under it that will be used by the Board to monitor progress toward that outcome.

Summary of findings

We are still early in the monitoring of Te Aorerekura, so major changes across outcomes are not yet expected.

Some early shifts are promising. Rates of family violence offences have returned to baseline after a temporary rise in 2024, though incidents have not decreased. This suggests that while the number of victims has fallen, the frequency of victimisation for some people may remain high. For young people, physical family violence continues to decrease, and unwanted sexual experiences have decreased to 2019 levels after an increase in 2021, though future data will be needed to understand if this is an ongoing trend. There has also been an increase in completion rates of family violence training programmes for frontline workers who have legal obligations to respond to family violence.

Several areas are trending in the wrong direction. Reports of online harassment have increased, confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect have risen slightly, and fewer victims report feeling safer after receiving support from government or specialist services. Reporting to Police has also declined for both family violence offences and sexual violence offences. Public attitudes show signs of shifting towards greater acceptance of some forms of violence in an intimate relationship, with more people considering violence ‘understandable’ after a relationship break-up. Some groups in the workforce also report reduced access to the information they need.

Many measures remain largely unchanged. Sexual violence prevalence remains stable. Whānau Māori, women, rainbow people, Pacific peoples, and disabled people continue to experience more violence, and perceptions that government listens to community feedback to change services remain low. After historic decreases, caregivers endorsing the use of physical punishment remains stable, which is also reflected in the proportion of children physically punished by their caregivers remaining stable.

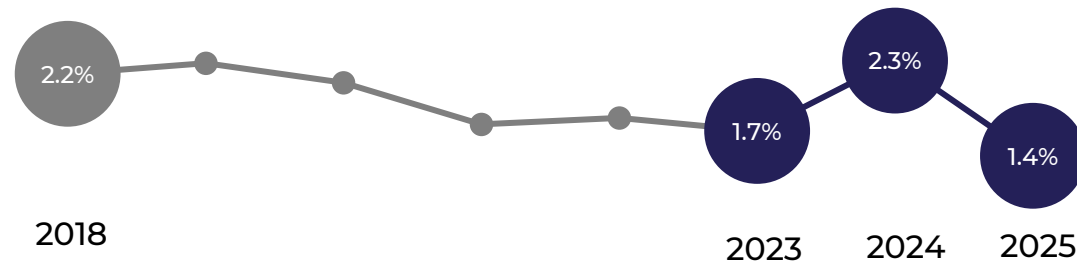
Overall, the early data shows progress is fragile. Emerging risks and persistent inequities mean sustained, targeted action is critical, alongside continued monitoring and strong partnerships, to achieve an Aotearoa New Zealand where everyone can live safe, supported, and free from violence



Key findings of overall impact measures

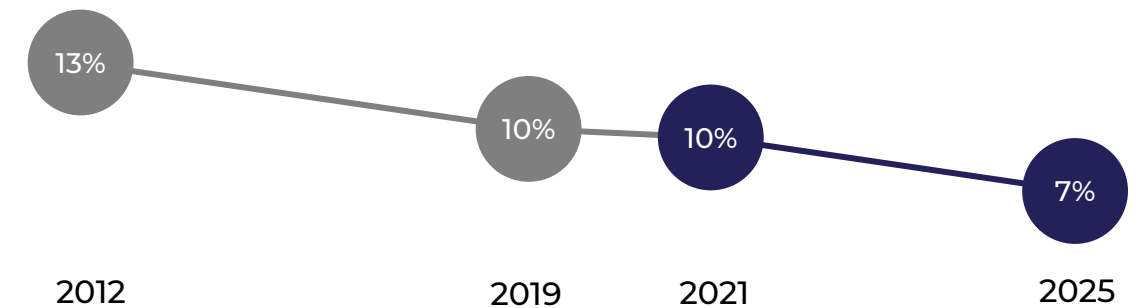
This slides summarises measures tracking the prevalence of family violence and sexual violence victimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand to help us understand progress toward eliminating family violence and sexual violence over the long term.

Family violence offence victimisation has **decreased** since 2024 but overall incidents have increased, suggesting some victims are experiencing more violence.



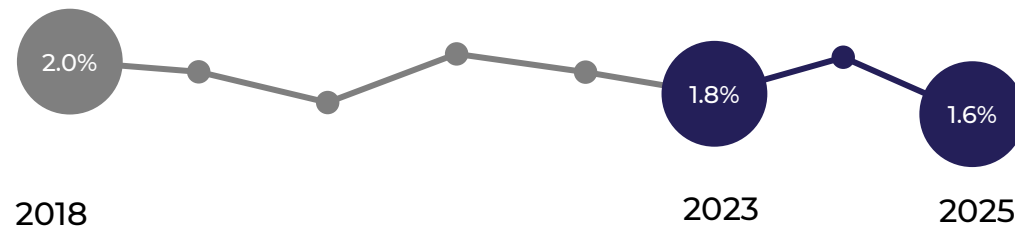
Prevalence for disabled people has increased over this time, from 2.9% to 6.6%.
Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey.

Young people being physically hurt by an adult at home has **decreased** since 2021.



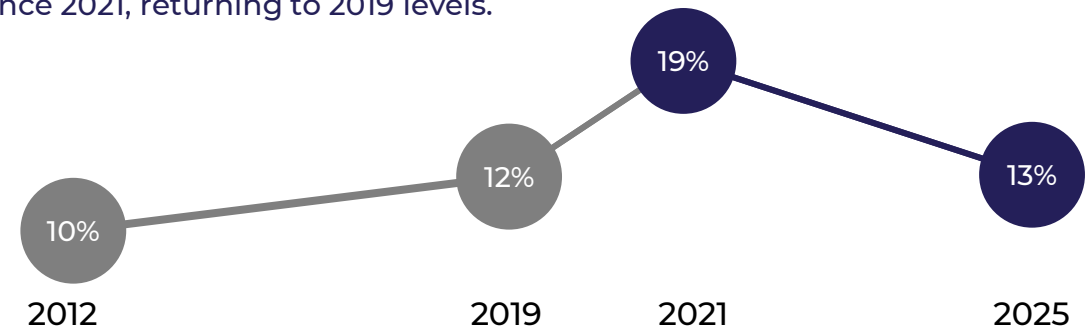
Prevalence is higher for Pacific (12%) and disabled young people (14%).
Source: Youth 2000 Series and the National Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey.

Sexual violence victimisation remains statistically **unchanged** since 2023.



Prevalence is higher for rainbow people (8.7%), Māori (2.9%), and women (2.6%).
Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey.

Young people having unwanted sexual experiences has **decreased** since 2021, returning to 2019 levels.



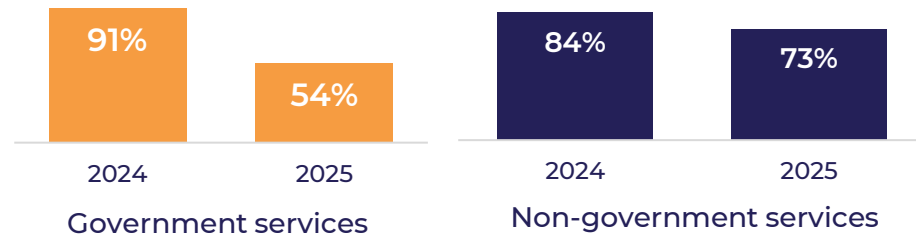
Prevalence is higher for disabled young people (28%), rainbow young people (26%), Māori (20%), girls (19%), and Pacific young people (18%).
Source: Youth 2000 Series and the National Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey.

Key findings by shift

Shift 1 Towards strength-based wellbeing approaches by government

Short-term outcome: Less harm by government agencies toward people, whānau and families

Fewer family violence offence victims feel safer after contact with support services since 2024. This decrease has been greater for victims using government services. These findings are volatile and additional years' data is needed to verify these trends.

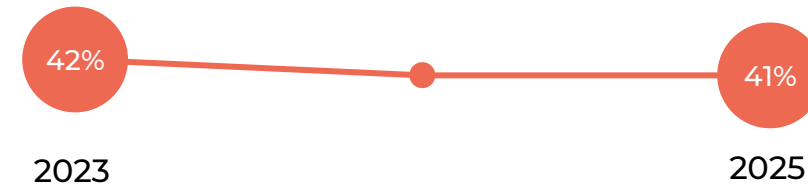


Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey.

Shift 2 Towards mobilising communities

Short-term outcome: More recognition of tangata whenua, communities' and specialist sectors' needs and priorities in government approaches

Public perceptions that government changes services based on community feedback remain low.



Agreement has increased for women and decreased for men over this time.

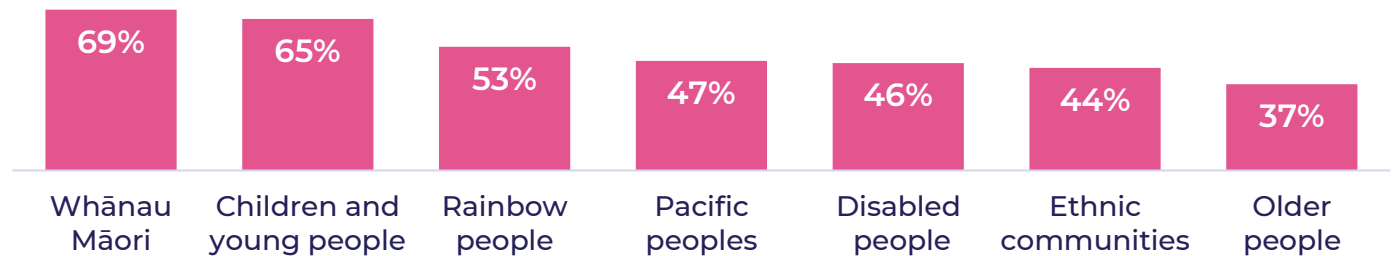
Source: Kiwis Count Survey.

Shift 3 Towards skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces

Short-term outcome: Improved responsiveness to tangata whenua and diverse communities

More than half of all workers surveyed in 2025 have been trained to support whanau Māori, children and young people, and rainbow people. However, more workforce training is needed to better support Pacific peoples, disabled peoples, ethnic communities, and older people.

Overall, training was lower for surveyed workers who work for the government compared with people who do not.



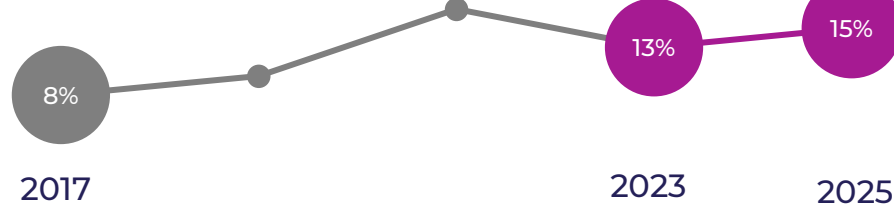
Source: Workforce Pulse Survey.

Key findings by shift

Shift 4 towards increased investment in primary prevention

Short-term outcome: Less tolerance for the use of family violence and sexual violence

Acceptance of violence after a break-up is increasing with more people agreeing it is acceptable for a man to 'hit out' after a break-up



Agreement has almost doubled for women from 7% in 2023, to 12% in 2025.

Source: Gender Attitudes Survey.

Shift 6 towards increased capacity for healing

Short-term outcome: More family, whānau, and community conversations that contribute to better healing, prevention, and responses

Additional tools and support could help more people to feel confident to have conversations about healthy relationships with young people.



