

***Research on the effectiveness of Police  
practice in reducing residential burglary  
Report 2***

**Surveys of household burglary  
Part Two: Four Police Areas  
Compared Between 2002 and 2004**

**Sue Triggs**

**December 2005**



## **Research on the effectiveness of Police practice in reducing residential burglary**

- Report 1: *Surveys of Household Burglary part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared*, Dr Sue Triggs, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 2: *Surveys of Household Burglary part two: Four Police Areas compared between 2002 and 2004*, Dr Sue Triggs, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 3: *Literature review: Police practice in reducing residential burglary*, Dr Sally Harvey, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 4: *Case study of the Manurewa Police Area*, Karen Johns, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 5: *Case study of the Rotorua Police Area*, Tanya Segessenmann and Karen Johns, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 6: *Case study of the Lower Hutt Police Area*, Alison Chetwin and Helena Barwick, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 7: *Case study of the Sydenham Police Area*, Dr Sue Carswell and Karen Johns, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 8: *Victims of burglary*, Garth Baker and Alison Gray, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 9: *Burglary offenders*, Garth Baker and Alison Gray, Ministry of Justice, 2005.
- Report 10: *Overview: Research on the effectiveness of Police practice in reducing residential burglary*, Alison Chetwin, Ministry of Justice, 2005.

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# Foreword

Burglary is a problem that considerably affects many New Zealand households. From victimisation surveys we know that it can have a profound effect on victims and that householders are concerned about it. Burglary is also costly both to government and to the New Zealand public. Reducing burglary is a key priority in government's Crime Reduction Strategy and an important outcome for the justice sector.

Although recorded burglary rates show a declining trend since the late 1990s, there is considerable room to achieve further reductions. The extensive research published here helps us understand what strategies might be effective in which contexts, as well as the reasons why they are effective. The research has revealed a wealth of practical and workable strategies and initiatives that can be shared from one Police Area to another.

The research project is the result of a highly productive collaboration between the Ministry of Justice and New Zealand Police. We are grateful for the substantial funding support for the project provided by the Cross Departmental Research Pool (CDRP) administered by the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology. In the spirit of the CDRP, it has been an excellent example of cross-departmental research on a subject of high priority to government.

The real commitment of the New Zealand Police to reducing crime is evident throughout the ten reports of the Burglary Reduction Research Programme. This substantial series of reports is published to be used in part or in its entirety by front-line Police, as well as managers, advisers and policy makers, all of whom play a variety of roles in the wider justice sector in the effort to reduce burglary.

Belinda Clark  
Secretary for Justice



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# Executive Summary

## Overview of the surveys

This report compares the results of the 2002 and 2004 Household Surveys on Burglary as part of a three-year evaluation examining the effectiveness of Police practice in relation to burglary. The surveys collected information on residential burglary victimisation, crime prevention and crime perceptions from 500 households in each of four Police Areas.<sup>1</sup>

The overall response rate of 71% in 2004 was higher than the response rate of 66% for the Burglary Survey 2002. While both response rates were in line with similar surveys, the accuracy of the results will be affected if participants differed in characteristics relevant to the survey from those who refused to participate or could not be contacted.

## Perceptions of crime

In the Manurewa and Rotorua Police Areas, there was a significant decrease between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of survey participants who considered crime to be a local problem and in the proportion who thought there was 'a lot more crime' in their neighbourhood than there had been previously. While there was a relative improvement in perceptions of crime in Manurewa, participants in Manurewa were still significantly more likely than those in other areas to think there was more crime than before or that their area had a crime problem.

The proportion considering crime to be a local problem did not change significantly between 2002 and 2004 in the Lower Hutt or Sydenham Police Areas. Slightly more participants in these two areas thought there was more crime than before in 2004 compared to 2002.

For those who thought there was a local crime problem, burglary was by far the most commonly mentioned crime considered a problem. However, there was an apparent reduction in this proportion between 2002 and 2004. The reduction was most marked in the Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas, with less of a drop in Rotorua and no significant change in Manurewa.

## Concern about crime

The proportion of participants who were worried about being victims of burglary decreased slightly between 2002 and 2004 in Manurewa and Rotorua. There was little change between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of participants who were worried about being the victim of various other types of crime, other than a slight but fairly consistent reduction across most crime types in the proportion of respondents who were very worried in Manurewa.

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<sup>1</sup> The results of the first survey, including national comparisons, are presented in *Surveys of household burglary Part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared*, Ministry of Justice, 2005.

In 2004, as in 2002, participants in the Manurewa Police Area were more likely to be very worried about all types of crime, while participants in the Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas were less likely to be very worried.

## **Burglary victimisation rates**

There were no statistically significant differences between the overall incidence or prevalence rates for the 2001 and 2003 calendar years within any of the Police Areas. In particular, there was very little difference between 2001 and 2003 in the incidence and prevalence rates of completed burglary (that is, burglaries involving a successful entry, whether or not anything was stolen).

In contrast, the attempted burglary rate tended to be lower in 2003 than in 2001, a difference that reached statistical significance in Manurewa and Sydenham for the prevalence rate. The validity of this result is difficult to assess, as accurate estimation of attempted burglary rates in 2001 was affected by an unknown rate of reporting error. (Reporting error is the proportion of incidents reported by a survey participant as a burglary that would not meet the legal definition of burglary. The reporting error for attempted burglary in the 2004 Burglary Survey was 25%.)

The lack of statistical difference between years partly reflects the wide margins of error around the incidence estimates, due to the uneven distribution of victimisation among households in both 2001 and 2003. That is, most households (92% overall) had no burglaries, whereas a small proportion of households (2% overall) had multiple burglaries. The 2% of households that were repeat victims accounted for 26% of victimised households and 50% of victimisations overall.

Burglary rates were higher in the Manurewa and Rotorua Police Areas than in the Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas. For example, the estimated overall prevalence rate (percent of households which had an attempted or completed burglary), averaged over the two surveys, was 10.2% in Manurewa, 8.3% in Rotorua, 5.4% in Lower Hutt and 5.9% in Sydenham.

The total burglary victimisation rates derived from the Burglary Survey were substantially higher than the burglary rates recorded by the Police. This was expected, as not all burglaries are reported to the Police. Taking into account reporting rates, victimisation rates derived from the Burglary Survey were higher on average than, but not significantly higher than, the burglary rate recorded by the Police.

## **Burglary victimisation risk**

The prevalence rate for completed burglary was higher for some types of households than others. Households comprised of renters, sole parents, unemployed/students and Maori had higher than average rates, while retired people had lower rates of victimisation. However, except for the lower rate for retired people, these characteristics were not as important as security factors in explaining the risk of burglary victimisation.

The risk of burglary victimisation was lowest for households which take simple security precautions (such as telling neighbours when everyone in the house is away, locking doors

and having good lighting) and households that have comprehensive security (alarms or door and window locks) or a guard dog. However, none of the factors tested predicted more than a small fraction of the variation in victimisation. Therefore, victimisation risk is likely to be related to other factors that could not be tested, as well as having a strong random component (as many burglaries are unplanned, opportunistic incidents).

Compared to non-victims, repeat victims of burglary were significantly more likely to rent their home, to be sole parent families, to be beneficiaries or students, and to be Maori. Repeat victims were significantly less likely to be retired people or couples with no children. The characteristics of single burglary victims tended to fall between those of non-victims and repeat victims.

## **Burglary incident information**

Information about both the most recent attempted burglary and the most recent completed burglary was collected for each victimised household by the Burglary Survey 2004, whereas the Burglary Survey 2002 only collected details about the most recent completed burglary.

Overall, 46% of completed burglaries from the 2004 survey involved an unforced entry, significantly higher than the 32% in 2002. The difference was due to the greater proportion of entries through open doors in 2004, and may have been influenced by a focus on such incidents following the change of the burglary definition to include such entries.

In 2002 (but not 2004), victims of a completed burglary in the Rotorua Police Area tended to have less security of all types at the time of the burglary than the other Police Areas. In both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, victims in Manurewa tended to have the most security measures at the time of the burglary.

Victims of attempted burglary were more likely to have burglar alarms and relatively comprehensive security, and less likely to have no security, compared to victims of completed burglary.

Of the relatively small number of householders who were at home at the time of the burglary, a lower proportion were aware of the burglary happening for completed burglaries (22%) than for attempted burglaries (57%). Of 243 burglaries, only five cases involved any violence, injury or threats. In at least some of these cases, it appeared to have been the offender who was injured or threatened.

Of the households who had some contact with or had been given some information on the offenders, 37% knew the offenders. Most of the known offenders were relatives or friends of someone in the household, or were neighbours or neighbourhood children.

In both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, Rotorua had the highest proportion of completed burglaries where something was stolen, while Lower Hutt had the lowest proportion. In almost half of cases where something was stolen, the value of the stolen property was over \$1000.

Overall, around half of burglaries involved some damage. The most common type was damage to entry points, such as broken windows, latches or handles. Overall, the damage was \$100 or less in around half of the cases where the value was known.

Burglaries in the Rotorua and Manurewa Police Areas were more likely, while those in the Sydenham Police Area were less likely, to involve actions other than stealing or damaging property, such as disconnecting appliances, consuming or interfering with food or drink, or using facilities.

## **Interactions with the Police and other agencies**

The reporting rate (the proportion of burglaries which the Police got to know about) for completed burglary did not differ significantly either between the 2002 and 2004 surveys or among Police Areas in either year. However, the reporting rate was significantly lower for attempted burglary (34% overall) than for completed burglary (77% overall).

The reasons given by victims for not reporting a completed burglary did not differ significantly between the 2002 and 2004 surveys. A wide range of reasons was given by victims for not reporting the burglary, the most common being that the incident was too trivial or not worth reporting.

As in 2002, in 2004 most victims of completed burglaries mentioned one or more of four reasons for reporting the burglary:

- to help catch or punish the offender
- to fulfil a general sense of obligation as a crime had been committed
- to get their property back
- to further an insurance claim.

'Helping to catch or punish offenders' was mentioned more often in 2004 than in 2002.

Burglary victims' level of satisfaction with the Police did not change significantly between 2002 and 2004 in any area. In both years, victims in the Manurewa Police Area were less likely to be satisfied, while those in the Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas were more likely to be satisfied with the Police.

## **Household security**

The use of specialised security measures changed very little between 2002 and 2004. In both years, households in the Manurewa Police Area had the most security on average, followed by Lower Hutt, with households in Rotorua and Sydenham having the least security.

In both 2002 and 2004, victimised households (especially victims of a completed burglary) were less likely to have security measures at the time of the burglary than other households within the same area were at the time of the interview. Also, victims showed a clear tendency to increase security between the time of the burglary and the time of the interview. For



example, for victims of a completed burglary, the overall proportion of households who had relatively comprehensive security increased from 46% at the time of the burglary to 64% at the time of the interview, compared to an increase from 63% to 70% for attempted burglary victims. Sixty-seven percent of households who had not been the victims of a recent burglary had relatively comprehensive security.

Despite the prevalence of security measures and the feeling that these made homes safer, over half of survey participants in both years thought it would be either very easy or fairly easy for a burglar to get into their home. Participants in Manurewa were the most likely to believe that it would be very difficult to break into their home.

For those who thought their home would be very or fairly easy to burgle, the most common reasons they hadn't done more to protect their home were that the household could not afford more security, that extra security would not work and that they already had security. In Rotorua, a significantly higher proportion of these households in 2004 than in 2002 did not do more to prevent burglary because the property was rented, or because they were 'not that concerned', or because there was someone home most or all of the time.

Victims were much less likely than non-victims to say they had not done more to protect their home because the area was safe (out of those participants who thought it easy to break into their home). Victims were slightly more likely to say they could not afford more security or they had not done more to protect their home because it was a rented house, compared to non-victims.

In both 2002 and 2004, significantly fewer households in Manurewa had insurance than the average of the other areas. Repeat burglary victims were significantly less likely to be insured than other survey participants.

## **Neighbourhood crime prevention**

Membership in Neighbourhood Support (formerly Neighbourhood Watch) decreased significantly in the Manurewa and Rotorua Police Areas between 2002 and 2004. Rotorua had a higher proportion of Neighbourhood Support members than other areas in both years.

In both 2002 and 2004, a significantly higher proportion of survey participants in the Manurewa Police Area (69%) and a significantly lower proportion in Sydenham (45%) would like the Police to do more to make them feel safer from burglary.

The most common things people wanted the Police to do to make them feel safer from burglary were more Police visibility or patrolling, a faster response time to reported burglaries, more Police generally or more staff or time specifically assigned to burglary. Participants in Rotorua were more likely to mention the need for more Police staff compared to the average of the other areas, while those in Manurewa were more likely than other areas to mention a faster response time.

Although the majority of people said that they would report suspicious behaviour to the Police, a greater proportion said they would be unlikely to report such behaviour in 2004 than in 2002. In both 2002 and 2004, a significantly higher percentage of participants in Manurewa said they would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour, compared to the other areas.

A substantial proportion of survey participants (45% overall in both 2002 and 2004) did not know of any Police or community initiatives to reduce burglary in their neighbourhood. By far the most common initiative mentioned was Neighbourhood Support, mentioned by 43% of participants overall in 2002, with a significant drop to 38% in 2004. Neighbourhood Support was more likely to be mentioned in Rotorua and Lower Hutt.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview of the report

The first household survey of burglary, in 2002, collected information on residential burglary victimisation, crime prevention and crime perceptions from a survey of 500 households in each of four Police Areas.<sup>2</sup> The survey was repeated in 2004, using the same sampling methods and a slightly expanded range of questions.

