

## 41125 Analyse family violence risk

<b>Kaupae   Level</b>	5
<b>Whiwhinga   Credit</b>	10
<b>Whāinga   Purpose</b>	<p>This skill standard is for people in community or government front line roles intending to develop knowledge and skills to respond safely to family violence risk.</p> <p>A person credited with this skill standard can analyse factors that contribute to family violence risk and inter-related factors that may accompany different forms of family violence.</p> <p>This skill standard may be used in programmes of study leading to New Zealand qualifications and the <i>Family Violence Risk and Safety Practice (Entry)</i> (Micro-credential) [Ref: 129699].</p>

### Hua o te ako me Paearu aromatawai | Learning outcomes and assessment criteria

<b>Hua o te ako   Learning outcomes</b>	<b>Paearu aromatawai   Assessment criteria</b>
1. Analyse factors that contribute to family violence risk.	a. Describe how colonisation and racism increase family violence risk for tangata whenua and whānau Māori.
	b. Explain how inequity, discrimination and stigma increase family violence risk for marginalised communities.
	c. Describe how gendered dynamics of family violence, sexual violence, coercive control and entrapment influence family violence risk.
	d. Explore how victims resist violence and navigate family violence risk.
	e. Analyse how people using violence may manipulate the systems or services to further harm.
	f. Examine how family violence risk indicators relate to the overall picture of family violence risk.
	g. Recognise signs of trauma in the context of violence.
	h. Discuss how family violence risk can change suddenly.

Hua o te ako   Learning outcomes	Paearu aromatawai   Assessment criteria
	i. Explore the role of protective factors that support safety and reduce family violence risk.
2. Analyse inter-related factors that may accompany different forms of family violence.	a. Analyse the relationship between child abuse, and intimate partner violence.
	b. Analyse the relationship between family violence and mental health, suicidal ideation, and substance abuse.
	c. Analyse the relationship between family violence and sexual violence.

### Pārongo aromatawai me te taumata paearu | Assessment information and grade criteria

#### Assessment specifications:

- It is recommended that learners achieve skill standard 41124 *Recognise and respond to family violence risk* before assessment takes place for this skill standard.
- Assessment can be undertaken in a simulated environment.
- Assessment should be informed by the 'Entry Level' Family Violence Risk and Safety Practice Framework.
- Assessment criterion 1f – learners must identify the risk indicators for tangata whenua, whānau Māori and marginalised communities, adults, children and young people.
- Assessment criterion 1i – learners must explore protective factors for adults and children who experience violence, and for people using violence.

Evidence provided for assessment against the skill standard must:

- be acquired in accordance with workplace or organisational policies and procedures;
- be acquired within the boundaries of the learner's role.

#### Definitions:

- *Coercive control* refers to a pattern of behaviour that entraps a victim of their freedom. It is a form of ongoing oppression used to instil fear and correlates with family violence homicides.
- *Colonisation* for tangata whenua refers to the dispossession of ancestral lands, the erosion of te reo Māori, the fragmentation of Māori social structures, and the undermining of the ability of tangata whenua to continue transmitting their tikanga and mātauranga and teachings from te ao Māori to successive generations.
- *Entrapment* refers to coercive, controlling tactics, such as isolation, threats, and neglect entrap victims, preventing them from keeping themselves and their children safe or, from leaving the relationship. Entrapment may also result from harmful system responses or inequities.
- *Family violence* is defined in legislation as a pattern of behaviour that coerces, controls, or harms another, within the context of a personal relationship. Family violence includes physical, sexual violence, financial, child abuse and/or psychological abuse, coercive control, strangulation, dowry-related violence, animal abuse, harassment, and damage to property.

- *Family violence risk* refers to the risk of further violence, including homicide, suicide, serious injury trauma, and hardship caused by the person using violence and by harmful system responses.
- *Family violence risk indicators* refer to the known behaviours and factors that increase the likelihood of someone causing serious harm, injury or death.
- *Gendered dynamics* refer to family violence impacts across all sections of society regardless of gender, sexuality, age, social status, or ethnic group, it is heavily shaped by gender inequities.
- *Intimate partner violence* refers to abuse and violence that occurs within a romantic relationship and refers to both current and former relationships and dating partners.
- *Marginalised communities* refer to groups who experience social, economic, and political oppression, exclusion, discrimination, and bias, including older people, kaumātua, Pacific peoples, disabled peoples, ethnic communities, genders, Takatāpui and rainbow communities.
- *Protective factors* refer to support and strategies that help to decrease or buffer against risk of further harm and support wellbeing.
- *Racism* refers to the process by which systems and policies, actions, and attitudes create inequitable opportunities and outcomes for people based on race.
- *Trauma informed response* refers to a framework for understanding trauma and how the consequences of trauma could present for victim-survivors and for people using violence.

### **Ngā momo whiwhinga | Grades available**

Achieved.

