

Cost Benefit Analysis Template

Section A Descriptive Information

Vote Social Development
 Responsible Minister Minister Tolley
 Initiative title Family Violence Response Coordination

Funding Sought (\$m)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 & outyears	TOTAL
Operating	-	9(2)(g)(i) Free and Frank	-	-	-	9(2)(g)(i) Free and Frank
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-

Problem Definition

The Ministerial Group Family Violence and Sexual Violence (MGFV&SV) Work Programme recognises the need for significant changes in the family violence system to reduce fragmentation and duplication, improve effectiveness of family violence response and capability, and address service gaps. Government is developing a systems framework that will identify the strategic direction for the future family violence system, and the outcomes we are seeking for individuals, families, whānau and communities. The approach of the framework intends to support aligned, connected decision-making, to ensure that changes over time achieve an integrated, person and family centred, sustainable system.

This budget bid includes one year funding for:

- Family Violence Prevention Networks s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration
- s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration

Family Violence Prevention Networks

Currently in New Zealand there are 40 Family Violence Prevention Networks (FVPN) funded through Family Violence Response Coordination Fund (FVRC) which ends in June 2016. FVPN currently operate at the community-level, building the foundations for local leadership and joined up working that benefits families in the communities through more timely, effective and comprehensive services and community wide prevention initiatives such as campaigns and community mobilisation.

Funding is sought to extend the FVPN for one year, while the MGFV&SV work evolves to ensure:

- community engagement and stability of the local family violence system is maintained;
- the existing infrastructure supports and strengthens the implementation of new changes over time; and
- coordination, strong collaborative relationships, communication, trust and good will within local communities is maintained and strengthened.

s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration

RELEASED UNDER THE OIA

One year funding for 2016/17

MSD has funded Family Violence Prevention Networks through the FVRC fund since 2011. The funding was time limited but an additional year of on-going funding was found this year at the Minister's request. This funding ends on 30 June 2016.

Funding was originally allocated in 2011. It was distributed to a number of geographical areas around New Zealand based on joint-agency proposals for developing local collaborative responses to family violence. Communities estimated different costs based on their priority activities; the number and capacity of existing local services; and community profiles and needs.

s 9(2)(b)(ii) Commercially Sensitive

Extending funding for one year will provide stability while Ministerial decisions are made about the new family violence system and strengthen existing infrastructure to effectively implement new system changes over time.

MSD is working with local Family Violence Prevention Networks to better understand their activities and local impacts to determine what is needed at the community level to ensure changes introduced over time achieve an integrated, person and family-centred, sustainable system. If the bid for funding is successful, MSD will further evaluate the FVPN activities to determine the impact and effectiveness of the FVPN within the context of new system changes.

In the absence of new funding, the funding for Family Violence Response Coordination Fund will end in June 2016. In this case:

- Some FVPN will discontinue their interagency work, and some will operate at a low-functioning level with reduced effectiveness.
- FVPN will not be able to deliver primary prevention public education activities including local 'It's not OK' and 'White Ribbon' campaigns, and prevention partnerships with sports, faiths, schools, workplaces and other community groups. This will significantly impact on the reach, impact and effectiveness of these campaigns, and weaken community efforts to change social attitudes and behaviours.
- There will be a reduction in the ability and effectiveness in roles of some FVPN, including: local family violence services promotion and collaborative service delivery; advice, support and service referral; training and workforce development; and service gaps analysis to inform continuous improvement.
- The Family Violence Interagency Response System (FVIARS) the interagency response to Police reported family violence will be compromised. In some locations (including Hamilton, Horowhenua, Gisborne, Palmerston North, and Whanganui), day to day operations of the FVIARS will be significantly disrupted.
- The implementation of the MARS pilots and other initiatives supported by the Ministerial Group Work Programme will be negatively impacted. Communities may not be ready or may even be reluctant to work collaboratively with Government agencies to effectively implement the Ministerial Group work programme community initiatives.

