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Offences by family members and victimisation of young adults: Findings from the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey

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Outline/Content



- What is the NZCVS?
- Offences against young adults
- Offences by family members
- Future plans

Why do we need a victims survey?



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Survey data enriches our understanding of victimisation in Aotearoa

- About 75% of crime incidents are not reported to the Police
- Admin data is focused mostly on offenders
- Admin data depends on recording policy
- Survey data captures rich information about victims (and non-victims) and their experiences and perceptions

NZCVS overview



- The NZCVS is a national survey
 - ~8,000 adults each year (15+)
 - Households randomly selected across the country
 - 80% response rate
 - Face-to-face (CAPI/CASI) interviews
 - 3 years of data collected starting in 2018



NZCVS overview



 Covers victimisation in 12 months prior to the interview (with one exception)

- Screens for scenarios that could be offences
- Descriptions of what happened coded as offences
- Includes both reported and not reported to Police offences



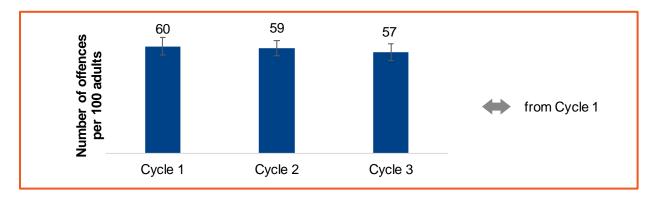
Survey design features

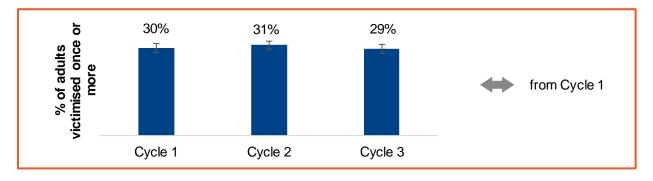


- A Māori booster sample
- Respondents can bundle similar incidents into a series and report on these together
- In-depth modules which vary from year to year
- Coding supported by NZ Police

High level victimisation measures (incidence and prevalence) are very stable over time









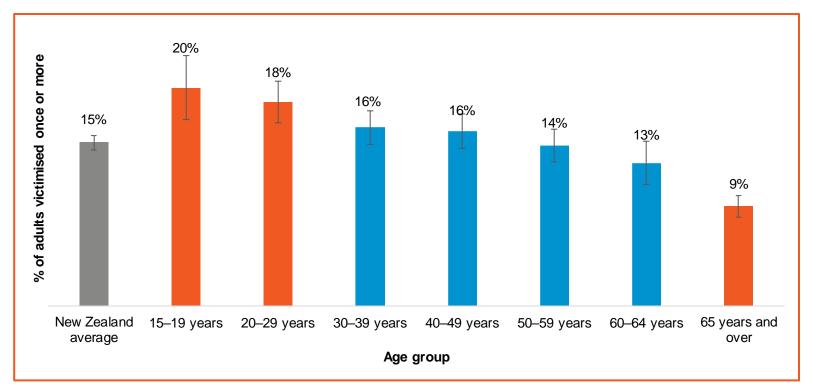
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Offences against young adults (15–19 years old and 20–29 years old)

Offences against young adults at a glance



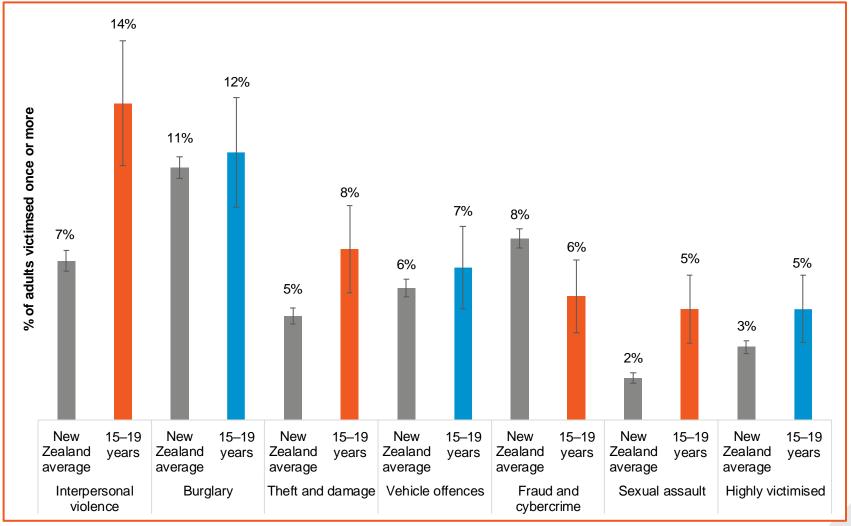
Younger people (aged 15–29) are significantly more likely to be victimised, especially with regard to personal offences and interpersonal violence offences



