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THE HOME SITUATIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

— B.M. O'CONNELL

General Research Report No. 2

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Research Section,
Department of Social Welfare,
New Zealand,
November 1975.

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INTRODUCTION

From time to time interest is expressed in the proportion of young offenders who are living in home situations other than with both natural parents. In the past there has been little statistical data relating to this subject available from records of Children's Court appearances. However, a recent change in the procedures involved in coding statistical information from records of Children's Court appearances now makes possible more systematic examination of this topic.

This report presents information on the home situation of all children appearing before the Children's Court for offending or on misbehaviour complaints during the calendar year 1971. It analyses the home situations of young offenders by age, sex and race, and examines the inter-relationships between home situation and these variables. In addition, comparisons are made with the somewhat limited data available from previous studies of the incidence of broken homes amongst juvenile offenders. It should be emphasised that the report is entirely descriptive in nature in that it makes no attempt to demonstrate any causal links between home situation and offending behaviour.

As this report analyses data on young offenders in 1971, all references to legislation and agencies dealing with young offenders relate to the situation as it existed in 1971. There have been substantial changes in legislation since 1971 which have affected both the Children's Court system and the agencies involved with young offenders. The Department of Social Welfare Act 1971 had the effect of creating a new Department which incorporated the previous functions of the Social Security Department and the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Education. The Children and Young Persons Act 1974 repealed the Child Welfare Act 1925 and extensively modified the Children's Court structure. Young offenders are now dealt with by Children's Boards and Children and Young Persons Courts.

The sample used for this analysis consisted of all Children's Court

appearances for offences or on misbehaviour complaints during 1971.¹ Cases involving non-misbehaviour complaints were excluded from the analysis on the grounds that the focus of the investigation was on young offenders, rather than on care and protection cases. As such, the sample comprised some 11,836 appearances; 10,750 (90.8%) of these appearances involved young persons who were charged with offences, while the remaining 1,086 appearances related to children appearing on complaints involving misbehaviour.² The data were analysed by age, sex and race and by the home situation of the young person at the time of events leading up to the Court appearance.

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1. In New Zealand in 1971 children aged less than 17 years could be brought before the Children's Court on a complaint laid under Section 13 of the Child Welfare Act 1925. For the purposes of statistical analyses such complaints were classified into two groups - those primarily involving the misbehaviour of the child or young person, and those where no such misbehaviour was involved. Young persons aged between 10 and 17 years could also be brought before the Children's Court charged with offences. For fuller details of the workings of the Children's Court see the Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare (E.12) for the year ended 31 March 1974.
 2. The main unit of analysis for Children's Court statistics in New Zealand is appearances rather than individual children. Thus a child appearing more than once during the year is included more than once in the statistics. This should be kept in mind in interpreting the data on home situation.

THE FREQUENCY OF VARIOUS TYPES OF HOME SITUATIONS

Table 1 below classifies 1971 Court appearances for offences or misbehaviour according to the type of home situation the child was living in at the time of the offence or the events leading to complaint action.

Table 1 HOME SITUATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

Type of Home Situation	Number	Percentage
Both natural parents	6,560	55.4%
Natural mother only	1,335	11.3%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	392	3.3%
Natural father only	448	3.8%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	114	1.0%
Adoptive parent(s)	138	1.2%
Foster parent(s)	218	1.8%
Relatives	822	6.9%
Institution, children's home, etc.	1,047	8.9%
Other situation; or not known	762	6.4%
Totals	11,836	100.0%

Some 45% of the children and young persons appearing in Court during 1971 for offending or misbehaviour were not living with both natural parents at the time of the offence. While corresponding population norms are not available, it seems unlikely that the proportions of young people generally who were not living with both or with one or other natural parent would be as high as the proportions found to apply to offenders.

Some of the individual situations deserve special mention: 19% of young offenders were living with one or other of their natural parents, but not both; some 7% were living with relatives, and a further 9% were in institutions or children's homes of one sort or another. As with previous figures, population norms are not available, but again it seems unlikely that corresponding proportions for the total child population would be as high as those reported here for offenders. The institution figure, however, is suspect as it may have been inflated by the inclusion of some offenders who were living in institutional settings at the time of the Court appearance but who had been living in non-institutional settings at the time of the offence. The proportion of offenders shown as living in

adoptive homes (1.2%) is somewhat lower than would be expected from estimates that have been made of the proportion of adopted children in the population.¹ However, there are some indications that the procedures used for recording the home situation of offenders have resulted in a conservative estimate of the proportion of the offenders living with adoptive parents. Hence, caution must be exercised in the interpretation of the apparent differences.

