

Comparing wellbeing outcomes for reporting and non-reporting victims of family and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand

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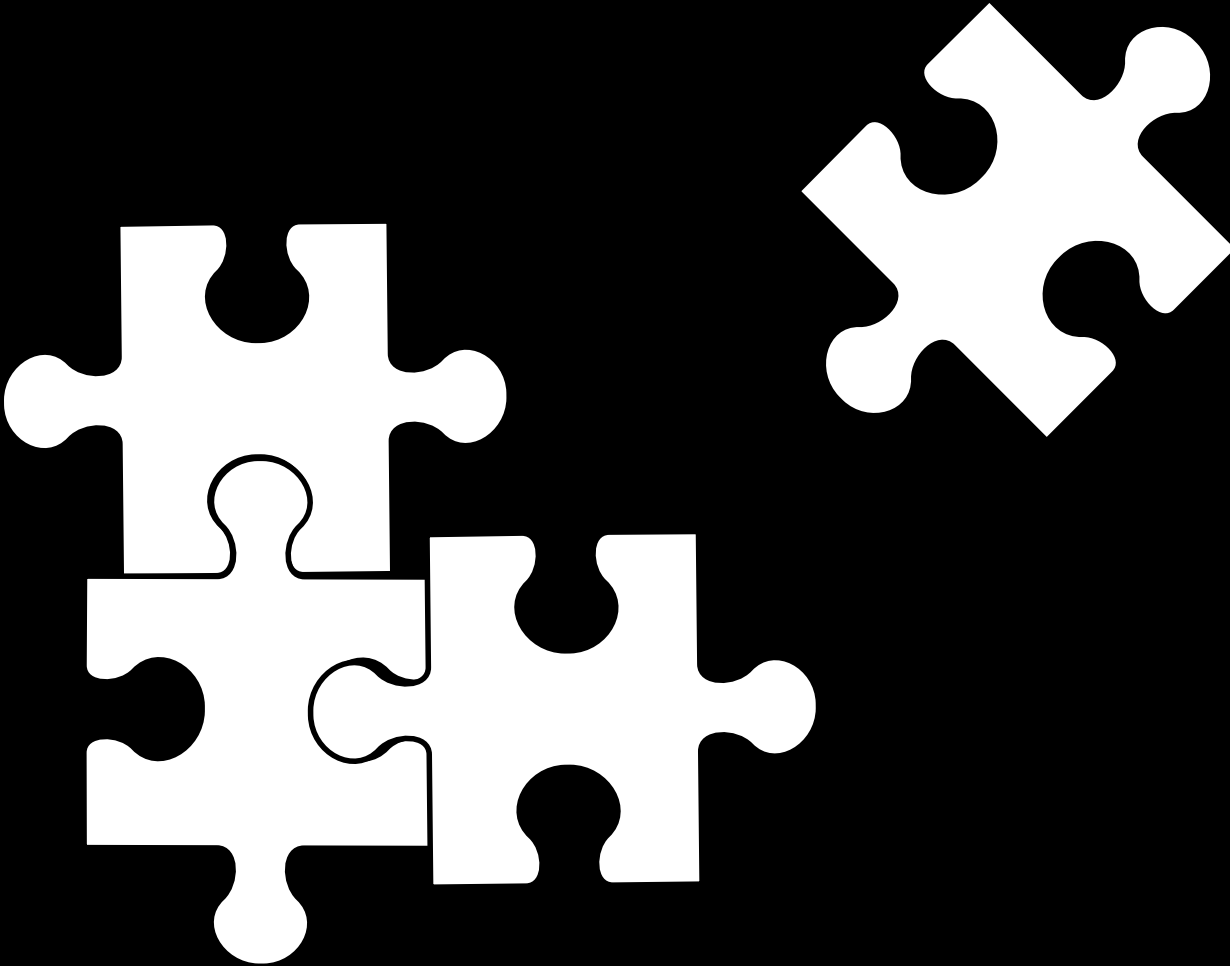