s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration

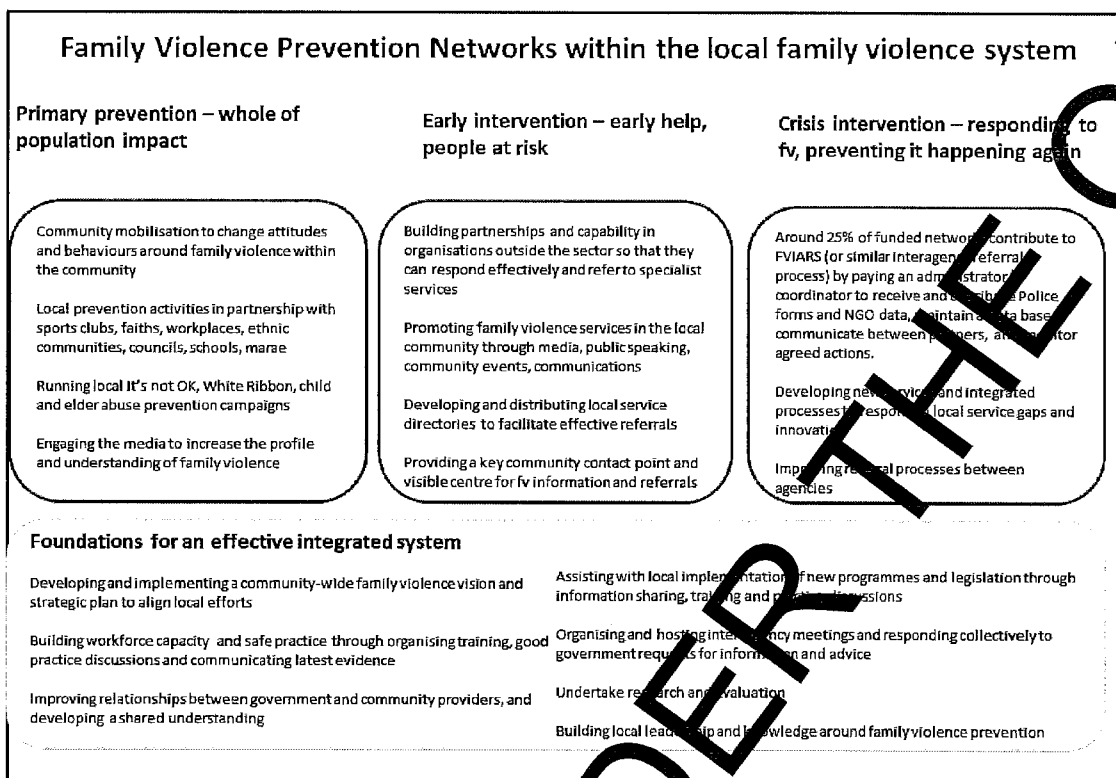
Initiative Description

Family Violence Prevention Networks are an opportunity to better support communities to prevent and respond to family violence, and ensure they are set up to strengthen and complement the new integrated family violence system.

Government and community organisations are working together through the FVPN to lead family violence response and prevention in their community. The FVPN are a community-owned coordinated response to family violence, improving local collaboration, strategic direction, leadership, and services.

Family Violence Prevention Networks contribute to the wider family violence system, with activities across the prevention continuum, including:

- **Enhancing and improving the local integrated system:** leading the community-level approach to addressing family violence by improving relationships, sharing information and driving workforce development and good practice.
- **Community based primary prevention:** leading community action to change attitudes and behaviours, through developing local It's not OK and White Ribbon initiatives, engaging with sports, faiths, schools, workplaces etc.
- **Early intervention:** community outreach and promotion to ensure whānau know what help is available, and increasing the capability of general services to respond to family violence.
- **Incident response and follow up:** leading a joined up response to ensure whānau and families receive quality, consistent services that effectively respond to their needs (this can include FVIARS or similar).