The proportions of young offenders in atypical home situations varied considerably with age, sex and race. The relationships between each of these variables and home situation are discussed separately below.

Sex Differences in Home Situations of Young Offenders

The home situation of male and female offenders appearing in the Children's Court in 1971 is shown in Table 2. The Table shows clearly that more females (54%) than males (42%) were not living with both

Table 2 SEX DIFFERENCES IN HOME SITUATION

Type of Home Situation	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Both natural parents	5,399	57.9%	1,161	46.3%
Natural mother only	1,032	11.0%	303	12.1%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	300	3.2%	92	3.7%
Natural father only	362	3.9%	86	3.4%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	90	1.0%	24	1.0%
Adoptive parent(s)	111	1.2%	27	1.1%
Foster parent(s)	167	1.8%	51	2.0%
Relatives	608	6.5%	214	8.5%
Institution, children's home, etc.	652	7.0%	395	15.8%
Other situation; or not known	609	6.5%	153	6.1%
Totals	9,330	100.0%	2,506	100.0%

1. Jensen (1969) estimated that in 1968 almost 3% of children in the Children's Court age range had been legally adopted. It is unlikely that this estimate would have changed significantly over the period 1968 to 1971.

natural parents at the time of events leading to the Court appearance. In statistical terms the difference is highly significant.¹ These sex differences can be attributed to the much larger proportions of females living in institutions and children's homes and the correspondingly smaller proportion of females living with both natural parents. The reasons for the higher proportion of female offenders in institutional settings are not clear: it may be that female delinquents are more likely to come from disordered and broken homes and to be more in need of institutional care (Monahan 1957, Morris 1964); it may also be a reflection of more protective attitudes towards female offenders (West 1967). In New Zealand, female offenders certainly appear to be institutionalised in a proportionately greater number of cases than their male counterparts. A previous analysis of 1969 Children's Court appearances for offending or misbehaviour revealed that 12.5% of the appearances by girls resulted in committal to the care of the (then) Superintendent of Child Welfare; by contrast only 4.5% of the appearances by boys resulted in committal to care.²

Age Differences in the Home Situations of Young Offenders

Table 3 shows the numbers and proportions of offenders living in situations other than with both natural parents, classified by age and sex. The few 17 year olds appearing in the Children's Court in 1971 have been excluded from the Table on the grounds that those offenders aged 17 years who appear in the Children's Court are not representative of all offenders of that age because the majority of 17 year olds are dealt with in the Magistrate's Court.

1. For a 2 x 2 breakdown of sex by home situation (i.e., male/female by living with both natural parents/not living with both natural parents) chi-square = 106.44; df = 1; $p < 0.001$.

2. There is no reason to believe that this sex differential in disposal patterns will have changed from 1969 to 1971.

Table 3 JUVENILE OFFENDERS NOT LIVING WITH BOTH NATURAL PARENTS
BY AGE AND SEX

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	Number in Sample	Number and percentage not living with both natural parents		Number in Sample	Number and percentage not living with both natural parents	
10 years and under	256	99	38.7%	49	20	40.8%
11 years	303	101	33.3%	48	26	54.2%
12 years	665	248	37.3%	137	63	45.9%
13 years	960	398	41.4%	310	148	47.7%
14 years	1,591	635	39.9%	607	325	53.4%
15 years	2,126	892	41.9%	677	355	52.4%
16 years	3,096	1,433	46.3%	606	373	61.5%

At each age, the proportion of female offenders not living with both natural parents is higher than the proportion of male offenders not living with both natural parents. In addition, for both sexes, the proportion of young offenders not living with both natural parents shows a general, though irregular, increase with age. There are several likely reasons for this finding. In any population of children one would expect to find that the proportion not living with both natural parents would increase with age due to the death of one or both marriage partners, or their separation or divorce. Furthermore, as the likelihood that a young person is employed increases so does the likelihood that he or she will move away from home into boarding, flatting or live-in employment situations.

