The unique offender population is the measure that counts individual offenders once in a given 12 month reference period regardless of how many times they may have been dealt with by police.

Serious offences here includes: Acts intended to cause injury, sexual assault and related offences and abduction, harassment and other related offences against a person.

The unique victim population is the measure that counts person/organisation once in a given 12 month reference period for each offence group in which they are recorded as being a victim of an offence, regardless of how many times they may have been victimised.

Victims and Offenders
Maori experience in the justice system.

- 45% of unique offenders who perpetrated a serious crime against a family member were Maori offenders in 2016.
- 42% of unique victims of serious offences were Maori family victims in 2016.
- 51% of prison inmates are Maori. (Their 4,291 prison inmates out of a total 8,618 prison inmates overall.

Oranga Tamariki (Child, Youth and Family)
Maori children are overrepresented in Child, Youth and Family care services.

- 64% of admissions to Care and Protection residences are Maori.
- 71% of admissions to Youth Justice residences are Maori.
- 44% of total children who require Further Action Response (FAR) are Maori.
- 46% of total children with Physical Abuse findings are Maori.
- 55% of total children with emotional abuse findings are Maori.
- 53% of total children with Neglect findings are Maori.

Women’s Refuge
Maori are high users of Women’s Refuge support and services.

- 61% of children in care are Maori.
- 29% of women using the Refuge Service are Maori.
- 39% of children using the Refuge Service are Maori.
- 37% of referrals to Refuge for support were for Maori (women and children).

Youth Survey
Maori students reported much greater exposure to violence than New Zealand European students.

- 29% of women using the Refuge Service are Maori.
- 64% of admissions to Care and Protection residences are Maori.
- 51% of prison inmates are Maori.

Hospitalisation
Maori children have high rates of hospitalisation due to assault, neglect, and maltreatment.

- 26 Maori children per 100,000.
- 23 Pacific children per 100,000.
- 11 European/Other children per 100,000.

Deaths
Almost a third of all family violence deaths in New Zealand are children, who have died as a result of abuse and neglect.

- 37 are child abuse and neglect deaths.
- 47% of all homicides in New Zealand are family related.
- 16 of the 27 who died from abuse and neglect between 2009 and 2012 were Maori children.

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2. Serious offences here includes: Acts intended to cause injury, sexual assault and related offences and abduction, harassment and other related offences against a person.
3. The unique victim population is the measure that counts person/organisation once in a given 12 month reference period for each offence group in which they are recorded as being a victim of an offence, regardless of how many times they may have been victimised.
Infographic Highlights

Māori are:

2x As likely to be an offender who has committed a serious crime against a family member.

Māori students are:

2x As likely as New Zealand European students to report witnessing adults hit children in their homes.

Māori children are:

6x More likely to die from child abuse or neglect.

Why take action now?

Knowing who is at risk of poor outcomes later in life will help us know where we need to target our efforts and investment.

Recent analysis undertaken by Treasury to understand children who are at risk of poor outcomes and the costs (CYF, benefit and Corrections cost) associated with those outcomes showed that total costs of Māori children in the cohort before age 36 were estimated as averaging $129,300.

$129,300 Māori children by age 36

$80,400 Pacific children by age 36

$49,100 European children by age 36

Future projections

Māori will make up one third of all New Zealand children by 2038.

Māori will have a young age structure compared to the total New Zealand.

26% 2013

33% 2038

11% Māori adults are more likely to be anxious or depressed.

Psychological distress

Māori have lower personal incomes than the total population.

Median Personal Annual Income

Māori $20,100

Asian $19,700

European $28,500

Total Population $22,500

Household composition

Over one-third (36%) of Māori children live in one-parent care.

Youthful population

Māori median age 24 years

New Zealand population 38 years

11% of Māori reported experiencing high levels of psychological distress indicating a high probability of an anxiety or depressive disorder. Compared to 6.8% for Total New Zealand population.

Drinking rates for Māori adults are similar to the total population, however they are twice as likely to be hazardous drinkers.

39% of Māori who have had a drink in the past year are classed as hazardous.

Risk factors

Some factors when thinking about family violence

Understanding family violence

Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand: June 2017