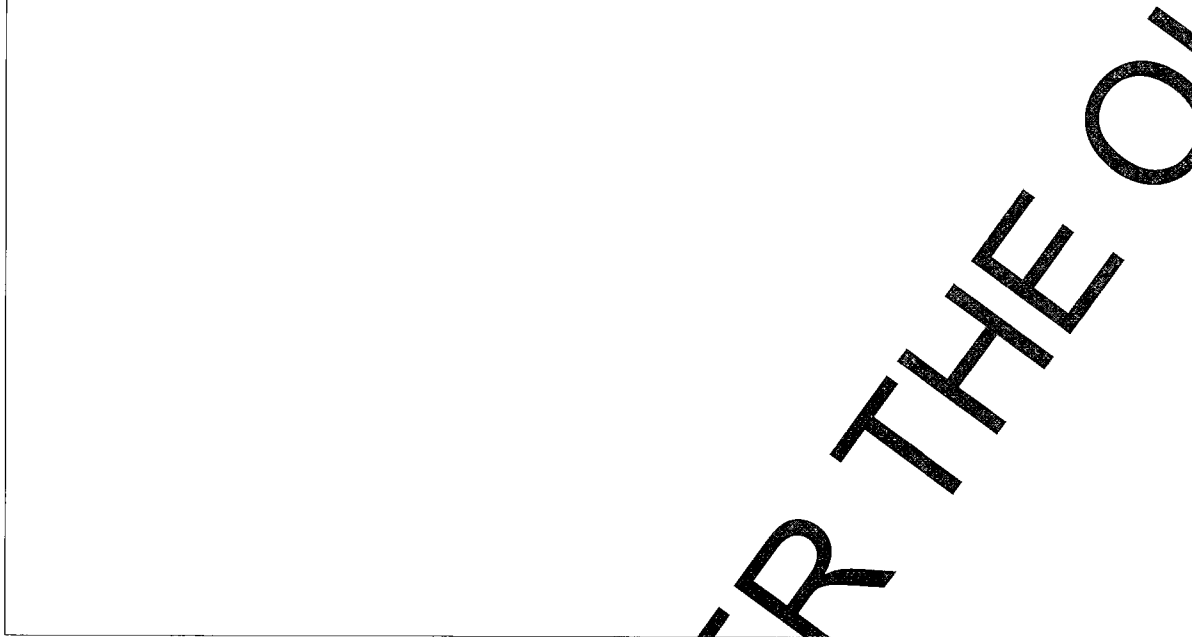
Coordinated and integrated responses to family violence are internationally recognised as best practice in service delivery and in primary prevention efforts. Complex social problems such as family violence require multi-agency working, joined up services, whole-of-community mobilisation, and a holistic approach that links prevention, early intervention and crisis intervention work.

Coordinated systems at the local and national level are likely to be more sustainable and impactful than individual integrated services. Coordinated systems enable holistic comprehensive local services to be delivered to people who are affected by family and/or sexual violence while also focussing on systems level improvements, capacity and capability building, reducing service gaps, and preventing rather than only responding to violence. These result in better outcomes for victims, perpetrators and families, reduce reoccurrence and increase help-seeking, reduce secondary victimisation, enable multiple points of entry into the family violence system and address the multiple needs of clients. Coordinated responses enable victims to engage with a wider range of agencies for longer periods, gaining more support from trained advocates, with more appropriate referral path ways. Evidence shows that coordinated community responses reduce violence. Perpetrators who attend stopping violence programmes linked to a wider coordinated system re-offend less frequently than those who attend stand-alone programmes.

Working collaboratively increases agencies' efficiency and safe practice through shared knowledge and communication of the client's circumstances and needs, safe information sharing, effective referrals, and sharing community resources available. The Social Sector Unit, for example have identified that networking, relationship building, trust and shared purpose are key to success, and by working together agencies have improved their service delivery. Primary prevention efforts are also more likely to be effective when aligned when mutually-reinforcing strategies are put in place across a range of community settings. Evidence shows that overarching infrastructure, resources, and leadership are needed to sustain the transformation to an integrated and efficient system.

NZ and international research identifies coordinator leadership roles as key to the success of locally-driven prevention efforts. Joined up responses require some coordination function – collaboration does not occur or it operates at an ineffective low-level unless it supported through focussed coordination activities. "It's not OK" Community Evaluation research 2019 identifies coordinator roles in family violence networks as key to the success of locally-driven prevention efforts.

s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration



Alternative Options Considered

Two low cases have been prepared

While there is a strong case to extend the FVRC funding for a year and continue to invest in the existing FVPN and White Ribbon campaign, we have also prepared two low cases.