3 in 5

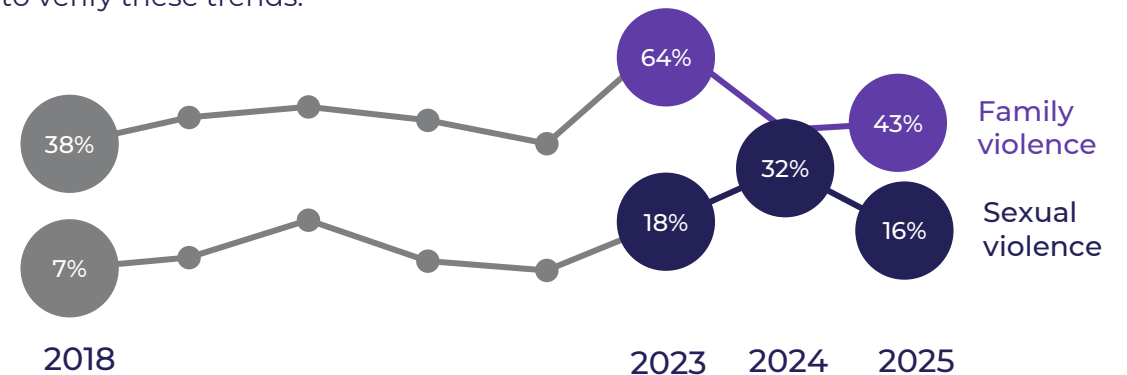
adults feel confident having conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey

Shift 5 towards safe accessible and integrated responses

Short-term outcome: More people who use, or have used, violence are held accountable

Reporting to Police has decreased for both family violence offence victims since 2023, and sexual violence victims since 2024. These findings are volatile and additional years' data is needed to verify these trends.



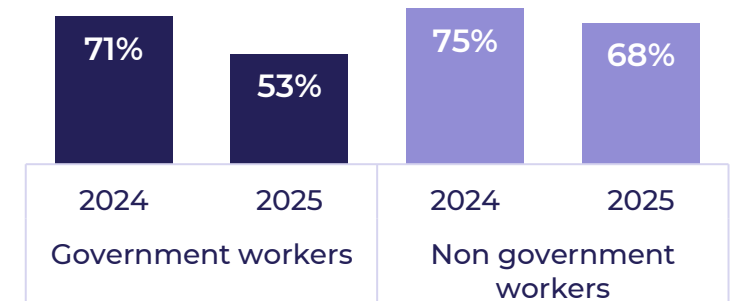
Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey.

Learning and monitoring

Short-term outcome: More quality information, developed in partnership with tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors, strengthens practice, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making

Fewer surveyed workers report having access to develop in their practice since 2024. This decrease was greater for government workers compared with non-government workers. These findings are volatile and additional years' data is needed to verify these trends.

Source: Workforce Pulse Survey



Overall impact of Te Aorerekura

Reduced prevalence of family violence and sexual violence over time

Te Aorerekura sets a vision for Aotearoa New Zealand where everyone can live free from family violence and sexual violence. This section of the report tracks the long-term progress of Te Aorerekura toward this vision by monitoring trends in family violence and sexual violence victimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand. This report does not include measures of wellbeing as these are already monitored through the [Living Standards Framework dashboard](#).

Summary of overall impact findings

Family violence offence victimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand has returned to baseline following a brief increase in 2024, continuing historical trends of a gradual long-term decline, while sexual violence victimisation remains stable. Māori, rainbow people, disabled people, and women continue to experience higher levels of harm.

Online family violence and sexual violence harm appears to be increasing, including reports of online harassment and attempts to access child sexual exploitation material. For children, physical punishment remains low following a long-term decrease. Confirmed abuse and neglect has recently risen slightly, and sexual harm remains high for some groups of young people.

Taken together, the findings suggest that while progress is being made, Aotearoa New Zealand is not yet on track to achieve significant reductions in family violence and sexual violence for everyone, though we would not expect material decreases so early in the life of Te Aorerekura. Ongoing inequities and emerging risks highlight the need for continued focus and investment to reach the long-term goal of reduced family violence and sexual violence prevalence.

Overall impact of Te Aorerekura

Goal: Decreased family violence and sexual violence levels

Family violence offence victims are declining, but some groups remain more likely to experience violence.

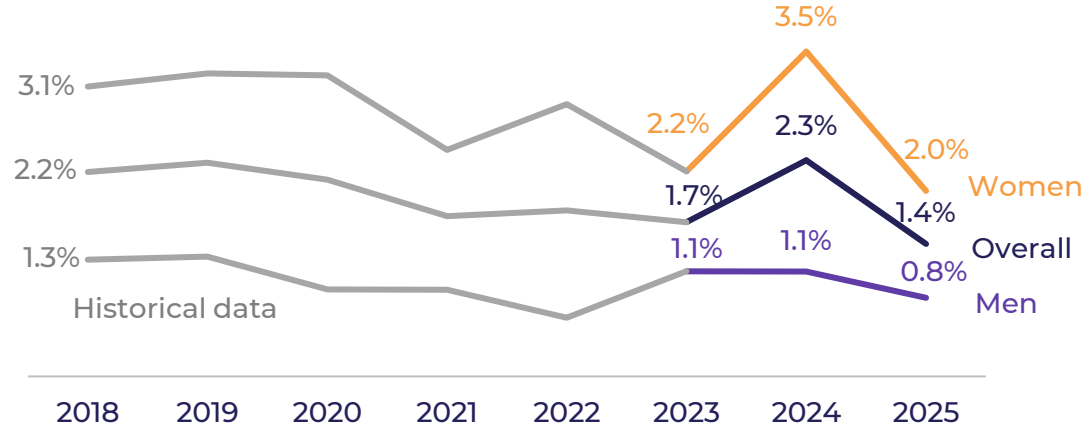
The 2025 New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey shows a drop in the percentage of adults experiencing family violence offences to 1.4% from 2.3% in 2024. This is a return to the long-term downward trend since 2018. However, the survey also found family violence offence incidents increased over this time. This suggests that while the number of victims has fallen, the frequency of victimisation for some people remains high.

The percentage of people who experienced sexual violence in the past year remains unchanged since baseline. In 2025 women remain more likely than average to experience sexual violence, while men are less likely than average.

Some groups continue to face higher levels of family violence and sexual violence, including Māori, rainbow people, and disabled people.

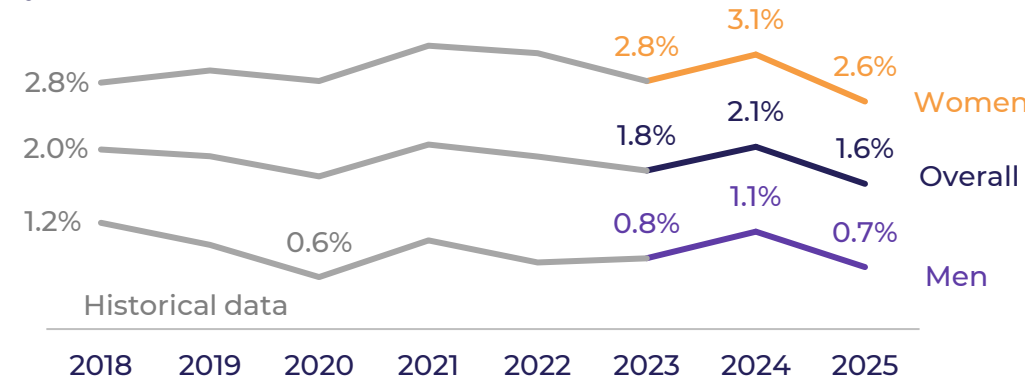
See the accompanying [data tables](#) for the remaining measures.

Percentage of adults who experienced a family violence offence in the past year



Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey Cycle 8 (2025), Sexual violence and family offences data tables, Ministry of Justice.*

Percentage of adults who experienced sexual assault in the past year



Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey Cycle 8 (2025), Sexual violence and family offences data tables, Ministry of Justice.

Measures

Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced an offence by a family member/s in the previous 12 months.

Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced controlling behaviours by a family member/s in the previous 12 months.

Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced intimate partner violence (of people who ever had a partner) in their lifetime.

Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced a sexual assault in the previous 12 months.

Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced a sexual assault in their lifetime.

Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, Ministry of Justice.

Rationale

These measures provide a consistent, nationally representative picture of how many people are experiencing family violence and sexual violence offences and can be used year-to-year to track change.

*New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey reports on an annual, rolling 12-month period for the year to October.

Overall impact of Te Aorerekura

Goal: Decreased family violence and sexual violence levels

More online harm and harassment is being reported.

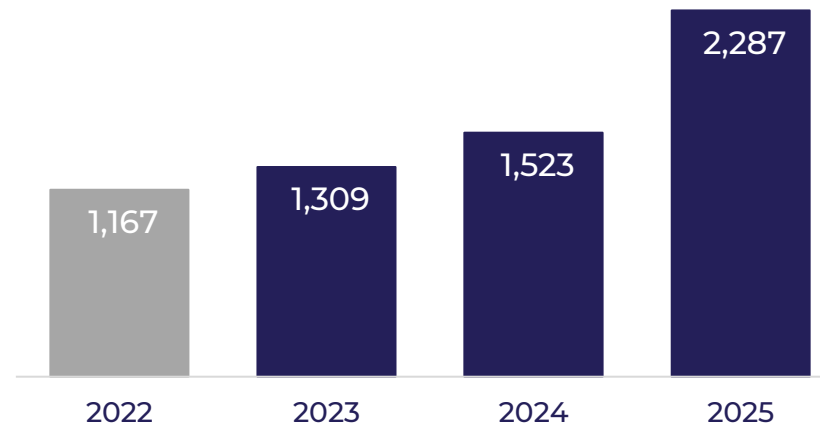
In 2024/25, there were 2,287 reports of harassment to Netsafe under the Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015, a 75% increase from the 2022/23 baseline of 1,309 reports.

While this data gives an indication of online harm, reports do not show who was responsible, so we cannot determine how many relate to family violence or sexual violence.

It is unclear whether the rise reflects more harm occurring or simply greater awareness and trust in reporting systems. However, there also appears to be growing demand for child sexual exploitation material online suggesting more harm is happening. In 2024, the Department of Internal Affairs blocked over one million attempts to access known child sexual exploitation and abuse websites, a 22% increase from 2023.*

Centralised leadership, coordination, and an increased capability to deal with online family violence and sexual violence harm is needed to better respond to this emerging issue.

Number of reports of harassment to Netsafe under the Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015 (year ending June)



Source: Netsafe Year in Review Report, 2021/22 to 2024/25, Netsafe.

Measure

Number of reports of harassment to Netsafe under the Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015 in the previous financial year.

Source: Netsafe Year in Review Report, Netsafe.

Rationale

This measure provides an indication of online harassment trends. These reports do not show who was responsible, so we cannot determine how many relate to family violence or sexual violence.

* <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Preventing-Online-Child-Sexual-Exploitation-Transparency-Reports>

Overall impact of Te Aorerekura

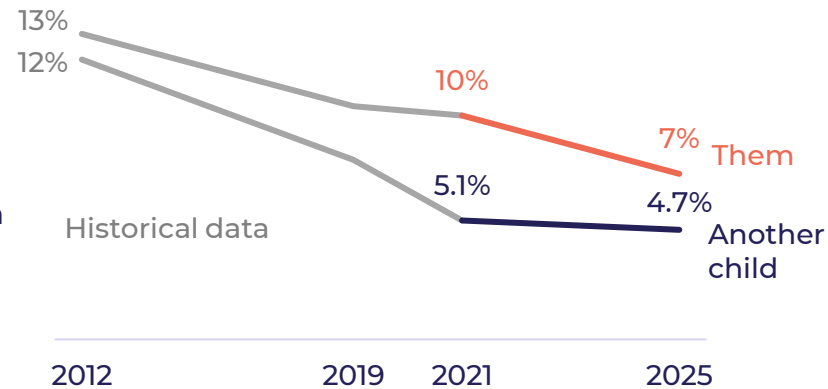
Goal: Decreased abuse towards children and young people

Physical violence against young people is decreasing, and physical punishment for children remains low.

The 2025 Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey found 7% of young people aged 13 to 19 years were physically hurt by an adult at their home in the past year. Prevalence was higher for disabled (14%), and Pacific (12%) young people, compared with the national average. Overall prevalence was down from 10% in the 2021 baseline, continuing the long-term decline from 13% in 2012.