The tendency for older offenders to be less likely to be living with both natural parents appears to be largely a consequence of increases in the proportion of offenders living in 'institutions or children's homes' or in 'other situations, or situation not known'. (Appendices 1 and 2 present the detailed breakdown of home situation by age and sex). It has already been noted that female offenders are more likely than male offenders to receive institutional treatment. In fact, at all ages the proportion of female offenders living in institutions or children's homes is considerably higher than the proportion of male offenders living in such situations. The finding that a large proportion of the older

offenders are living in 'other situations or situation not known' is probably due to the numbers flattening and boarding rather than to an increase in the proportion of offenders whose living situation is not known. The Appendices show that for the younger offenders about 1% of cases are living 'in other situations or situation not known' while 13% of 16 year old males and 16% of 16 year old females are in such situations.

Despite the increases with age in the proportion of young offenders living in institutions, children's homes or other situations, the majority of older offenders are still living with either natural or substitute parent figures. A maximum of 28% of 16 year old male offenders and 46% of 16 year old female offenders are living in situations characterised by an absence of parent figures.

Race Differences in the Home Situations of Young Offenders

Appendix 3 presents data on the home situations of young offenders classified into four race groups - European, Maori, Pacific Islander and Other (mostly of Chinese or Indian origin). Because of the relatively small numbers in some of the cells in the Appendix, Table 4 below collapses the data into two race groups - Maori and Non-Maori.

Table 4 HOME SITUATIONS OF MAORI AND NON-MAORI OFFENDERS

Type of Home Situation	MAORIS		NON-MAORIS	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Both natural parents	2,538	51.8%	4,022	58.0%
Natural mother only	435	8.9%	900	13.0%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	180	3.7%	212	3.1%
Natural father only	200	4.1%	248	3.6%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	51	1.0%	63	0.9%
Adoptive parent(s)	59	1.2%	79	1.1%
Foster parent(s)	144	2.9%	74	1.1%
Relatives	553	11.3%	269	3.9%
Institutions, children's homes	443	9.0%	604	8.7%
Other situation; or not known	299	6.1%	463	6.6%
Total	4,902	100.0%	6,934	100.0%

The table shows that proportionately fewer Maori offenders are living with both natural parents than are Non-Maori offenders. In statistical terms the difference is highly significant.¹

Apart from this difference in proportions living with both natural parents, the main difference between the Maori and Non-Maori groups was the extent to which Maori offenders were recorded as living with relatives. Less than 4% of the Non-Maori offenders were living with relatives compared with over 11% of Maori offenders. In statistical terms this difference is also highly significant.² While it has been frequently asserted that the rearing of Maori children by relatives, especially grandparents, is a fairly common practice there is no quantitative information relating to the general population with which to compare these results.

Table 5 below shows, for Maoris and Non-Maoris separately, and for single years of age, the proportions of offenders not living with both natural parents. As with other age tables in this report, 17 year old offenders have been excluded. (Appendices 4 and 5 give the detailed breakdowns of home situations for single years of age.)

Table 5 JUVENILE OFFENDERS NOT LIVING WITH BOTH NATURAL PARENTS BY AGE AND RACE (MAORI/NON-MAORI)

Age	MAORIS			NON-MAORIS		
	Number in sample	Number and percentage not living with both natural parents		Number in sample	Number and percentage not living with both natural parents	
10 years and under	152	55	36.2%	153	64	41.8%
11 years	190	74	38.9%	161	53	32.9%
12 years	403	161	40.0%	399	150	37.6%
13 years	665	300	45.1%	605	246	40.7%
14 years	1,039	486	46.8%	1,158	473	40.8%
15 years	1,115	531	47.6%	1,688	716	42.4%
16 years	1,234	701	56.8%	2,469	1,106	44.8%

1. For a 2 x 2 breakdown of race by home situation (i.e., Maori/Non-Maori by living with both natural parents/not living with both natural parents) chi-square = 45.11; df = 1; p < 0.001.
2. For a 2 x 2 breakdown of race by home situation (i.e., Maori/Non-Maori by living with relatives/not living with relatives) chi-square = 243.44; df = 1; p < 0.001.

The Table shows that, with one notable exception, the proportion of both Maori and Non-Maori offenders not living with both natural parents increases with age. At each of the older ages Maoris are more likely than Non-Maoris to be living apart from both natural parents. The exception to the regularity of these relationships is found in the younger ages where Non-Maoris aged less than 11 years are more likely than Maoris to be living apart from both their natural parents. The reasons for this effect are not clear. The difference appears to be due to the relatively large proportion of the young Non-Maori children who are living with their mother only.

