



# **Information sharing protocol - family violence (2006/8)**

## **Foreword**

The effectiveness of agencies operating in the family violence sector is directly related to the information sharing processes that the key agencies adopt and use.

In the family violence context a key objective for Police is to effectively engage in a collaborative inter-agency response to Family Violence.

Police participation in this process, requires us to share information with other agencies, so that each agency may contribute to the sector objectives of reducing the incidents or reoccurrence of Family Violence, the promotion of victim safety and in holding offenders accountable.

Case management practices have been highlighted in a number of reports such as the Aplin Report. In particular the failure of agencies to share information has been identified as an area that required improvement.

Police National Headquarters have worked with the wider Police Family Violence network to develop this document. Its purpose is to provide those working in the Family Violence field, with guidance on information sharing in order to meet our objectives.

This document is a "guide" only and if you have any questions about information sharing that do not appear to fit into what is written in the protocol please contact either:

Inspector Ged Byers, National Family Violence Co-ordinator on: 44380

Or

Carolyn Richardson, Senior Legal Advisor/Police Privacy Officer on: 44392

**Dr Andrew Jack**  
**Chief legal Advisor**

## **Introduction**

Due to differing approaches to information sharing in the Family Violence context throughout the organisation this protocol has been developed to assist Police to manage this complex issue.

Sharing information about identifiable individuals is governed by the Privacy Act 1993 ("the Act"). The Privacy Act was introduced to promote and protect the privacy interests of individuals and regulates the collection, storage and security, access to and correction of information, accuracy and retention, and places restrictions on the use and disclosure of information.

The fifth schedule of the Act also outlines what law enforcement information may be shared between government agencies listed in the schedule.

Information sharing is a relatively broad concept and in the Family Violence context occurs in three different ways:



- Routine disclosures – where information is collected for the purpose of disclosing it, e.g. POL 400 information
- Disclosure in response to a request, e.g. Section 66 Children Young persons and Their Families Act 1989, Official Information Act 1982;
- Voluntary disclosure of information, in the absence of a request, e.g. Pursuant to the exception in principle 11(e)(i) of the Privacy Act.

All information sharing begins with the collection of information and it may assist in understanding these guidelines to outline how the twelve information privacy principles apply and how other sections of the Act may have a bearing on what information can be disclosed.

### **Information privacy principles 1-4 the "collection" principles**

Principles 1-4 concern the collection of information and set out a number of matters that an agency must consider when collecting information.

#### **Principle 1**

Principle 1 states that an agency shall not collect personal information unless the information is collected for a lawful purpose, connected with a function or activity of the agency and that the collection is **necessary** for that purpose.

Police are a law enforcement agency and the information collected on the POL 400 form is collected for law enforcement purposes, recording an instance of family violence, name of victim and offender, which may be used for the purpose of preventing further offending or prosecuting the offender, or assisting the victim to keep her or himself safe.

The issue for Police under principle 1 is whether the collection of information on the POL 400 is "necessary". There is no doubt that the collection of POL 400 information by Police is necessary to enable it to carry out its law enforcement function.

#### **Principle 2**

Principle 2 states that where an agency collects personal information the agency shall collect the information directly from the individual concerned.

Police are compliant with principle 2 as the POL 400 is filled out with the victim. In many situations the offender may not be present but their details are also recorded on the POL 400. There are exceptions to this principle that permit Police to collect information about the offender from someone other than the offender.

Principle 2(2)(d)(i) states that it is not necessary for an agency to comply with principle 2 if non-compliance is necessary to avoid prejudice to the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of offences.

Principle 2(2)(f) states that it is not necessary for an agency to comply with this principle if the agency believes, on reasonable grounds, that compliance is not reasonably practicable in the circumstances of the particular case.

The absence of or the lack of co-operation by an offender would permit Police to rely on these exceptions and not collect information directly from the offender.



### **Principle 3**

Principle 3 provides that where an agency collects information directly from the individual concerned that it must make the individual aware of a number of matters.

The list of things that the individual must be made aware of is as follows:

- The fact that information is being collected
- The purpose for which the information is being collected
- The intended recipients of the information
- The name of the agency collecting the information
- The consequences (if any) for the individual of not supplying information
- The rights of access to and correction of personal information provided by the privacy principles.