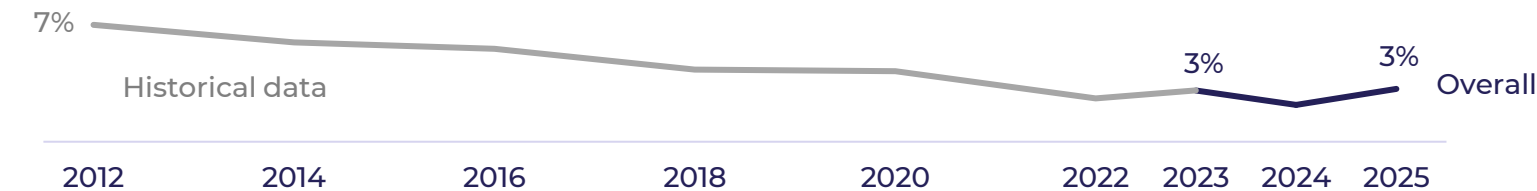
The 2024/25 New Zealand Health Survey shows around 3% of children aged 0 to 14 years (around 32,000 children) had been physically punished by their caregivers in the past four weeks. This has not changed significantly since 2022/23 but represents a long-term decline from 7% (66,000 children) in 2011/12. Physical punishment was much higher for Pacific children (7%, around 10,000 children).

Young people who say adults at home hit them or another child in the past year



Source: Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey 2025, Ministry of Social Development; New Zealand Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey 2021 (What about me?) Overview Report Results Tables, Ministry of Social Development.*

Percentage of children who have been physically punished by their caregiver in the past four weeks



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2024/25 data explorer, Ministry of Health

Measures

Percentage of children and/or young people (aged 13-19 years) that report that adults in the places where they usually live have hit or physically hurt them in the previous 12 months.

Percentage of children and/or young people (aged 13-19 years) that report that adults in the places where they usually live have hit or physically hurt another child in the previous 12 months.

Source: New Zealand Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey, Ministry of Social Development.

Percentage of children (aged 0-14 years) whose primary parent / caregiver reported they carried out physical punishment, such as smacking, on the child in the previous four weeks.

Source: New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health.

Rationale

Survey measures provide a consistent, nationally representative picture of children and young people's experiences of physical abuse in their home.

* Survey respondents were aged 12 to 18 years old in 2012, 2019 and 2021, and aged 13 to 19 years old in 2025.

Overall impact of Te Aorerekura

Goal: Decreased abuse towards children and young people

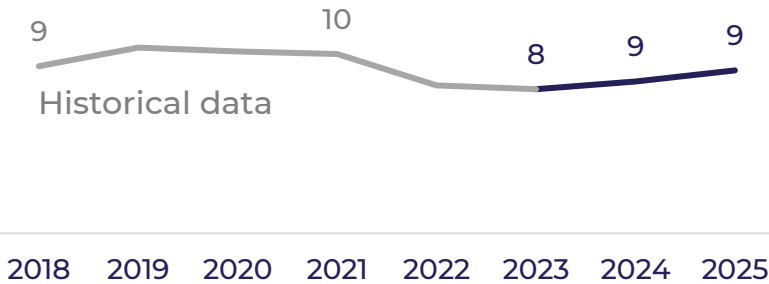
There is a small increase in the rate of confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect coming to government attention since baseline.

Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children confirmed 11,460 children experienced abuse in 2024/25, up from 10,000 in 2022/23. This means 9 out of every 1,000 children in Aotearoa New Zealand were confirmed as having experienced abuse (up from 8 out of every 1000 children in 2022/23).

These figures reflect children and young people reported to Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children that were confirmed to be experiencing abuse or neglect.

Changes may relate to changes in the amount of abuse happening in the community, reporting patterns or changes to reporting systems. They do not necessarily reflect the overall prevalence of harm to children and young people.

Rate of children and young people per 1,000 with at least one finding of abuse or neglect confirmed by Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children (year ending June)



Source: Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children administrative data. Received February 2026.

Measure

Rate of children and young people with at least one substantiated finding of abuse (neglect, emotional harm, physical harm, and sexual abuse) in the previous 12 months, per 1,000 children.

Source: Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children administrative data.

Rationale

Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children administrative data demonstrates the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect that come to government attention.

* Rates exclude unborn children. Rates were calculated using population estimates created by StatsNZ. Population estimates are produced using data from the most recent Census of Population and Dwellings, updated for estimates of the components of demographic change (births, deaths and net migration) since that last census.

Overall impact of Te Aorerekura

Goal: Decreased abuse towards children and young people

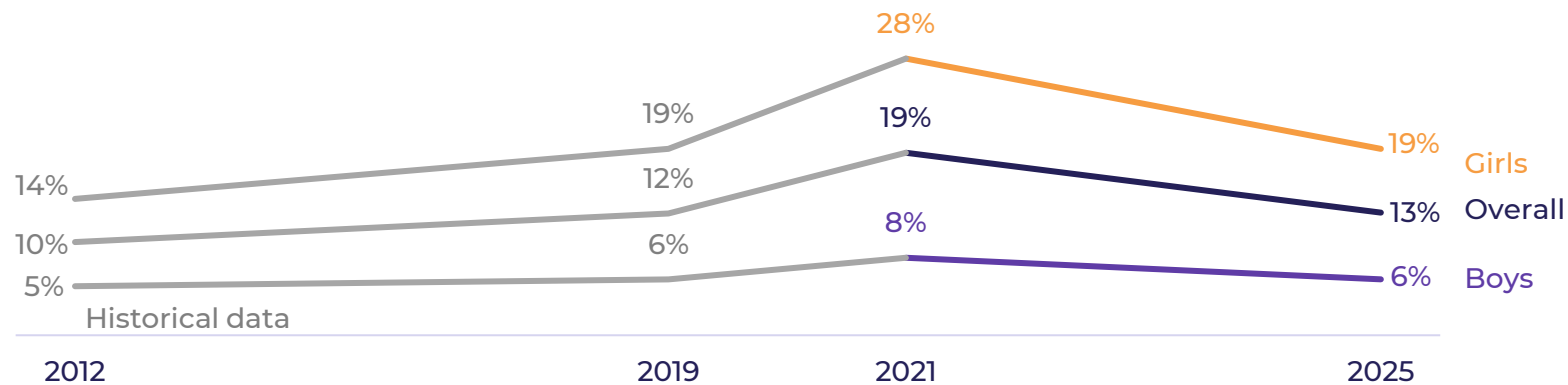
Unwanted sexual experiences are decreasing for young people

The 2025 Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey found 12.5% of young people aged 13 to 19 years old had been touched or made to do sexual things they did not want to in their lives. This included 19% of girls and 6% of boys. Prevalence was higher for young people who are disabled (28%), rainbow (26%), Māori (20%), and Pacific (18%), compared with the national average. While rates have decreased since 2021, they are consistent with 2019 data, indicating Covid-19 may have impacted results. Changes in survey design and wording over time may have affected how people answered the questions.*

This survey also found 5% of children and young people were pressured to do things they or someone else saw in pornography. This was higher for rainbow young people (9%) and disabled young people (9%).

Analysis of data from the 2003 NZ Violence Against Women Study and the 2019 NZ Family Violence Study** found people born in the 1950s experienced the highest rates of child sexual abuse (29%), with a decline for younger birth cohorts (19% for those born 1991–2001).

Young people who have had experienced unwanted sexual experiences in their lives



Source: New Zealand Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey 2025 Data Tables March 2026. Ministry of Social Development (2026); What about me? New Zealand Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey (2021) Overview Report Results Tables, Ministry of Social Development; Roskvist, et al., (2025). Sexual violence and unwanted sexual experiences among adolescents: Prevalence, trends and disparities among a representative cross-sectional study of high school students in Aotearoa New Zealand. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 100292.

*Survey respondents were aged 12 to 18 years old in 2012, 2019 and 2021, and aged 13 to 19 years old in 2025. Question wording has changed slightly between 2012 and 2019 which may have affected how these questions were answered. More detail be found in the methodology section on [Page 46](#).

**Fanslow, Hashemi, Gulliver, & McIntosh (2021). A century of sexual abuse victimisation: A birth cohort analysis. Social Science & Medicine, 270, 113574.

Measures

Percentage of children and young people (aged 13-19 years) who say they have ever been touched or made to do sexual things that they did not want to.

Percentage of children and/or young people (aged 13-19 years) who report feeling pressured to do things they or someone else saw in porn.

Source: New Zealand Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey, Ministry of Social Development.

Age cohort analysis of lifetime prevalence of childhood sexual abuse (percentage of incidence by decade born).

Source: New Zealand Violence Against Women and New Zealand Family Violence Study, Auckland University.**

Rationale

These measures provide a consistent, nationally representative picture of children and young people's experiences of sexual abuse, as well as evidence about long term patterns of child sexual abuse across different generations.

Shift 1: Toward strength-based wellbeing approaches by government

This shift drives a change from deficit models to strength-based approaches. This requires government agencies to ensure their approaches to family violence and sexual violence are not contributing to harm and are building on the strengths of people, whānau, families, and communities.

Short term outcomes for this shift include government agencies demonstrating improved use of strength-based approaches, less harm toward people, and better understanding of roles, responsibilities, and opportunities to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

Summary of outcome findings

Overall, government agencies are beginning to strengthen their responses to family violence and sexual violence. Over time, there have been more completions of family violence training programmes for staff from Police, Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children, the Ministry of Justice, and the Department of Corrections who have legal obligations to respond to family violence and sexual violence. However, findings also indicate victims are feeling less comfortable engaging with services following a victimisation, particularly government services, and those that do are less likely to feel safe.

While most surveyed government workers say they understand how to meet the needs of victims, their confidence is lower than that of non-government workers, suggesting they need more support, resources, and guidance to fully understand their roles and responsibilities in eliminating violence.

Together, these findings suggest early improvements in training and capability but also highlight that government responses are not yet consistently preventing harm, and in some cases may be contributing to it. This indicates more work is needed to ensure safe, consistent, and strength-based support for whānau. This includes better understanding how changes in service investment, access, and delivery may have affected people's experiences, and how to respond to these changes.

Shift 1

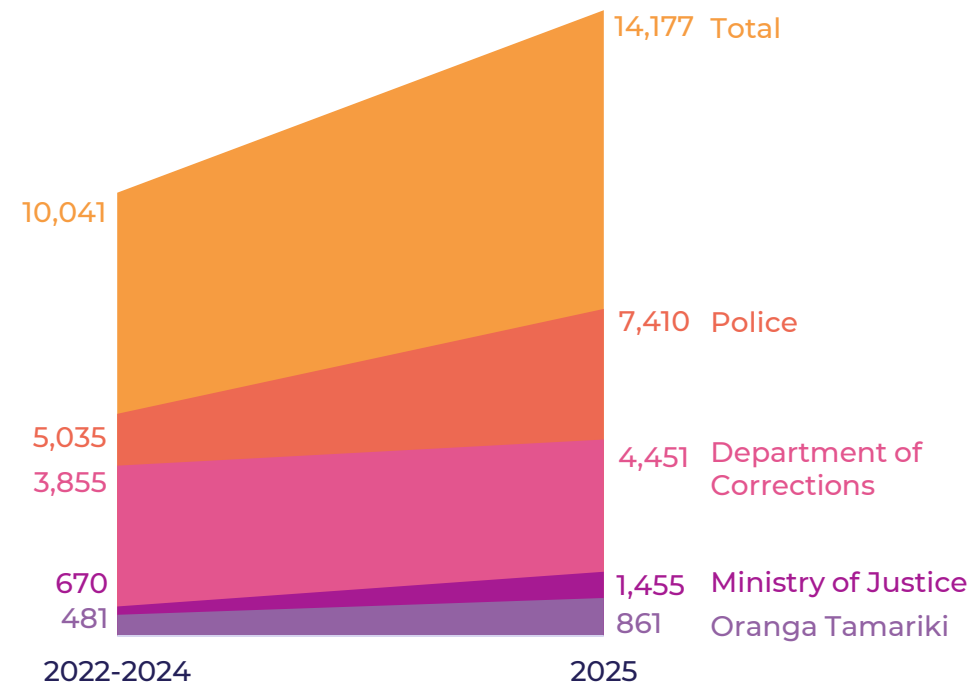
Outcome 1: Government agencies' family violence and sexual violence approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing

Short term (five year) outcome: Improved use of strength-based approaches in government responses

There has been an increase in completion of family violence training programmes for frontline workers with legal obligations to respond to family violence.

In 2025, there were 4,136 training completions* for staff from Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children and Police in frontline roles that have legal obligations to respond to family violence and sexual violence (statutory roles). These completions relate to training that has been reviewed for alignment with the Family Violence Entry to Expert Capability Framework and the Family Violence Risk and Safety Practice Framework bringing the total number of training completions in these agencies since the launch of the first two capability frameworks in 2022 to 14,117.