1. Scaling to reduce the number of Family Violence Prevention Networks.

This option proposes a reduction in funded FVPNs from 46 to only 25 – 30. s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration
Scaling this initiative down will mean discontinuing an additional four to eight FVPN. 9(2)(f)(iv) Confidentiality of Advice

Although the base case is preferred, this option still provides the opportunity to maintain stability and existing infrastructure in 25 – 30 regions where FVPN are impacting positively on the local community and the family violence system.

s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration



RELEASED UNDER THE OIA

Section B Impact Analysis

Impact Analysis

The *Measuring the Economic Costs of Child Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence to New Zealand* report (Kahui and Snively 2014) determined that the costs to the New Zealand economy was \$4.1 billion to \$7.0 billion dollars in 2014. Over the next ten years, the cumulative cost would be around \$80 billion without action taken to reduce and prevent family violence. The Kahui and Snively report is the most recent and reliable figures we have to work with in order to determine the economic impact of family violence, even though it does not cover all forms of family violence.

The impacts of family violence prevention networks are two-fold:

- Increased and improved effectiveness of responses and services to people affected by family violence leading to reduced revictimisation and reoffending.
- Increased capacity of family and friends to provide support to people affected by family violence and improved supportive community environment to prevent family violence, leading to reduced revictimisation and reoffending.

Impacts

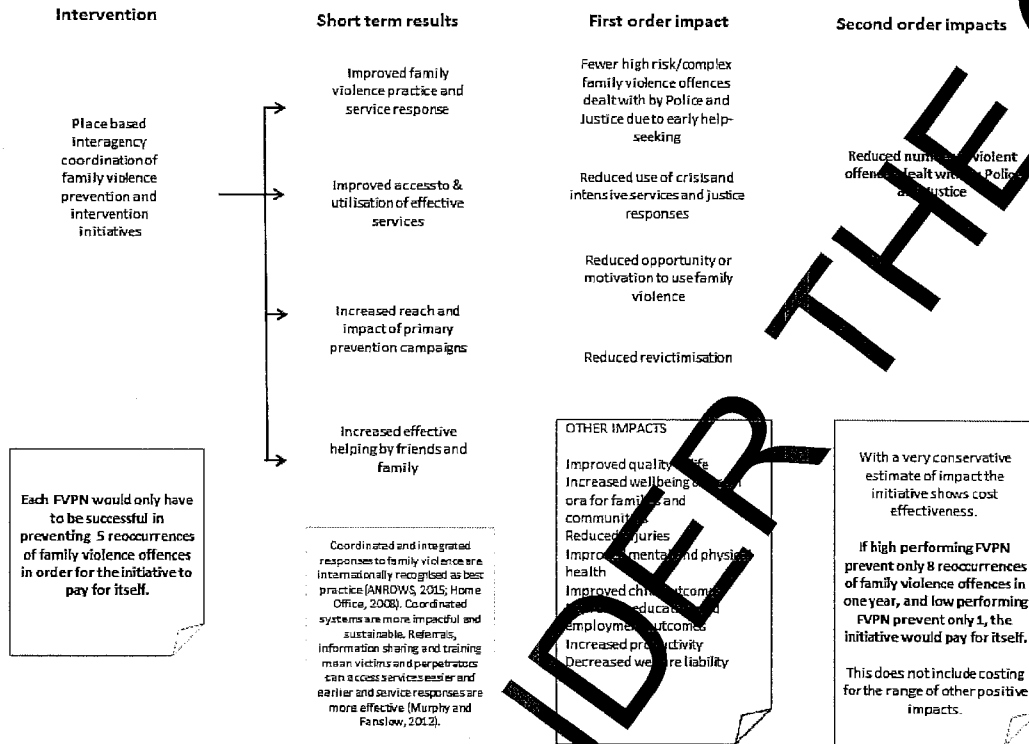
An improved coordinated and integrated system that increases service effectiveness and increases prevention efforts will primarily reduce the costs to government and society by reducing the number of violent crime offences dealt with by Police and Justice.

The following intervention logic shows that the **main impact calculated in the cost benefit analysis is the reduced number of violent crimes** (at \$16,208.79 per violent offence as calculated in the Treasury CBAX tool).

A very conservative estimate of impact shows the initiative is cost effective.

- Each Family Violence Prevention Network will only need to prevent five reoccurrences of family violence offences in order for the initiative to pay for itself.
- On the assumption that the less effective FVPN prevent one recurrence of family violence as a minimum, then the more effective FVPN will only need to prevent eight reoccurrences of family violence for the initiative to pay for itself.