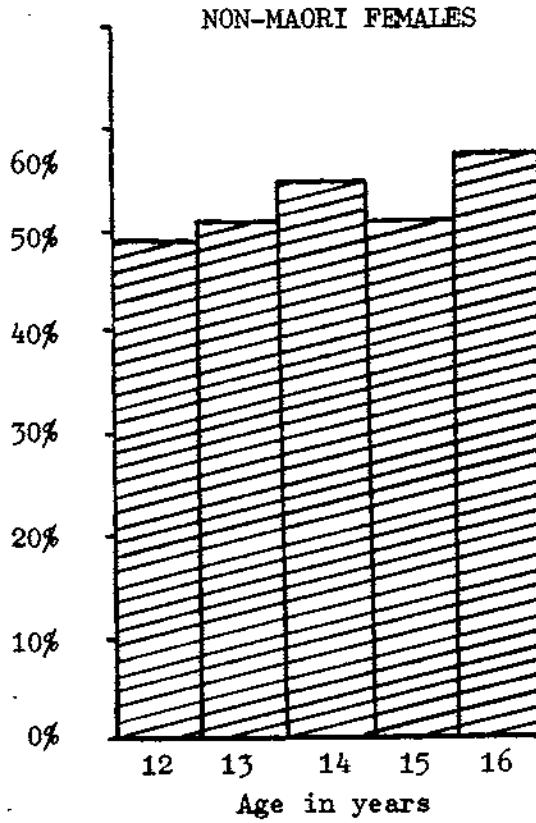
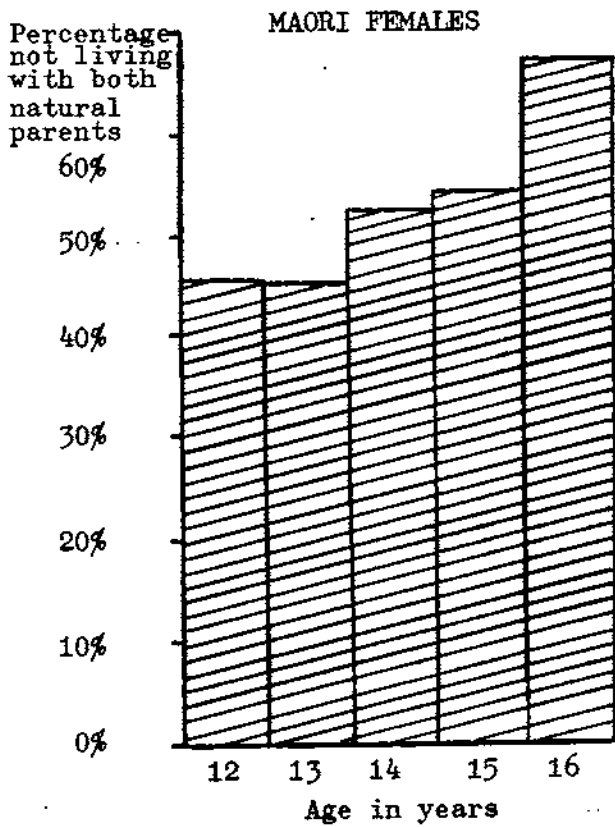
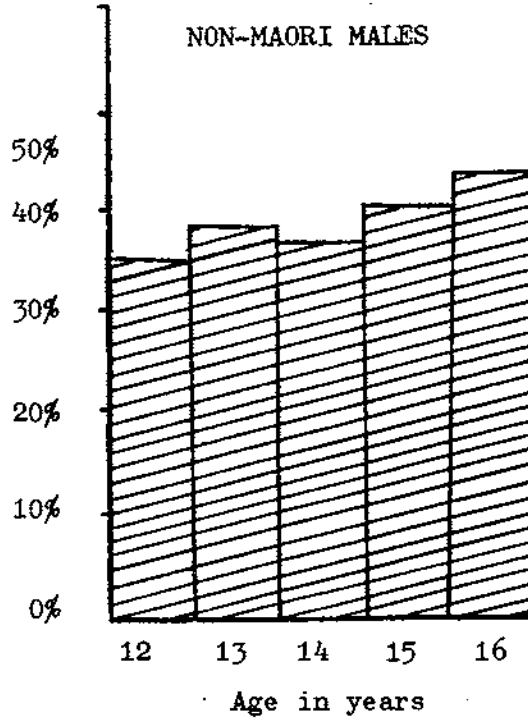
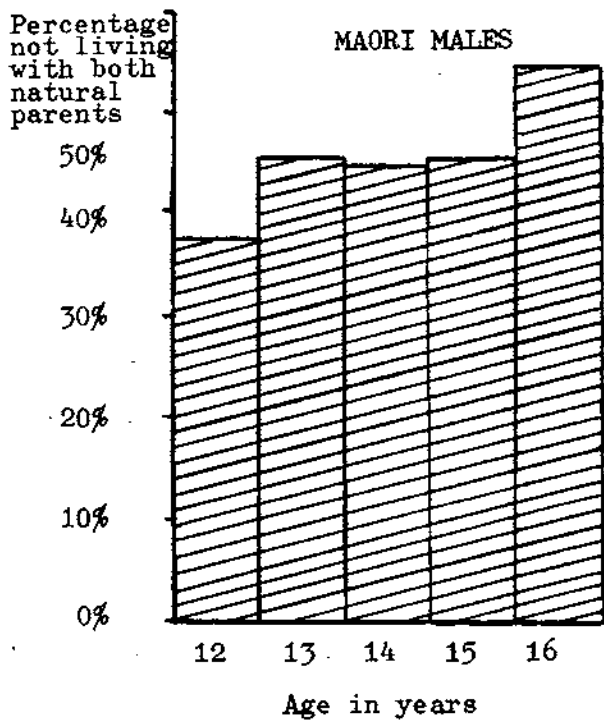
Inter-relationships between Age, Sex, Race and Home Situation