Cumulative number of family violence training programmes completed for frontline statutory government workers in family violence responses



Source: Agency Reporting to the Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention, 2025.

Measure

Number of training completions by frontline statutory workers in the past year for training aligned with the Family Violence Entry to Expert Capability Framework and Family Violence Risk Safety Practice Framework.

Source: Agency reporting to the Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

The Family Violence Entry to Expert Capability Framework and Family Violence Risk Safety Practice Framework support organisations and workforces to strengthen their ability to recognise family violence, respond safely and appropriately, and connect people and whānau with the right supports. Understanding the extent to which frontline workers are participating in training aligned with these frameworks helps track progress in building consistent family violence capability across agencies over time.

* Due to data limitations (and privacy settings), the Centre does not receive identifiable learner-level data. This means we cannot tell if the same person has completed more than one training programme.

Shift 1

Outcome 1: Government agencies' family violence and sexual violence approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing

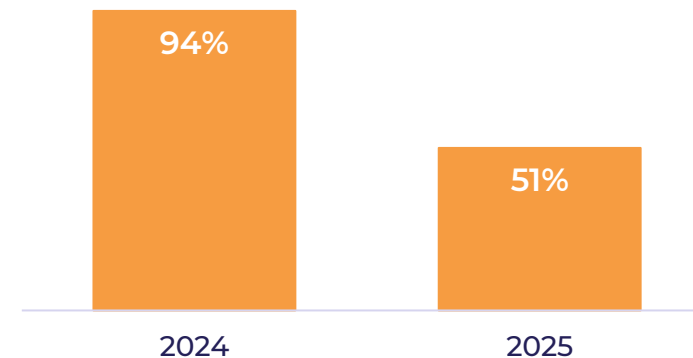
Short term (five year) outcome: Less harm by government agencies toward people, whānau and families

There has been a large decrease in the proportion of victims of a family violence offence who felt safer following government support.

The 2025 New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey found an estimated 52,000 family violence offence victims were approached by, or sought help from, a government service (aside from Police) in 2025. Of these, 51% reported they felt safer following contact with a government agency for help. While this is lower than the 94% reported in 2024, the 2025 result should be interpreted with caution due to a smaller number of respondents and greater variability in responses.*

These results suggest that government agencies can do more to help family violence victims feel safe and supported, including making it easier for victims to access support after victimisation.

Percentage of family violence offence victims who felt safer after contact with a government service



Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey Cycle 8 (2025), provided by the Ministry of Justice February 2026.

Measure

Percentage of people who felt safer after having contact with a government service (including ACC, excluding Police**) after they experienced an offence by a family member in the past year.

New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, Ministry of Justice.

Rationale

Victims feeling safer after contact with government services provides an indication about whether agencies are causing harm.

* There was a decrease from 2024 to 2025 in the overall number of survey respondents who experienced a family violence offence reporting they were contacted or approached with help from government organisations. This means there were fewer respondents in 2025 to answer this survey question, which has led to greater variance in answers. As such, these numbers should be used with caution.

** Police were not an option in response to this question as the survey already includes questions on satisfaction with the quality of service received from Police. Only respondents who reported to Police and then had contact with Police were asked this question, the sample size was too low for monitoring purposes.

Shift 1

Outcome 1: Government agencies' family violence and sexual violence approaches are strength-based and contribute to wellbeing

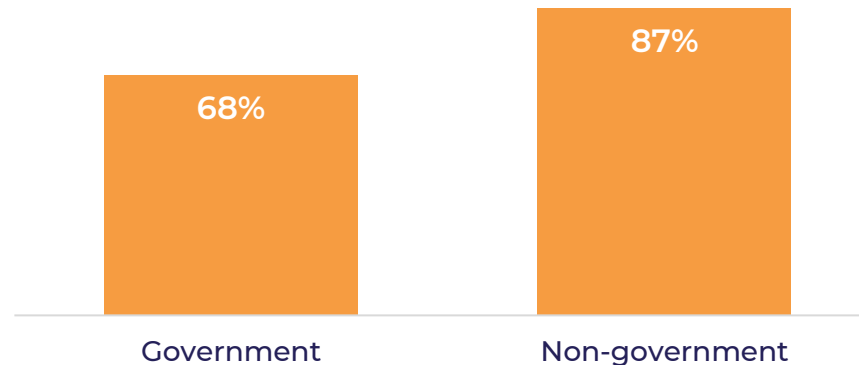
Medium term (six-or-more years) outcome: More government agencies understand their roles, responsibilities, and opportunities in eliminating family violence and sexual violence

Most government family violence and sexual violence workers say they understand how to meet the needs of people impacted by violence, but confidence is lower than non-government workers.

The 2025 Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey (the Workforce Pulse Survey) found that around two-thirds (68%) of the government workers who completed the survey rated their ability to meet the needs of people affected by family and sexual violence as “good” or “very good”, compared with a much higher proportion among non-government workers (87%). As little is known about the size and makeup of the overall workforce, it is unclear how representative these responses are.

These findings suggest there is still work to do to strengthen government workers' understanding of their roles and responsibilities in eliminating violence, including improving access to the resources and policy setting needed to apply their training.

Proportion of surveyed workers who said they understand how to meet the needs of people impacted by family violence and sexual violence in 2025



Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, 2025, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Measure

Percentage of the government family violence and sexual violence workforce who rate their own understanding of how to meet the needs of people, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence as good or very good.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

As there is no direct measure of government agencies' understanding of their roles in eliminating family and sexual violence, the confidence of workers in their ability to support people affected by violence is used as an indicator.

Shift 2: Towards mobilising communities

This shift recognises eliminating family violence and sexual violence requires collaboration between tangata whenua, communities, specialist sectors, and government agencies. This shift also reiterates the responsibility that government has under Te Tiriti o Waitangi to partner effectively with tangata whenua. This is critical to correcting the imbalance of power and shifting decision making and resources to enable tangata whenua to lead and design their own solutions.

Short term outcomes for this shift include improved trust between government and communities, better recognition of community needs in government priorities, and improved community leadership to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

Summary of outcome findings

Overall, the proportion of the surveyed family violence and sexual violence workforce reporting a positive relationship with government agencies is low, though relationships were better with local branches of government compared with national offices. People agreeing that the government changes its services in response to community feedback remains low. Tangata whenua leadership is present in some family violence multi-agency responses but remains limited, particularly in chairing roles.

These findings suggest more work is needed to: build relationships with the family violence and sexual violence workforce sectors, particularly by national offices of government agencies; strengthen how government responds to community priorities; and increase tangata whenua leadership in local and national decision-making about family violence and sexual violence.

Shift 2

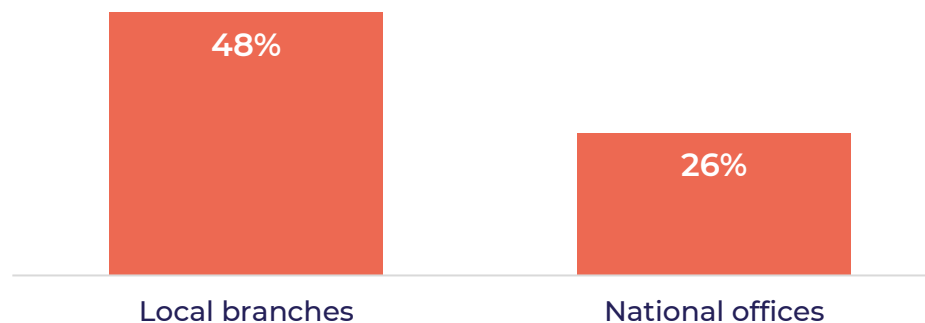
Outcome 2: Tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors lead effective family violence and sexual violence approaches and share knowledge

Short term (five year) outcome: Improved trust in relationships between government, tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors

A higher proportion of the workforce reported a positive relationship with local government branches compared to national government branches.

Nearly half (48%) of the non-government workforce who took part in the 2025 Workforce Pulse Survey reported having a positive relationship with local branches of government agencies. In contrast, only 26% described positive relationships with staff from national offices. This difference may reflect the greater frequency of interactions with local offices, which can provide more opportunities to build relationships compared with national-level staff.* As little is known about the size and makeup of the overall workforce, it is unclear how representative these responses are.

Percentage of non-government agency workforce who report a positive relationship with local and national offices of government agencies in 2025



Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, 2025, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Measure

Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workers who report a positive relationship with local branches and national offices of government agencies.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

Positive relationships with government agencies are used to measure trust and relationships between specialist sectors and the government.

* The question in 2024 asked about "local staff" and "staff based at national offices", so cannot be compared directly to the 2025 results.

Shift 2

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

Short term (five year) outcome: More recognition of tangata whenua, communities' and specialist sectors' needs and priorities in government approaches

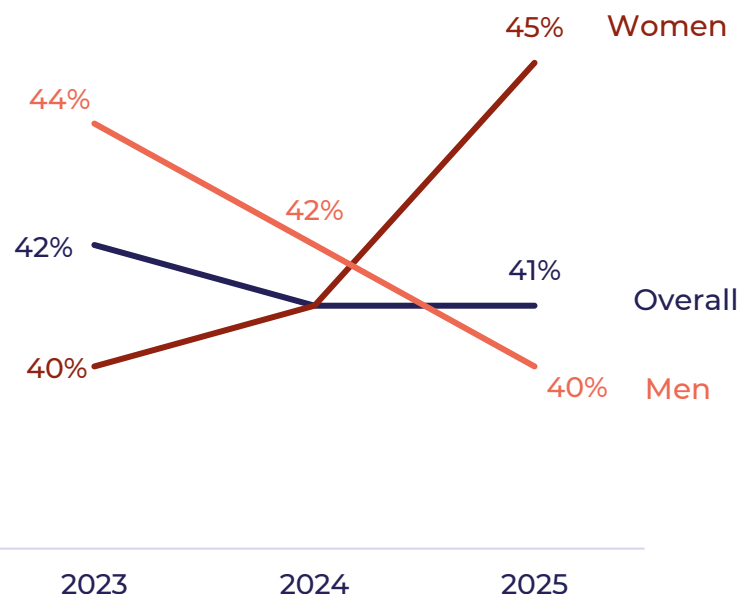
People agreeing that the government changes its services in response to community feedback remains low.

The 2025 Kiwis Count Survey found 41% of people agreed that the government changes services in response to community feedback, suggesting little movement from 2023 results. Since 2023, agreement increased for women from 40% to 45%, and decreased in men, from 44% to 40%.

Agreement was higher for Asian people (57%) and Middle Eastern, Latin American and African people (53%), and lower among disabled people (37%) and older people (36%).

The 2024 Workforce Pulse Survey found that 59% of those surveyed took part in family violence or sexual violence governance or advisory groups. The 2025 survey was a shorter survey that didn't include this question. See [page 45](#) for more information.

Percentage of adults who agree the government changes services in response to community feedback



Source: Kiwis Count Survey 2025, Public Service Commission.

Measure

Percentage of non-government family violence and sexual violence workers who participate in family violence or sexual violence governance or advisory groups.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Percentage of adults who agree the government changes services in response to community feedback.*

Source: Kiwis Count Survey, Public Service Commission.

Rationale

Taken together, sector participation in government family violence and sexual violence governance and advisory groups, and public perception of government changing services in response to community feedback help us understand how well sector and community needs are prioritised in government decision making.

*This is a whole-of-government public perception measure. It does not assess family violence and sexual violence services specifically and is included to provide system-level context.

Shift 2

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

Short term (five year) outcome: Increased tangata whenua and community leadership to eliminate family violence and sexual violence

More work is needed to support tangata whenua leadership to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

For the baseline year of 2024, 15 of the 40 multi-agency family violence response sites had local iwi or hapū involved in governance as members (38%), and 6 (15%) had the representative involved as chair or co-chair. This suggests there is work needed to improve tangata whenua leadership in multi-agency family violence responses.



38%

of family violence multi-agency response sites had iwi or hapū involved in governance as members in 2024.

15%

had a local iwi or hapū representative as the chair or co-chair in 2024.

Source: Current State of Multi-agency Response to Family Violence Report, 2024, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Measure

Percentage of family violence multi-agency response sites where local iwi or hapū are involved in governance.*

Source: Site reporting to the Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

The involvement of local iwi or hapū in family violence multi-agency response governance reflects tangata whenua and community leadership.