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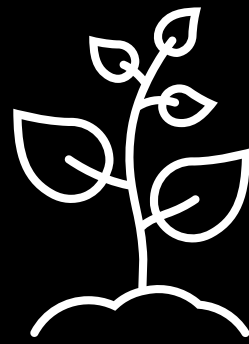
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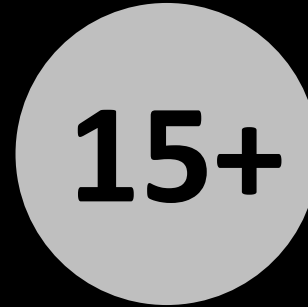
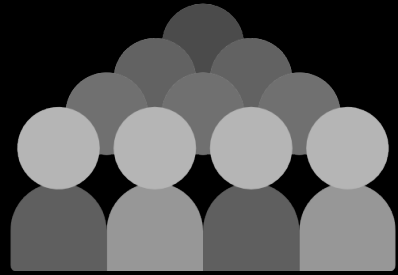


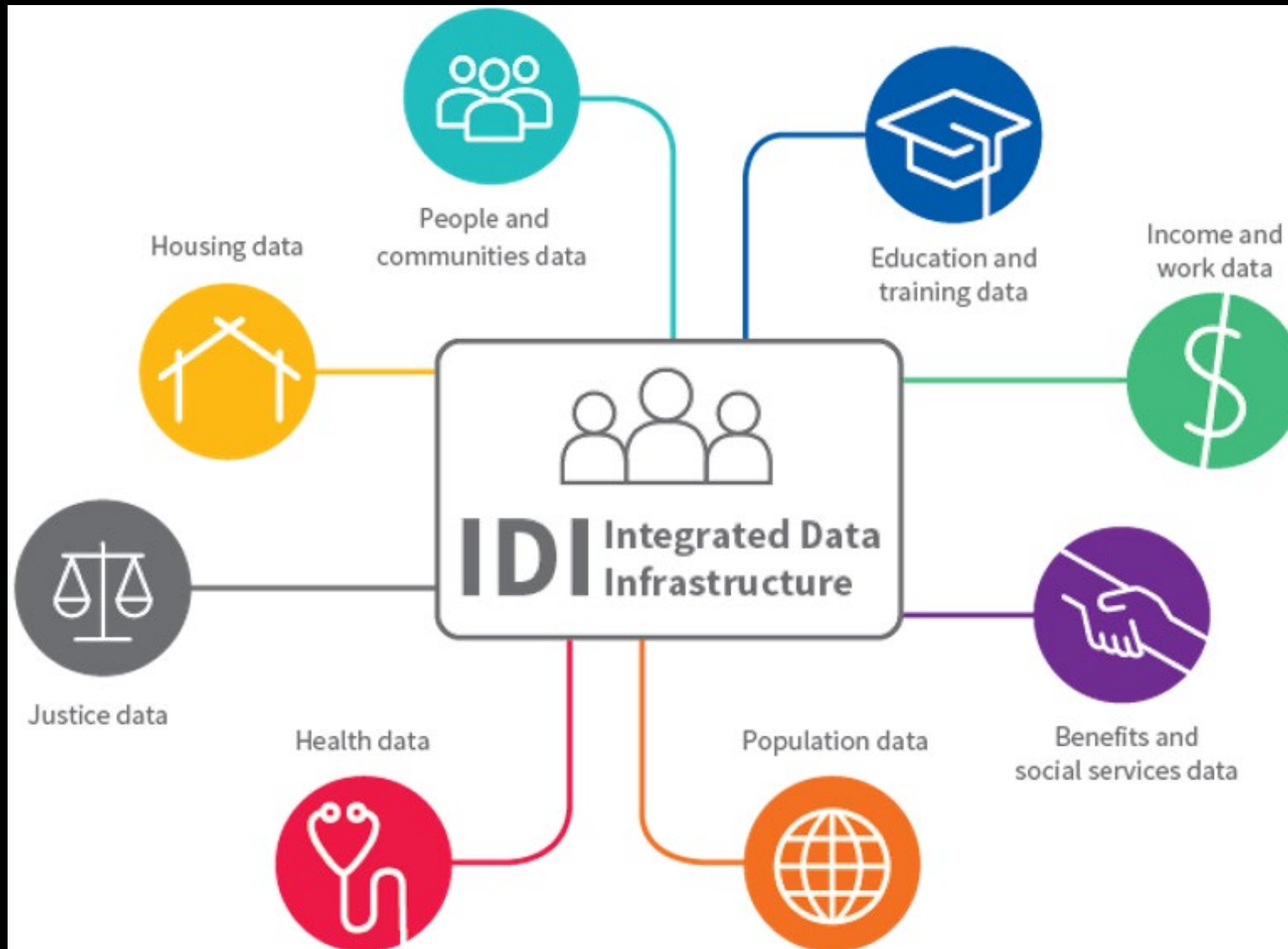
All people in Aotearoa
New Zealand are thriving;
their wellbeing is enhanced and
sustained because they are safe
and supported to live their lives
free from family violence and
sexual violence.