Family Violence Prevention Networks Intervention logic



MAIN IMPACT: REDUCED NUMBER OF VIOLENT OFFENCES

Coordination of family violence services, improved referrals, information sharing, service promotion, training, community outreach and communication enabled by FVPN results in:

- Improved family violence practice by workers who are trained and well-informed
- Improved service response with seamless referrals and accurate information sharing
- Improved access to and utilisation of services by clients who seek help early and/or increase their engagement when services are offered.

Legal and support services for victims and perpetrators are estimated to cost from \$836.7m per year (Kahui and Snively).

Reduced reoccurrence of family violence offences occurs when victims have access to effective timely support to keep safe, and when perpetrators are stopped early and have access to support to make positive behaviour changes. When interventions are provided early and at levels appropriate to the risk and needs of the family, it is more likely people will engage with and receive benefits from services.

A supportive community environment, with accessible trusted services that are working together well means more victims seek and have access to the right help and more perpetrators are offered and engage with a wider range of rehabilitation and support services.

This will result in reduced costs for the Health, Justice and employment sectors over the long term, with decrease costs related to:

- Police hours
- Court processes
- Corrections services

- Victim and perpetrator services
- Responding to homicide and suicide
- Loss of productivity in the workplace.

In the short term there may be increased costs for Police time and for social services as they experience an increase in people reporting family violence and seeking help early. But if these cases are responded to early and appropriately they are less likely to escalate and require less time and resources than high risk or complex long term cases.

While service effectiveness is important for reducing reoccurrence of revictimisation, so is the community environment and responses from friends, family, colleagues, community groups, health professionals, faiths and Iwi. The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS) showed that 6.4% of adults experienced a family violence offence in 2009. However, 76% of family violence offences are not reported to Police. People do receive help from other sources. In 35% of violent incidents, people get help from friends and family and neighbours; 12% from church, Iwi, colleagues; 7% from doctors; 6% from referral services; 4% from government and community services; and 3.4% from refuge and rape crisis (NZCASS). It's not OK research (2011) showed 57% of people who know someone experiencing family violence had taken action as a result of the campaign. Fanslow and Robinson's (2012) research showed around half of women experiencing intimate partner abuse talked to friends and family.

OTHER IMPACTS

There are a number of other likely impacts, not included in the cost benefit calculation that will also be positive outcomes of the initiative.

- **Fewer people at risk of family violence go on to experience or perpetrate family violence.** When violence is stopped early, there is less likely to be on-going harm and personal and social costs associated with family violence. When community efforts to prevent family violence and to support safe healthy families are successful, fewer people will use violence or be victimised in the long term. Reducing the inter-generational transmission of family violence is not something that can be easily costed but it has significant impacts on the lives of individuals, families, communities' and New Zealand society.
- **Improved quality of life** - Pain, suffering and premature mortality is estimated to cost New Zealand up to \$3.6billion per year. NZCASS shows that 50% of people were quite a lot or very much affected by a violent offence. Increased functioning and well-being for victims and their families results from more effective support services and better social support from friends, family and communities.
- **Increased wellbeing and mauri ora for families and communities** - A decrease in social stigma, fear and shame, and an increase in community members and leadership around family violence prevention will enhance the wellbeing/ mauri ora of people affected by family violence.
- **Reduced injuries** – Treatment, medication and other health costs related to family violence are estimated to cost New Zealand up to \$377.3m per year. Reduced occurrences of family violence will result in reduced health care costs.
- **Improved mental and physical health** – A report from Australia (VicHealth, 2002) found that intimate partner violence is responsible for more ill-health and premature death in Victorian women under the age of 45 than any other of the well-known risk factors, including high blood pressure, obesity and smoking. Any reduction in family violence occurrences will have positive health impacts for those affected by family violence.
- **Improved child outcomes** – Poor parenting, homelessness, poverty, transience, and alcohol and drug abuse are all associated with family violence victimisation and perpetration, and impact negatively on outcomes for children. Preventing family violence occurring in future generations will improve outcomes for children and young people. Child maltreatment is linked to poor physical and mental health throughout the life course of the children and young people.
- **Improved education and employment outcomes and increased productivity** – Research shows that intimate partner violence has a significant impact on lateness, termination of employment, sick leave and distraction at work for victims. Perpetrator's ability to work is affected by court, stopping violence programme attendance and incarceration. NZCASS shows 11% of people took time off work because of violent offence. Lost productivity in the workplace is estimated to cost New Zealand up to \$954.1m per year.
- **Decreased welfare liability** – People affected by family violence may be more likely to require housing, employment and single parent financial support from government. A significant number of people accessing assistance are identified by Work and Income as being affected by family violence.