The surveys were a component of a three-year evaluation examining the effectiveness of Police practice in relation to burglary. The aim of the repeat survey was to measure how initiatives in each area since the 2002 survey have impacted on people's knowledge and awareness of community and prevention activities, and to measure changes in victimisation rates.

This report presents comparisons of the results of the 2002 and 2004 surveys for each Police Area. Comparisons are made for questions of perceptions about local crime (Chapter 3), concern about crime (Chapter 4), burglary victimisation rates (Chapter 5), the details of burglary incidents (Chapter 6), interactions with the Police (Chapter 7), household security (Chapter 8) and neighbourhood crime prevention initiatives and policing (Chapter 9).

This report also combines the results of the 2002 and 2004 surveys to provide a larger sample size with which to analyse aspects of burglary that could not be assessed using 2002 data alone. The prevalence rate of burglary is presented for different types of households in Section 5.5. The characteristics of households that had been burgled once ('single victims') and more than once ('repeat victims') have been compared to those that had not been burgled in the study period (Section 5.7). Differences between repeat victims and single victims have also been assessed for key results within Chapters 6–8. Where possible, the results on repeat and single victims are also compared with the results of the New Zealand Survey of Crime Victims 2001 (NZNSCV 2001), as this information has not been published previously.

Chapters 6–8 also include information about incidents of attempted burglary, which was a new topic in the 2004 Burglary Survey.

## 1.2 The Burglary Survey and the Burglary Evaluation Project

The Ministry of Justice commissioned TNS New Zealand (previously NFO New Zealand) to conduct household surveys during 2002 and 2004 in the Police Areas of Manurewa (in South

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<sup>2</sup> The results of the first survey, including a comparison with a national survey, were presented in *Surveys of household burglary Part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared* (Ministry of Justice, 2005).

Auckland), Rotorua, Lower Hutt (Hutt City) and Sydenham (Spreydon/Heathcote Ward, Christchurch).

The household burglary surveys were a component of a three-year evaluation examining the effectiveness of Police practice in relation to burglary. The evaluation of burglary initiatives is needed to refine our understanding of best practice for preventing and reducing burglary in the New Zealand context, and to inform government policy development and law reform in this area. Police services are central to the prevention, investigation and resolution of burglary, and are the subject of major government investment. In addition to the household surveys, the evaluation project included interviews with key participants (the Police, other criminal justice agencies and community organisations whose work is related to burglary reduction) and information from other sources such as Police statistics and interviews with burglary offenders and victims.

A wide range of initiatives to reduce burglary has been undertaken over the evaluation period. Initiatives vary between Police Areas and years, depending on local strategic priorities, staff availability, and other factors. Examples of initiatives include the targeting of:

- known offenders (e.g. bail checks and collecting DNA samples and fingerprints)
- victims (e.g. giving security advice and supporting Neighbourhood Support)
- hot locations (e.g. directed patrolling)
- stolen property (e.g. liaising with secondhand dealers).

Initiatives are reported in detail in the case studies for each of the four Police Areas (*Evaluation of Police Practice in Reducing Dwelling Burglary* series, Ministry of Justice, 2005). These reports incorporate the findings of the Burglary Survey with other aspects of the evaluation.

The aim of the second household burglary survey was to establish any changes over the period of the Ministry of Justice burglary evaluation. Therefore, all results were compared between 2002 and 2004, within each of four Police Areas, to meet the following objectives:

- to identify the yearly incidence and prevalence rates of residential burglary, and compare the survey incidence rate to the incidence rate of recorded burglary over the preceding year
- to determine rates of repeat burglary over the preceding year
- to identify the number and type of security measures employed by householders
- to identify the level of concern about burglary among householders
- to identify householders' general perceptions of safety in their community
- to identify householders' perceptions of police effectiveness in relation to burglary prevention and investigation
- to identify householders' participation in and level of awareness of specific Police and community initiatives relating to burglary
- to describe details of burglary offences, including modus operandii and the type and value of property taken

- to identify burglary victims' reasons for reporting or not reporting the burglary to determine burglary victims' satisfaction with Police services when they have reported the burglary.

The Burglary Survey 2004 had two additional objectives:

- to describe details of attempted burglary offences
- to examine the impact of the change of definition of burglary on burglary rates (see Section 1.3).

### **1.3 Changes to the definition of burglary**

On 1 October 2003 the definition of burglary was changed, when Clause 19 of the Crimes Amendment bill (No. 6) repealed Part X of the Crimes Act 1961 (which contained the former offences of burglary and entering with intent) and replaced these with the new burglary provisions in section 231 and 233 of the Crimes Act 1961.

The burglary clause was amended to remove the term 'break and enter'<sup>3</sup> and replace it with 'without authority'. Formerly in the Crimes Act there was a distinction between 'breaking and entering' and other forms of unlawful entry. The amended burglary offence combines these into one offence. For example, entering a house through an open door without authority and with intent to commit a crime is defined as burglary under the new definition, but not under the old definition.

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<sup>3</sup> "To break", in relation to any building, means to break any part, internal or external, of the building, or to open by any means (including lifting, in the case of things kept in their places by their own weight) any door, window, shutter, cellar-flap, or other thing intended to cover openings to the building or to give passage from one part of it to another.



# 2 Methodology and samples

## 2.1 The Burglary Survey methodology

The Burglary Surveys involved face-to-face interviews with a sample of 500 households in each of the four Police Areas in both 2002 and 2004.<sup>4</sup> Participants were aged 16 years or over, currently resident and with knowledge of household matters relating to burglary, and therefore were not a random choice from household members. Full details of the methodology are given in Appendix A. The questionnaire is reprinted in Appendix B.

In addition to general questions on crime and crime prevention, the Burglary Surveys collected information on the number of attempted and completed burglary incidents that occurred between January of the previous year and the interview in August or September (that is, a period of approximately 20 months). Burglary incidents must have victimised a household that the survey participant lived in within the relevant Police Area.

Further information (e.g. details of the incident and contact with the Police) was collected for the most recent completed burglary in the Burglary Survey 2002 and both the most recent completed and most recent attempted burglary in the Burglary Survey 2004. Details of the most recent burglary were reviewed to ensure they met the legal definition of a burglary offence. A completed burglary was defined as a burglary involving a successful entry to the participant's house, residential garage or shed, whether or not anything was stolen. An attempted burglary was a burglary in which entry was not successfully gained.

The response rate in 2004 was 71% in Manurewa, 75% in Rotorua, 68% in Lower Hutt and 69% in Sydenham. The overall response rate of 71% in 2004 was slightly higher than the overall response rate of 66% in 2002. The response rate for the 2002 Burglary Survey was 68% in Manurewa, 71% in Rotorua, 61% in Lower Hutt and 64% in Sydenham.

All analyses from the Burglary Survey used unweighted data. That is, no weights were applied to correct for factors such as sample design, differential non-response and sample skews relative to known population figures.

The four Police Areas were selected to provide a broad coverage of features that influence burglary. Predominantly rural Police Areas were excluded, as they tend to have low burglary rates, with practices that could not be implemented in non-rural areas. As the focus of the study was residential burglary, Police Areas that were predominantly central business districts were also excluded.

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<sup>4</sup> The actual sample sizes in 2004 were a little over the intended 500, ranging from 504 to 512.

Eleven Police Areas were initially selected from the 52 Police Areas, based on having a representative spread across the following factors:

- burglary rates as per 10,000 population and absolute number of burglaries
- geographical location
- population numbers
- ethnic mix
- unemployment and deprivation score.

Area visits were then undertaken to gather information on local contextual factors, burglary trends, at-risk victim and offender populations, Police structures and burglary initiatives and their perceptions and opinions of the research. The final four Police Areas selected were those from which the most could be learnt about Police best practices for residential burglary across a range of area contexts.

## **2.2 Limitations of the surveys**

In order to generalise the results of any survey to the wider population of the survey area, the sample must be truly representative of the population. The representativeness of the sample and therefore the accuracy of the results may be affected by a number of factors, including the sample size, the sample selection method, the response rate and the number of households excluded from the sample for other reasons.

Larger samples provide more accurate estimates and allow more detailed analysis of the responses by subgroups of participants. However, large samples are time-consuming and expensive to gather. In practice, the sample size is selected to give a reasonable margin of error around the expected results for key variables. For example, the New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 1996 showed that on average 7% of households were subject to a burglary during 1995. Thus a sample size of 500 in each Police Area was expected to give a 95% chance that the real population figure lies between 5% and 9%, assuming a random sample of the population was surveyed.

Practical considerations mean that a perfect random sample can rarely be achieved, resulting in an underestimate of margins of error. Therefore, a conservative threshold of statistical significance (99%) was chosen to increase the chance that significant results reflect real differences. A threshold for statistical significance of 99% means that, when a difference is said to be statistically significant, the probability that the result is due to chance is less than 1 in 100.

The response rate is important to the accuracy of results only if there are a substantial number of non-responders and they are significantly different from responders in characteristics relevant to the survey. A number of measures were put in place in order to maximise the response rate and up to seven call-backs were made for each selected household for the Burglary Survey. The overall response rates were 66% in 2002 and 71% in 2004. While these



response rates compare favourably with similar surveys,<sup>5</sup> the fact that 29% to 34% of selected households did not participate in the survey does leave open the possibility that the sample is not truly representative of the population.

The accuracy of survey results also depends on other factors, such as the accuracy of participants' answers and the context of the survey. For example, participants may forget about minor incidents that occurred some time ago or may have their views influenced by outside factors (e.g. recent publicity about a spate of local crime) or the context of the survey itself may influence responses (e.g. the order of questions or the stated reasons for conducting the survey).

### 2.3 Demographic profile of the samples

The demographic characteristics of the people who were interviewed for the Burglary Survey are compared between the 2002 and 2004 surveys in Table 2.1.<sup>6</sup> As both surveys used the same random sampling methods, the profiles were expected to be similar within the same area between the two years, although with some random variation and potentially a small amount of real change if the actual populations of any area have changed over the two-year period.

**Table 2.1: Demographic profile of people interviewed for the Burglary Surveys in 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                               |                 | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                               |                 | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>            |                 | 500      | 512             | 500     | 507             | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| Sex (%)                       | Male            | 40       | 41              | 42      | 43              | 41         | 48   | 43       | 41   |
|                               | Female          | 60       | 59              | 58      | 57              | 59         | 52   | 57       | 59   |
| Age group (%)                 | 16–24           | 10       | 11              | 10      | 9               | 6          | 7    | 3        | 5    |
|                               | 25–39           | 35       | 40              | 24      | 31              | 28         | 26   | 27       | 28   |
|                               | 40–59           | 36       | 34              | 36      | 36              | 37         | 37   | 38       | 35   |
|                               | 60–69           | 10       | 10              | 14      | 12              | 14         | 14   | 13       | 14   |
|                               | 70+             | 8        | 4               | 15      | 13              | 14         | 16   | 19       | 17   |
|                               | Refused         | 1        | 1               | 0       | 0               | 0          | 1    | 0        | 0    |
| Ethnic group <sup>1</sup> (%) | Maori           | 24       | 24              | 23      | 31 <sup>+</sup> | 10         | 10   | 3        | 4    |
|                               | Pacific peoples | 13       | 20 <sup>+</sup> | 3       | 2               | 6          | 3    | 1        | 1    |
|                               | Asian           | 6        | 9               | 2       | 2               | 4          | 6    | 1        | 3    |
|                               | Other           | 2        | 2               | 3       | 2               | 3          | 2    | 3        | 2    |
|                               | NZ/European     | 54       | 45              | 68      | 63              | 76         | 78   | 92       | 91   |
|                               | Refused         | 1        | 0               | 2       | 1               | 1          | 0    | 0        | 0    |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity coded according to the Statistics New Zealand priority system.

<sup>5</sup> For example, the response rate was 62% for the 2001 New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims.

<sup>6</sup> For all tables in this report, percentages may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding error.

As can be seen from Table 2.1, the demographic profiles of survey participants were generally similar in 2002 and 2004. However, there were significantly more Pacific peoples sampled in 2004 in Manurewa and significantly more Maori sampled in 2004 in Rotorua, compared to the same areas in 2002. These changes to the ethnicity profile could potentially affect the results for questions where responses differ significantly between ethnic groups. However, when tested, the actual effect on survey results was found to be minimal. Ethnic-adjusted victimisation rates are presented in Section 5.2.3.

In both 2002 and 2004, the demographic profile differed very significantly between areas, as was highlighted in the report on the first survey report [*Surveys of household burglary Part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared*, Ministry of Justice, 2005]. For example, Manurewa has a much more diverse ethnic mix than other areas, especially compared to Sydenham, while Rotorua has a high Maori population.

## **2.4 Household profile of the samples**

As both surveys used the same random sampling methods, the household characteristics were expected to be similar within each area between the two years, although with some random variation and potentially a small amount of real change if the actual populations of any area have changed over the two-year period. For two of the variables (housing status and household structure), there were no significant differences between the 2002 and 2004 samples (Table 2.2).

The socio-economic status indicator did show some significant changes between the two years. In particular, a higher proportion of the households in all areas were classified in the second highest socio-economic group in 2004 than in 2002. As neither the question nor the coding of responses changed between the surveys, there was no known reason (beyond chance variation) for the samples to differ. These changes to the socio-economic profile could potentially affect the results for questions where responses differ significantly between socio-economic groups. However, when tested, the actual effect on survey results was found to be minimal. Socio-economic-adjusted victimisation rates are presented in Section 5.2.3.

As in 2002, the 2004 samples differed between Police Areas for all household variables. For example, in Manurewa more households rented their home, especially compared to Sydenham and Lower Hutt. More households in Manurewa were comprised of families with children or extended families, while in Sydenham more households comprised one person living alone. Households in Lower Hutt were more likely to be in the higher socio-economic groups compared to the average of the other areas.