* This measure includes only family violence multi-agency responses, as these are the areas where the Centre will be collecting consistent data in future, making it possible to track progress over time.

Shift 3: Towards skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces

This shift recognises that workforces are one of the most important resources in the system. It focuses on upskilling and supporting more people to be able to recognise, respond, refer, and prevent family violence and sexual violence.

Short term outcomes for this shift include improved workforce capability, responsiveness to people's needs, and improved understanding of family violence and sexual violence for friends and family, recognising that victims often turn to friends and family first for support.

Summary of outcome findings

All people working in family violence and sexual violence should be trained to the level appropriate for their role. Overall, the findings from this shift suggest early signs of progress toward improving workforce capability. While most of the surveyed workforce report recent participation in useful family violence training, only half received sexual violence training in the past year. Training participation was much lower for government, generalist, and back-office workers, suggesting there should be a focus on increasing training for these workers.

Capability to work effectively with population groups who experience greater harm from family and sexual violence was inconsistent across the surveyed workforce. While most surveyed workers had received training to work with whānau Māori and children and young people, far fewer had received training to work with Pacific people, disabled people, ethnic communities, and older people, suggesting additional training should focus on how best to support these groups.

While most people recognise physical and sexual violence as forms of intimate partner violence, far fewer identify economic, psychological, or controlling behaviours as abuse. This gap in understanding may create barriers to recognising harm and accessing support from friends and whānau, highlighting a need for more public education about the different behaviours that make up family violence.

Shift 3

Outcome 3: Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive, and sustainable workforces.

Short term (five year) outcome: Improved consistency of knowledge, skill, and capability across all workforces

Most surveyed workers are receiving and using training.

The 2024 Workforce Pulse Survey found three in five (62%) surveyed frontline workers had received family violence training in the past year. Half reported that this training was aligned with the family violence workforce capability frameworks. One in two (48%) surveyed had received sexual violence training in the past year. Non-government organisations, specialist, and frontline workers surveyed all had more training than the overall workforce, while government, generalist, and back-office workers had less.

Most of the workforces surveyed apply their training regularly. Overall, 89% of the surveyed workforce reported using their training at least monthly in 2024. A higher percentage of non-government organisation, specialist, and frontline staff reported applying their training at least monthly, but the gap between groups was small.

The 2025 Workforce Pulse Survey was a shorter survey that didn't include this question, therefore updated data is not available for this measure. See [page 45](#) for more information.

3 in 5

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

1 in 2

of the frontline workforce surveyed have received sexual violence training in the past year.



89%

of the workforce surveyed report applying their training at least monthly.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, 2024, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Measures

Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workforce who have received training focused on family violence in the previous 12 months.

Percentage where family violence training was aligned to Te Aorerekura Entry to Expert Family Violence Workforce Capability Framework.

Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workforce who have received training focused on sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workforce who reported applying their training in their work at least monthly.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

This measure shows how much learning and development is happening across the workforce. How often training is used indicates how useful and relevant the training is.

Shift 3

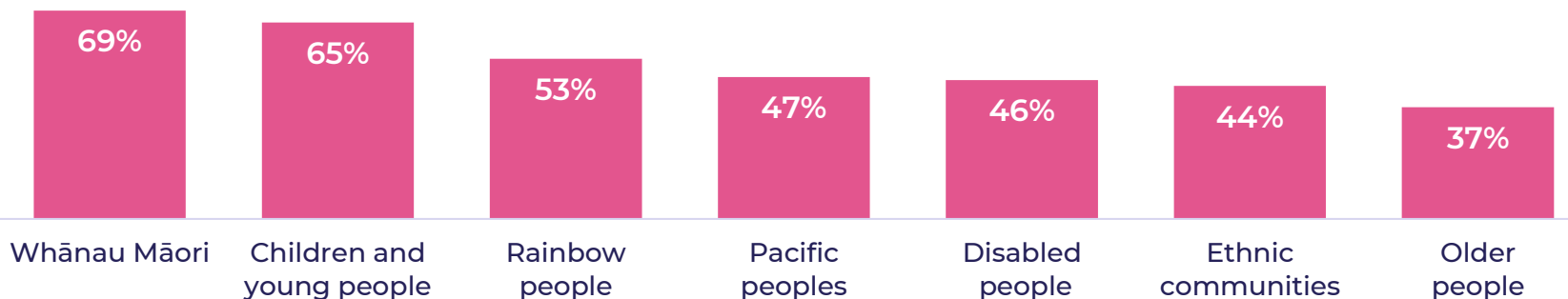
Outcome 3: Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive, and sustainable workforces.

Short term (five year) outcome: Improved responsiveness to tangata whenua and diverse communities

More workforce training is needed to better support population groups more likely to experience harm from family violence and sexual violence.

The 2025 Workforce Pulse Survey found training for surveyed workers has most commonly focused on working with whānau Māori (69%), children and young people (65%), and rainbow people (53%). Fewer respondents reported receiving training to support Pacific people (47%), disabled people (46%), ethnic communities (44%), and older people (37%). Overall, training was lower for people who work for the government compared with people who do not (see [data tables](#) for full data). These findings indicate further training is needed for the workforce to better support, in particular, Pacific peoples, disabled people, ethnic communities, and older people.

Percentage of workforce who say they have received training to work with specific population groups in 2025



Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, 2025, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Measure

Percentage of the family violence and sexual violence workforce who have received training to work with specific population groups.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence workforce pulse survey, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

This measure indicates what training the family violence and sexual violence workforces are receiving to prepare them for working with certain population groups who are more likely to experience harm from family violence and sexual violence.

Shift 3

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

Short term (five year) outcome: Improved understanding of family violence and sexual violence, by families, whānau, friends and other networks

While most people recognise physical forms of intimate partner violence, far fewer identify economic, psychological, or controlling behaviours as abuse.

Results from the 2024 Social Attitudes Survey show 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 behaviours asked about were always violence. This may hinder people receiving support from friends and family.

This survey is undertaken every two years, and updated data is not available for this report.

82% of women and

60% of men

agree it is always violence if one partner forces their partner to have sex.

58% of women and

40% of men

agree it is always violence for someone to electronically monitor their partner without their consent.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey, 2024, provided by ACC, November 2024.

Measures

Percentage of people who agree it's always a form of violence if one partner:

- controls their partner by limiting their access to money
- repeatedly criticises their partner to make them feel bad or useless
- verbally threatens their partner
- controls the social life of their partner by stopping them from seeing family and friends
- slaps or pushes their partner to cause harm or fear
- forces their partner to have sex
- repeatedly keeps track of their partner's location, calls or activities through their mobile phone or other electronic devices without their consent
- constantly contacts, follows, or harasses an ex-partner.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey, ACC.

Rationale

These measures help assess how well the public understands the different types of violence that make up violence towards an intimate partner.

Shift 4: Towards increased investment in primary prevention

This shift is about strengthening the factors that prevent family violence and sexual violence happening in the first place, changing the social and cultural norms and conditions that currently enable violence to thrive, and addressing the key drivers of violence.

Short term outcomes for this shift include improved support for families, improved understanding of consent, and less tolerance for family violence and sexual violence. While this report does not measure investment in primary prevention, we have included commentary on it in this summary given its importance to this shift.

Summary of outcome findings

Overall, the findings from this shift suggest mixed progress. Tolerance for violence is generally low, and most adults do not believe in myths that hold victims responsible for being sexually assaulted, though there are significant gender differences, with belief lower for men compared with women. However, a growing number of people believe violence is justified after a break-up, particularly women.

While there has been a slight decrease in parents or caregivers coping well with the demands of raising children since baseline, long term there has been a large decrease, particularly for parents in Asian families. While parents' belief in physical punishment remains steady since baseline, it is encouraging that this belief has substantially decreased over the long term. Additionally, only half of young people felt confident they can build respectful relationships.

The Centre's review of contracted government family violence and sexual violence expenditure found investment in primary prevention is low and decreasing, projected to make up only 5% of government family violence and sexual violence investment in 2025/26. These findings point to areas where further focus on investment may be required.

Together, these findings reinforce the importance of prioritising primary prevention to prevent violence before it starts in the long term, including consistent respectful relationships education that is reinforced with parents and the wider the school environment, in communities and online, along with behaviour change campaigns.

Shift 4

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

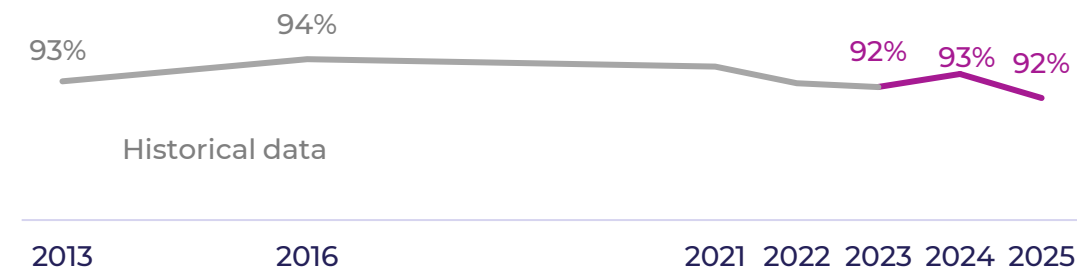
Short term (five year) outcome: Improved support for families, whānau, and caregivers

Most children have parents or caregivers who feel emotionally supported and are coping with the demands of parenting.

The 2024/25 New Zealand Health Survey found that 92% of children aged 0 to 14 have a parent or caregiver who feels emotionally supported in parenting, similar to 2022/23. Emotional support dropped between 2023/24 and 2024/25 for parents of girls (93% to 91%) and Asian children (95% to 88%).

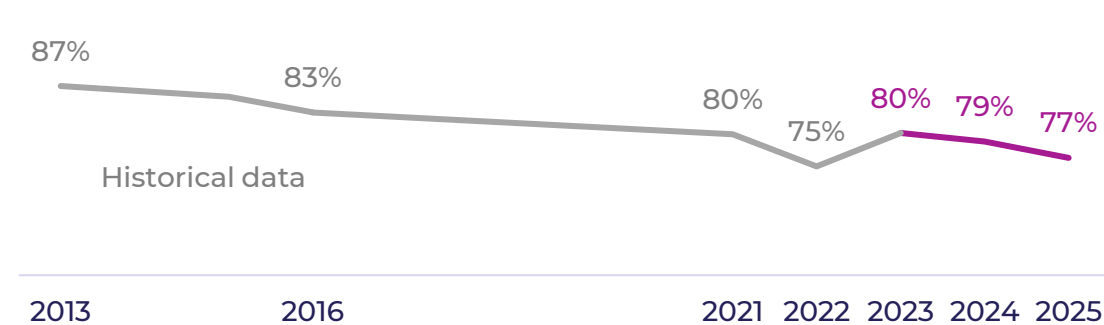
The survey also showed 77% of children had a parent or caregiver who is coping well with the demands of parenting, similar to 2022/23 but down from 87% in 2012/13. Coping has declined for parents of Asian children since 2022/23 (83% to 77%) and remains lowest for caregivers of disabled children (58%).

Percentage of children whose caregiver feel they have emotional support for parenting (year ending June)



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2024/25 data explorer, Ministry of Health.

Percentage of children whose caregiver is coping well with demands of raising children (year ending June)



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2024/25 data explorer, Ministry of Health.

Measure

Percentage of children (aged 0-14 years) whose primary parent/caregivers feels there is someone they can turn to for day-to-day emotional support with raising children.

Percentage of children (aged 0-14 years) whose primary parent/caregiver is coping well or very well with demands of raising children in the past financial year.

Source: New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health.

Rationale

Supporting caregivers is crucial for creating nurturing environments for children. Demand for support can be estimated by considering how well caregivers are coping with the demands of raising children, and how well they feel they are emotionally supported.

Shift 4

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

Short term (five year) outcome: Improved understanding of, and behaviours that reflect, consent, rights, and respect

Most adults have a good understanding of consent and healthy relationships

Results from the 2024 Social Attitudes Survey found that around three-quarters (77%) of adults say they would not find it difficult to ask for consent. Agreement is higher for women (86%) compared to men (67%). People generally do not believe in myths that hold victims responsible for being sexually assaulted. For example, the survey found 84% understand that it is still rape even when a woman doesn't physically fight back. Women were more likely to understand this (89%) compared with men (81%).