Breakdown by offence types

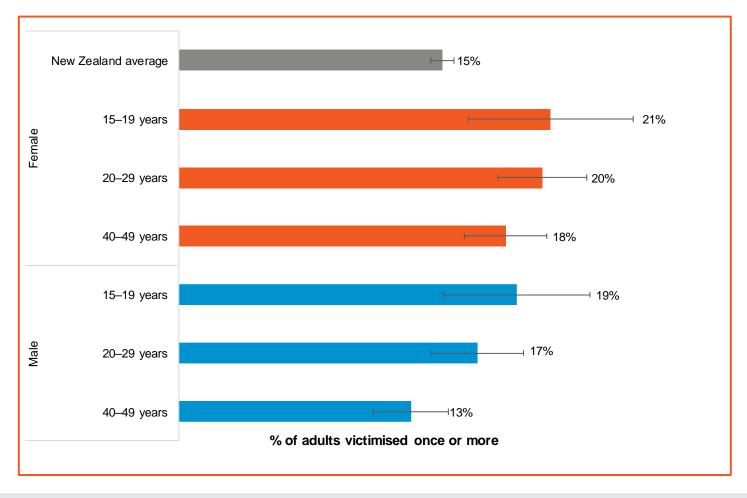






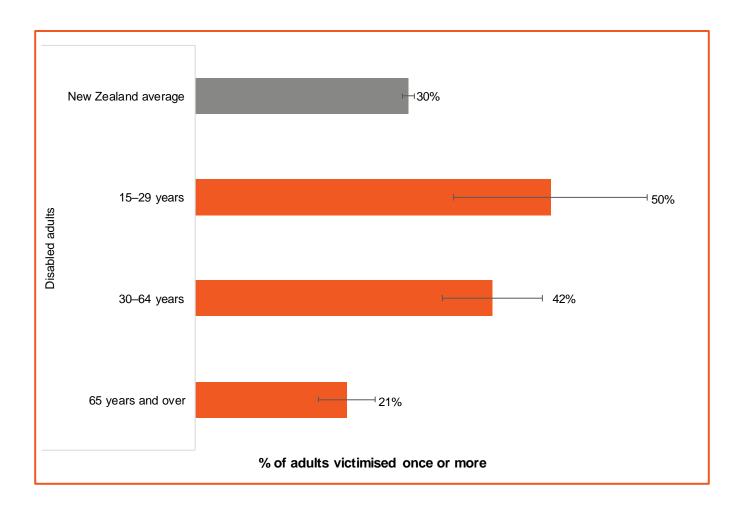
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Young females are at higher risk of personal offences than young males



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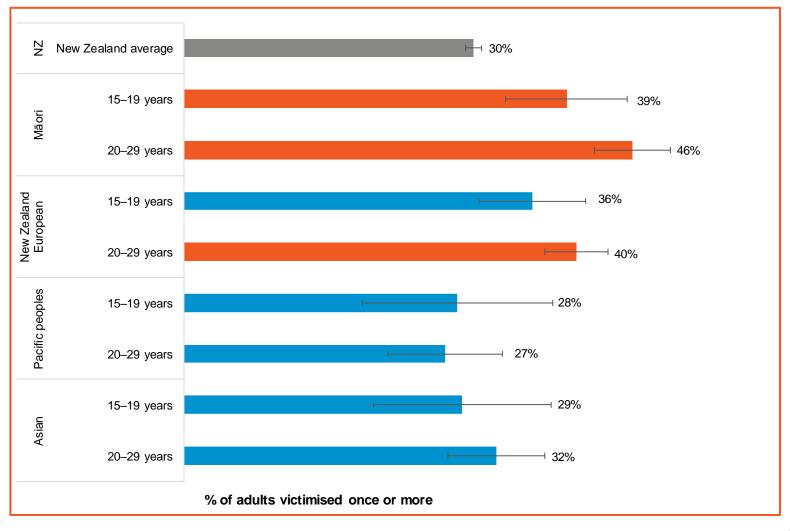
Young adults with disabilities are at higher risk of victimisation



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Young Māori and NZ European are at higher risk