**Table 2.2: Household profile of the samples for the Burglary Surveys in 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|   |                       | <b>Manurewa</b> |                 | <b>Rotorua</b> |                 | <b>Lower Hutt</b> |                 | <b>Sydenham</b> |                 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   |                       | <b>2002</b>     | <b>2004</b>     | <b>2002</b>    | <b>2004</b>     | <b>2002</b>       | <b>2004</b>     | <b>2002</b>     | <b>2004</b>     |
| <i>Sample size</i>  |                       | 500             | 512             | 500            | 507             | 500               | 504             | 500             | 510             |
| Housing<br>(%)  | Rent                  | 35              | 40              | 30             | 33              | 27                | 26              | 23              | 24              |
|   | Own                   | 65              | 59              | 70             | 66              | 72                | 73              | 77              | 76              |
| Household<br>structure<br>(%)                                   | One person alone      | 9               | 7               | 22             | 19              | 15                | 20              | 25              | 23              |
|   | Sole parent, 1+ child | 10              | 13              | 12             | 9               | 11                | 8               | 5               | 8               |
|   | Couple, no child      | 19              | 17              | 26             | 23              | 28                | 27              | 26              | 27              |
|   | Couple, 1+ child      | 44              | 44              | 27             | 31              | 36                | 32              | 35              | 27              |
|   | Extended family       | 12              | 16              | 7              | 10              | 6                 | 8               | 3               | 5               |
|   | Group flatting        | 4               | 3               | 5              | 7               | 3                 | 3               | 5               | 8               |
|   | Other                 | 1               | 0               | 0              | 0               | 1                 | 0               | 0               | 1               |
|   | Refused               | 1               | 0               | 1              | 1               | 0                 | 0               | 0               | 1               |
| Main earner<br>socio-<br>economic<br>status <sup>1</sup><br>(%) | 1 (High)              | 3               | 3               | 4              | 2               | 8                 | 6               | 6               | 7               |
|   | 2                     | 3               | 13 <sup>+</sup> | 5              | 12 <sup>+</sup> | 7                 | 22 <sup>+</sup> | 5               | 17 <sup>+</sup> |
|   | 3                     | 27              | 17 <sup>-</sup> | 21             | 20              | 31                | 21 <sup>-</sup> | 26              | 25              |
|   | 4                     | 25              | 23              | 26             | 21              | 29                | 21 <sup>-</sup> | 26              | 19 <sup>-</sup> |
|   | 5                     | 20              | 14              | 20             | 17              | 11                | 7               | 15              | 11              |
|   | 6 (Low)               | 6               | 11 <sup>+</sup> | 6              | 5               | 4                 | 4               | 5               | 7               |
|   | Unspecified           | 13              | 17              | 17             | 22              | 9                 | 18 <sup>+</sup> | 17              | 14              |
| Refused   | 2                     | 2               | 1               | 1              | 1               | 0                 | 0               | 0               |                 |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Elley-Irving Scale, based on the occupation of the main income earner of the household. Where the main income earner was not in the paid workforce (e.g. beneficiaries, students, homemakers, retirees who did not specify a past occupation) the socio-economic status is noted as 'unspecified'.

## 2.5 Summary of the methodology and samples

- The Burglary Surveys surveyed at least 500 households in each of four Police Areas in 2002 and 2004, as part of a wider evaluation of burglary. This report presents comparisons between the two surveys on aspects of burglary victimisation, crime prevention and crime perceptions.
- The overall response rate was 66% for the Burglary Survey 2002 and 71% for the Burglary Survey 2004. While these response rates were in line with other similar surveys, the accuracy of the results will be affected if survey participants differed in characteristics relevant to the survey from those who refused to participate or could not be contacted.
- As both surveys used the same random sampling methods, the profile of the samples was expected to be similar within the same area between the two years, although with some random variation. No significant differences were found within areas between years for most variables (sex, age, housing status, and household structure). The ethnic profiles

differed significantly between 2002 and 2004 in two areas (with more Pacific peoples in 2004 in Manurewa and more Maori in 2004 in Rotorua). All four Police Areas showed some significant differences between years in the distribution of socio-economic status. The effect of these differences on survey results was minimal.

# 3 Perceptions of crime in the neighbourhood

This chapter compares changes between 2002 and 2004 in perceptions of the crime problems in the neighbourhood. The surveys asked about whether crime was a local problem, what types of crime were a problem, and whether crime was increasing or decreasing.

## 3.1 Perception of local crime problems

Survey participants were asked whether they considered crime to be a problem in their neighbourhood. Rotorua was the only Police Area where there was a significant change in the response between the 2002 and 2004 surveys, with fewer survey participants considering crime to be a problem in 2004 than in 2002 (Table 3.1, Figure 3.1). Manurewa also appeared to show a decrease in the number of survey participants who considered crime to be a problem, while Lower Hutt appeared to show an increase in the proportion who did not think crime was a problem. The changes in Manurewa and Lower Hutt were significant at the 95% significance level.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 3.1: Percentage of participants who thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                    | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |                | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004           | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507             | 500        | 504            | 500      | 510  |
| Yes (%)            | 62       | 55   | 53      | 44 <sup>-</sup> | 41         | 38             | 43       | 45   |
| No (%)             | 33       | 39   | 35      | 47 <sup>+</sup> | 49         | 56             | 47       | 45   |
| Don't know (%)     | 6        | 5    | 12      | 9               | 11         | 6 <sup>-</sup> | 9        | 9    |

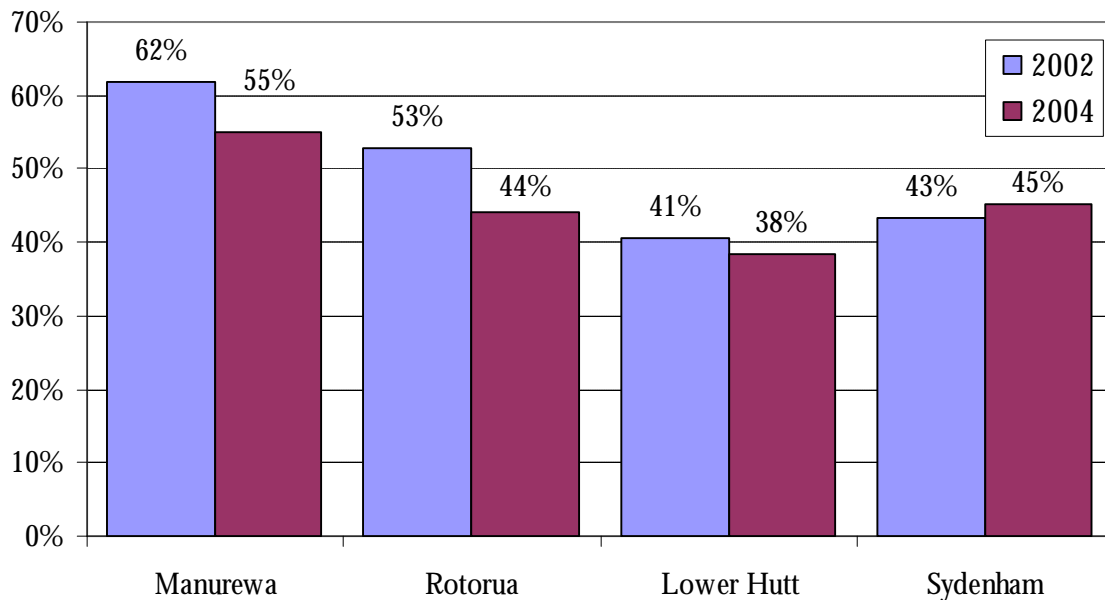
<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

These changes meant that there was less difference between the Police Areas in 2004 than there was in 2002. However, the main finding of the 2002 survey remained true in 2004. That is, a significantly higher proportion of participants in Manurewa considered crime to be

<sup>7</sup> As noted in Section 2.2, a conservative threshold (the 99% significance level) was chosen as the main indicator of statistical significance to increase the chance that significant results reflect real differences. This was considered advisable given that such surveys are not perfect random samples, resulting in an underestimate of margins of error.

a problem compared to the average of the other areas. On the other hand, a significantly lower proportion of participants in Lower Hutt and Sydenham considered crime to be a problem compared to the average of the other areas.

**Figure 3.1: Percentage of participants who thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**



### 3.2 Types of crime considered a problem

Those participants who thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood were asked to identify, without prompting, what types of crime were a problem.

The majority of participants who thought there was a local crime problem identified burglary as a specific problem in all Police Areas and in both surveys. Burglary was by far the most commonly mentioned crime type considered a problem.

However, a lower proportion overall thought burglary was a problem in 2004 than in 2002. This drop in the proportion of people identifying burglary as a local problem appeared to have occurred in all areas (Table 3.2). The reduction was significant at the 99% level in Lower Hutt, at the 95% level in Rotorua and Sydenham Police Areas and at the 90% level in Manurewa.

The relative differences between the Police Areas remained. Thus, in both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, a significantly higher proportion of participants in Manurewa and a significantly lower proportion in Sydenham mentioned burglary as a local problem, compared to the average of the other areas.

The apparent drop in both the proportion of people who considered crime to be a problem at all (Section 3.1) and the proportion of those people who considered burglary to be a problem

was not associated with a statistically significant decrease in the actual prevalence of burglary victimisation (Section 5.4). The perception of crime generally and burglary specifically as a greater problem in Manurewa and Rotorua was associated with higher burglary victimisation rates in those areas.

**Table 3.2: Percentage of participants mentioning specific crime types as a problem in their neighbourhood, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of participants who thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood.

| Crime type <sup>1</sup>              | Manurewa |                  | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|------|
|                                      | 2002     | 2004             | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                   | 309      | 282              | 264     | 224             | 203        | 193             | 216      | 231  |
| Burglary, break-ins (%)              | 91       | 87               | 86      | 79              | 85         | 74 <sup>-</sup> | 66       | 54   |
| Graffiti (%)                         | 28       | 41 <sup>+</sup>  | 31      | 16 <sup>-</sup> | 13         | 23              | 26       | 19   |
| Vandalism (%)                        | 19       | 20               | 18      | 20              | 27         | 23              | 34       | 32   |
| Dangerous driving (%)                | 14       | 27 <sup>+</sup>  | 22      | 14              | 18         | 22              | 21       | 17   |
| Petty thefts (%)                     | 11       | 16               | 25      | 29              | 17         | 9               | 21       | 19   |
| Theft from cars (%)                  | 10       | 17               | 23      | 11 <sup>-</sup> | 16         | 23              | 19       | 25   |
| Car theft (%)                        | 24       | 31               | 10      | 13              | 19         | 18              | 17       | 12   |
| Damage to cars (%)                   | 5        | 13 <sup>+</sup>  | 8       | 7               | 13         | 9               | 18       | 22   |
| Domestic violence (%)                | 8        | 19 <sup>+</sup>  | 9       | 7               | 8          | 3               | 2        | 3    |
| Sell/grow drugs (%)                  | 6        | 12 <sup>+</sup>  | 11      | 7               | 6          | 8               | 4        | 4    |
| Prowlers (%)                         | 6        | 10               | 5       | 4               | 6          | 6               | 6        | 5    |
| Drink driving (%)                    | 2        | 19 <sup>+</sup>  | 2       | 4               | 6          | 1 <sup>-</sup>  | 2        | 3    |
| Assault (%)                          | 4        | 10 <sup>+</sup>  | 5       | 6               | 7          | 4               | 2        | 1    |
| Street attacks (%)                   | 4        | 12 <sup>+</sup>  | 3       | 1               | 7          | 2               | 1        | 1    |
| Sexual crimes (%)                    | 5        | 2                | 2       | 5               | 3          | 0 <sup>-</sup>  | 1        | 0    |
| Other violence (%)                   | 3        | 2                | 2       | 0               | 4          | 0 <sup>-</sup>  | 1        | 0    |
| Murder (%)                           | 0        | 0                | 0       | 1               | 1          | 1               | 0        | 2    |
| Dump stolen cars (%)                 | 2        | 1                | 0       | 0               | 1          | 1               | 0        | 0    |
| Gang problems (%)                    | 1        | 1                | 1       | 0               | 0          | 1               | 0        | 0    |
| Arson (%)                            | 0        | 0                | 0       | 0               | 0          | 0               | 0        | 2    |
| Other (%)                            | 4        | 6                | 1       | 9 <sup>+</sup>  | 2          | 6               | 1        | 4    |
| Don't know (%)                       | 0        | 0                | 1       | 0               | 1          | 1               | 1        | 1    |
| Mean number of crime types mentioned | 2.4      | 3.5 <sup>+</sup> | 2.6     | 2.3             | 2.6        | 2.3             | 2.4      | 2.2  |

<sup>+,-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

For other specific types of crime there appeared to be no consistent pattern of change across all Police Areas between years. For example, more people identified graffiti as a problem in Manurewa and Lower Hutt in 2004 than in 2002, but in Rotorua and Sydenham the opposite was true.

However, there was an indication of patterns within areas across the range of crime types. In particular, Manurewa was notable for the number of crimes mentioned significantly more often in 2004 than 2002 by participants who thought there was a local crime problem: graffiti, dangerous driving, damage to cars, domestic violence, drugs, drink driving, assault, and street attacks. Overall, 3.5 types of crime on average were mentioned in 2004 in Manurewa, which was significantly more than the average of 2.4 in 2002. However, this should be seen in the context of the finding, described in the previous section, that fewer participants thought there was a crime problem at all in their area in 2004 than in 2002.

The other Police Areas showed very few significant differences between 2002 and 2004, although there was a tendency (not statistically significant) for fewer types of crime to be mentioned in 2004 compared to 2002.

