

5aXXXX Evaluate family violence risk

Kaupae Level	5
Whiwhinga Credit	10
Whāinga Purpose	<p>This skill standard is for people working or volunteering in people facing roles and, in the community, to develop knowledge and skills to recognise family violence risk.</p> <p>A person credited with this skill standard can recognise and respond to a range of factors and dynamics that contribute to family violence risk, evaluate inter-related factors that may accompany different forms of violence, and determine protective factors and strategies to reduce family violence risk.</p> <p>This skill standard may contribute to xxx micro-credential.</p>
Whakaakoranga me mātua oti Pre-requisites	Skill standard xxxx, <i>Recognise, respond and refer to family violence risk</i> , or demonstrate equivalent knowledge and skill.

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

Hua o te ako Learning outcomes	Paearu aromatawai Assessment criteria
1. Analyse factors that contribute to family violence risk.	a. Explain how colonisation and racism increases family violence risk for tangata whenua, whānau Māori.
	b. Describe how inequity, discrimination and stigma increases family violence risk for marginalised communities.
	c. Evaluate how gendered dynamics of family violence, sexual violence, coercive control and entrapment influence family violence risk.
	d. Summarise how victims resist violence and navigate family violence risk.
	e. Summarise how people using violence may manipulate the systems or services to further harm.
	f. Recognise family violence red flags and how they 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.
	i. Evaluate the role of protective factors that support safety and reduce family violence risk.
	j. Outline how information sharing impacts family violence risk.
2. Evaluate inter-related factors that may accompany different forms of family violence.	a. Explore the correlation between child abuse, and other forms of family violence.
	b. Outline the correlations between family violence and mental health, suicidal ideation, and substance abuse.
	c. Explain the relationship between family violence and sexual violence.

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

Assessment specifications:

- 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 red flags for Tangata whenua, whānau Māori and marginalised communities, adults, children and young people.
- Assessment criterion 1i - learners must describe 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* is 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* includes 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* is when 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 red flags* are the known behaviours and factors that increase the likelihood of someone causing serious harm, injury or death.

- *Family violence risk* is the risk of further violence, including homicide, suicide, serious injury trauma, and hardship caused by the person using violence and by harmful system responses.
- *Gendered Dynamics* family violence impacts all sections of society regardless of gender, sexuality, age, social status, or ethnic group, it is heavily shaped by gender inequities.
- *Marginalised communities* are 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* are support and strategies that help to decrease or buffer against risk of further harm and support wellbeing.
- *Racism* is the process by which systems and policies, actions, and attitudes create inequitable opportunities and outcomes for people based on race.
- *Trauma and violence informed response* is an understanding that trauma and its impacts influence a person's experience of family 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: prevalence, impacts, and signs. .
- Drivers of family violence: cultural, religious and faith-based norms, social and economic stressors, reinforcing beliefs.
- Discrimination and stereotyping: ableism, transphobia, intersex phobia, homophobia, racism, ageism, sexism.
- 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, minimisation, enabling behaviour)

Red Flags/high risk indicators

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

Co-existing factors:

- Mental health, addictions, trauma history.
- Social isolation, community breakdown, housing/financial insecurity
- Cultural and faith beliefs that exacerbate conflict
- Child abuse and other forms of violence sexual violence and family violence and mental health and addictions and family violence.
- How do 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.

- Culturally safe and connected identity, participation in tikanga, faith or community culture.
- 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. In *Womens Refuge*. Retrieved September23, 2025 from <https://womensrefuge.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Red-Flags-IPH-June2025.pdf>
- Information Sharing Guidance | New Zealand Ministry of Justice. (2020). Govt.nz. Available at <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/key-initiatives/addressing-family-violence-and-sexual-violence/a-new-family-violence-act/information-sharing-guidance>
- 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>
- New Zealand Legislation. (1961). *Crimes Act 1961*. Available at <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1961/0043/latest/dlm327382.html>
- New Zealand Legislation. (2020). *Privacy Act 2020*. Available at <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0031/latest/LMS23223.html>
- New Zealand Legislation. (2022). *Conversion Practices Prohibition Legislation Act*. Available at <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2022/0001/whole.html>
- Oranga Tamariki. (2025). Information Sharing. Available at [https://www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/working with children/informationsharing](https://www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/working-with-children/informationsharing).
- The Centre for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention (2025). *Family Violence Risk and Safety Practice Framework*. Available at <https://preventfvsv.govt.nz/assets/Workforce-Frameworks/Risk-and-Safety-Practice-Framework-Web-Version.pdf>

Pārongo Whakaū Kounga | Quality assurance information

Ngā rōpū whakatau-paerewa Standard Setting Body	Toitū te Waiora Community, Health, Education, and Social Services Workforce Development Council
Whakaritenga Rārangi Paetae Aromatawai DASS classification	Field > Subfield > Domain
Ko te tohutoro ki ngā Whakaritenga i te Whakamanatanga me te Whakaōritenga CMR	<nnnn>

Hātepe Process	Putanga Version	Rā whakaputa Review Date	Rā whakamutunga mō te aromatawai Last date for assessment
Rēhitatanga Registration	1	[dd mm yyyy]	[dd mm yyyy]

Arotakenga Review	<type here>	[dd mm yyyy]	[dd mm yyyy]
Kōrero whakakapinga Replacement information	<type here>		
Rā arotake Planned review date	[dd mm yyyy]		

Please contact Toitū te Waiora Community, Health, Education, and Social Services Workforce Development Council at qualifications@toitutewaiora.nz to suggest changes to the content of this skill standard.

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