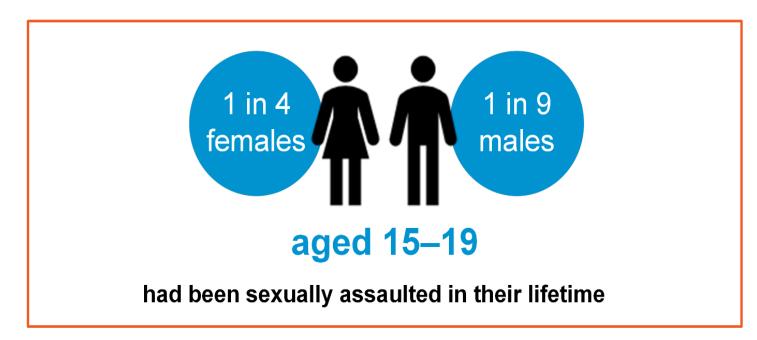




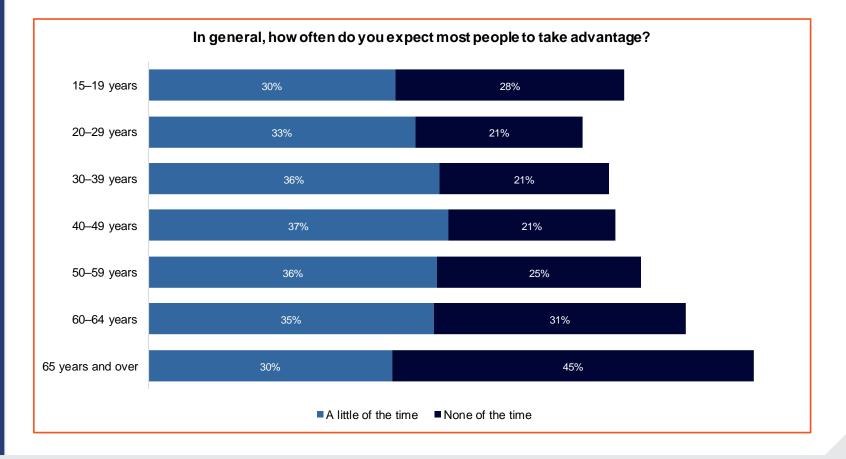
Young adults are at higher risk of sexual assault



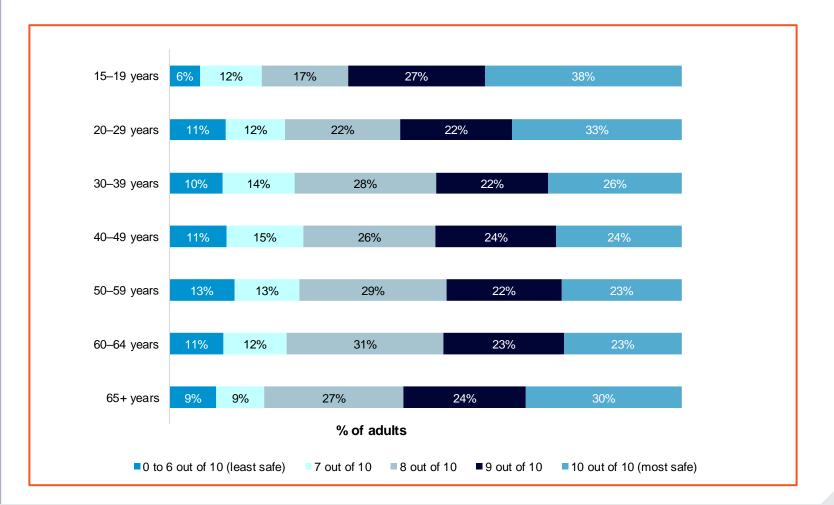
Almost 2 in 10 adults aged 15–19 (18%) had been subject to sexual assault in their lifetime. One in four females aged 15–19 (27%) and 1 in 9 males of the same age (12%) had been affected.