The flow on effect of stopping family violence from occurring is likely to have far reaching impact for New Zealand including reduced personal and government costs related to:

- Homicide
- Suicide
- Violent crime
- Courts
- Corrections
- Mental health care
- GP visits
- Physical injury and disability
- Youth justice
- Care and protection
- Homelessness
- Hospital emergency room visits
- Single parent benefits and unemployment support.

COST BENEFIT

With a conservative estimate of impact, the initiative shows cost effectiveness. Focusing only on the impact of reducing violent offences, **each FVPN would only have to be successful in preventing the reoccurrences of family violence offences in order for the initiative to pay for itself.**

s 9(2)(g)(i) Free and Frank Advice

If those with higher impact (60%) prevent just eight family violence reoccurrences, and those with lower impact (40%) prevent just one reoccurrence as a minimum, then the initiative still shows a positive return on investment of 1.12.

This does not include costing for the range of other positive impacts which are described above.

Proportion higher impact FVPN	Proportion lower impact FVPN	ROI Government
60%	40%	1.12
80%	20%	1.43
20%	80%	0.52

# FV crimes avoided per higher impact FVPN (60%)	# FV crimes avoided per lower impact FVPN (40%)	ROI Government
10	2	1.47
9	1	1.25
8	1	1.12
8	0	1.04
7	0	0.91

Counterfactual

Family Violence Prevention Networks

If the budget bid is unsuccessful, the funding for Family Violence Response Coordination will end in June 2016. In this case:

- Some FVPN will discontinue their interagency work, and some will operate at a low-functioning level with reduced effectiveness.
 - Before coordination funding was available, the level of collaboration largely consisted of monthly meetings and relationship building only.
- FVPN will not be able to deliver primary prevention public education activities including local 'It's Not OK' and 'White Ribbon' campaigns, and prevention partnerships with sports, faiths, schools, workplaces and other community groups.
 - This will significantly impact on the reach, impact and effectiveness of the campaigns, and weaken community efforts to change social attitudes and behaviours. Campaign efforts will less likely reach the target population.
 - The voluntary return on community investment in family violence prevention (e.g. voluntary/unpaid hours in return for paid hours) will be reduced, limited or stopped.
- A reduction in the ability and effectiveness in roles of some FVPN, including: local family violence services promotion and collaborative service delivery; advice, support and service referral; training and workforce development; and service gaps analysis to inform continuous improvement. The flow on impacts will be:
 - reduced community capability or service coordination resulting in people not getting the right service early.
 - a less effective referral process, leading to victims and perpetrators not getting the help they need, or waiting until the situation escalates to crisis or high risk.
 - increase in high risk and urgent family violence situations, putting further strain on services, resources and costs
 - More families becoming high risk, leading to negative life outcomes for children, young people, their families and communities.
- The Family Violence Interagency Response System (FVIARS), the interagency response to Police reported family violence will be compromised.
 - FVIARS relies on interagency cooperation, communication and good will. If collaborative activities between NGOs and Government agencies are disrupted this will have a negative impact on the way communities work together, responds to family violence, share referrals and information, and improve practice.
 - In some locations (including Hamilton, Horowhenua, Gisborne, Palmerston North, and Whanganui), day to day operations of the FVIARS will be significantly disrupted.
 - The end of funding for these locations means that the FVPN will no longer be able to provide administration and coordination support for the local FVIARS. Police and CYF will need to absorb or find extra resources to maintain FVIARS.
- The implementation of the MAPS pilots and other initiatives supported by the Ministerial Group Work Programme will be negatively impacted.
 - Communities may not be ready, or may even be reluctant to work collaboratively with Government agencies to effectively implement the Ministerial Group work programme community initiatives.
 - Government will lose the opportunity to capitalise on the current momentum in communities, the trust and goodwill of community leaders and service providers, and the strong collaborative relationships that have formed over the last 12 years through the FVPN.