As found in the 2002 Burglary Survey, the four Police Areas differed from each other in 2004 in the ranking of crime types other than burglary and in the percentage mentioning various crime types. However, only a few types of crime showed significant differences between the Police Areas that were consistent between the two surveys. Significantly more participants mentioned car theft in Manurewa than in other areas in both 2002 and 2004, while more people mentioned petty theft in Rotorua in both years, and more people in Sydenham mentioned vandalism and damage to cars than in other areas. For many other types of crime the differences that were significant in one year between areas were not significant in the other. For example, theft from cars was mentioned significantly less often in Manurewa than in other areas in 2002, but not in 2004. In Rotorua, theft from cars was mentioned significantly more often in 2002, but less often in 2004 compared to other areas.

### 3.3 Perceived crime trend

Survey participants were asked whether they thought that in the last 12 months there had been more or less crime in their neighbourhood than before (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3: Do you think that in the last 12 months there has been more or less crime in your neighbourhood than before?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                         | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |                |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|------|----------|----------------|
|                         | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004           |
| <i>Sample size</i>      | 500      | 512             | 500     | 507             | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510            |
| A lot more crime (%)    | 21       | 11 <sup>-</sup> | 9       | 4 <sup>-</sup>  | 3          | 5    | 4        | 5              |
| A little more crime (%) | 17       | 13              | 9       | 10              | 8          | 11   | 9        | 12             |
| About the same (%)      | 38       | 47 <sup>+</sup> | 48      | 57 <sup>+</sup> | 56         | 52   | 58       | 57             |
| A little less crime (%) | 6        | 12 <sup>+</sup> | 8       | 9               | 8          | 8    | 5        | 6              |
| A lot less crime (%)    | 3        | 2               | 4       | 2               | 3          | 6    | 2        | 1              |
| No crime here (%)       | 2        | 2               | 3       | 1               | 6          | 5    | 1        | 3 <sup>+</sup> |
| Don't know (%)          | 13       | 13              | 19      | 16              | 16         | 13   | 22       | 16             |

<sup>+/-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

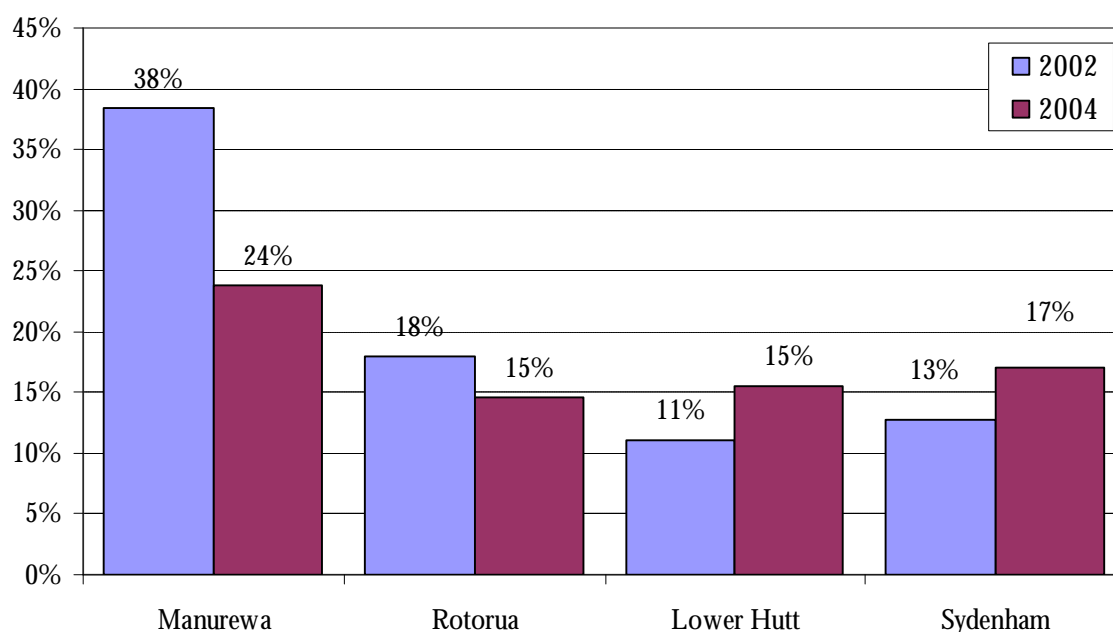


In Manurewa and Rotorua, a significantly lower proportion of participants in 2004 thought there was 'a lot more crime' in their neighbourhood than there had been previously, compared to the results for 2002. In both of these areas the proportion who thought there was a lot more crime approximately halved between 2002 and 2004. However,, an increased proportion of people in these areas thought there was 'about the same' amount of crime. In Manurewa, there was also a significant increase in the proportion of people who thought there was 'a little less' crime. These results were consistent with the decrease in the proportion of people in Manurewa and Rotorua who thought there was a local crime problem (Section 3.1).

In contrast, participants in Lower Hutt and Sydenham were slightly more likely to say there was more crime in 2004 than in 2002 (Figure 3.2). This tendency was significant at the 95% level in Lower Hutt and at the 90% level in Sydenham.

While there was a very significant improvement in Manurewa between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of participants thinking there was more crime than before (a decrease from 38% to 24%), participants in Manurewa were still significantly more likely than other areas to think there was more crime than before (Figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.2: Percentage of participants who thought there was more crime in the last 12 months than before, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**



### 3.4 Actual recorded crime trend

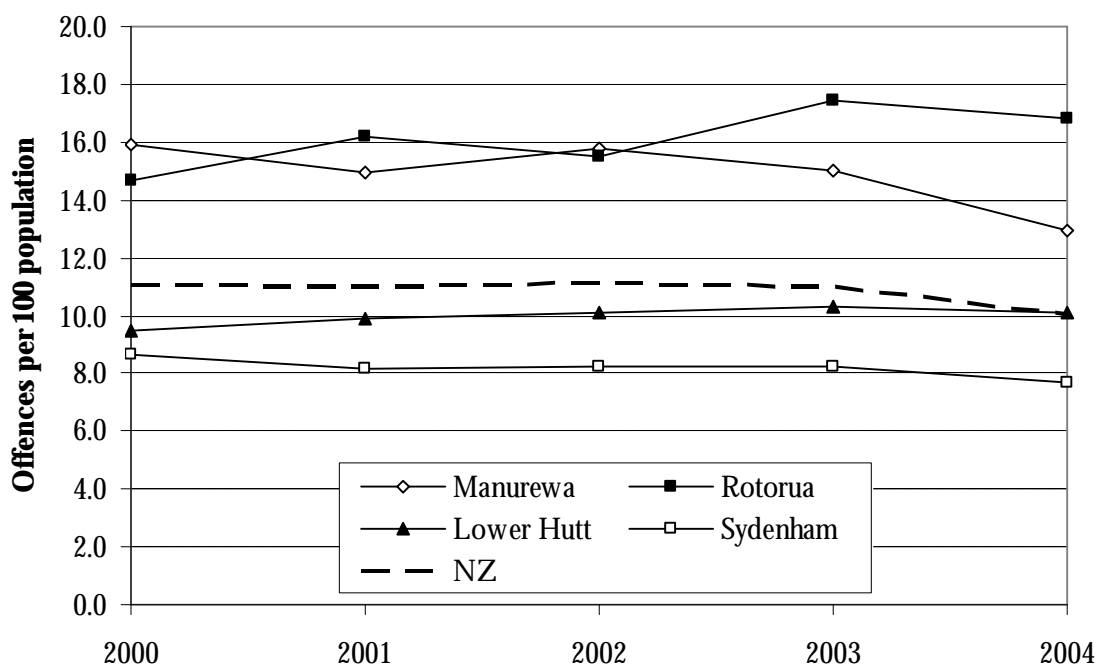
The overall crime rate (total number of offences recorded by the Police per 100 resident population) for each area is shown in Figure 3.3. In Rotorua, despite a lower proportion of survey participants thinking there was more crime than before or that there was a local crime problem, the overall crime rate recorded by the Police has increased over the last few years.

The crime rate in the Manurewa, Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas, and the national crime rate, have all been fairly stable, although with a decrease in 2004.

A higher proportion of survey participants in Manurewa considered crime to be a local problem, especially compared to perceptions of participants in Lower Hutt and Sydenham (Section 3.1). These perceptions were supported by the higher actual recorded crime rates in Manurewa and the lower rates in Lower Hutt and Sydenham. While Rotorua had a recorded crime rate similar to Manurewa, a lower proportion of survey participants in Rotorua perceived crime to be a local problem.

These comparisons must be made with caution, as the overall crime rate includes types of crime that may not have much impact on the average householder. Also, much minor crime and some serious crime are not reported to the Police, so that recorded crime rates may not give an accurate indication of crime trends.

**Figure 3.3: Total number of offences recorded by the Police per 100 population**



Source: Police data from the Statistics New Zealand website ([www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)) and the New Zealand Police website ([www.police.govt.nz](http://www.police.govt.nz)).

### 3.5 Summary of perceptions about local crime

- In Rotorua, the proportion of survey participants who considered crime to be a problem in their neighbourhood decreased significantly from 53% in 2002 to 44% in 2004, despite an increase in the crime rate recorded by the Police. A significantly lower proportion of participants in 2004 thought there was 'a lot more crime' in their neighbourhood than there had been previously, compared to the results for 2002.
- In Manurewa, the proportion of survey participants who considered crime to be a local problem decreased from 62% in 2002 to 55% in 2004, and the proportion thinking there was more crime than before decreased from 38% to 24%. The recorded crime rate decreased between 2002 and 2004. While there was a relative improvement in perceptions of crime in Manurewa, participants in Manurewa were still significantly more likely than other areas to think there was more crime than before or that their area had a crime problem.
- The proportion of participants considering crime to be a local problem did not change significantly between 2002 and 2004 in Lower Hutt or Sydenham. Slightly more participants in these two Police Areas thought there was more crime than before in 2004 compared to in 2002. The recorded crime rate in these areas has been fairly stable over the last five years.
- Of those people who thought there was a local crime problem, burglary was by far the most commonly mentioned type of crime problem. However, there was an apparent reduction in the proportion of participants who mentioned it between 2002 and 2004. The reduction was most marked in Lower Hutt (from 85% considering burglary to be a local problem in 2002 to 74% in 2004) and Sydenham (from 66% to 54%), with less of a drop in Rotorua (from 86% to 79%) and no significant change in Manurewa (91% and 87%).
- Manurewa was notable for the number of crimes mentioned significantly more often in 2004 than 2002 by participants who thought there was a local crime problem: graffiti, dangerous driving, damage to cars, domestic violence, drugs, drink driving, assault, and street attacks. The other Police Areas showed very few significant differences between 2002 and 2004.



## 4 Concern about crime

This chapter compares changes between 2002 and 2004 in how worried survey participants were about being the victims of various types of crime.

### 4.1 Concern about burglary

Both the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys asked participants how worried they were about being the victim of burglary. The responses to this question changed relatively little between 2002 and 2004 (Table 4.1), especially in Lower Hutt and Sydenham.

In Manurewa, the proportion of participants who were very worried about being burgled dropped slightly from 49% to 42% (significant at the 95% level). In Rotorua, the proportion of participants who were either very or fairly worried dropped slightly from 68% to 62% (significant at the 95% level) and there was a significant increase in the proportion of participants who were not at all worried about being burgled.

**Table 4.1: How worried are you about having your house burgled?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                        | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|------------------------|----------|------|---------|-----------------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                        | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>     | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507             | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| Very worried (%)       | 49       | 42   | 32      | 29              | 22         | 20   | 17       | 16   |
| Fairly worried (%)     | 28       | 31   | 36      | 33              | 34         | 36   | 33       | 30   |
| Not very worried (%)   | 19       | 22   | 26      | 28              | 36         | 37   | 43       | 44   |
| Not at all worried (%) | 4        | 4    | 6       | 10 <sup>+</sup> | 8          | 7    | 7        | 10   |

<sup>+</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

The 2004 results showed the same differences between Police Areas that were found in the 2002 survey. That is, participants in Manurewa were significantly more likely to be very worried about being burgled, while Sydenham and Lower Hutt were significantly less likely to be very worried.

### 4.2 Comparison with concern about other crimes

Burglary was not the crime participants were most worried about being the victim of, even though burglary was the most commonly mentioned local crime problem (Section 3.2).

A considerable proportion of participants were very worried about all of the types of crimes specifically asked about in the Burglary Surveys, with more differences between Police Areas than between crime types or years (Table 4.2). That is, there were no significant differences between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion who were very worried for any specific crime type, but participants in Manurewa were the most likely to be very worried for all types of crime in both years, while Lower Hutt and Sydenham participants were the least likely to be very worried.

**Table 4.2: Percentage of participants who were very worried about specific crimes, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

| Crime type  | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|   | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                                      | 500      | 512             | 500     | 507  | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| Being attacked and robbed (%)                           | 50       | 46              | 36      | 37   | 29         | 30   | 24       | 23   |
| Being assaulted (%)                                     | 43       | 44              | 32      | 36   | 28         | 28   | 22       | 21   |
| Having your car deliberately damaged or broken into (%) | 46       | 44              | 32      | 28   | 23         | 24   | 19       | 20   |
| Having your home or property damaged by vandals (%)     | 46       | 41              | 33      | 29   | 22         | 26   | 19       | 18   |
| Having your home burgled (%)                            | 49       | 42              | 32      | 29   | 22         | 20   | 17       | 16   |
| Having some of your belongings stolen (%)               | 46       | 43              | 32      | 29   | 20         | 20   | 16       | 17   |
| Having your car stolen (%)                              | 45       | 41              | 29      | 30   | 19         | 22   | 17       | 16   |
| Mean % very worried                                     | 46       | 43 <sup>+</sup> | 32      | 31   | 23         | 24   | 19       | 19   |

<sup>+</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

Only Manurewa showed a fairly consistent pattern of a slight decrease in concern over the range of crime types. Thus, the mean proportion of participants in Manurewa who were very worried, averaged over the seven crime types, was significantly lower in 2004 (43%) than in 2002 (46%). There was no consistent trend in the other Police Areas.