While the obligation to make the individual aware may appear onerous, in many situations it can assist Police to obtain the information it requires. If people understand why Police need the information they will often provide better information than if they do not understand why the information is being collected, what it will be used for and who it may be disclosed to.

Compliance with principle 3 is an essential requirement for information sharing. Advising individuals at the time that the POL 400 is filled out that their information will be disclosed to other agencies (to provide the individual with assistance) sets up a framework for information sharing to occur, without the authorisation of the individual concerned. Also through having a clear understanding as to why the POL 400 information is being collected, it becomes obvious that one of the purposes for collection is to disclose the information.

The Act is focussed on purpose and openness, and encourages agencies to define and be clear about the purpose the information is required for and to inform the individual what that purpose is and what is going to happen to the information. Then if the agency uses and discloses the information for that purpose (or a directly related purpose) the individual will already be aware of the process and is less likely to complain about any subsequent use or disclosure of the information.

Principle 3 has a direct link with principle 11 and theoretically compliance with principle 3 sets up a framework for the routine disclosure of information for information sharing purposes as it is arguable in the Family Violence context that primarily Police collect information for the purpose of sharing it as the Police role is just one part of a multi agency approach to assist victims and prevent further offending. A multi agency approach will only be effective if information can be shared and sharing implies a two or three way flow of information between agencies.

The Act recognises that there will be some situations where compliance with Principle 3 is not practicable so there are several exceptions that may apply and non-compliance is permissible, depending upon the circumstances.

For example principle 3(4) states that it is not necessary for Police to comply with principle 3 if Police believe, on reasonable grounds:



- that non-compliance is necessary to avoid prejudice to the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of offences, (principle 3(4)(c)(i))
- that compliance would prejudice the purpose of collection (principle 3(4)(d),
- that compliance is not reasonably practicable in the circumstances of the particular case, (principle 3(4)(e).

#### **Principle 4**

Principle 4 states that an agency must not collect information in a manner that is unlawful, unfair or is unreasonably intrusive.

The focus of this principle is to ensure that individuals are not coerced into providing information. It would be a breach of principle 4 to say to an individual that if they don't agree or co-operate in respect to charging the offender that Police will not record the domestic violence incident. It would also be a breach of principle 4 to collect information with an overriding negative connotation, i.e. tell a victim or offender that their information will be provided to CYFS as evidence that they have poor parenting skills and deserve to lose their children.

#### **Conclusion regarding collection process**

The collection of the POL 400 information is a lawful police activity and its collection is necessary for Police to achieve its law enforcement functions in respect to Family Violence. The collection of information complies with principle 2 because the information is collected directly from the individual or is covered by an exception.

Compliance with principle 3 is the most important aspect of the collection process and information sharing and may be considered too time consuming to achieve. The benefit of compliance is that it sets up a framework to share information without having to inform an affected individual and using that framework will assist the development of a better relationship of trust between victims and the agencies involved through a "no surprises" approach.

As long as information gathering is not used as a mechanism for criticism, threat or coercion of the victim or offender there are no issues under principle 4.

#### **Information privacy principle 5**

Principle 5 provides that an agency must take reasonable security safeguards to protect the information it holds from loss and unauthorised access, use, modification and disclosure. Police already have policies in place to guard against unauthorised use and disclosure.

This protocol will further serve to reinforce the commitment by Police to ensure that Family Violence information is specifically protected from any unauthorised use or disclosure.

In relation to information sharing it is necessary to ensure that, any agency which receives information collected by Police that the receiving agency also has reasonable security safeguards in place to ensure the information it receives from Police is protected. It is also necessary to ensure that any receiving agency does not disclose the Police information to any other agency unless it has Police permission to do so.



### **Information privacy principle 6 and 7**

Principles 6 and 7 state that where an agency holds information about an identifiable individual the individual has the right to request confirmation that the agency holds personal information about them and the right to request access to that information and to request correction.

Principle 6 requires Police to provide individuals with all personal information Police hold about them unless good reasons exist to refuse the request. The "good reasons" to refuse a request are found in sections 27-29 of the Privacy Act. The most common reasons for refusing a request are found in sections 27(1)(c) - disclosure would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, 27(1)(d) – disclosure would be likely to endanger the safety of any individual and 29(1)(a) – disclosure would involve the unwarranted disclosure of the affairs of another individual.