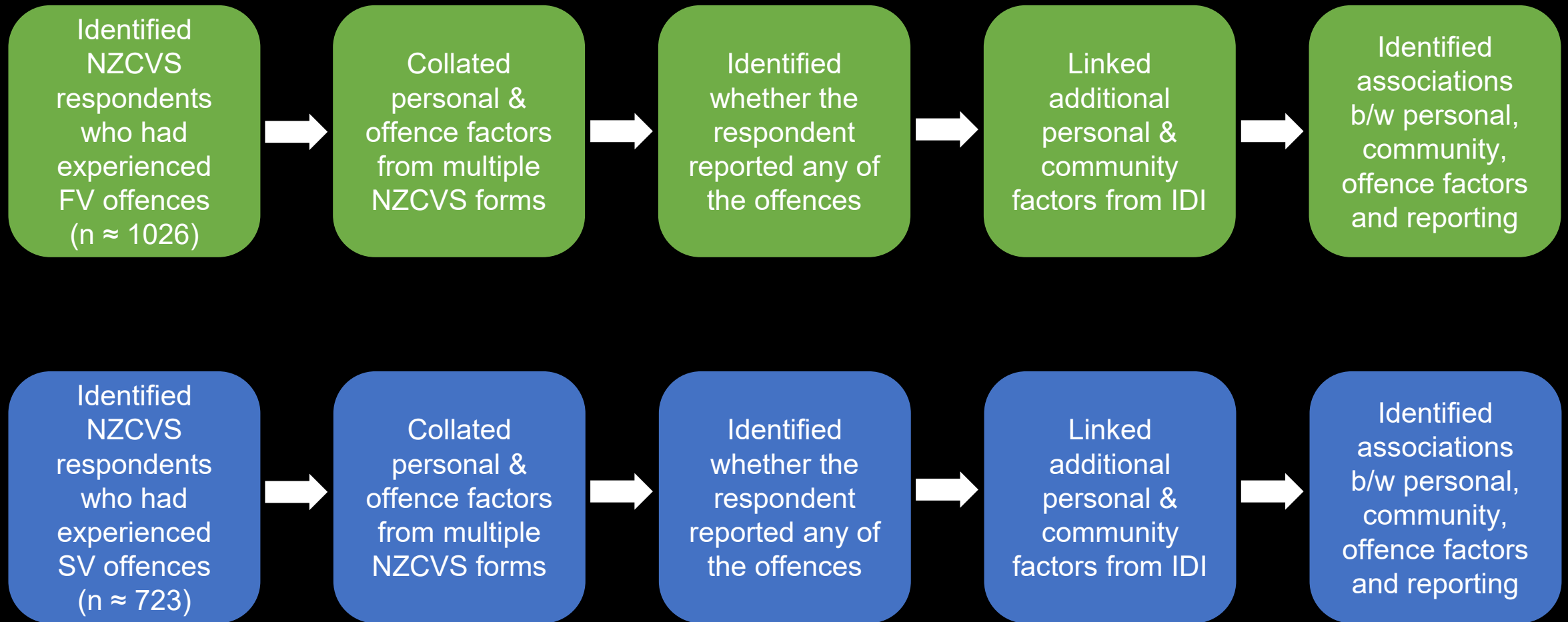


Statistics New Zealand IDI disclaimer

The results in this presentation are not official statistics, they have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) managed by Statistics New Zealand.

The opinions, findings, recommendations and conclusions expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) not Statistics NZ.

What person, community, or offence-related factors are associated with whether victims report family or sexual violence offences to police?