s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration

Impact Summary Table

Impacts - Identify and list (\$m present value, for monetised impacts)	Option/scenario		Assumptions and evidence (quantify if possible)	Certainty ¹
	1	2		

• Estimated impact on key outcomes

<p>Reduced number of violent offences</p>	<p>60% of FVPN each prevent 8 reoccurrences of family violence offences</p>	<p>60% of FVPN each prevent 9 reoccurrences of family violence offences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer victims will be re-victimised due to the fact that victims can access effective timely help to keep safe, and perpetrators will be stopped early. • When interventions are provided early and at levels appropriate to the risk and needs of the family, it is more likely people will engage with and receive support that reduces or ends the violence and its impacts. • A supportive community environment, with accessible trusted services means more victims seek and have access to the right help. • When more perpetrators are offered and engage with a wider range of services, rehabilitation and support, fewer perpetrators re-offend. • Better social support from friends, family and communities, as well as decrease in social stigma, fear and shame, the wellbeing/ mauri ora of people affected by family violence will be enhanced. • When community efforts to prevent family violence and to support safe healthy families are successful, fewer people will use violence or be victimised in the long term. • Reducing the inter-generational transmission of family violence is not something that can be easily costed but it has significant impacts on the lives of individuals, families, communities' and New Zealand society. • The flow on effect of stopping family violence from occurring is likely to have far reaching impact for New Zealand. <p>These will result in reduced costs for government and for families and communities, over the long term, with decrease costs related to violent offences.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>40% of FVPN each prevent 1 reoccurrence of family violence offences</p>	<p>40% of FVPN each prevent 1 reoccurrence of family violence offence</p>			

9(2)(f) (iv) Active Consideration

¹ Rate your level of confidence in the assumptions and evidence as high (green) if based on significant research and evaluations that is applicable to this proposal, medium (amber) if based on reasonable evidence and data, or low (red) if there is no relevant evidence.

Colour the rating box for each impact.

Improved quality of life

50% of people significantly affected by the violent offence committed against them. When people receive better help from services or community this reduces revictimisation, thereby reducing pain, suffering and improve life quality. (NZCASS, 2015; Kahui and Snively, 2014; VicHealth, 2002).

Medium

Increased wellbeing and mauri ora for families and communities

A decrease in social stigma, fear and shame and an increase in community ownership and leadership around family violence prevention will enhance the wellbeing/ mauri ora of people affected by family violence.

Medium

Reduced injuries

Treatment, medication and other health costs related to family violence are estimated to cost New Zealand up to \$377.3m per year. Reduced occurrences of family violence will result in reduced health care costs.

Low

Improved mental and physical health outcomes

Australian evidence shows that intimate partner violence is responsible for more ill-health and premature death in Victorian women under the age of 45 than any other of the well-known risk factors, including high blood pressure, obesity and smoking (VicHealth, 2002). Any reduction in family violence occurrences will have positive health impacts for those affected by family violence.

Low

Improved outcomes for children and young people

Poor parenting, homelessness, poverty, transience, alcohol and drug abuse are all associated with family violence victimisation and perpetration, and impact negatively on outcomes for children. Preventing family violence occurring in future generations will improve outcomes for children. Child maltreatment is linked to poor physical and mental health throughout the life course of the children.

Low

Improved education and employment outcomes for victims and perpetrators

- Research shows that intimate partner violence has a significant impact on lateness, termination of employment, sick leave and distraction at work for victims. Perpetrator's ability to work is affected by court, stopping violence programme attendance and incarceration. NZCASS shows 11% of people took time off work because of violent offence. Lost productivity in the workplace is estimated to cost New Zealand up to \$954.1m per year.

Low

Short term increase, then reduced costs of government services

While in the short term there may be increased costs for government services in terms of more reports to Police and CYF, more referrals to stopping violence programmes and survivor services, this would be offset by the subsequent reduction in revictimisation, and the fact that people will receive more effective help earlier, requiring services that are shorter term and less resource intensive.

Low

Reduced welfare liability

People affected by family violence may be more likely to require housing, employment and single parent financial support from government. A significant number of people accessing assistance are identified by Work and Income as being affected by family violence.