Despite higher victimisation 15–19 year olds are reasonably trusting of others



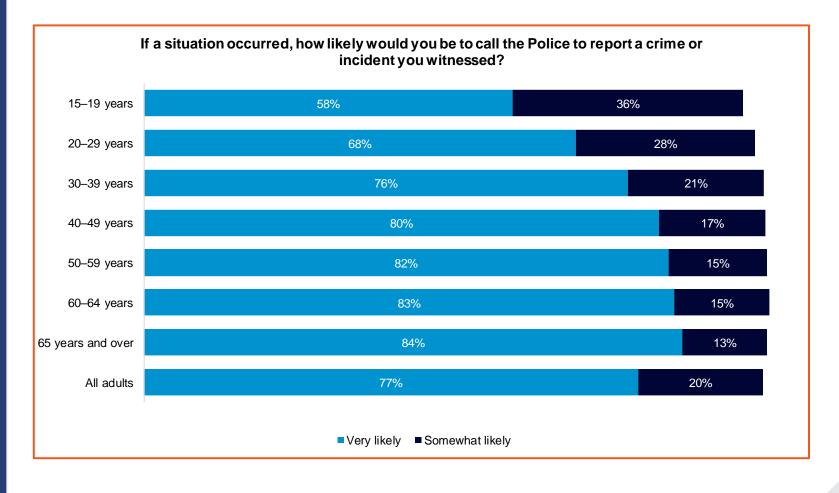
15–19 year olds also feel safer than other age groups



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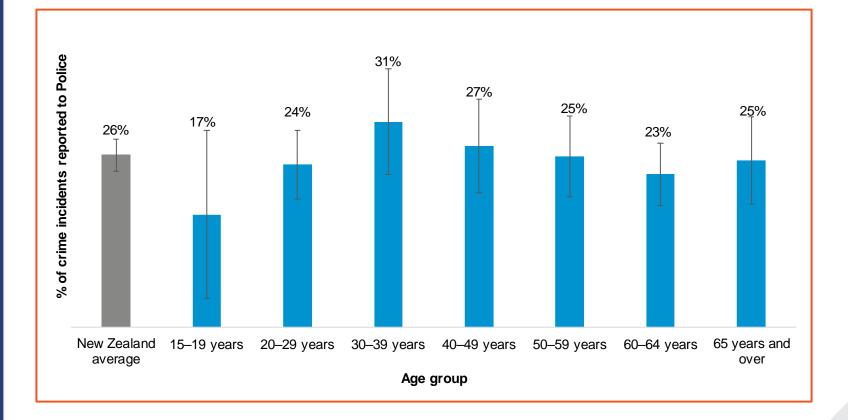
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15–19 year olds are the least likely to say they'd report a crime



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And in line with what they say they will do, they report less than other age groups



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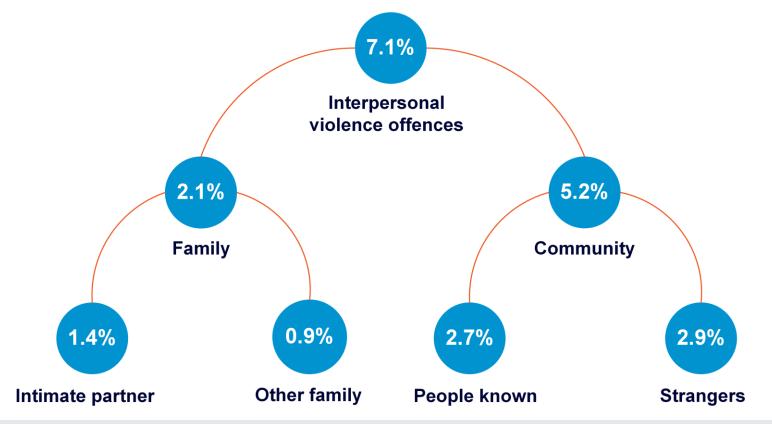
Offences by family members

Figures shown are from pooled data (2018–2019/20)

More than a quarter of interpersonal violence offences invere by family members







Offences by family members

includes episodes in the last 12 months of:

- physical violence
- sexual assault
- threats and harassment
- property damage

where the perpetrator was a **partner**, **ex-partner** or other **family or whānau member**.

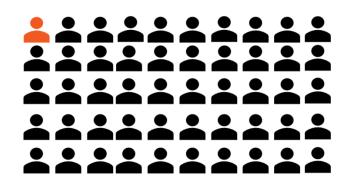
About 1 in 50 adults had been victimised in the last 12 months



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Almost **90,000 adults** experienced about **240,000 offences by family members.**

These made up about 14% of victimisations in the NZCVS.



About three-quarters of offences are by intimate partners



For every 10 offences by family members against adults

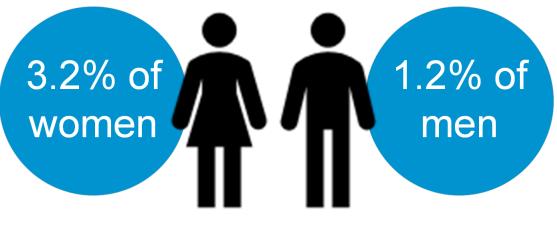
- about 4 were physical violence
- 3 were threats and harassment
- 2 were sexual assaults
- 1 was property damage

Around 1 in 4 sexual assaults were perpetrated by a family member. Nearly 2 in 10 offences by family members were sexual assaults.