Personal factors

NZCVS

- Age
- Disability
- Gender
- Ethnicities
- Sexual orientation

IDI

- Benefit receipt (MSD)
- Deprivation (Census)
- Mood prescriptions (Health)
- AOD service use (Health)
- Non-AOD service use (Health)
- Number of injury claims (ACC)
- Number of addresses (IRD)
- Number of hospitalisations (Health)
- Number of offences (Police)
- Number of victimisations (Police)
- Pain prescriptions (Health)
- Reports of concern (Oranga Tamariki)
- Sensitive claims (ACC)
- Social housing (MSD)
- Average deprivation (NZDep)

Community factors

NZCVS

- Area (urban/rural)

IDI

- Neighbourhood deprivation (NZDep)
- Neighbourhood victimisations (Police)

Offence factors

NZCVS

- Any woman offender
- Ever viewed as crime
- Maximum severity
- Most severe injury
- Number of times injured

- Any non-intimate partner offender
- Number of physical offences
- Number of threat offences

- Any non-family offender
- Number of forced sex act offences
- Number of forced sex offences
- Number of forced sex threat offences
- Number of forced touch offences

Sample characteristics

Family violence

- *M age* = 40.5
- 76.6% women, 22.8% men
- 52.3% Māori, 7.6% Pacific, 2.9% Asian, 65.2% European

Reporting

- 34.2% victim
- 42.1% anyone

Sexual violence

- *M age* = 34.7
- 79.3% women, 19.5% men
- 42.7% Māori, 7.9% Pacific, 6.6% Asian, 72.6% European

Reporting

- 9.5% victim
- 12.0% anyone

What person, community, or offence-related factors are associated with whether victims report family or sexual violence offences to police?

Family violence – bivariate associations

Person

- Women
- Benefit receipt
- Social housing
- Sensitive claims
- Pain prescriptions
- Number of addresses
- Number of victimisations



- Deprivation



Community

- Neighbourhood deprivation
- Neighbourhood victimisations



Offence

- Ever viewed as a crime
- Maximum severity
- Most severe injury
- Number of physical offences
- Number of threat offences
- Number of times injured



Family violence – multivariate associations

Person

- Women
- Benefit receipt
- Social housing
- Pain prescriptions
- Number of victimisations



Community

- Neighbourhood deprivation



Offence

- Ever viewed as a crime
- Maximum severity
- Number of threat offences



- Number of physical offences



Family violence – combined model



Sexual violence – bivariate associations

Person

- Benefit receipt
- Social housing
- Reports of concern
- Sensitive claims
- AOD service use
- Number of addresses
- Number of victimisations
- Deprivation



Community

Offence

- Ever viewed as a crime
- Maximum severity
- Most severe injury
- Number of forced sex offences
- Number of forced sex threat offences
- Number of times injured