Low

RELEASED

UNDER THE OIA

Fewer people at risk of family violence go on to experience or perpetrate family violence

When community efforts to prevent family violence and to support safe healthy families are successful, fewer people will use violence or be victimised in the long term.

These will result in reduced costs for government and for families and communities, over the long term, with decrease costs related to:

- Victim and perpetrator services (total legal and support services are estimated to cost up to \$836.7m per year)
- Emergency health care, mental health care, GP visits, treatment and medication (total health costs are estimated to cost up to \$377.4m per year)
- Lost productivity in the workplace (estimated to cost up to \$954.1m per year)
- Pain, suffering and premature mortality (estimated to cost up to \$3.6 billion per year)
- Unemployment or employment disruption
- Single parent benefits
- Homelessness
- Homicide
- Suicide
- Care and protection.

Low

Total Quantified Societal Impact

Medium

Net Present Value of quantified impacts

\$

Medium

Section C Conclusions

Conclusions

It is difficult to accurately quantify the benefits of Family Violence Prevention Networks, **s 9(2)(f)(iv) Active Consideration** as they cover multiple activities and coordination functions aimed at improving responses to and preventing family violence. FVPN add value by contributing to the impact, efficiency and effectiveness of the wider family violence system and services. Evidence suggests that more effective service and community support will lead to a reduction in offending and victimisation, and therefore a reduction in government costs associated with violent offences.

All the initiatives in this bid are unlikely to show significant results in the short term with one year of funding. However the activities are in line with best practice and the direction supported by the Ministerial Group, and international evidence and guidelines. MSD will be working to repurpose funding towards the effective new integrated family violence system. If the activities covered in this bid are further developed at the local and national levels, it is likely that they will contribute to reduced levels of family violence, and fiscal and socio-economic costs.

RELEASED

UNDER THE OIA

Summary of monetised results [only fill this out if you have monetised costs and benefits]

Fill this table out with the net present value, benefit cost ratio and return on investment for your initiative. These can be calculated with the information you included in the summary table above. We ask you to present all three measures because they each provide a different perspective on the costs and benefits of an initiative.

	Discount Rate	
	8% real (default)	4% real (sensitivity)
Net Present Value (NPV) ²	-	-
Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) ³	-	-
Return on Investment (RoI) ⁴	-	-

Supporting Evidence

Collaboration on the family and sexual violence sectors is internationally regarded as best practice, and essential to effective responses, but there are few empirically-based evaluations that show the impact of coordinated and integrated responses. There are a range of evaluative projects that consider the impacts of individual services but do not consider the service outcomes and impacts for end users within the context of a coordinated system. Measuring the effectiveness of collaborative initiatives is difficult due to the multiple and interconnected and mutually-reinforcing services and providers.

The following reports were utilised in preparation of this bid.

Measuring the Economic Costs of Child Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence to New Zealand report (Kahui and Snively 2014).

Meta-evaluation of existing interagency partnerships, collaboration, coordination, and/or interagency intervention and services responses to violence against women: State of Knowledge Paper. ANROWS. 2015

Selecting Interventions to Reduce Family Violence and Child Abuse in New Zealand. Foote, Taylor, Carswell et al. 2014.

Understanding Domestic Violence and Integration in the NZ Context: A Literature Review. Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse. 2010.

The Nature of Economic Costs from Child Abuse and Neglect. Every Child Counts. 2010.

The Health Costs of Violence: Measuring the burden of disease caused by intimate partner violence. VicHealth, 2002.

² **Net Present Value (NPV)** - The NPV is the sum of the discounted benefits, less the sum of the discounted costs. This gives a single dollar value representing the net benefit of your initiative, in today's dollar terms.

³ **Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)** - The BCR is the ratio of total discounted benefits to the total discounted costs. A proposal with a BCR greater than 1.0 has a positive impact, because the benefits exceed the costs.

⁴ **Return on Investment (RoI)** - Calculate the RoI by dividing the net change in societal impact (vs counterfactual) by the cost of the investment proposal. This can be interpreted as the impact on New Zealanders, per dollar the Government spends on the initiative. e.g. "for every \$1 the Government spends on this training programme, the collective living standards of New Zealanders increases by \$4".