Table 6 below summarises the information presented in earlier sections of the report and looks at the relationships between age, sex, race and the home situation of young offenders. For each age, sex and race group in the sample the proportion not living with both natural parents has been calculated. Because of small numbers at some of the younger ages, the data for 10, 11 and 12 year olds have been combined. As inter-relationships found with data of this type are often more easily perceived in pictorial form, the data also have been presented as histograms in Figure 1.

Table 6 JUVENILE OFFENDERS NOT LIVING WITH BOTH NATURAL PARENTS
BY AGE, SEX AND RACE (MAORI/NON-MAORI)

AGE GROUP	MALES			FEMALES		
	Number in group	Number and percentage not living with both natural parents		Number in group	Number and percentage not living with both natural parents	
	MAORIS					
12 years and under	602	225	37.3%	143	65	45.4%
13 years	499	225	45.0%	166	75	45.1%
14 years	716	317	44.2%	323	169	52.3%
15 years	805	363	45.0%	310	168	54.1%
16 years	979	530	54.1%	255	171	67.0%
	NON-MAORIS					
12 years and under	620	221	35.6%	92	45	48.9%
13 years	461	173	37.5%	144	73	50.6%
14 years	876	319	36.4%	283	155	54.7%
15 years	1,320	528	40.0%	367	187	50.9%
16 years	2,119	905	42.7%	351	202	57.5%

Figure 1 PROPORTIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS NOT LIVING WITH BOTH NATURAL PARENTS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE



The following main features emerge from the data presented in Table 6:

- the proportion of offenders not living with both natural parents generally increases with age. This is true for each race and sex group.
- for each age and race group, the proportion not living with both natural parents is higher for female offenders than it is for male offenders.
- for male offenders, at each age Maoris display a higher proportion not living with both natural parents than do Non-Maoris.
- for female offenders a rather different pattern emerges. At the younger ages (10 - 14 years) Non-Maoris more often come from "broken" homes than do Maoris. This pattern is reversed for 15 and 16 year olds. It should be noted however that, with the exception of 16 year olds, all these differences are small.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES

There have been several previous New Zealand studies of the association between home situation and juvenile crime. The results of these studies are summarised below, and some attempt is made to compare the results of previous studies with those of the current study.

An analysis of all Children's Court appearances for offences during the year ending 31 March 1959 revealed that in some 34% of cases the offender was not living with both natural parents. An identical study of appearances for offences during the year ended 31 March 1960 placed the figure at 36%.¹ The basis of these two studies was slightly different to that of the current study in that children appearing on complaints involving misbehaviour were not included in the 1959 and 1960 samples. It is not thought that this difference would greatly affect the comparability of the results.