- Employed



- Any non-family member offender



Sexual violence – multivariate associations

Person

- Social housing



Community

Offence

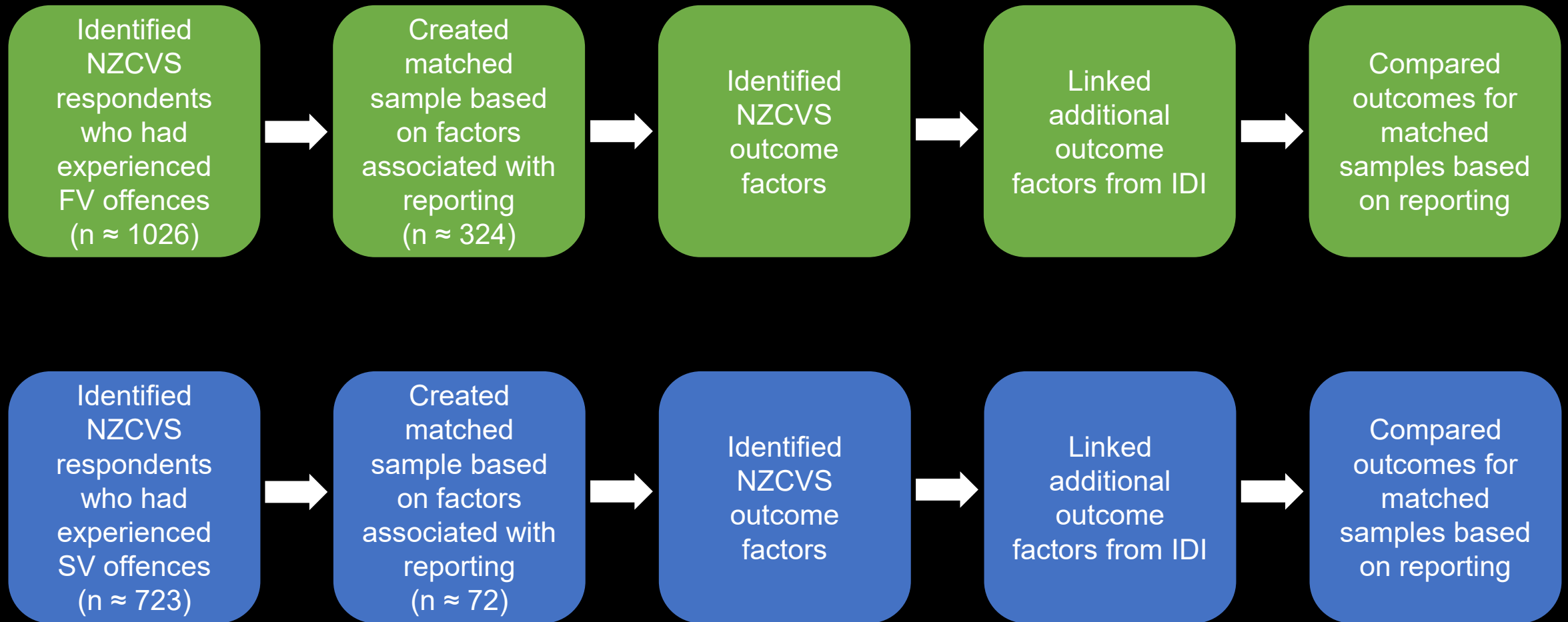
- Ever viewed as a crime
- Maximum severity
- Most severe injury
- Number of forced sex threat offences



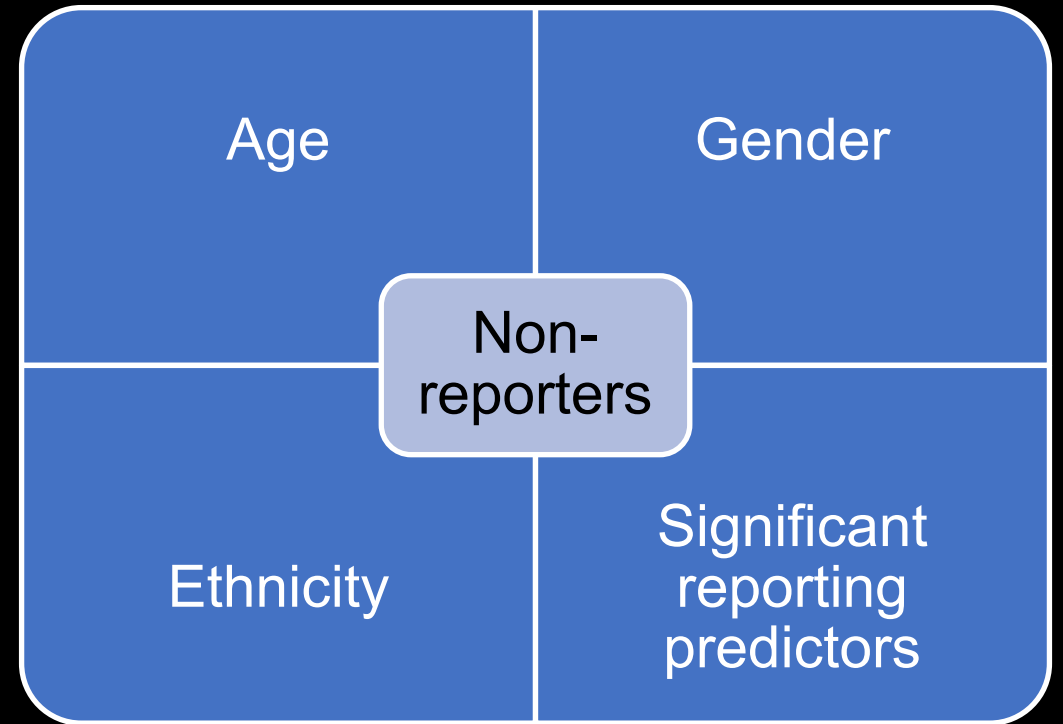
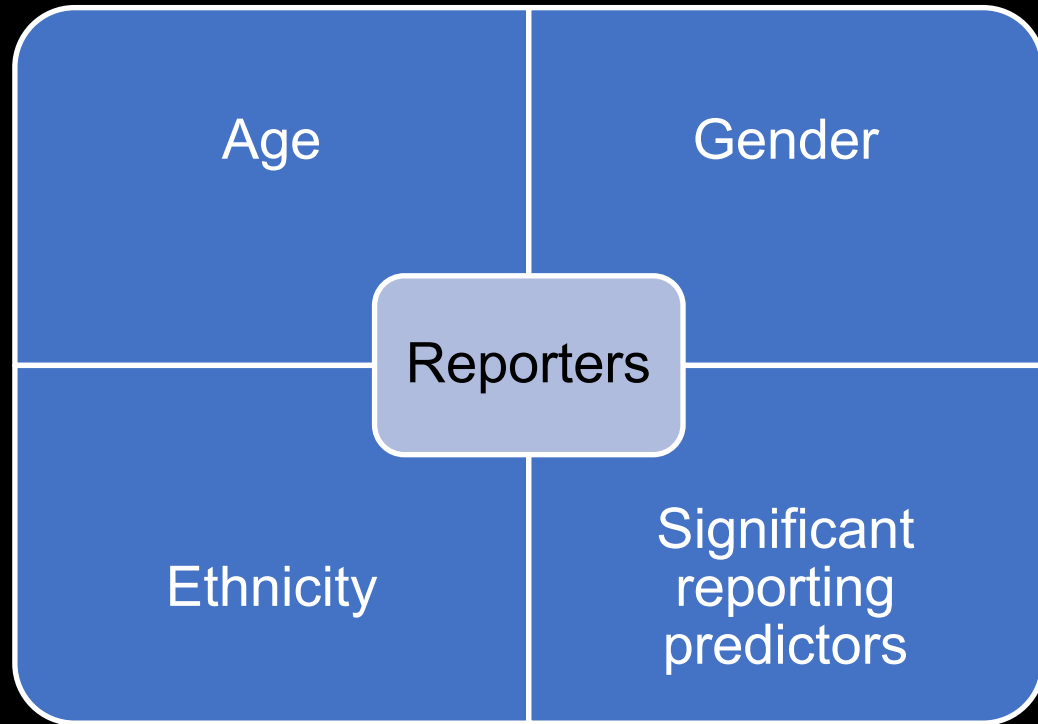
Sexual violence – combined model