Around three-quarters of offences by family members were against women



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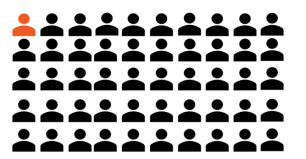


experienced one or more offences by family members in the last 12 months

All population groups at risk, but some disproportionately



- 11% of separated adults (at time of interview)
- 9% of adults in single-parent households
- 7% of adults in households with 4+ children
- 6% of adults living in government rental accommodation







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After accounting for age differences



adults with disabilities were three times as likely as other adults to have been a victim of offending by family members in the previous 12 months.

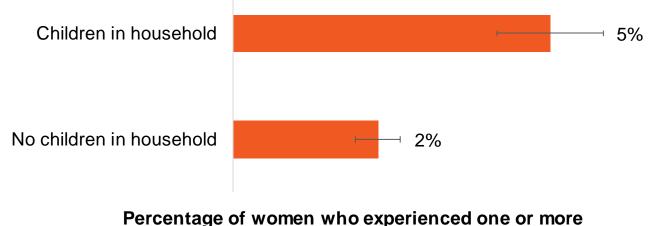
Offences by family members include physical violence, sexual assault, threats and harassment, and property damage, where the perpetrator was a family or whānau member.



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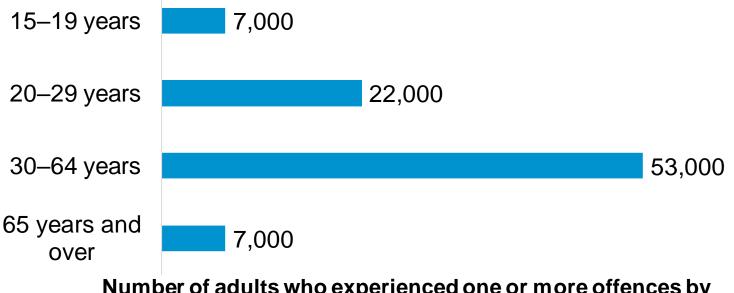
Just over half of adult victims in households with children

- Women in households with children were **twice** as likely to be victims than those living without children
- No significant difference for men living with or without children



offences by family members in the previous 12 months

About 3% of 15–19 year olds were affected, making up 8% of adult victims

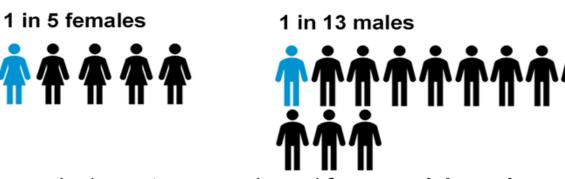


Number of adults who experienced one or more offences by a family member in the previous 12 months



New Zealand Crime and Victims

Lifetime intimate partner violence



who ever had a partner, experienced force or violence by a partner or ex-partner in their lifetime



who ever had a partner, experienced threats of force or violence by a partner or ex-partner in their lifetime

About one-third of offences by family members are reported to Police



- No difference by whether the perpetrator was a partner or other family or whānau member
- Common reasons for not reporting were that it was a private matter or not worth reporting



1 in 6 adults knew of someone else who had experienced a family or whānau incident in the last 12 months





Information on victims' experiences



- Factors related to offence
- Emotional reactions
- Injury
- Medical treatment
- Perceptions of incident



Current and future work



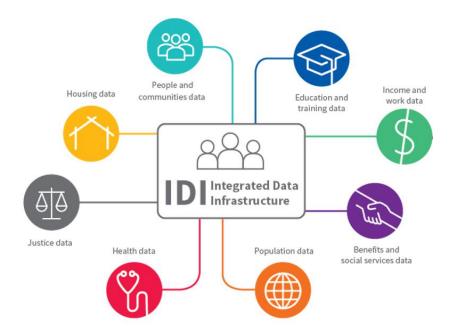
- Cycle 3 report published June 2021
- Topical reports on Māori victimisation and on victim perceptions of the criminal justice system released earlier in 2021
- Cycle 4 in the field
- New questions on controlling behaviours
- New Police public perceptions module
- Encouraging and supporting researchers to use our data in IDI



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The NZCVS is available to researchers through the IDI

Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)



Where to find NZCVS results?



• On the Ministry of Justice website

<u>www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-</u> <u>data/nzcvs/resources-and-results/</u>

• By requesting information from <u>NZCVS@justice.govt.nz</u>