A 1968 analysis² of a random sample of 337 children appearing in Court for offences or on complaints involving misbehaviour revealed that 37% of such children were not living with both natural parents at the time of the offence or events leading up to the Court appearance. The basis of this study was somewhat different to the current study in that young offenders who appeared in Court more than once during the six-monthly period of the study were counted only once in the analysis. By contrast the current study includes all appearances during the study period. The effect of excluding such repeaters from the 1968 study is not known, but it is suspected that such repeaters would be characterised by higher 'broken home' rates than non-repeaters. Thus in terms of comparisons with the 1959/1960 studies and the current study, the 1968 results (37%) are likely to be an under-estimate of the 1968 situation.

In comparison with these earlier studies, the current study reveals a much higher proportion of young offenders (45%) not living with both natural parents. Over the twelve year period the proportion of offenders in such situations appears to have risen considerably, even when account

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1. "Incidence of Broken Homes", S.W. Slater and J. Fleming, Child Welfare Research Unit, October 1960. Unpublished research report.
 2. "Broken Homes", J. Fleming and D.P. O'Neill, Child Welfare Research Unit, September 1968. Unpublished research report.

is taken of sampling and analysis differences between the studies. While the reasons for such a change are by no means clear, the following are some of the factors which could possibly be involved:

- (a) The proportion of appearances in the Children's Court involving Maoris has increased considerably over the last decade.¹ It is apparent from the current study that for Maori offenders the proportion not living with both natural parents is higher than for Non-Maori offenders.
- (b) Similarly, the proportion of appearances involving females has also increased over the period.² The current study shows that a higher proportion of female offenders, relative to male offenders, come from broken homes.
- (c) It is suspected that repeaters would display a higher incidence of broken homes than first offenders. Over the last decade the proportion of all appearances involving repeaters has increased markedly.³
- (d) It may be that over the period the proportion of young people in the population coming from broken homes has increased and that the increase in the incidence of broken homes amongst offenders reflects the changing population norms. Although there is no direct information available on whether the incidence of broken homes has been increasing, it is plausible to suggest that probably this has been the case. Certainly such a view is consistent with our knowledge that, over the relevant period there have been increases in the incidence of divorce and in the incidence of ex-nuptial births.

1. For a discussion of Maori and Non-Maori juvenile offending rates see Juvenile Crime in New Zealand, Department of Social Welfare, Wellington, 1973, p. 15.

2, 3. Statistics on juvenile offending by females and juvenile offending involving repeaters are reported each year in the Report of the Department of Social Welfare (E.12).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The main features to emerge from the results presented can be summarised as follows:

1. 45% of young offenders appearing before the Children's Court in 1971 were not living with both natural parents at the time of the offence.
2. The proportion of young offenders not living with both natural parents generally increases with the age of the offenders.
3. The proportion of female offenders in 1971 not living with both natural parents was higher than the corresponding proportion of male offenders. This is true for each age and race group considered.
4. Maori male offenders are more often not living with both natural parents than Non-Maori male offenders.
5. The proportions of Maori and Non-Maori female offenders at each age not living with both natural parents are similar with the exception of 16 year olds, at which age Maori female offenders are more often not living with both natural parents.
6. The proportion of young offenders coming from broken homes appears to have increased over the last decade.

In the absence of any adequate data on the home situations of young people in the population it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from the results. However, even in the absence of such norms, it is suspected that the overall proportion of young offenders coming from broken homes is much larger than would be expected in a representative sample of young persons from the population. It is difficult to know what significance to attribute to the age, sex and race differences within the 1971 sample of offenders. It may be that these differences merely reflect, at a higher level, differences that

would be found in the general population: for example, one would expect the incidence of broken homes to increase with age, and, similarly, one would expect the incidence of Maori children not living with both natural parents to be higher than the corresponding proportion for Non-Maori children. On the other hand, the differences may reflect differential selection processes involved in determining whether young offenders appear in Court.

Similarly, there are no clear explanations for the apparent increase in the proportion of young offenders coming from broken homes over the past decade. The composition of population of children appearing in the Children's Court has changed considerably over the period, and this may have had the effect of increasing the incidence of broken homes amongst young offenders. For instance, it is known that Maoris, females and repeaters have all become more heavily represented amongst those appearing in the Children's Court. Alternatively, the incidence of broken homes in the community may well have changed over the period, and the changes in the incidence of broken homes amongst Children's Court appearances may be reflecting these changes in the population norms.