Are there any differences in wellbeing outcomes for victims of reported versus unreported family or sexual violence offences?



Propensity score matching



Outcomes

NZCVS

- Life satisfaction
- Psychological distress
- Time off work

IDI

- Benefit receipt (MSD)
- Mood prescriptions (Health)
- AOD service use (Health)
- Non-AOD service use (Health)
- Number of claims (ACC)
- Number of hospitalisations (Health)
- Number of offences (Police)
- Number of victimisations (Police)
- Pain prescriptions (Health)

Are there any differences in wellbeing outcomes for victims of reported versus unreported family or sexual violence offences?

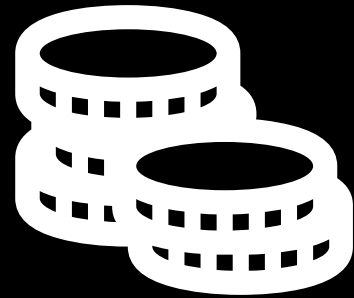
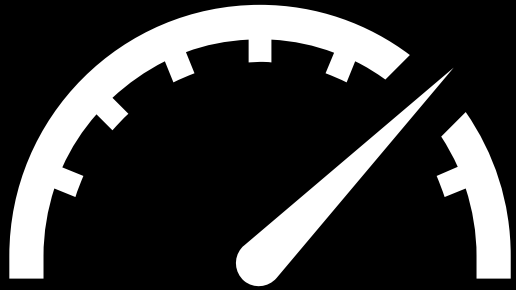
Family violence