### **Ihirangi waitohu | Indicative content**

Factors which contribute to risk:

- Impacts of colonisation and intergenerational trauma for tangata whenua and whānau Māori.
- Coercive control, entrapment, intergenerational violence, sexual violence.
- Gendered dynamics, gendered inequality, gender roles, patriarchy structures.
- Child abuse and neglect as a form of family violence: prevalence, impacts, and signs.
- Violence by young people towards dates, partners and/or family members.
- Drivers of family violence: cultural, religious and faith-based norms that promote or excuse family violence, social and economic stressors, reinforcing beliefs, mental health issues, caregiving.
- Discrimination and stereotyping: ableism, transphobia, intersex phobia, homophobia, racism, ageism, sexism.
- Factors that contribute to risk for marginalised communities.
- Structural oppression (poverty, housing, immigration status, systemic racism) and its influence on violence.
- Personal bias and assumptions held by professionals and community, and how these impact on risk.
- Barriers to seeking, accessing and receiving support and services, language, visa, health, disability, cultural norms and expectations.
- Collusive responses to people who use violence (denial, downplaying the violence, enabling behaviour).

**High risk indicators:**

- Types of risk indicators for adults and children from a range of backgrounds and experiences.
- What the evidence tells us about risk indicators.
- How risk indicators can help to understand and reduce risk.

**Co-existing factors:**

- Mental health, addictions, trauma history.
- Social isolation, community breakdown, housing/financial insecurity.
- Cultural, social and faith-based norms that promote or excuse family violence.
- Child abuse and intimate partner violence.
- How co-existing factors contribute to harmful responses, and increased risk.

**Protective factors:**

- Family, whānau, friends, employment, social structures.
- Networks that do not support or collude with violence.
- Positive engagement with faith and community institutions that protects against family violence.
- Safe housing and living environments.
- Good mental health.
- Access to safe and responsive services.
- Legal protections and enforcement of safety orders.
- Protective adults, role models, and safe relationships for children.
- Individual and whānau safety strategies and plans.

**Rauemi | Resources**

- Carrington, H. & Thornburn, N. (2025). *Evidence-Based RED FLAGS for Intimate Partner Homicide*. Available at <https://womensrefuge.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Red-Flags-IPH-June2025.pdf>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2024). Risk and Protective Factors. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/intimate-partner-violence/risk-factors/index.html>.
- New Zealand Legislation. (1961). *Crimes Act 1961*. Available at <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1961/0043/latest/dlm327382.html>.
- New Zealand Legislation. (2018). *Family Violence Act 2018*. Available at <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0046/latest/DLM7159322.html>.
- New Zealand Legislation. (1989). *Oranga Tamariki Act 1989*. Available at <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1989/0024/latest/DLM147088.html>.
- Te Pūkotahitanga – Tangata Whenua Advisory Group for the Minister of the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence. (2023). *Violence Within Whānau and Mahi Tūkino*. Available at [2023-10-A-Litany-of-Sound-Revisited.pdf](https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2023/10/A-Litany-of-Sound-Revisited.pdf).
- Te Tāhū Hauora, Health Quality and Safety Commission. (2014). *Family Violence Death Review Committee. Fourth Annual Report*. Available at <https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/resources/resource-library/family-violence-death-review-committee-fourth-annual-report/>.

- Te Tāhū Hauora, Health Quality and Safety Commission. (2021). *Family Violence Death Review Committee: Fifth Report*. Available at <https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/assets/Our-work/Mortality-review-committee/FVDRC/Publications-resources/FVDRC-5th-report-Feb-2016-v2.pdf>.
- Te Tāhū Hauora, Health Quality and Safety Commission. (2020). *Sixth report - Men who use violence*. Available at [https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/assets/Our-work/Mortality-review-committee/FVDRC/Publications-resources/FVDRC6thReport\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/assets/Our-work/Mortality-review-committee/FVDRC/Publications-resources/FVDRC6thReport_FINAL.pdf).
- The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention (2025). *Family Violence Risk and Safety Practice Framework*. Available at <https://www.preventfvsv.govt.nz/assets/Workforce-Frameworks/Risk-and-Safety-Practice-Framework-Web-Version.pdf>.

### Pārongo Whakaū Kounga | Quality assurance information

<b>Ngā rōpū whakatau-paerewa   Standard Setting Body</b>	Education, Health and Community Industry Skills Board
<b>Whakaritenga Rārangi Paetae Aromatawai   DASS classification</b>	Community and Social Services > Social Services > Social Service Work with Abuse, Neglect, and Violence
<b>Ko te tohutoro ki ngā Whakaritenga i te Whakamanatanga me te Whakaōritenga   CMR</b>	0024

<b>Hātepe   Process</b>	<b>Putanga   Version</b>	<b>Rā whakaputa   Review Date</b>	<b>Rā whakamutunga mō te aromatawai   Last date for assessment</b>
<b>Rēhitatanga   Registration</b>	1	29 January 2026	N/A
<b>Kōrero whakakapinga   Replacement information</b>	N/A		
<b>Rā arotake   Planned review date</b>	31 December 2030		

Please contact Education, Health and Community Industry Skills Board at [qualifications@ehcisb.nz](mailto:qualifications@ehcisb.nz) to suggest changes to the content of this skill standard.