APPENDIX 1

HOME SITUATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS BY AGE - MALES

Home Situation	Age						
	10 years or under	11	12	13	14	15	16
Both natural parents	157 61.3%	202 66.6%	417 62.7%	562 58.5%	956 60.0%	1,234 58.0%	1,663 53.7%
Natural mother only	43 16.8%	33 10.8%	74 11.1%	118 12.3%	184 11.6%	229 10.8%	318 10.3%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	5 2.0%	12 4.6%	34 5.1%	34 3.6%	66 4.2%	59 2.8%	87 2.8%
Natural father only	14 5.4%	10 3.3%	26 3.9%	40 4.2%	77 4.8%	89 4.2%	99 3.2%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	2 0.8%	5 1.6%	9 1.4%	20 2.1%	16 1.0%	15 0.7%	20 0.7%
Adoptive parent(s)	3 1.2%	2 0.3%	4 0.6%	19 2.0%	19 1.2%	36 1.7%	26 0.8%
Foster parent(s)	11 4.3%	7 2.2%	16 2.4%	27 2.8%	40 2.5%	34 1.6%	31 1.0%
Relatives	13 5.0%	16 5.3%	44 6.6%	58 6.0%	89 5.6%	140 6.6%	229 7.4%
Institution, children's home	8 3.2%	13 4.3%	34 5.1%	76 7.9%	124 7.8%	165 7.8%	219 7.0%
Other situation; or not known	0 0.0%	3 1.0%	7 1.1%	6 0.6%	20 1.3%	125 5.8%	404 13.1%
Totals	256 100.0%	303 100.0%	665 100.0%	960 100.0%	1,591 100.0%	2,126 100.0%	3,096 100.0%

APPENDIX 2

HOME SITUATIONS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS BY AGE - FEMALES

Home Situation	Age						
	10 years or under	11	12	13	14	15	16
Both natural parents	29 59.2%	22 45.8%	74 54.0%	162 52.2%	282 46.5%	322 47.6%	233 38.4%
Natural mother only	8 16.3%	5 10.4%	22 16.1%	49 15.8%	83 13.7%	80 11.8%	52 8.6%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	1 2.0%	6 12.5%	10 7.2%	8 2.6%	28 4.6%	24 3.5%	12 2.0%
Natural father only	4 8.2%	6 12.5%	7 5.1%	12 4.0%	22 3.6%	24 3.5%	9 1.5%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 1.5%	2 0.6%	6 1.0%	9 1.3%	5 0.8%
Adoptive parent(s)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 1.5%	4 1.3%	5 0.8%	6 0.9%	10 1.6%
Foster parent(s)	4 8.2%	1 2.1%	2 1.5%	8 2.6%	12 2.0%	16 2.4%	7 1.2%
Relatives	1 2.0%	3 6.3%	11 8.0%	19 6.1%	65 10.7%	51 7.5%	61 10.1%
Institution, children's home	2 4.1%	4 8.3%	7 5.1%	41 13.2%	98 16.1%	108 16.0%	119 19.6%
Other situation; or not known	0 0.0%	1 2.1%	0 0.0%	5 1.6%	6 1.0%	37 5.5%	98 16.2%
Totals	49 100.0%	48 100.0%	137 100.0%	310 100.0%	607 100.0%	677 100.0%	606 100.0%

APPENDIX 3

HOME SITUATIONS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS BY RACE AND SEX

Home Situation	European		Maori		Pacific Islander		Other Races		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Both natural parents	3,164 61.0%	553 47.7%	1,974 53.7%	564 45.9%	217 57.6%	35 36.1%	44 49.4%	9 42.9%	5,399 57.9%	1,161 46.3%
Natural mother only	674 13.0%	153 13.2%	303 8.2%	132 10.7%	37 9.8%	17 17.5%	18 20.2%	1 4.8%	1,032 11.1%	303 12.1%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	155 3.0%	45 3.9%	136 3.7%	44 3.6%	7 1.9%	2 2.1%	2 2.2%	1 4.8%	300 3.2%	92 3.7%
Natural father only	187 3.6%	41 3.5%	160 4.4%	40 3.3%	11 2.9%	1 1.0%	4 4.5%	4 19.0%	362 3.9%	86 3.4%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	43 0.8%	10 0.9%	39 1.1%	12 1.0%	6 1.6%	2 2.1%	2 2.2%	-	90 1.0%	24 1.0%
Adoptive parent(s)	51 1.0%	13 1.1%	47 1.3%	12 1.0%	10 2.7%	2 2.1%	3 3.4%	-	111 1.2%	27 1.1%
Foster parent(s)	54 1.0%	13 1.1%	107 2.9%	37 3.0%	6 1.6%	1 1.0%	-	-	167 1.8%	51 2.0%
Relatives	163 3.1%	65 5.6%	412 11.2%	141 11.5%	28 7.4%	7 7.2%	5 5.6%	1 4.8%	608 6.5%	214 8.5%
Institution, children's home	334 6.4%	188 16.2%	267 7.3%	176 14.3%	44 11.7%	29 30.0%	7 7.9%	2 9.5%	652 7.0%	395 15.8%
Other situation; or situation not known	366 7.1%	78 6.7%	228 6.2%	71 5.8%	11 2.9%	1 1.0%	4 4.5%	3 14.3%	609 6.5%	153 6.1%
Totals	5,191 100.0%	1,159 100.0%	3,673 100.0%	1,229 100.0%	377 100.0%	97 100.0%	89 100.0%	21 100.0%	9,330 100.0%	2,506 100.0%