The survey also found strong understanding of the role of respect in relationships. Two-thirds of adults (67%) agree that violence against women often starts with disrespect.

Most adults (70%) feel confident they can build a healthy intimate relationship. However, this confidence is much lower among young adults aged 18 to 24, at 54%. This survey is undertaken every two years, and updated data is not available for this report.

See the accompanying [data tables](#) for the remaining measures.

86% of women and

67% of men

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

54%

of young adults feel confident they can build a healthy relationship, compared with 70% of adults overall.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey, 2024, provided by ACC, November 2024.

Measures

Percentage of people who disagree or strongly disagree they would have difficulty asking for consent because it would spoil the mood.

Percentage of people who disagree or strongly disagree that if a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible.

Percentage of people who disagree or strongly disagree that if a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape.

Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that violence against women starts with disrespect.

Percentage of people who feel confident or very confident in building healthy relationship with an intimate partner.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey, ACC.

Rationale

These measures help us understand how well people understand consent and respect, and their confidence to build healthy relationships that are free from violence. Consent and respect are both important to building healthy relationships.

Shift 4

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

Short term (five year) outcome: Less tolerance for the use of family violence and sexual violence

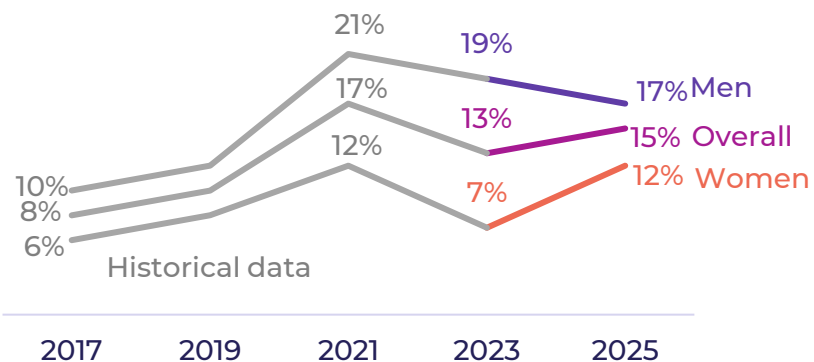
There is increasing acceptance of violence following a break-up, and fewer parents supporting physical punishment.

The 2025 Gender Attitudes Survey shows that 15% of people, about one in seven, believe it is understandable for a man to 'hit out' when a partner ends a relationship, up from 2023 and almost double the level reported in 2017. Support for this belief has almost doubled among women (from 7% to 12%) and fallen among young people (from 19% to 15%).

The 2024/25 New Zealand Health Survey found that 22% of parents believe physical punishment is acceptable in some circumstances. This has not changed significantly since 2022/23 but represents a substantial long-term decline from 45% in 2017. Endorsement of physical punishment remains higher for Māori (26%) and Pacific (28%) parents compared with others.

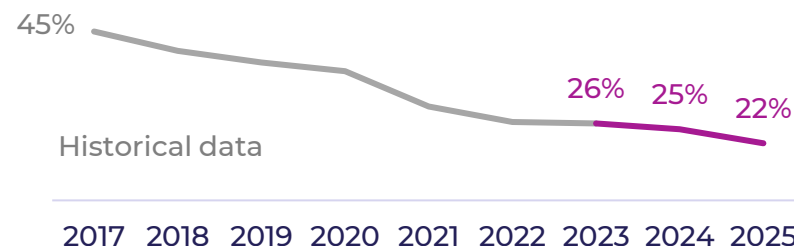
See the accompanying [data tables](#) for 2024 results from the Social Attitudes Survey. This survey is undertaken every two years, and updated data is not available for this report.

Percentage of people who think that 'hitting out' is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship



Source: NZ Gender Attitudes Survey, 2025, Gender Equal NZ.

Percentage of parents who agree it is alright to use physical punishment with children



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2024/25 data explorer, Ministry of Health

Measures

Percentage of people who think that 'hitting out' is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship.

Source: Gender Attitudes Survey, Gender Equal NZ.

Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that violence is wrong under any circumstances.

Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree aggression and violence against children or women is never acceptable.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey, ACC.

Percentage of children (aged 0-14 years) whose primary parent or caregiver agrees or strongly agrees that there are certain circumstances when it is alright for parents to use physical punishment, such as smacking, with children.

Source: New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health.

Rationale

These measures help us understand tolerance of violence in the general population.

Shift 5: Towards safe, accessible, and integrated responses

This shift focuses on improving responses for all people affected by family violence and sexual violence, including victim/survivors, people who use violence or are concerned that they may use violence, and their whānau and families.

Short term outcomes for this shift include improving collaboration between government and communities, and improving access to support for victims and people who use violence. Outcomes also include improving service effectiveness, including victims feeling safer after responses and people who use violence being held accountable.

Summary of outcome findings

Access, safety, and accountability outcomes are moving in different directions, suggesting fragmentation rather than system-wide improvement. Despite increased participation in programmes, overall reoffending rates remain largely unchanged at the system level. Fewer victims are reporting their victimisation to Police and, of those family violence victims who do contact specialist services, fewer are feeling safer following this contact. More victims of family violence are accessing Ministry of Justice funded safety programmes following initiatives aimed at increasing participation in these programmes, highlighting the need for continued government investment to support access to these services.

A range of non-violence programmes funded by the Department of Corrections, alongside those funded by the Ministry of Justice, continue to support accountability for people who use violence and contribute to reduced risk and reoffending among programme participants. Despite this, overall family violence-related and sexual violence reoffending rates remain high.

Shift 5

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

Short term (five year) outcome: Improved integration between government, tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors

Over half of family violence multi-agency responses have governance groups.

The Centre's 2024 current state analysis of family violence multi-agency responses found 63% of multi-agency family response sites (25 of 40 sites) have governance groups. Of those, 91.7% have adopted charters and agreed terms of reference.

Under the current Te Aorerekura Action Plan (2025-2030), further work is taking place with some localities to strengthen multi-agency responses to family violence, which includes strengthening governance.

 **92%**

Of family violence multi-agency response governance groups have adopted charters and agreed terms of reference.

Source: *The Current State of Multi-Agency Responses to Family Violence Report, 2024*, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.



Measure

Proportion of family violence multi-agency response governance groups who have adopted charters and agreed terms of reference.*

Source: *Site reporting to the Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.*

Rationale

Adopting charters and agreeing terms of reference shows the commitment of agencies to clear, agreed ways of working that strengthen collaboration between government, tangata whenua, communities, and sectors.

* This measure includes only family violence multi-agency responses, as these are the areas where the Centre will be collecting consistent data in future, making it possible to track progress over time.

Shift 5

Outcome 8: People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get the help they need early and are safe and supported

Short term (five year) outcome: More people, whānau and families can access early family violence and sexual violence services and support

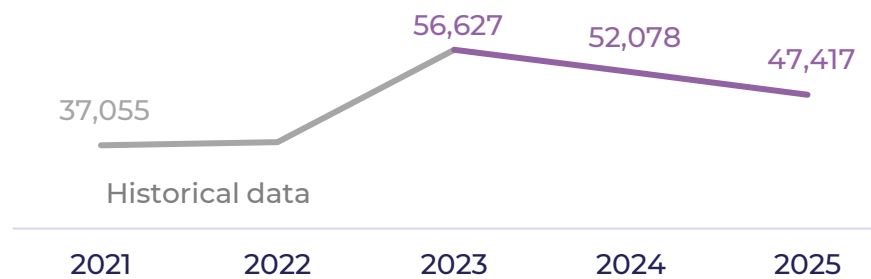
Service use remains consistent and increased investment has improved access to safety programmes.

A consistently high number of people continue to use Ministry of Social Development-funded family violence and sexual violence services, although there has been a small decrease since 2022/23. This appears to reflect normal year-to-year variation rather than a real change in demand.

Over the same period, more people are completing Ministry of Justice-funded safety programmes for adult and child victims, following initiatives to improve programme engagement.

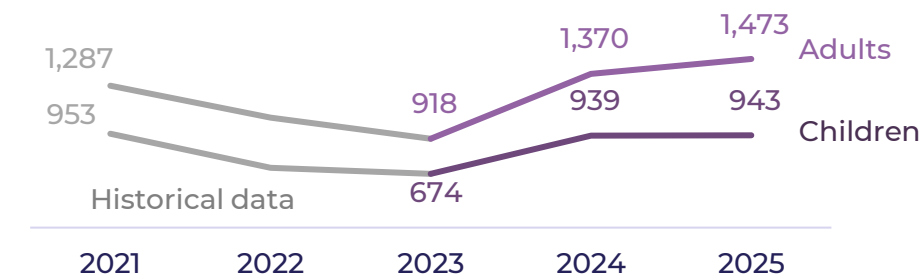
The 2025 New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey also shows that around one in five (20%) victims of family violence offences are protected by a Protection Order, Police Safety Order, or Restraining Order, similar to levels seen at the 2023 baseline.

Number of people accessing Ministry of Social Development funded family violence and sexual violence services (year ending June)



Source: Annual Report 2020/21 to 2024/25, Ministry of Social Development.

Number of people completing Ministry of Justice funded safety programmes in year ending June



Source: Family violence programmes data tables 2024/25, Ministry of Justice.

Measure

The number of people accessing family violence and sexual violence services in the previous financial year.

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Social Development.

Total number of adult and child safety programme completions in the past financial year.

Source: Family violence programmes data tables, Ministry of Justice.

Percentage of family violence offence victims who have been protected from anyone by a Protection Order, a Restraining Order, or a Police Safety Order in the past year.

Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, Ministry of Justice.

Rationale

Together these measures provide a picture of service access by capturing the volume of people accessing family violence and sexual violence services.

Shift 5

Outcome 8: People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get the help they need early and are safe and supported

Medium term (six-or-more years) outcome: Improved understanding and response from all government agencies for people, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence

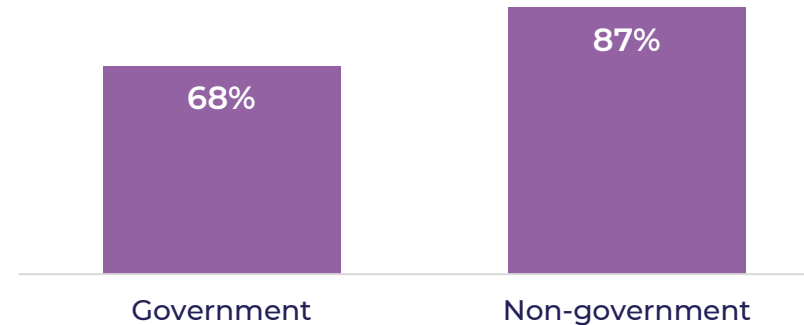
Further work is required to enable government workers to build their capability and provide more effective responses to people affected by family violence and sexual violence.

This outcome uses the same measure as the Shift 1 outcome: More government agencies understand their roles, responsibilities, and opportunities in eliminating family violence and sexual violence ([page 18](#)).

The 2025 Workforce Pulse Survey found 68% of surveyed government family violence and sexual violence workers are confident they understand how to meet the needs of victims, but confidence is lower than non-government workers.

These results suggest that there is more work to be done to enable government workers to understand their roles, responsibilities, and opportunities to improve their capability and response for people impacted by family violence and sexual violence. This could include improved access to the resources needed to implement training.

Proportion of surveyed workers who said they understand how to meet the needs of people impacted by family violence and sexual violence in 2025



Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, 2025, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Measure

Percentage of the government family violence and sexual violence workforce who rate their own understanding of how to meet the needs of people, whānau, and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence as good or very good.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

This measure provides an indication of government family violence and sexual violence workforce confidence in their capability and response to people impacted by family violence and sexual violence.