### 4.3 Summary of concern about crime

- The proportion of participants who were worried about being the victim of burglary changed relatively little between 2002 and 2004, especially in the Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas. In Manurewa, the proportion of participants who were very worried about being burgled dropped slightly, from 49% to 42%. In Rotorua, the proportion of participants who were either very or fairly worried dropped slightly, from 68% to 62%, and there was an increase in the proportion of participants who were not at all worried about being burgled.

- There was little change between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of participants worried about being the victim of various other types of crime, other than a slight but fairly consistent reduction across a range of crime types in the proportion of respondents who were very worried in the Manurewa Police Area.
- In 2004, as in 2002, participants in Manurewa were more likely to be very worried about all types of crime, while participants in Lower Hutt and Sydenham were less likely to be very worried.





# 5 Burglary victimisation rates

This chapter compares information from the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys on the prevalence and incidence of residential burglary victimisation, including repeat victimisation. Victimisation rates are also compared with official burglary statistics.

Details of burglary incidents (such as location, entry method, security and circumstances) are discussed in Chapter 6.

## 5.1 Burglary definition

Burglary occurs when an entry to a building is made without authority with intent to commit an offence. The surveys asked only about residential burglaries, as defined below. Attempted burglary involves an unsuccessful attempt to secure entry, whereas a completed burglary involves a successful entry, whether or not anything is stolen. Burglary does not include theft by persons with a right to be in the house, such as flatmates.

Survey participants were asked about residential burglaries that met the following criteria:

- Time frame
  - The incident must have happened between the start of the previous year and the interview. That is, the Burglary Survey 2002 asked about burglaries between January 2001 and the interview in August/September 2002, and the Burglary Survey 2004 asked about burglaries between January 2003 and the interview in August/September 2004. In the following analysis, annual victimisation rates were calculated for incidents occurring within the previous full calendar year (that is, 2001 for the Burglary Survey 2002 and 2003 for the Burglary Survey 2004).
- Incident
  - Can be both serious and minor burglary and attempted burglary incidents.
  - Attempted burglaries were screened for by asking, 'Has anyone TRIED TO get into your home or garage or shed without permission but NOT SUCCEEDED in getting in?'
  - Completed burglaries were screened for by asking, 'Has anyone SUCCEEDED in getting into your home or garage or shed without permission?'
- Location
  - Were to do with the participant's home, holiday home, garage or shed.
  - Must have happened in the relevant Police Area.
  - Must have happened in a home that the participant had resided in.

Between the two survey periods (on 1 October 2003) the definition of burglary was changed. Under the old definition, burglary comprised any breaking and entering of a building with intent to commit an offence. Under the new definition, the burglary clause was amended to remove the term 'break and enter' and replace it with 'without authority'. Formerly in the Crimes Act there was a distinction between 'breaking and entering' and other forms of unlawful entry. The amended burglary definition combines these into one offence. For example, entering a house through an open door without authority and with intent to commit a crime is defined as burglary under the new definition, but not under the old definition.

Data presented in this chapter use the new definition of burglary, whereas data presented in the previous report [*Surveys of household burglary Part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared*, Ministry of Justice, 2005] used the old definition. In practice, the difference between the current and previous results for 2001 was minimal, as only two of 244 burglaries (1%) that occurred in 2001 would have been classified as a burglary under the new definition but not the old definition. The overall incidence rate for 2001 was 12.1 burglaries per 100 households under the old definition compared to 12.2 under the new definition.

Of incidents that occurred in 2003 (that is, from the 2004 survey), 11 of 220 burglaries (5%) were classified as a burglary under the new definition, but would not have been under the old definition. The overall incidence rate for 2003 was 10.3 burglaries per 100 households under the old definition compared to 10.8 under the new definition.

## **5.2 Estimation and comparability issues**

### **5.2.1 Overestimation of incidence rates**

The Burglary Survey overestimates true incidence rates of residential burglary because, in spite of carefully worded initial screening questions, some of the incidents reported will not have met the legal definition of a residential burglary. This reporting error is a particular problem for attempted burglary, due to the difficulty of defining at what point a trespasser has actually attempted to gain entry to a house. For example, 'saw someone looking in the window' or 'heard someone trying the door handle' would not be legally defined as attempted burglary, but may be reported as such in a household survey.

Additional questions, including a description of each incident, were used to further screen incidents reported as burglaries, but only if the burglary was the most recent completed burglary (2002) or either the most recent completed or most recent attempted burglary (2004).

After examination of the additional data from the 2004 results, 27 of the most recent attempted burglaries (25%) and 12 of the most recent completed burglaries (7%) were excluded because they did not meet the definition of residential burglary or the study criteria. Also, seven attempted burglaries (7%) were reclassified as completed burglaries. Many of the rejected 'attempted burglary' incidents were trespassers on the property, while many rejected 'completed burglaries' were thefts (for example, thefts from a vehicle or from a yard that was not enclosed).

Incidence rates have been adjusted to take account of this issue in the following analyses. The adjustments assumed that a similar proportion of those that did not undergo additional screening would have been rejected if they had been screened.

### 5.2.2 Recent residency effect

The Burglary Survey could also underestimate burglary victimisation rates, as the 15–24% of Burglary Survey participants who did not reside in the study area for the full study period (that is, since January of the previous year) could not have any burglary incidents counted before they moved into the area.

The findings of the 2002 survey showed little indication of a consistent bias, as two areas had higher prevalence rates for recent residents and two areas had lower rates (none statistically significant). There was slightly more indication of a bias from the 2004 survey, with three of the four areas appearing to have lower rates for recent residents, although none of the areas or the overall rates were statistically significant.

Any bias should affect the 2002 and 2004 results approximately equally, as there were no significant differences between the two surveys in the proportion of the sample who were recent residents (Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1: Percentage of participants who had resided in the area since the previous January, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                    | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507  | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| Yes (%)            | 80       | 76   | 82      | 79   | 83         | 85   | 84       | 82   |
| No (%)             | 20       | 24   | 18      | 21   | 17         | 15   | 16       | 18   |

\*- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

The reason that recent residents did not have the expected lower prevalence rate of burglary was that the characteristics of recent residents tended to put them into the higher burglary risk groups. For example, renters were more likely to be recent arrivals than home owners (39% of renters and 11% of owners overall had arrived in the area since the previous January) and renters have a higher prevalence rate of burglary than home owners (Section 5.5). Once other factors had been taken into account, recent residents did have a lower burglary rate.

### 5.2.3 Sample profile effect

Comparisons between years could also potentially be affected by variations in sampling. In particular, there were significant differences between the 2002 and 2004 surveys in the ethnic profiles for Manurewa and Rotorua (Section 2.3) and socio-economic profiles differed between 2002 and 2004 in all areas (Section 2.4).

Victimisation rates for burglary differ between ethnic and socio-economic groups (Section 5.5). Therefore, any change in the ethnic or socio-economic profile of the sample between

2002 and 2004 could affect the estimates of victimisation rates. To test this, a set of ethnically and socio-economically adjusted rates were calculated. For both sets of rates, there were small (but not significant) differences between the actual and adjusted rates.

The overall actual and ethnic-adjusted prevalence rates were 9.4% and 9.5% respectively for Manurewa and 8.1% and 7.8% for Rotorua. The ethnic-adjusted rates were a little higher than the actual rates for attempted burglary and a little lower for completed burglary, but these differences were not significant.

The overall actual and socio-economic-adjusted prevalence rates were 9.4% and 9.3% respectively for Manurewa, 8.1% and 7.7% for Rotorua, 4.6% and 3.9% for Lower Hutt, and 5.3% and 5.0% for Sydenham.

#### **5.2.4 Non-response effect**

The overall response rates were 66% for the Burglary Survey 2002 and 71% for the Burglary Survey 2004. If the victimisation status of the 29% to 34% of selected households which did not participate in the survey differed from those which did participate, then the survey estimates will not reflect the true level of victimisation.

### **5.3 Incidence of residential burglary**

The overall incidence rate is the average number of burglaries per household, including attempts. Annual incidence rates are presented for the calendar years 2001 (from the Burglary Survey 2002) and 2003 (Burglary Survey 2004). The estimates and margins of error assume that the sample is an unbiased sample of the population.

In 2001, the Manurewa Police Area had a significantly higher overall incidence rate of burglary than all other areas (Table 5.2). In 2003, Manurewa also had a significantly higher incidence rate than either Lower Hutt or Sydenham, but not Rotorua. The Rotorua Police Area had the highest incidence rate of any area in 2003, but this was partly due to a single household which reported 23 burglaries.<sup>8</sup>

Raw incidence rates for 2003 were not directly comparable with those from 2001, as the most recent attempted burglary underwent further screening (to remove incidents that did not meet the legal definition of burglary) only in the 2004 survey. In addition, incidence rates for both 2001 and 2003 were overestimated, as burglaries other than the most recent burglary did not undergo additional screening. In this section, the raw incidence rates are presented along with adjusted incidence rates that take account of this selective screening. The raw incidence rates were adjusted by assuming that a proportion of those incidents that were not put through additional screening would have been rejected if further information had been available.

The rejection rate was taken as the rejection rate of those burglaries that were screened further in 2004 (that is, a 25% rejection rate for attempted burglaries and a 7% rejection rate for completed burglaries, as specified in Section 5.2.1). In addition, 7% of attempted

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<sup>8</sup> This household was a group of flatmates in a rented house. The burglar in the most recent incident was known to be a friend of one of the flatmates.

burglaries were reclassified as completed burglaries. The adjustment made more difference to the 2001 than the 2003 data, as none of the attempted burglaries in 2001 were screened beyond the initial question.

Table 5.2 presents both raw and adjusted incidence rates for attempted burglary, completed burglary and all burglary. There were no statistically significant differences between the incidence rates for the 2001 and 2003 calendar years within any of the Police Areas, for either adjusted or unadjusted rates.

**Table 5.2: Estimated annual incidence rate of burglary, 2001 and 2003, by Police Area**

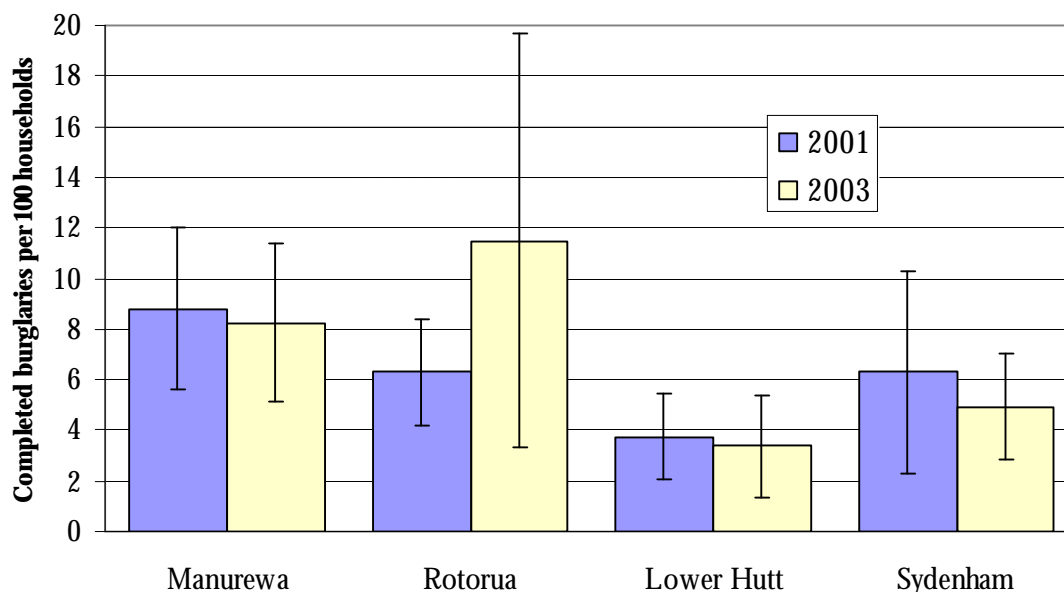
|   | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|---|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|   | 2001     | 2003 | 2001    | 2003 | 2001       | 2003 | 2001     | 2003 |
| <i>Sample size</i>  | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507  | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| <b>Number of incidents</b>  |          |      |         |      |            |      |          |      |
| All burglaries  | 93       | 71   | 57      | 84   | 43         | 31   | 51       | 34   |
| Completed   | 42       | 42   | 30      | 59   | 17         | 17   | 31       | 25   |
| Attempted   | 51       | 29   | 27      | 25   | 26         | 14   | 20       | 9    |
| <b>Raw incidence rates (average number of burglaries per 100 households)</b>                  |          |      |         |      |            |      |          |      |
| All burglaries  | 18.6     | 13.9 | 11.4    | 16.6 | 8.6        | 6.2  | 10.2     | 6.7  |
| Completed   | 8.4      | 8.3  | 6.0     | 11.7 | 3.4        | 3.4  | 6.2      | 4.9  |
| Attempted   | 10.2     | 5.7  | 5.4     | 4.9  | 5.2        | 2.8  | 4.0      | 1.8  |
| <b>Adjusted incidence rates<sup>1</sup> (average number of burglaries per 100 households)</b> |          |      |         |      |            |      |          |      |
| All burglaries  | 15.8     | 13.0 | 10.0    | 15.4 | 7.3        | 6.0  | 9.1      | 6.3  |
| Completed   | 8.8      | 8.2  | 6.3     | 11.5 | 3.7        | 3.4  | 6.3      | 4.9  |
| Attempted   | 7.0      | 4.8  | 3.7     | 4.0  | 3.6        | 2.6  | 2.8      | 1.4  |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the rate in 2002 for the same Police Area. (No significant differences were found, even at the 95% level).