When a request is received, it may mean that, in some instances, information sourced from Police and held by another agency or information provided to Police by another agency may have to be considered for release and provided to a requester. In such cases if information was provided to Police by another agency and it falls within the scope of the request, the information received should be transferred back to the agency that provided it to Police with a copy of the request. A draft letter of transfer is attached and labelled Appendix A.

There are several procedural provisions that must be complied with. Advice about the procedural requirements can be obtained from the Police Privacy Office.

It is best practice to refer any information held by the receiving agency that falls within the scope of a request back to the originating agency for determination as to whether the information can be released to the requester.

With regard to principle 7, correction issues are usually not a problem for Police as if the information Police hold is factually incorrect it is usually corrected. If the information is considered by the requester to be incorrect and Police believe that it is correct at the time it was recorded on our information database, Police **do not** have to correct the information at issue. Instead the requester has the right to have a statement of correction that they prepare, attached to the disputed information. Police are required to attach the statement in such a way that it is read in conjunction with the disputed information.

Police cannot and should not correct information provided to it by another agency under an information sharing arrangement. The information at issue should be returned to the agency that provided it to Police with a copy of the request for correction and the requester advised accordingly.

### **Information privacy principle 8**

Principle 8 requires an agency that holds personal information to ensure that, having regard to the purpose for which the information is used, the agency takes reasonable steps to ensure that the information is accurate, up to date, complete, relevant and not misleading. The intention of this principle is that information should be checked for accuracy before it is used, for example, disclosed to another agency.



Under principle 8, "use" encompasses situations where disclosure is a use of the information and therefore applies to the routine disclosure of POL 400 information by Police to other agencies.

This principle should not raise any issues in respect of the information obtained and recorded on the POL 400.

In instances where Police are disclosing other information to another agency that may result in an "adverse consequence" more care must be taken before the information is disclosed to ensure that:

- The information disclosed is about the correct individual;
- The information is factual and does not contain opinion material;
- The information is necessary and/or relevant to the functions of the receiving agency;
- Only the information required is disclosed, no gratuitous disclosure is made.

### **Information privacy principle 9**

Principle 9 states that an agency that holds personal information shall not keep it for longer than is required for the purposes for which it may lawfully be used.

All Family Violence information is currently retained 'indefinitely' on NIA.

### **Information privacy principles 10 and 11**

Principles 10 and 11 prohibit the use and disclosure of personal information that was collected for one purpose being used or disclosed for another purpose unless the agency believes on reasonable grounds that the use or disclosure is permitted by one of the stated exceptions.

The most likely issue to arise under these principles is due to individuals not realising or expecting that information about them will be disclosed to another agency.

This issue can be addressed by clarifying the purpose for collecting family violence information, and whenever practicable, advising the affected individual what it will be used for, and in what circumstances and to whom it will be disclosed - principle 3 compliance.

If it is necessary to make a voluntary disclosure of information the exception that is most likely to permit such a disclosure is found in principle 11(e)(i) of the Act. This exception permits disclosure of information if Police believe, on reasonable grounds, that the disclosure is necessary to avoid prejudice to the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, detection, investigation, punishment or prosecution of offending. It is probable that a voluntary disclosure will be made to **prevent** further offending.

It may be necessary to disclose information in the context of court proceedings such as in affidavit form or to a counsel for the child in custody and access proceedings. If the information is requested from Police, the Official Information Act 1982 applies and will permit Police to disclose the information requested. In such cases it is necessary for Police to turn its mind to any privacy interests that could be affected by the disclosure. The privacy interests must be considered against the public interest that would be served by the disclosure. The public interest in respect of



Court proceedings is principally that the Court must be fully informed about the matter before it and it is unlikely that any privacy interests would outweigh such a public interest consideration.

In cases when the Official Information Act 1982 may not apply Police may still disclose information for the purpose of Court proceedings. Principle 11(e)(iv) permits an agency to disclose information if it believes on reasonable grounds, that the disclosure is necessary for proceedings before a Court or tribunal that have either been commenced or are reasonably in contemplation.

The difference between the application of the Official Information Act and the Privacy Act is that under the Official Information Act, Police are required to provide the information requested, unless it has good reasons not to, whereas under the Privacy Act any disclosure under principle 11 is discretionary, i.e. Police have a **choice** whether it discloses the information.