Outcome 8: People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get the help they need early and are safe and supported

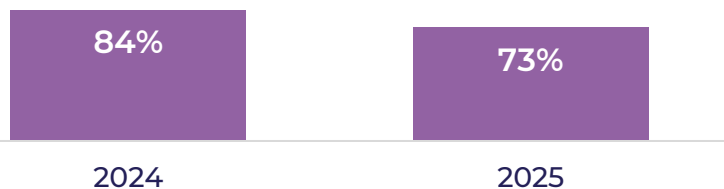
Medium term (six-or-more years) outcome: More people, whānau and families feel safe and supported after accessing a specialist service or support

Fewer victims are reporting they feel safer after accessing support services.

The 2025 New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey found an estimated 54,000 family violence offence victims were approached by, or sought help from, a non-government service. Of these, 73% reported they felt safer after that contact. While this is lower than the 84% reported in 2024, the 2025 result should be interpreted with caution due to a smaller number of respondents and greater variability in responses.*

Of the clients who used Family Violence Safety and Stability Services in 2024/25 and filled out client satisfaction surveys, 96% reported they were satisfied or very satisfied with the service, similar to the 2022/23 baseline. In addition, the percentage of victims of sexual violence who reported they received the support they needed, when they needed it, remains high. There has been a slight decrease in this percentage, from 91% in 2022/23, to 87% in 2024/25.

Percentage of family violence offence victims who felt safer after contact with a non-government support service



Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey Cycle 8 (2025), provided by the Ministry of Justice February 2026.

* There was a decrease from 2024 to 2025 in the overall number of survey respondents who experienced a family violence offence reporting they were contacted or approached with help from non-government organisations. This means there were fewer respondents in 2025 to answer this survey question, which has led to greater variance in answers. As such, these numbers should be used with caution.

Measures

Percentage of people who felt safer after having contact with a non-government support service (e.g., Victim Support, Women's Refuge, Shine, Salvation Army, telehealth services) after they experienced an offence by a family member in the past year.

Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, Ministry of Justice.

The percentage of people who used Family Violence Safety and Stability Services who reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the services in the previous financial year.

The percentage of victims of sexual violence who used Ministry of Social Development funded sexual violence services who reported they received the support they needed, when they needed it in the previous financial year.

Source: Annual report, Ministry of Social Development.

Rationale

Understanding whether people impacted by family violence and sexual violence felt safer, satisfied, or supported after having contact with services reflects the effectiveness of support to ensure immediate safety and wellbeing for those impacted by family violence and sexual violence.

Shift 5

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

Short term (five year) outcome: More people who use or have used violence can access effective early services and supports

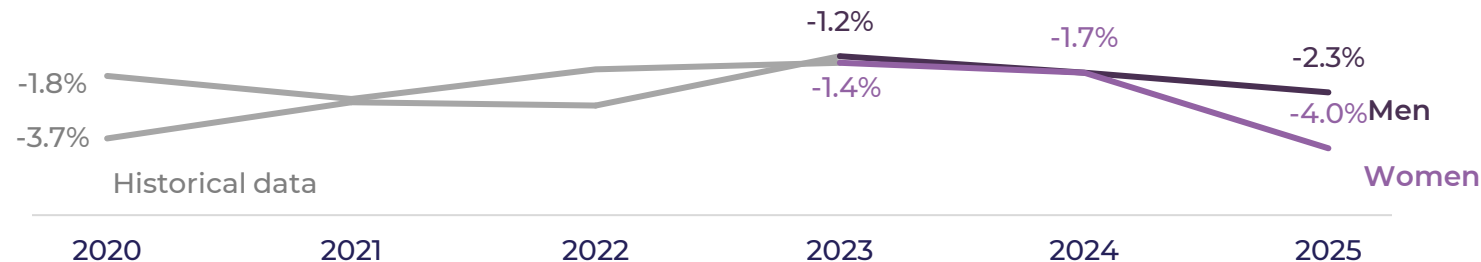
Non-violence programmes decrease resentencing for people who use violence.

People who use violence and come into contact with the justice system can be mandated to attend non-violence programmes. In 2024/25, there were 6,845 confirmed referrals for non-violence programmes made by the court, similar to 2022/23 levels. Referrals to non-violence programmes are made once a temporary protection order has been granted.

Some people convicted for the use of violence are directed to attend programmes designed to reduce their likelihood of future violent offending. Data shows Department of Corrections administered community non-violence programmes are lowering resentencing rates. People who use family violence, are on community sentences, and who complete a programme are less likely to be resented than similar people who do not participate in a programme.

Most people who use violence do not engage with the justice system and are therefore not required to attend non-violence programmes. Te Huringa o Te Ao, launched by the Ministry of Social Development in 2024, invests in locally led services for men ready to take responsibility and change their behaviour.

Percentage difference in resentencing within 12 months between people who have completed a community non-violence programme for men or women compared with similar non-participants for year ending June*



Source: Annual Reports 2019/20 to 2024/25, Department of Corrections.

* A negative score means the intervention led to less resentencing in participants compared to similar non-participants.

Measure

Total number of confirmed referrals for non-violence programmes to non-violence providers made by the court in the past financial year.

Source: Family violence programmes data tables, Ministry of Justice

The percentage difference in resentencing after 12 months for people who have completed the community non-violence programmes for women or men who use family violence, compared with similar people who have not participated in either that specific intervention or a similar type of intervention.

Source: Annual Report, Department of Corrections.

Rationale

These measures assess whether people using violence are being referred to interventions that reduce risk and reoffending, and whether these types of programmes effectively decrease resentencing within 12 months.

Shift 5

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

Medium term (six-or-more years) outcome: More people who use, or have used, violence are held accountable

Fewer victims are reporting to Police.

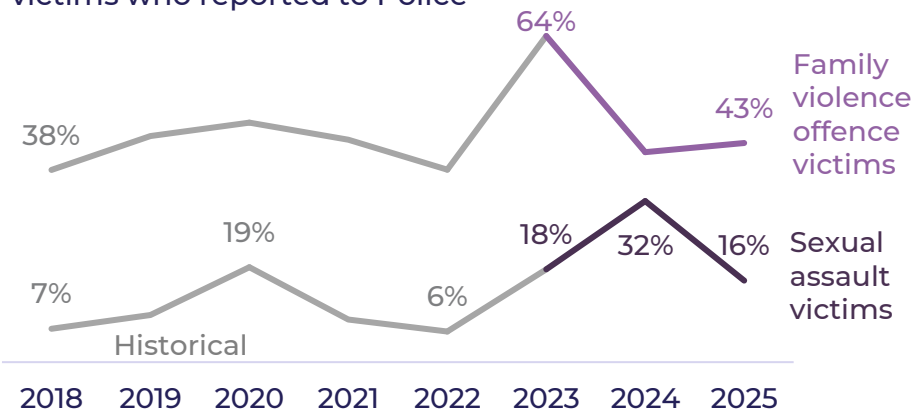
Since 2023, New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey data shows a 21% drop in the percentage of family violence offence victims reporting the offence to Police, decreasing from 63% to 43%, but returning to 2022 levels.

Following an apparent increase in the percentage of sexual assault victims reporting to Police in 2024 from 18% to 32%, reporting rates have decreased to just below baseline levels in 2025 (16%) but remain higher than 2018 levels.

As the number of people who answered NZCVS questions on reporting is small, the data can vary from year-to-year and should be interpreted with caution. Additional years of reporting data will be important to verify these trends.

Fewer than half (39%) of sexual assaults reported to Police in 2022 resulted in some sort of action against the person who used violence within two years (by 2024). While this is similar to assaults reported in 2021, there has been a decline since 2018, where 44% of sexual assaults reported resulted in action within two years.

Percentage of family violence and sexual violence victims who reported to Police



Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey Cycle 8 (2025), Sexual violence and Family offences data tables, Ministry of Justice.

39%

of sexual assaults reported to Police in 2022 resulted in some sort of action against the person who used violence within two years.

Source: Progression of reported sexual assaults through the criminal justice system. Sexual assaults reported to Police April 2018 – March 2024, Ministry of Justice, 2025.

Measures

Percentage of people who were victims of a crime by a family member who reported that crime to Police in the past year.

Percentage of people who were victims of sexual assault who reported that crime to Police in the past year.

Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, Ministry of Justice.

Percentage of sexual assaults reported to Police where action was taken against the perpetrator within two years.

Source: Progression of reported sexual assaults through the criminal justice System report, Ministry of Justice.

Rationale

These measures show reporting rates for family violence and sexual violence, as well as how often statutory enforcement action for sexual assault is initiated within two years, providing an outcome-focused view of accountability.

Shift 5

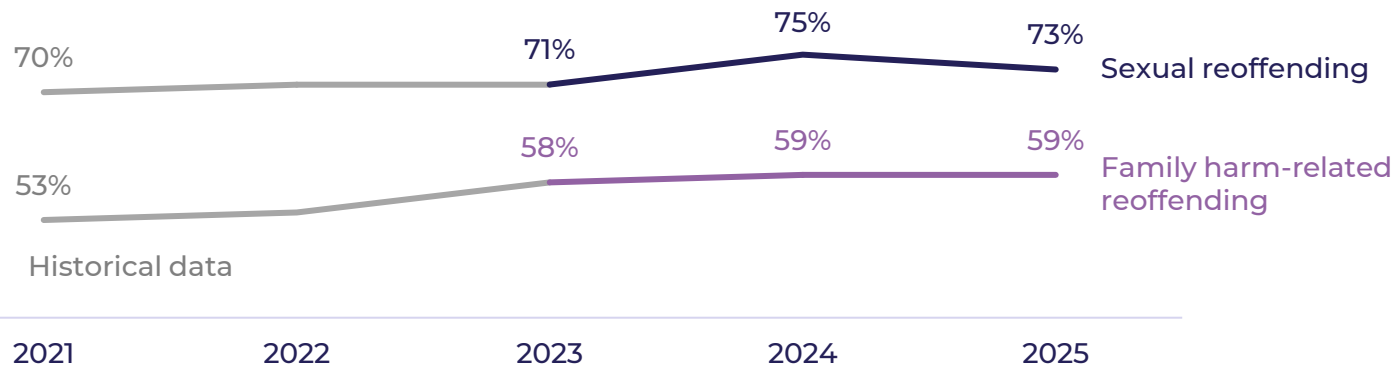
Outcome 9: People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour

Medium term (six-or-more years) outcome: Less family violence and sexual violence reoffending

Family harm and sexual reoffending remain unchanged.

Police data shows that in 2024/25, 59% of people with a family harm-related Police charge, and 73% of people with a sexual offence charge, had received the same charge in the previous two years. Reoffending rates for both family harm offences and sexual offences have remained stable since the 2022/23 baseline, though have increased for family harm offences since 2020/21. These findings highlight the need for further action to strengthen accountability and better support behaviour change.

Family harm-related and sexual reoffending (year ending June)



Source: NZ Police administrative data for the past financial year, received from New Zealand Police 2 April 2026.

Measures

Percentage of people with a family harm-related offence charge from Police in the past financial year, who had received the same charge within the previous two years.

Percentage of people with a sexual offence charge from Police in the past financial year, who had received the same charge within the previous two years.

Source: Administrative data, New Zealand Police.

Rationale

Monitoring family violence and sexual violence reoffending offers a clear indication of progress toward reducing repeat harm.

Shift 6: Towards increased capacity for healing

This shift focuses on supporting people's long-term recovery, rehabilitation, and restoration. The intergenerational and community-wide effects of family violence and sexual violence, and other trauma, are significant. Healing is a key element of what families, whānau and communities need to reduce the long-term impacts of family violence and sexual violence, be well, and thrive.

Short-term outcomes for this shift include improving access to healing services, and more family and whānau conversations that contribute to better healing, prevention, and responses

Summary of outcome findings

Due to limited data availability, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions about progress toward these outcomes. The evidence that is available indicates that victims of sexual violence can access long-term healing support. However, further work is required to understand how effectively people affected by family violence are able to access comparable support. In addition, system capability must be strengthened to ensure families and whānau have the tools and confidence to engage young people in conversations about healthy relationships.