<sup>1</sup> The adjusted incidence rate takes into account that a proportion of incidents that are reported as burglaries are found not to meet the definition of burglary on further screening (see text for more detail). The adjustment affects 2001 rates more than 2003 rates and attempted burglary rates more than completed burglary rates (see text for details).

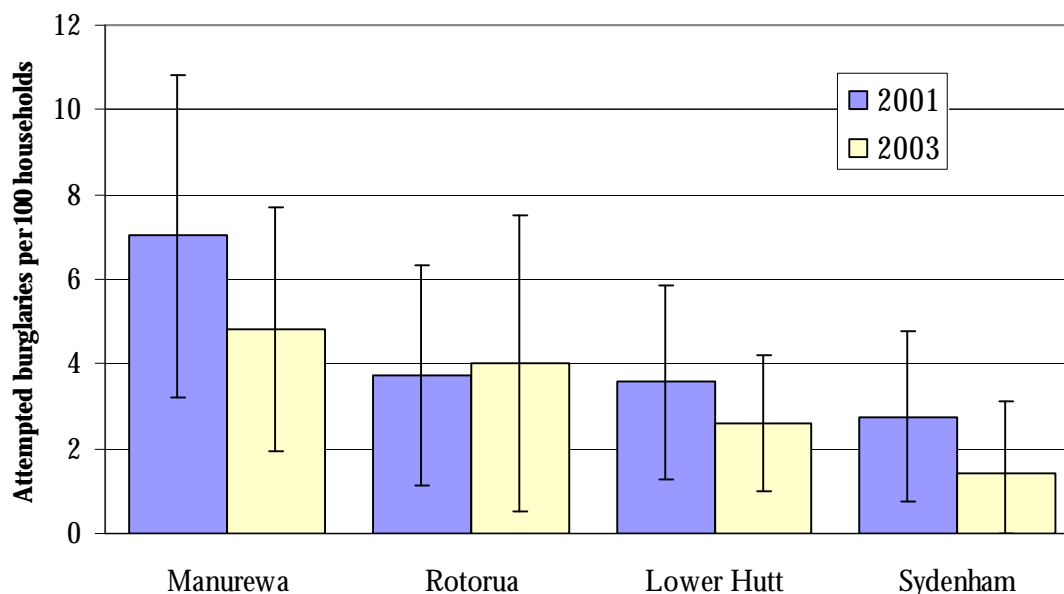
In particular, there was little indication of a difference between 2001 and 2003 in the incidence rate of completed burglaries, as shown in Figure 5.1. Only in Rotorua did the incidence rate for completed burglaries appear to change between 2001 and 2003, but this was mainly due to a single household that reported 20 completed burglaries in 2003 (of a total of 23 burglaries). Without this household, the incidence rate would have been 7.7 in 2003 rather than the 11.7 shown in the table and graph. In no area was the difference between 2001 and 2003 close to statistical significance.

**Figure 5.1: Estimated adjusted incidence rate for completed burglary, 2001 and 2003, with 95% confidence intervals, by Police Area**



Note: The adjusted incidence rate takes into account that a proportion of incidents that are reported as burglaries are found not to meet the definition of burglary on further examination. As exact confidence intervals cannot be calculated for the adjusted rates, the slightly more conservative unadjusted confidence intervals are shown.

**Figure 5.2: Estimated adjusted incidence rate for attempted burglary, 2001 and 2003, with 95% confidence intervals, by Police Area**



Note: The adjusted incidence rate takes into account that a proportion of incidents that are reported as burglaries are found not to meet the definition of burglary on further examination. As exact confidence intervals cannot be calculated for the adjusted rates, the slightly more conservative unadjusted confidence intervals are shown.

For three Police Areas (Manurewa, Lower Hutt and Sydenham), the adjusted incidence rate for attempted burglary appeared to be lower in 2003 than in 2001 (Figure 5.2). However, none of the differences between 2001 and 2003 were close to statistical significance. The raw incidence rates for attempted burglary were not comparable between 2001 and 2003, but even these larger differences between raw rates did not reach statistical significance (Table 5.2).

Therefore, the overall incidence rates showed no statistically significant differences between 2001 and 2003 for either raw or adjusted incidence rates. The lack of statistical difference between years partly reflects the wide margins of error around the incidence estimates (as shown in Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). The wide margins of error were due to the uneven distribution of victimisation among households (Section 5.6).

## 5.4 Prevalence of residential burglary

The overall prevalence rate is the percentage of households that experienced one or more burglaries, including attempts. Annual prevalence rates are presented for the calendar years 2001 (from the Burglary Survey 2002) and 2003 (Burglary Survey 2004). The estimates and margins of error assume that the sample was an unbiased sample of the population.

Raw prevalence rates of attempted burglary were not directly comparable between 2001 and 2003, as the most recent attempted burglary underwent further screening in the 2004 survey. In this section, the unadjusted results are presented along with an adjusted prevalence rate that makes 2001 approximately comparable to the unadjusted 2003 results. The prevalence rates for 2001 were adjusted by assuming that the same proportion of most recent attempted burglaries would have been rejected or reclassified in 2001, had they been screened, as were rejected or reclassified in 2003 (Section 5.2.1).<sup>9</sup>

The Manurewa Police Area had a significantly higher overall prevalence rate of burglary in 2001 than all other areas (Table 5.3). Manurewa also had a significantly higher prevalence rate in 2003 than either Lower Hutt or Sydenham, but not Rotorua. The overall prevalence rate for Rotorua was significantly higher than the rate for Lower Hutt in 2003.

The prevalence rates for completed burglary were similar between 2001 and 2003 in all areas.

In contrast, the attempted burglary rate tended to be lower in 2003 than in 2001 in each Police Area, a difference that reached statistical significance in Manurewa and Sydenham for both unadjusted and adjusted rates (Table 5.3). The true significance of these results was difficult to assess, as accurate estimation of attempted burglary rates for 2001 was not possible (Section 5.2.1).

The accuracy of comparisons between the two surveys may also be affected by other factors, such as differences in victimisation rates due to differences in the ethnic and socio-economic profiles of the samples between the 2002 and 2004 surveys (Section 5.2.3).

<sup>9</sup> Note that, unlike incidence rates, prevalence rates for 2003 and completed burglary prevalence rates for 2001 are not significantly underestimated, as prevalence counts 'one or more' incidents per household, and all the most recent burglaries in the 2004 survey and the most recent completed burglary in the 2002 survey underwent additional screening to ensure they met the definition of burglary.

**Table 5.3: Estimated burglary prevalence, 2001 and 2003, by Police Area**

| Year  | Manurewa     |                   | Rotorua    |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham   |                   |
|---|--------------|-------------------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|-------------------|
|   | 2001         | 2003              | 2001       | 2003 | 2001       | 2003 | 2001       | 2003              |
| <i>Households</i>   | 500          | 512               | 500        | 507  | 500        | 504  | 500        | 510               |
| <b>Number of households with one or more burglary incidents</b> |              |                   |            |      |            |      |            |                   |
| Total <sup>1</sup>  | 60           | 48                | 45         | 41   | 34         | 23   | 35         | 27                |
| Completed   | 31           | 33                | 30         | 33   | 16         | 13   | 22         | 23                |
| Attempted   | 38           | 18                | 21         | 13   | 21         | 12   | 17         | 5                 |
| <b>Prevalence rate (percentage of households burgled)</b>       |              |                   |            |      |            |      |            |                   |
| Total <sup>2</sup>  | 12.0% (11.0) | 9.4%              | 9.0% (8.6) | 8.1% | 6.8% (6.2) | 4.6% | 7.0% (6.5) | 5.3%              |
| Completed   | 6.2%         | 6.5%              | 6.0%       | 6.5% | 3.2%       | 2.6% | 4.4%       | 4.5%              |
| Attempted <sup>2</sup>  | 7.6% (6.3)   | 3.5% <sup>~</sup> | 4.2% (3.5) | 2.6% | 4.2% (3.5) | 2.4% | 3.4% (2.8) | 1.0% <sup>~</sup> |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the rate in 2001 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> The number of households that had an attempted burglary plus the number that had a completed burglary does not necessarily equal the total, as households that had both an attempt and a completed burglary were only counted once in the total.

<sup>2</sup> Attempted burglaries (and thus total incidents) were overestimated in 2001 relative to 2003. The figures in brackets for 2001 show an adjusted rate, comparable to 2003 (i.e. assuming some of the most recent attempted incidents in 2001 would have been removed by further screening).

## 5.5 Prevalence rates by household characteristics

Prevalence rates of residential burglary are known to differ between different types of household. The NZNSCV 2001 found higher than average burglary prevalence rates for renters and households comprised of sole parents, beneficiaries, students, flatmates, Pacific peoples and Maori, whereas retired people had lower rates [see Section 5.6, *Surveys of household burglary Part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared*, Ministry of Justice, 2005].

The equivalent results from the Burglary Survey were not presented in the Part One report, as sample sizes were too small. In this section, the results of the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys have been combined to estimate prevalence rates by household characteristics for each Police Area. Due to the lack of comparability of prevalence rates for attempted burglary between the two surveys (and the definitional problems associated with attempted burglary), this section presents prevalence rates for completed burglary only.

In general, the patterns found in the national results were also found within the Burglary Surveys (Table 5.4). Thus, the prevalence rate of completed burglary tended to be:

- higher for property renters than owners, except in Sydenham<sup>10</sup>
- higher for sole parents than other types of household
- lower for retired people and higher for employed and unemployed/students (except in Sydenham for the latter)
- higher for Maori (but not Pacific peoples) than New Zealand/European/other.

<sup>10</sup> The prevalence rate of all completed burglaries since the previous January (rather than just in the previous calendar year) did show a slightly higher rate for renters (8.1%) than owners (6.6%) in Sydenham.



**Table 5.4: Prevalence of completed burglary by household characteristics, combined average for 2001 and 2003, by Police Area**

| Variable                           | Category                  | Prevalence rate (% of households burgled per year) |                   |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                    |                           | Manurewa   | Rotorua           | Lower Hutt       | Sydenham         | Total            |
| Housing tenure                     | Rent                      | 8.4  | 7.5               | 4.5              | 3.8              | 6.4 <sup>+</sup> |
|                                    | Own                       | 4.8  | 5.4               | 2.2              | 4.5              | 4.2 <sup>-</sup> |
| Household structure                | One person alone          | 3.7  | 4.5               | 3.4              | 2.5              | 3.4              |
|                                    | Sole parent with children | 10.4   | 11.1              | 5.3              | 7.2              | 8.8 <sup>+</sup> |
|                                    | Couple—no children        | 4.4  | 7.0               | 2.2              | 5.6              | 4.8              |
|                                    | Couple with children      | 5.2  | 6.2               | 2.9              | 4.1              | 4.6              |
|                                    | Other                     | 9.5  | 3.7               | 1.8              | 4.3              | 5.4              |
| Socio-economic status <sup>1</sup> | High                      | 3.5  | 4.4               | 2.3              | 5.6              | 3.8              |
|                                    | Medium                    | 6.4  | 7.2               | 2.7              | 4.2              | 5.0              |
|                                    | Low                       | 6.1  | 5.0               | 2.2              | 4.1              | 4.7              |
|                                    | Unspecified               | 8.0  | 6.6               | 5.2              | 3.8              | 5.9              |
| Employment status <sup>2</sup>     | Employed                  | 6.8  | 7.3               | 2.4              | 6.1 <sup>+</sup> | 5.7 <sup>+</sup> |
|                                    | Retired                   | 3.4  | 3.4               | 1.7              | 1.2 <sup>-</sup> | 2.2 <sup>-</sup> |
|                                    | Unemployed/student        | 8.3  | 8.3               | 4.8              | 2.7              | 6.6              |
|                                    | Homemaker                 | 4.7  | 1.4               | 9.4              | 2.2              | 4.2              |
| Ethnic group <sup>3</sup>          | Maori                     | 9.4  | 10.0 <sup>+</sup> | 7.9 <sup>+</sup> | *                | 9.0 <sup>+</sup> |
|                                    | Pacific                   | 6.7  | *                 | *                | *                | 5.9              |
|                                    | NZ Euro/other             | 5.0  | 4.8 <sup>-</sup>  | 2.3 <sup>-</sup> | 4.3              | 4.0 <sup>-</sup> |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the average for other categories of the same variable within the same Police Area (99% level).

\* Data not shown due to small samples size (n<60 in category).

<sup>1</sup> Elley-Irving Scale, based on the occupation of the main income earner of the household. Where the main income earner was not in the paid workforce (e.g. beneficiaries, students, homemakers, retirees who did not specify a past occupation) the socio-economic status is noted as 'unspecified'.

<sup>2</sup> Employment status of the respondent, therefore not strictly a household characteristic.

<sup>3</sup> Ethnic group of the respondent, therefore not strictly a household characteristic. Based on the Statistics New Zealand priority definition.

Within these groups, the relative differences between the Police Areas were maintained. For example, sole parents tended to have a higher prevalence rate than other household types within each area, but the highest rates for sole parent households were in Manurewa and Rotorua, and the lowest in Lower Hutt and Sydenham (as occurred for prevalence rates overall).