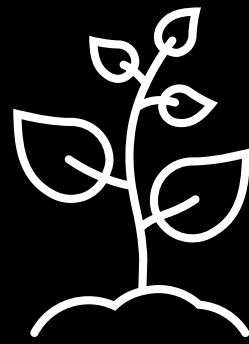


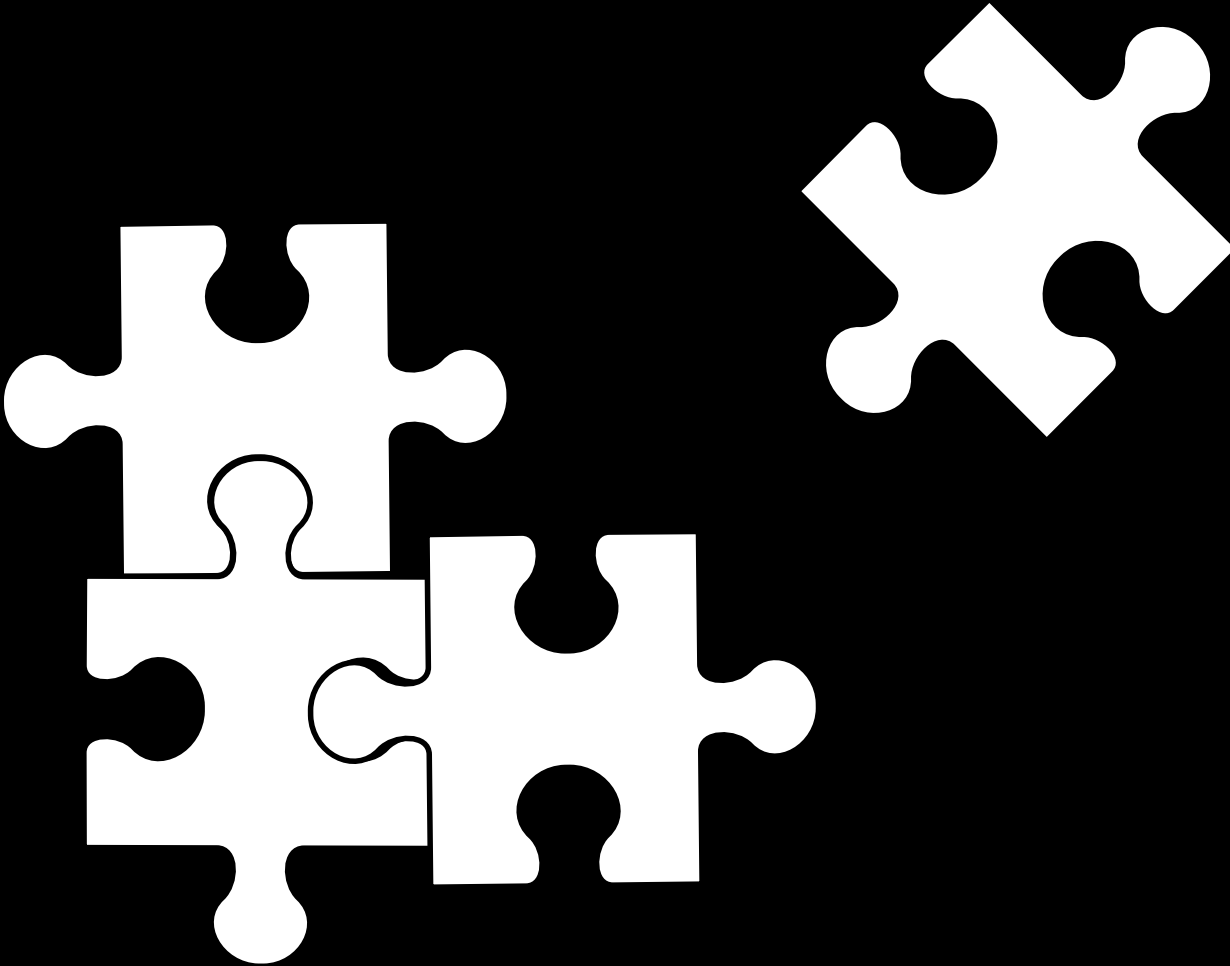
$d = .18$

Sexual violence

What are the implications for the ecological validity of research and policy that relies on official victimisation data?







Thank you

New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey respondents

Co-author Professor Devon Polaschek

Policy advisors Sgt Brian Williamson and Terri-Anne Sole

NZCVS Team, Ministry of Justice (including Dr Tadhg Daly)

Disclaimer

These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI please visit

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/>

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