APPENDIX 4

HOME SITUATIONS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS BY AGE - NON-MAORI

Home Situation	Age						
	10 years or under	11	12	13	14	15	16
Both natural parents	89 58.2%	108 67.1%	249 62.4%	359 59.3%	685 59.2%	972 57.6%	1,363 55.2%
Natural mother only	35 22.8%	25 15.5%	57 14.3%	91 15.0%	174 15.0%	213 12.6%	282 11.5%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	4 2.6%	7 4.4%	21 5.2%	19 3.1%	48 4.2%	44 2.6%	65 2.6%
Natural father only	8 5.2%	5 3.1%	20 5.0%	23 3.8%	51 4.4%	69 4.1%	65 2.6%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	1 0.7%	2 1.2%	4 1.0%	10 1.7%	16 1.3%	14 0.8%	14 0.6%
Adoptive parent(s)	1 0.7%	1 0.6%	1 0.3%	16 2.6%	12 1.1%	18 1.1%	29 1.2%
Foster parent(s)	6 4.0%	1 0.6%	8 2.0%	6 1.0%	15 1.3%	18 1.1%	20 0.8%
Relatives	4 2.6%	6 3.7%	14 3.5%	16 2.6%	35 3.0%	71 4.2%	108 4.3%
Institution, children's home	5 3.2%	6 3.7%	20 5.0%	60 10.0%	114 9.8%	179 10.6%	207 8.4%
Other situations; or not known	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	5 1.3%	5 0.9%	8 0.7%	90 5.3%	316 12.8%
Totals	153 100.0%	161 100.0%	399 100.0%	605 100.0%	1,158 100.0%	1,688 100.0%	2,469 100.0%

Home Situation	Age						
	10 years or under	11	12	13	14	15	16
Both natural parents	97 63.8%	116 61.1%	242 60.0%	365 54.9%	553 53.2%	584 52.4%	533 43.2%
Natural mother only	16 10.5%	13 6.8%	39 9.7%	76 11.4%	93 9.0%	96 8.6%	88 7.1%
Natural mother and spouse or <u>de facto</u> husband	2 1.3%	11 5.8%	23 5.7%	23 3.5%	46 4.4%	39 3.5%	34 2.7%
Natural father only	10 6.6%	11 5.8%	13 3.2%	29 4.4%	48 4.6%	44 3.9%	43 3.5%
Natural father and spouse or <u>de facto</u> wife	1 0.8%	3 1.6%	7 1.7%	12 1.7%	6 0.6%	10 0.9%	11 0.9%
Adoptive parent(s)	2 1.3%	1 0.5%	5 1.2%	7 1.1%	12 1.2%	24 2.2%	7 0.6%
Foster parent(s)	9 5.9%	7 3.7%	10 2.5%	29 4.4%	37 3.6%	32 2.8%	18 1.5%
Relatives	10 6.6%	13 6.8%	41 10.3%	61 9.2%	118 11.4%	120 10.8%	183 14.8%
Institution, children's home	5 3.2%	11 5.8%	21 5.2%	57 8.6%	108 10.4%	94 8.4%	131 10.6%
Other situations; or not known	0 0.0%	4 2.1%	2 0.5%	6 1.0%	18 1.6%	72 6.5%	186 15.1%
Totals	152 100.0%	190 100.0%	403 100.0%	665 100.0%	1,039 100.0%	1,115 100.0%	1,234 100.0%

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