It is also worth noting that any disclosure in response to an Official Information Act request, if it is processed in accordance with the provisions in the Act and the information disclosed in good faith, section 48 provides that no civil or criminal proceedings will lie against the agency as a result of making the information available.

No such protection applies in respect to a voluntary disclosure of information under the Privacy Act.

### **Information privacy principle 12**

Principle 12 is concerned with unique identifiers and is not relevant to this protocol.

### **The fifth schedule**

Part XI of the Act applies to the fifth schedule which sets out what information held by a public sector agency may be accessed by another public sector agency.

The fifth schedule only applies to "law enforcement information" which is defined in section 110 as:

"any information that -

- (a) is about an identifiable individual; and
- (b) is specified in the fifth schedule to this Act: "

Section 111 states that an accessing agency may have access to law enforcement information held by a holder agency if such access is authorised by the provisions in the fifth schedule.

The effect of the fifth schedule is that the disclosure of any information that an accessing agency is entitled to access under the schedule does not raise any privacy issues as long as the disclosure is in accordance with the access permitted under the schedule.

### **Requests under section 66 of the Children Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989**





Due to the operation of section 7 of the Privacy Act 1993, the Privacy Act is subordinate to other legislation that authorises or requires that personal information be made available.

Section 66 of the Children Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989 (CYPTF Act) requires government agencies to make available to every Care and Protection Co-ordinator, Social Worker or member of Police such information as the government agency may have in its possession relating to any child or young person where that information is required for the purposes of determining whether that child or young person is in need of care and protection.

So that Police can take advantage of the protection that flows from a requirement to disclose information under an Act of Parliament it is best practice to always ensure that the request is made by CYFS in writing and that a copy of the request and any information disclosed by Police in response to a section 66 request is retained on a 2D file.

Requests from Counsel for the child are treated as Official Information Act 1982 requests and must therefore be processed in accordance with that Act. Again always ensure that the request is made in writing and that a copy of the information released and the request is retained.

Section 66 provides some assistance to Police in relation to obtaining and sharing information in the family violence dynamic as it protects other agencies that hold information relating to the care and protection of any children involved in a family violence incident who may be concerned that disclosing the information may breach principle 11 of the Privacy Act. This section may also assist in obtaining information from health agencies and education sector agencies.

### **The key agencies**

The principal information sharing agencies in the Family Violence context are:

- Police
- Women's refuge or local equivalent
- Department of Child Youth and Family Services (CYFS)
- Victim support.

The "case management" process is an arrangement whereby a combination of government and non-government agencies meet to discuss family violence matters in their respective areas. The case management process is also a principal information sharing process for the purpose of this protocol. It is advisable to ask all representatives of participating agencies to sign an agreement about the purpose for the meeting and information sharing that may occur.

In areas where agencies regularly meet to discuss problem families it is important that the participating agencies are in common agreement about the matters that will be discussed at the meeting.

An example of the agreement is attached as Appendix B.

### **Police**





Police are primarily the agency that will have first contact with a victim and/or offender. It is therefore the responsibility of Police to record what occurred and who was present, etc. This is done using the POL 400 Police form.

As the initial and primary information collecting agency Police are responsible for collecting the information needed to fill out the POL 400 in accordance with the Privacy Act 1993. While there are exceptions to the privacy principles that permit non-compliance in certain circumstances it is "best practice" for Police staff to have a short principle 3 statement that can either be read or given to the victim before the POL 400 information is collected. An example of the kind of statement that could be used is attached and labelled Appendix C.

The other agencies that may also be involved in Family Violence matters are:

- Ministry of Social Development (WINZ)
- New Zealand Housing Corporation
- Educational institutions
- Mental health services
- Health agencies
- Department for Courts
- Department of Corrections
- Victim support
- Relevant NGO', station/area/district specific.

The principal agencies will interact most frequently and by virtue of the level of interaction it follows that the flow of information between agencies should be efficient and that the receiving agency receives the information it requires to carry out its role in preventing further instances of family violence.

The test for information sharing is "what information does the agency need to carry out its functions". It is expected that the information each agency will receive from Police will differ depending upon the agency's role in the family violence context.