Shift 6

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

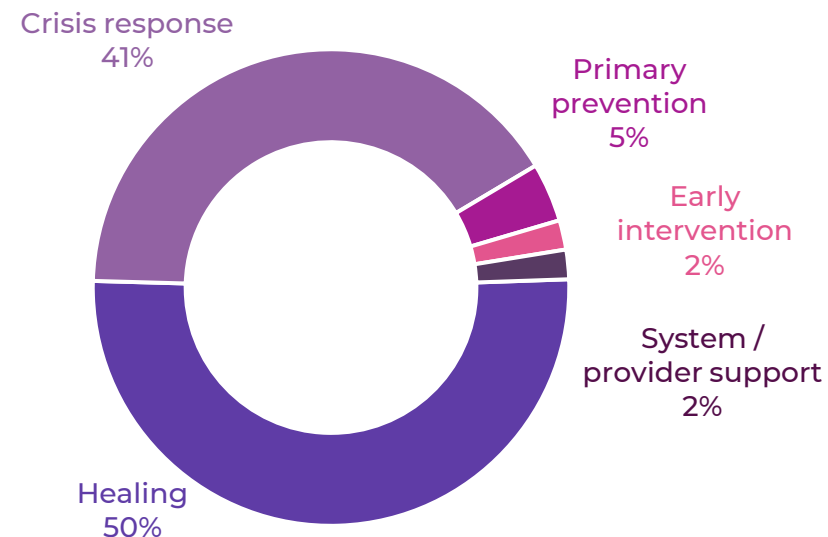
Short term (five year) outcome: More people, whānau and families can access a range of effective healing responses across their life course

Victims of sexual violence can access long-term healing support, but there is little understanding about access to this support for people affected by family violence.

Healing services aim to reduce the long-term effects of family violence and sexual violence. The Centre's review of family violence and sexual violence investment found that in 2025/26 half of all direct government investment* in family violence and sexual violence is forecasted to be spent on services focused on healing, mostly through the ACC's sensitive claims service for victims of sexual abuse and assault, with some investment coming from the Ministry of Social Development's whānau resilience long-term healing and recovery services, and sexual violence post-crisis care and recovery services.

This data is likely underrepresenting the full picture, as it does not capture healing work delivered by services whose primary role is crisis response or prevention. It also does not reflect the broader contributions of agencies such as Health New Zealand or Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children, whose work supports healing but is not solely dedicated to family violence and sexual violence, along with ACC's spend on injuries resulting from family violence that would be treated through the standard claims process. More analysis is needed to understand whether people affected by family violence can access the healing support they need.

Percentage of direct government family violence and sexual violence investment toward different service types, forecasted to be spent in 2025/26



Source: 2025 Baseline Review of Funding Data, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention. The data was accurate as of October 2025 based on forecast spend for 25/26, so should be considered an estimate only.

Measure

Percentage of contracted government family violence and sexual violence expenditure going toward healing services.

Source: Agency reporting to the Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

This measure includes government funding of healing services as a proxy for availability of these services.

*Direct investment is funding that is specifically set aside for family violence and sexual violence work, either through contracts with providers or through agency resources dedicated to family violence and sexual violence services.

Shift 6

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

Short-term (five year) outcome: More family, whānau, and community conversations that contribute to better healing, prevention, and responses

Additional tools and support could help more people to feel confident to have conversations and healthy relationships with young people.

For our baseline year of 2024, The Social Attitudes Survey found 3 in 5 (59%) adults feel confident to have conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships. This is higher for women (62%) than for men (57%) and lower for rainbow people (53%) and younger people (48%). This survey is undertaken every two years, and updated data is not available for this report.

This data indicates further work is required to work to ensure people have the tools they need to engage confidently in these conversations.

3 in 5 

adults feel confident having conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey, 2024, provided by ACC, November 2024.



Measure

Percentage of people who feel confident or very confident in showing and sharing with children and young people what they know about healthy relationships.

Source: Social Attitudes Survey, ACC.

Rationale

Adults can contribute to preventing family violence and sexual violence by having conversations with children and young people about healthy relationships.

Learning and monitoring

Te Aorerekura reinforces the importance of making investment, policy, and practice decisions based on a wide range of information. This can include administrative data, practice-related knowledge, mātauranga Māori, victim/survivor voices, research and/or evaluation. These different forms of information need to be developed and analysed by government working with tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors.

Short-term outcomes for this shift include improved information and evidence, developed with communities, to enhance practice, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making.

Summary of outcome findings

Overall, these findings indicate that the workforce needs better access to the resources and information required for their roles, including research and practice guides. It is promising that work has begun to understand current family violence and sexual violence data being collected by government agencies, which will help to fill gaps and strengthen monitoring of progress toward the Outcomes and Measurement Framework.

Learning and monitoring

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

Short-term (five year) outcome: More quality information, developed in partnership with tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors, strengthens practice, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making

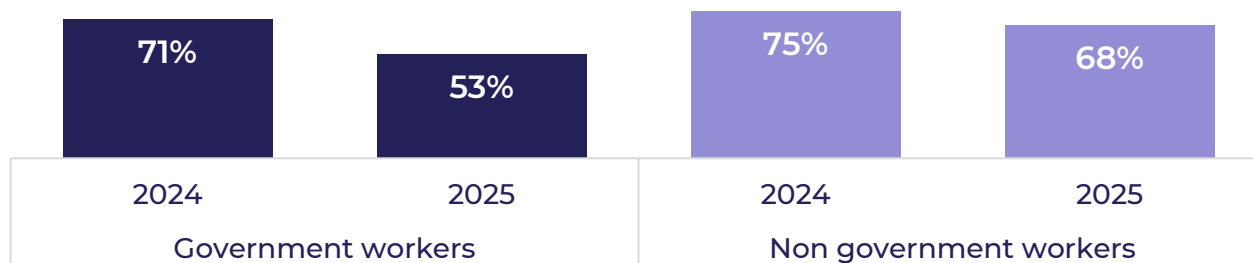
Fewer workers have access to the information they need for their role

Results from the 2025 Workforce Pulse Survey show a decrease from 2024 in the proportion of workers who participated in the survey who say they always have access to the right information in their role, from 73% to 62%.* There was a larger percentage decrease in government workers (18%) compared with non-government workers (5%), and family violence workers (20%) compared to sexual violence workers (10%).

These results suggest that there is more work government agencies and professional bodies can do to improve workforce access to the resources and information they need for their role, including research and practice guides.

Work on a data development project is underway, including improving the measures for outcomes in the Outcomes and Measurement Framework. This will strengthen monitoring of the system through the Framework. The first phase is a stocktake of available data, followed by prioritising which gaps to fill.

Percentage of surveyed workers who say they have access to the right information to develop in their practice



Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, 2025, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

* This decrease may be due to slight changes in question wording from the 2024 survey so should be interpreted with caution. Survey question wording was updated from “to support you to improve in your role” to “support you to develop in your practice and role” based on family violence and sexual violence sector feedback that this change would better reflect the outcome and be easier for survey participants to answer.

Measure

Percentage of family violence and sexual violence workforces who say they always, or often, have access to the right information (e.g., research, practice guidance) to support them to develop in their practice and role.

Source: Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey, The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Extent that Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework data development project has been progressed.

Source: The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention.

Rationale

These measures help assess whether quality information is strengthening practice, and how well family violence and sexual violence - related data gaps are being filled to strengthen monitoring.

Report background and limitations

This section explains how the report and its measures were developed. It outlines the limitations of the data so findings can be interpreted appropriately.



Background and development

Development of the Outcomes and Measurement Framework

The outcomes and measures in the Outcomes and Measurement Framework (the Framework) were developed in consultation with Executive Board agencies, researchers, and the sectors. These were agreed to by the Executive Board prior to Framework publication in September 2023. Data sources selected at the time of Framework publication were deemed by the Centre to be the best measures currently available that were likely to be periodically available and ongoing so they can be included in annual reporting on outcomes.

Evolving our measurement

Since publication of the baseline report on the Framework in December 2023, the Centre has been evolving Framework measures in collaboration with our partner agencies. We have developed measures for nine short-term outcomes that did not previously have measures, prioritising those identified in the Action Plan as outcomes that will be supported by focus areas. We have also changed qualitative measures not suitable for monitoring over time to quantitative measures and added some additional measures to provide a fuller picture of progress.

For a full list of updated measures see [the Centre's website](#).

The Centre's ongoing data work programme includes developing measures for the remaining outcomes which do not have measures, which will be included iteratively in future Outcomes and Measurement Framework reporting.

Where possible, disaggregated data has been provided in the [data tables](#) for the following communities: Tangata whenua, children and young people, disabled people, ethnic communities, the rainbow community, older people and kaumātua, and Pacific peoples. Note that different surveys have defined some of these communities differently, footnotes make it clear how these have been defined across short-term outcomes.

Background and development

Methodology notes for surveys used in this report

Links to find the methodology for the surveys used in the report can be found below:

- [New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey](#)
- [Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey](#)
- [New Zealand Health Survey](#)
- [Gender Attitudes Survey](#).

Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey

The 2025 Workforce Pulse Survey was a shorter version of 2024 survey that balances workforce burden while ensuring applicable data was gathered for Framework outcomes relevant for tracking progress toward the current Action Plan. The next survey carried out will be the full version. For more detailed methodology see the 2025 [Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey Report](#).

Aotearoa New Zealand Social Attitudes Survey

A methodology for this survey has not yet been published so is presented here in brief. The Aotearoa New Zealand Social Attitudes survey was led by ACC and carried out by Verian. There were 2,037 respondents, aged 15 years or older. Participants completed an online version of the survey. Some were invited to complete the survey via online panels, some were sent invitations in the mail (where they would then use the link and unique identification provided to access the survey online), and some were approached by interviewers on the street to complete the survey on a tablet.

Background and development

Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey

The [2021 Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey findings data tables](#) include a comparison over time for questions that were consistently used in the survey and the earlier Youth2000 survey series (2012 and 2019) which have been presented on pages 9 and 10. In the 2012, 2019 and 2021 surveys, respondents were aged 12 to 18 years. In the 2025 survey, respondents were aged 13 to 19 years. This change may have impacted on the results presented.

There have been minor changes to the wording of the question for the unwanted sexual experiences survey question which may have affected how people have answered these questions over time. The wording of the question in 2012 was “Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn’t want to do?” In 2019, 2021 and 2025 the question was “Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn’t want to do? (including sexual abuse or rape)”.

Limitations

Data Sources

The Outcomes and Measurement Framework largely relies on government data (both population-based surveys and administrative data) as this is the most accessible and frequently available for monitoring purposes. However, government agency data only captures service use and may miss some trends and differences. Specific limitations of the data used in this report can be found below.

Population-based survey data

Population surveys are currently the best way to measure family violence and sexual violence prevalence in Aotearoa New Zealand over time. They reach a wide cross-section of people and capture both violence that is reported to services and violence that is never disclosed.

These surveys can underestimate how many people experience family violence and sexual violence because some groups are not included (for example, people with no fixed address, and people in prison, hostels, or aged-care facilities). Current survey measures also do not fully capture the experiences of all communities. For example, dowry abuse, abuse of older people, and child abuse and neglect are not consistently measured. Some forms of harm, such as image-based abuse, are emerging and have only recently begun to be monitored. Even within the forms of violence that are included, survey results likely underestimate harm. People experiencing violence may be less likely to take part in surveys, may define their experiences differently to the survey questions, or may not feel safe or ready to disclose what has happened to them.

There are also limitations specific to each survey. The New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey mainly captures family violence and sexual violence that meets the threshold of a crime and therefore excludes behaviours such as coercive control (though it does include some questions on controlling behaviours by family members). The New Zealand Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey only measures physical family violence and some sexual violence and does not capture other forms of harm.

Limitations

Government agency (administrative) data

Administrative data is collected by government agencies as part of delivering their services, such as counting how many people have used a particular family violence service. It does not capture people who have not had contact with services. These data can be affected by changes in agency policies, procedures, and recording practices, as well as shifts in public awareness and willingness to report, which can all cause increases or decreases in the numbers that do not reflect actual changes in how many people are experiencing violence. For these reasons, administrative data is useful for understanding demand for services, but it cannot reliably measure the true prevalence of family violence or sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.*

Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey

The Family Violence and Sexual Violence Workforce Pulse Survey may not fully represent the whole workforce. Not every member of the workforce would have received an invitation to take part through existing channels, and some who were invited may not have been able to complete it. In addition, those who chose to participate may have had more available time or stronger views than others.

*Violence Information Aotearoa (accessed 28 January 2026). Understanding statistics. Available at <https://vine.org.nz/knowledge-hub/understanding-stats>