Higher prevalence rates for some types of household do not necessarily mean that those groups are specifically targeted by offenders. Information from interviews with offenders indicated that burglars target households without security systems and dogs and where there were no people in the house or nearby (*Evaluation of Police practice in reducing burglary: Offender report*, Ministry of Justice, 2005).

The Burglary Survey collected information on the security status of each household. The differences between the security status of victims and other survey participants are examined

in detail for each Police Area in Section 8.2. Therefore, this section presents only a summary of the relationship between the prevalence of completed burglary and the presence of various security measures. Table 5.5 shows the annual prevalence rate of completed burglary for those security measures where there was a significant difference in victimisation between those households that had the security measure and those that did not.

**Table 5.5: Prevalence of completed burglary by household security, combined average for 2001 and 2003 and for four Police Areas**

| Security measure                           | Prevalence rate<br>(% of households burgled per year) |                   |
|--|---|-------------------|
|  | Without this measure                                  | With this measure |
| Tell neighbours when everyone away         | 8.5   | 3.0               |
| Always lock doors when no one home         | 13.8  | 4.1               |
| Always close/lock windows when no one home | 8.9   | 4.0               |
| Leave lights/radio/TV on when going out    | 6.6   | 3.4               |
| Leave outside lights on                    | 6.0   | 3.1               |
| Burglar alarm on premises                  | 6.1   | 3.3               |
| Street lighting                            | 6.2   | 3.5               |
| House-sitter                               | 5.5   | 2.5               |
| Safety latch to prevent window opening     | 5.9   | 3.4               |
| Outside sensor/security lighting           | 6.2   | 3.8               |
| Member of Neighbourhood Support            | 5.3   | 2.8               |

Note: Security taken at the time of the most recent burglary for victims and at the time of the interview for non-victims. Only those security measures that showed a significant association with burglary prevalence are shown. Measures are shown in order of statistical significance.

The security measure most strongly associated with lowered rates of burglary was ‘telling neighbours when everyone will be away’. As only a small proportion of burglaries occurred while the occupants were away (Section 6.5.1), presumably this measure was an indicator for a more general relationship, such as a lowered risk of burglary when neighbours are known and when neighbours look out for one another.

The security measures which showed the next strongest associations with burglary prevalence were simple security precautions, such as locking doors and windows and leaving lights on when out. Good street lighting was also significant. Of the specialised security measures, the strongest association was with having a burglar alarm, followed by window safety latches and outside sensor lighting.

Members of Neighbourhood Support had a lower prevalence rate of burglary than other households. This finding may reflect a more general relationship between knowing your neighbours/looking out for neighbours and burglary risk, as noted above.

All available household and security variables were tested in a logistic regression model, in order to identify the factors most closely associated with the risk of burglary victimisation. To maximise the sample size, burglary victims were defined as those households who had had

a completed burglary since the previous January (approximately 20 months) from the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys. There were 342 such victims.

The results of the logistic model (Table 5.6) must be interpreted with caution, as only a small proportion of the total variation (less than 16%) was explained by the model. That is, burglary victimisation was not well predicted by any of the factors tested. Victimization may be related to other factors that could not be tested (such as proximity to offenders, access routes to the house, and how often the house is empty), as well as having a strong random component (as many burglaries are unplanned, opportunistic incidents).

**Table 5.6: Logistic regression model of the factors associated with being a victim of a completed burglary**

| Factor                              | Estimate | Std error | Wald Chi-square | Significance | Odds ratio <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Tell neighbours when away           | -0.807   | 0.130     | 38.6            | <0.0001      | 0.45                    |
| Retired person                      | -1.109   | 0.211     | 27.6            | <0.0001      | 0.33                    |
| Rotorua Police Area                 | 0.943    | 0.186     | 25.6            | <0.0001      | 2.57                    |
| Good lighting <sup>2</sup>          | -0.678   | 0.155     | 19.1            | <0.0001      | 0.51                    |
| Manurewa Police Area                | 0.726    | 0.191     | 14.5            | 0.0001       | 2.07                    |
| Lock door if out                    | -0.627   | 0.168     | 13.9            | 0.0002       | 0.53                    |
| Recent resident <sup>3</sup>        | -0.552   | 0.159     | 12.0            | 0.0005       | 0.58                    |
| Comprehensive security <sup>4</sup> | -0.414   | 0.126     | 10.8            | 0.0010       | 0.66                    |
| Guard dog                           | -0.483   | 0.162     | 8.9             | 0.0020       | 0.62                    |
| Leave outside light on              | -0.373   | 0.143     | 6.8             | 0.0090       | 0.69                    |
| Neighbourhood Support member        | -0.446   | 0.206     | 4.7             | 0.0300       | 0.64                    |
| Sydenham Police Area                | 0.411    | 0.201     | 4.2             | 0.0400       | 1.51                    |
| Constant                            | -0.659   | 0.225     | 8.6             | 0.0030       |                         |

<sup>1</sup> The odds ratio indicates the relative risk associated with each factor. For example, retired people had one-third the risk of victimisation of other groups, when other factors were taken into account.

<sup>2</sup> Participant listed 'street lighting' or 'outside sensor/security lights' or 'leave outside/inside light on when out' as a security measure.

<sup>3</sup> Has become a resident since previous January.

<sup>4</sup> Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

Most of the significant factors in the model were to do with security precautions—telling neighbours when everyone is away, having good lighting, locking doors when no one is home, having a guard dog or having specialised security (an alarm or locks on both doors and windows). In each case, having or taking the security measure reduced the risk of victimisation, as indicated by an odds ratio of less than 1.0.

Neighbourhood Support membership was also in the model, but this must be interpreted with particular caution, as it was only just significant and was not stable when variations of the best model were tested (e.g. when Police Area indicators were removed or each year was tested separately).

In addition, all the Police Areas were significant predictors of burglary victimisation, with Rotorua, Manurewa and Sydenham all having a significantly higher risk of victimisation (an odds ratio of greater than 1.0) than Lower Hutt. Living in Rotorua or Manurewa in particular resulted in a higher risk, even taking other factors (such as security) into account. Leaving the Police Area variables out of the model reduced the proportion of variation explained, but did not result in any new factors entering the model.

One point clearly indicated by the results of the logistic model was that the household characteristics shown in Table 5.4 (housing tenure, household structure, socio-economic status, employment status and ethnicity) were not significantly associated with burglary victimisation once household security and other factors had been taken into account. The only exception was the significantly lower risk of victimisation for retired people, which was the second strongest factor in the model.

The lack of household characteristics in the model suggested that these factors were less predictive of victimisation than the types of security measures taken. For example, the higher prevalence of burglary for households renting a home was associated with the lesser security precautions taken by renters. In particular, renters were much less likely than owners to tell neighbours when they are going to be away, or to be members of Neighbourhood Support, or to have specialised security measures such as burglar alarms, comprehensive security and sensor lights.

The only other variable in the model was being a recent resident, which reduced the risk of being a victim once other factors had been taken into account. However, this relates to the design of the Burglary Survey, as only burglaries within the relevant Police Area were counted, giving recent residents a shorter time in which to become victims.

## **5.6 Distribution of repeat victimisation**

Burglary victimisation was not evenly distributed amongst households. That is, most households had no burglaries, but a few households had several burglaries (Table 5.7). Taken over both years and all areas, 92% of households had no burglaries in the previous calendar year, while 2% of households had more than one burglary. The 2% of households that were repeat victims accounted for 26% of victimised households and 50% of victimisations overall.

The only significant difference between 2001 and 2003 was that more of the victimisations in the Rotorua Police Area were repeat victimisations in 2003. However, this result was mainly due to a single household which reported 23 burglaries in total for 2003. Manurewa had a relatively high rate of repeat victimisation in both years, but particularly in 2001.

**Table 5.7: Distribution of burglary victimisation, 2001 and 2003, by Police Area**

| Victimisation measure <sup>1</sup> | Times victimised | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |                   | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|------|---------|-------------------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                                    |                  | 2001     | 2003 | 2001    | 2003              | 2001       | 2003 | 2001     | 2003 |
| % of households                    | 0                | 88.0     | 90.6 | 91.2    | 91.9              | 93.2       | 95.4 | 93.2     | 94.7 |
|                                    | 1                | 8.0      | 6.8  | 7.2     | 5.3               | 5.0        | 3.4  | 5.4      | 4.5  |
|                                    | 2+               | 4.0      | 2.5  | 1.6     | 2.8               | 1.8        | 1.2  | 1.4      | 0.8  |
| % of victims                       | 1                | 66.7     | 72.9 | 81.8    | 65.9              | 73.5       | 73.9 | 79.4     | 85.2 |
|                                    | 2+               | 33.3     | 27.1 | 18.2    | 34.1              | 26.5       | 26.1 | 20.6     | 14.8 |
| % of victimisations                | 1                | 43.0     | 49.3 | 64.3    | 32.1 <sup>-</sup> | 58.1       | 54.8 | 54.0     | 67.6 |
|                                    | 2+               | 57.0     | 50.7 | 35.7    | 67.9 <sup>+</sup> | 41.9       | 45.2 | 46.0     | 32.4 |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> % of households = percentage of the households surveyed in each area that had zero, one or repeat burglaries

% of victims = percentage of victimised households that were single or repeat victims

% of victimisations = percentage of all burglary incidents accounted for by single or repeat victims.

## 5.7 Characteristics of repeat burglary victims

In this section, Burglary Survey data from all Police Areas and both survey years have been combined to provide a sufficient sample size to analyse differences between the characteristics of repeat victims, single victims and other survey participants (Table 5.8). As this topic has not been covered before, data from the NZNSCV 2001 are also presented.

The results showed that, compared to non-victims (households which had not had a burglary in the study period), repeat victims of burglary were significantly more likely to:

- rent their home
- be sole parent families (both surveys) or flatting (Burglary Survey) or extended families/whanau (NZNSCV)
- be beneficiaries or students
- be Maori.

Repeat victims were significantly less likely to be retired people or couples with no children.

The characteristics of single victims (victims of one burglary in the study period) tended to fall between those of non-victims and repeat victims. Compared to non-victims, single victims of burglary were significantly more likely to be:

- renters
- Maori
- employed (Burglary Survey)
- students (NZNSCV).

They were significantly less likely to be retired.

**Table 5.8: Characteristics of repeat burglary victims, single victims and non-victims**

| Variable                               | Category              | Burglary Survey <sup>1</sup> |                 |                            | NZNSCV <sup>2</sup> |                 |                            |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
|  |                       | Non-victim                   | Single victim   | Repeat victim <sup>3</sup> | Non-victim          | Single victim   | Repeat victim <sup>3</sup> |
| <i>Sample size</i>                     |                       | 3528                         | 342             | 163                        | 4525                | 452             | 164                        |
| Housing tenure (%)                     | Rent                  | 28                           | 36 <sup>+</sup> | 53 <sup>+</sup>            | 28                  | 37 <sup>+</sup> | 51 <sup>+</sup>            |
|  | Own                   | 72                           | 64 <sup>-</sup> | 47 <sup>-</sup>            | 72                  | 63 <sup>-</sup> | 49 <sup>-</sup>            |
| Household structure (%)                | One person alone      | 18                           | 17              | 10 <sup>-</sup>            | 20                  | 17              | 14                         |
|  | Sole parent, children | 9                            | 11              | 19 <sup>+</sup>            | 7                   | 9               | 21 <sup>+</sup>            |
|  | Couple—no children    | 25                           | 20              | 16 <sup>-</sup>            | 27                  | 22              | 8 <sup>-</sup>             |
|  | Couple with children  | 35                           | 36              | 33                         | 30                  | 34              | 29                         |
|  | Extended family       | 8                            | 12              | 12                         | 5                   | 6               | 10 <sup>+</sup>            |
|  | Flatmates             | 5                            | 4               | 9 <sup>+</sup>             | 4                   | 6               | 8                          |
|  | Other                 | 0                            | 0               | 1                          | 7                   | 6               | 10                         |
| Socio-economic status <sup>4</sup> (%) | High                  | 16                           | 12              | 12                         | 33                  | 34              | 26                         |
|  | Medium                | 48                           | 49              | 39 <sup>-</sup>            | 39                  | 35              | 39                         |
|  | Low                   | 20                           | 22              | 28 <sup>+</sup>            | 20                  | 20              | 18                         |
|  | Unspecified           | 16                           | 16              | 21 <sup>+</sup>            | 7                   | 11 <sup>+</sup> | 17 <sup>+</sup>            |
| Employment status <sup>5</sup> (%)     | Employed              | 61                           | 68 <sup>+</sup> | 63                         | 50                  | 54              | 46                         |
|  | Retired               | 22                           | 13 <sup>-</sup> | 8 <sup>-</sup>             | 23                  | 15 <sup>-</sup> | 9 <sup>-</sup>             |
|  | Student               | 3                            | 5               | 7 <sup>+</sup>             | 7                   | 11 <sup>+</sup> | 15 <sup>+</sup>            |
|  | Beneficiary           | 7                            | 7               | 11 <sup>+</sup>            | 9                   | 10              | 23 <sup>+</sup>            |
|  | Homemaker/other       | 8                            | 7               | 11                         | 11                  | 10              | 8                          |
| Ethnic group <sup>6</sup> (%)          | Maori                 | 15                           | 22 <sup>+</sup> | 30 <sup>+</sup>            | 14                  | 20 <sup>+</sup> | 27 <sup>+</sup>            |
|  | Pacific               | 6                            | 6               | 7                          | 7                   | 6               | 11                         |
|  | NZ Euro/other         | 79                           | 72 <sup>-</sup> | 63 <sup>-</sup>            | 79                  | 74              | 62 <sup>-</sup>            |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for non-victims for the same category (99% level).