It is acknowledged that administratively it is more efficient to provide the same information to each agency but that carries a degree of risk if the receiving agency does not have a legitimate purpose for obtaining/receiving the information. For example, it may not be appropriate for Victim Support to receive information about an offender so that it may provide support to a victim unless there are safety issues regarding the offender.

In areas where Victim Support or another agency performs the function usually done by Women's Refuge, Victim Support (or the other agency) should receive the same information the Refuge would ordinarily be provided.

It should be noted that there are no privacy issues for an agency that receives information that it has not solicited or requested. The risk lies with the agency that discloses the information particularly if there is no justification for the disclosure. It is also worth noting that if Police disclose information in breach of principle 11 it is also responsible for any subsequent disclosure by the other agency that breaches the Privacy Act 1993.



An important aspect of interagency information sharing is that the agency's involved shall only use the information for the purpose or a directly related purpose for which the information was obtained. For this reason the purpose for information sharing must be clearly defined and all participating agencies in agreement as to their common purpose.

### **The rules**

To determine what information may be shared it is helpful to firstly identify what information Police may want to share and our purpose for holding it.

### **POL 400**

To record incidence of family violence

Those present

What occurred

Date, time, place

Who attended

We want to share POL 400 information with:

### **Women's refuge**

**(Victim support in areas where no refuge)** to provide support and alternative accommodation for female victim (and children).

### **CYFS**

To ensure if there are any care and protection issues involving children of either the victim or offender they are addressed, to prevent any offending that may involve any child, to assist CYFS to ensure that any children of a DV relationship are not put at risk.

### **WiNZ**

- for the purpose of relocating a victim to Australia
- for the purpose of re-establishing a victim elsewhere in NZ
- with other agencies for the purpose of preparing a **safety plan**.

### **Victim details**

Can be shared with all other agencies for the purpose of assisting the victim.

### **Offender details**

Offender details can be shared with any other agency that should be informed that an offender poses a risk to any individual. The agencies that offender information may be disclosed to are:

- Women's refuge
- CYFS
- Victim support (if performing Women's refuge role)
- Department of Corrections
- Educational institutions (if child is at risk)
- Health and mental health providers (if victim/offender or child require treatment)
- WiNZ – for purpose of relocating victim (Aust) or re-establishment in NZ
- Safety plan multi-agency planning.

### **Children details**



- CYFS must always be disclosed if present at episode of DV
- Women's refuge
- Educational institutions if risk of offender arriving at school or to assist with counselling/support for child(ren)
- Safety plan multi-agency planning
- WiNZ – relocation or re-establishment of victim and children.

### **Criminal history – offender**

Information can be disclosed in general terms to indicate to a third party that the offender has a history of violent offending if the disclosure is necessary to ensure the safety of the victim and any children.

- Women's refuge
- CYFS
- Victim support
- Educational institutions
- WiNZ for relocation or re-establishment of victim and/or child.

### **Protection orders**

Can be disclosed to:

- Women's refuge
- Victim support (in areas where performing Women's Refuge function)
- CYFS
- Corrections
- Educational institutions
- WiNZ for relocation or re-establishment of victim and children
- Safety plan multi agency planning.

### **Family violence database information**

- Women's refuge
- CYFS
- Victim support (in areas where performing Women's Refuge function)
- Department of Corrections
- Educational institutions
- WiNZ for re-location or re-establishment of victim and children
- Safety plan multi-agency planning.

### **NIA information**

Very rarely should intelligence information be released to:

- CYFS
- Department of Corrections.

### **Conclusion**

Attached to this protocol is a matrix which is intended to be a quick reference to assist you to share information efficiently and by category of information. It is anticipated that the table be used in conjunction with the information and background to the rationale behind Family Violence information sharing.

In some instances categories of information may be routinely disclosed in accordance with the purpose for which Police collected it. Such disclosures are permitted under principle 11(a) of the Privacy Act 1993.



In instances where Police want to make a voluntary disclosure, the disclosure **must** be considered on a case by case basis, and legal advice must be sought and obtained from the Police Privacy Office **prior to** any disclosure. If the disclosure is necessary and there is no other option available to Police to prevent further offending the exception in principle 11(e)(i) will permit the disclosure.

If the category of information and the agency you want to share it with is marked with an "X" and you believe it is necessary to share the information it is advisable to obtain legal advice from the Police Privacy Office (ext: 44392) or from Inspector Ged Byers (ext:44380) **before** you disclose the information.

The Privacy Act 1993 does place some restrictions on what information may be disclosed by Police and also requires Police to have information handling processes in place. In many instances the Privacy Act 1993 will assist the organisation to develop information handling processes that not only comply with the legislative requirements but those processes will also form the foundation for information sharing practices and reduce the risk to the organisation to a very low level.

If information is disclosed and an individual complains to the Privacy Commissioner the employee is not personally responsible for the complaint although the employee will be involved in the preparation of a response to the Privacy Commissioner. The best protection an employee has is to adhere to the information sharing guidelines, seek legal advice if faced with an unusual situation where disclosure does not appear to fit within the guidelines, and follow that advice if it is operationally sound to do so. Ultimately the decision whether to follow the legal advice received is up to the individual member and it is recommended that any decision not to follow it should be documented at the time to reduce the likelihood of any disciplinary action under Regulation 7 of the Police Regulations 1958.



## **Appendix A**

### **Letter template**

Date

Name and address

Dear XXX

Information request

On XXX date Police received a request for information from [name of requester].

As [some/all] of the information held by Police was provided to it by [name of the other agency], pursuant to [section 39 of the Privacy Act 1993 (if request is for personal information about the requester)] or [section 14 of the Official Information Act 1982], I am transferring [name of requester]'s request to your agency for processing.

A copy of this letter has been provided to [name of the requester].

Yours sincerely

Cc: Requester



## **Appendix B**

### **Confidentiality agreement**

#### **Interagency meeting to discuss family violence issues**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (individual to insert full name in block capitals), of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert agency being represented), acknowledge that the purpose of the above meeting is to discuss issues around Family Violence and to establish and promote a collaborative working relationship between those agencies represented in order to address any identified issues.

I acknowledge that, in order for the meeting to achieve its purpose, information may be shared which may include information about identifiable individuals which may otherwise be protected from disclosure under principle 11 of the Privacy Act 1993.

I therefore agree that, should information of a confidential nature be disclosed at the meeting:

1. The information disclosed at the meeting by any agency representative is for the above-stated purposes only and for no other ancillary matter;
2. I will not disclose the information shared within my organisation except for the purpose of dealing with family violence issues or to any other agency or third party;
3. I will use the information only for the intended purpose of the meeting which is to identify ways in which Family Violence can be prevented;
4. I will protect the information disclosed to me at the meeting by such security safeguards as it is reasonable in the circumstances to take, against loss, unauthorised access or use, modification or disclosure.
5. If I want to use any of the information discussed at the meeting I will formally request it from the appropriate agency under the Official Information Act 1982.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_



## **Appendix C**

### **Draft IPP 3 statement**

The information collected from you is for the purpose of providing you with support and assistance.

Should you not want to provide any information requested from you Police may not be able to assist you.

Information about you may be disclosed to another agency or agencies that provide services or support for victims of family violence.

Information about you will not be disclosed for any other purpose unless it is authorised by you or required by law.

You are entitled to request access to and correction of any information held about you from Police by writing to the Privacy Officer, New Zealand Police, PO Box 3017, Wellington.





## Information sharing matrix

This is a guide only

	POL 400	Victim details	Offender details	Information about child(ren)	Criminal history offender	Protection orders	Family violence database	NIA information
Women's Refuge (or equivalent)	v	v	v	v	X (except in general terms)	v	v	X
CYFS	v (if children affected)	v	v	v	X (except in general terms)	v	v	v (in some circs in general terms)
Victim Support	X	v (if victim wants VS)	X	X	X (except in general terms)	X	v	X
Corrections	X	v	v	X	X	v	v	v
Education institutions	X	v	v	v	X (except in general terms)	v	v	X
Health providers	X	v	X	v	X	X	X	X
Mental health	X	v	X	v	X	X	X	X
Housing	X	v (if tenant)	v	X	X	X	X	X
WiNZ	X	v (if beneficiary)	v	v	X	X	X	X
WiNZ - relocation - Aust	v	v	v	X	v	v	v	X
WiNZ - re-establishment within NZ	v	v	v	X	v	v	v	X
Safety plan	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	X
Other Partner agencies	v	v	v	v	v (if relevant)	v	v (if relevant)	v (in general terms in some circumstances)