<sup>1</sup> Combined Burglary Survey data from all Police Areas and both survey years.

<sup>2</sup> Differences in survey design and analysis mean that the NZNSCV 2001 results are not exactly comparable to the Burglary Survey.

<sup>3</sup> Repeat victims were survey participants who said they had had more than one burglary incident (attempted or completed) since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one burglary over the same period of approximately 20 months. Non-victims are all other survey participants.

<sup>4</sup> Elley-Irving Scale, based on the occupation of the main income earner of the household. Where the main income earner was not in the paid workforce (e.g. beneficiaries, students, homemakers, retirees who did not specify a past occupation) the socio-economic status is noted as 'unspecified'.

<sup>5</sup> Employment status of the respondent.

<sup>6</sup> Ethnic group of the respondent. Based on the Statistics New Zealand priority definition.

Security use by victim status is covered in Section 8.2.3.

## 5.8 Comparison of victimisation rates with official burglary statistics

For the Burglary Surveys, along with most other victim surveys, one of the survey objectives was to compare the rate of burglary victimisation estimated from the survey to the rate based

on official Police statistics. However, burglary incidents reported by survey participants cannot strictly be compared with the number of burglaries recorded in the official Police statistics for a number of reasons.

- Not all incidents reported in the surveys as a burglary would be considered a burglary by the Police, either due to insufficient evidence that an offence has occurred or because the incident falls outside the legal definition of burglary.
- Police statistics do not always distinguish burglaries that occur in a dwelling from other burglaries (such as burglaries of businesses).
- The survey figures were estimates with a substantial margin for error. The margin of error may be even greater than estimated if the surveys were systematically biased (e.g. if those who refused to be interviewed or who could not be contacted were more or less likely to be burglary victims than people who were interviewed for the survey). Also, it is possible that memory lapses led to some incidents being forgotten while others were included that occurred outside the study period.
- The surveys measure victimisations, whereas the Police statistics measure offences. For example, it is possible that one burglary could be reported twice in the survey if two members of the burgled household lived in a different household at the time of the survey and both were selected to be interviewed. On the other hand, selecting one member of the household to be interviewed precludes reports of burglaries that happened separately to other members of the household.

Comparisons were made between three estimates of burglary rates:

- the total burglary victimisation rate derived from the Burglary Surveys, using the fully adjusted incidence rates derived in Section 5.3, which takes account of burglaries that do not meet the legal definition
- the reported burglary victimisation rate from the Burglary Surveys (multiplying the total victimisation rate by the percentage of burglaries reported to the Police, detailed in Section 7.1)
- the number of dwelling burglaries recorded by the Police per 100 dwellings for the Police Area, from official Police statistics.

The results indicated that the total burglary victimisation rates from the Burglary Surveys were substantially higher than the burglary rates recorded by the Police (Table 5.9), as expected since not all incidents were reported to the Police. The reported burglary victimisation rates, though higher on average than the burglary rate recorded by the Police, were not significantly higher.

Comparing trends in Police and survey-derived rates was complicated by the wide margins of error around the survey estimates and the fluctuations between years. In the Manurewa Police Area, the burglary rate recorded by the Police was the same in 2001 and 2003, whereas in the Rotorua, Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas, the rate was somewhat higher in 2003 than in 2001 (Figure 5.3).

**Table 5.9: Estimated burglary incidence (total and reported) from the Burglary Surveys, compared to incidence recorded by the Police, 2001 and 2003**

|                           | Manurewa |          | Rotorua |          | Lower Hutt |         | Sydenham |         |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|---------|
|                           | 2001     | 2003     | 2001    | 2003     | 2001       | 2003    | 2001     | 2003    |
| <b>Survey</b>             |          |          |         |          |            |         |          |         |
| Total rate <sup>1</sup>   | 15.9     | 13.0     | 10.0    | 15.4     | 7.3        | 6.0     | 9.1      | 6.3     |
| Reported <sup>2</sup>     | 9.1      | 8.3      | 5.5     | 10.4     | 3.4        | 3.0     | 6.7      | 4.3     |
| Min CI <sup>3</sup>       | 6.0-12.2 | 5.5-11.2 | 3.5-7.5 | 3.7-17.0 | 2.0-4.8    | 1.6-4.3 | 3.3-10.1 | 2.4-6.2 |
| <b>Police<sup>4</sup></b> | 6.1      | 6.1      | 4.8     | 5.8      | 2.9        | 3.6     | 2.5      | 2.8     |

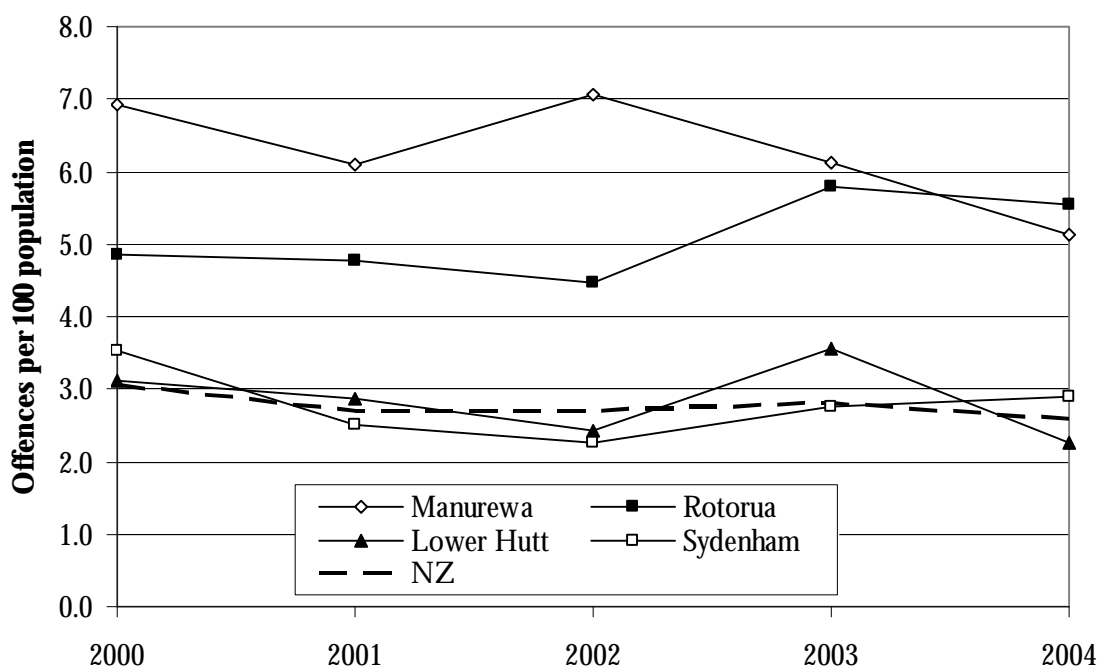
<sup>1</sup> Estimated total burglaries per 100 households from the Burglary Surveys (fully adjusted to remove incidents which would not meet the legal definition of burglary, see Section 5.3).

<sup>2</sup> Estimated burglaries per 100 households that were reported to the Police from the Burglary Surveys, based on reporting rates from the most recent burglary.

<sup>3</sup> Minimum confidence intervals of the reported rate. These were derived solely from the confidence intervals of the total victimisation rate. As the reporting rates also have a substantial margin of error, the actual confidence intervals will be wider than shown.

<sup>4</sup> Burglaries per 100 dwellings as recorded by the Police.

**Figure 5.3: Trends in the number of dwelling burglaries recorded by the Police per 100 households, 2000 to 2004**



Total burglary victimisation rates from the Burglary Surveys showed no statistically significant change between 2001 and 2003, although there was a tendency for a decrease in all areas except Rotorua.



## 5.9 Summary of burglary victimisation rates

- There were no statistically significant differences between the overall incidence or prevalence rates for the 2001 and 2003 calendar years within any of the Police Areas.
- In particular, there was relatively little difference between 2001 and 2003 in the incidence and prevalence rates of completed burglary (that is, burglaries involving a successful entry).
- In contrast, the attempted burglary rate tended to be lower in 2003 than in 2001, a difference that reached statistical significance in Manurewa and Sydenham for the prevalence rate. The validity of this result was difficult to assess, as accurate estimation of attempted burglary rates in 2001 was affected by an unknown rate of reporting error (that is, survey participants reporting incidents as attempted burglary that would not meet the legal definition of burglary).
- The lack of statistical difference between years partly reflects the wide margins of error around the incidence estimates, due to the uneven distribution of victimisation among households in both 2001 and 2003. That is, most households (92% overall) had no burglaries, whereas a small proportion of households (2% overall) had multiple burglaries. The 2% of households that were repeat victims accounted for 26% of victimised households and 50% of victimisations overall.
- The burglary rate was highest in the Manurewa and Rotorua Police Areas, and lowest in the Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas.
- The prevalence rate for completed burglary was higher for some types of households than others. Households comprised of renters, sole parents, unemployed/students and Maori had higher than average burglary prevalence rates, while retired people had lower rates of victimisation. However, except for the lower rate for retired people, these characteristics were not as important as security factors in explaining the risk of burglary victimisation.
- The risk of burglary victimisation was lowest for households which took simple security precautions (such as telling neighbours when everyone in the house is away, locking doors and having good lighting) and households which had comprehensive security (alarms or door and window locks) or a guard dog.
- Compared to non-victims, repeat victims of burglary were significantly more likely to rent their home, to be sole parent families, to be beneficiaries or students, and to be Maori. Repeat victims were significantly less likely to be retired people or couples with no children. The characteristics of single burglary victims tended to fall between those of non-victims and repeat victims.
- The total burglary victimisation rates derived from the Burglary Survey were substantially higher than the burglary rates recorded by the Police, as expected since not all burglaries were reported to the Police. The reported burglary victimisation rates derived from the

Burglary Survey were higher on average than, but not significantly higher than, the burglary rate recorded by the Police.

## 6 Burglary incident information

This chapter presents information on the details of residential burglaries, including how the entry was made, what security was in place, whether anyone was at home and what happened during the burglary.

The information in this chapter was derived from the detailed questions asked about the most recent attempted burglary (2004 survey only) and most recent completed burglary (2002 and 2004 surveys) for each household. Therefore, comparisons between the 2002 and 2004 survey results can only be made for completed burglary. Comparisons are also made between attempted and completed burglaries from the 2004 survey.

The results presented in this chapter have a relatively wide margin of error, as they were based on a fairly small number of incidents. This is particularly true for attempted burglary, as the total sample size for attempted burglary was between 14 and 24 in each Police Area. The number of completed burglaries ranged between 21 and 63 in each Police Area.<sup>11</sup> As relatively few differences were statistically significant, both significant differences and tendencies toward consistent differences have been highlighted in this summary.

All incidents that were valid under the new definition of burglary were included in the analysis. Therefore, the results differed slightly from those reported in Chapter 6 of the previous report (*Surveys of household burglary Part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared*, Ministry of Justice, 2005), as the previous report used the old definition of burglary. Three additional burglaries from the 2002 survey were valid under the new definition, as noted in Section 6.3.

### 6.1 Burglary definition and location

Burglary occurs when an entry to a building is made without authority with intent to commit an offence, as detailed in Section 5.1. Attempted burglary involves an unsuccessful attempt to secure entry, whereas a completed burglary involves a successful entry, whether or not anything is stolen.

The Burglary Survey definition of a residential burglary included burglaries of homes or holiday homes and garages or sheds associated with the home. The majority of both attempted and completed burglaries involved a home, with a garage being the next most common location (Table 6.1, Table 6.2). There was a wide variation in results between areas. For example, 100% of the 14 attempted burglaries in Sydenham involved a home, compared to 62% of 21 attempted burglaries in Rotorua. However, wide variation is expected when the

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<sup>11</sup> Due to a small number of incomplete questionnaires, the sample sizes differed slightly between questions.

sample sizes are relatively small, and few of the differences between years, area or types of burglary were statistically significant.

The 2004 survey results for completed burglary showed a generally similar pattern to the 2002 results in each area, although there was tendency for a lower proportion of burglaries to be of the home in 2004, a difference that was statistically significant in Manurewa.

**Table 6.1: Location of completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Location               | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                        | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>     | 55       | 51              | 63      | 61   | 25         | 21   | 32       | 38   |
| Home (%)               | 84       | 59 <sup>-</sup> | 60      | 57   | 80         | 71   | 66       | 61   |
| Shed (%)               | 4        | 12              | 11      | 11   | 4          | 19   | 13       | 8    |
| Garage (%)             | 15       | 25              | 33      | 33   | 20         | 19   | 22       | 34   |
| Other <sup>1</sup> (%) | 0        | 6               | 0       | 5    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 0    |

<sup>+/-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in the 2002 survey for the same Police Area (99% level).

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% as some burglaries involved both a home and garage or shed.

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' locations include sleep-outs, caravans, backyard, and drives.

While attempted burglary tended to occur more often in homes and less often in sheds and garages, compared to completed burglary, the sample sizes were small and this difference was only statistically significant in Sydenham.

**Table 6.2: Location of attempted and completed burglary, 2004 survey, by Police Area**

| Location               | Manurewa |       | Rotorua |       | Lower Hutt |       | Sydenham |                 |
|------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-----------------|
|                        | Attem    | Compl | Attem   | Compl | Attem      | Compl | Attem    | Compl           |
| <i>Sample size</i>     | 24       | 51    | 21      | 61    | 14         | 21    | 14       | 38              |
| Home (%)               | 79       | 59    | 62      | 57    | 57         | 71    | 100      | 61 <sup>-</sup> |
| Shed (%)               | 4        | 12    | 14      | 11    | 7          | 19    | 0        | 8               |
| Garage (%)             | 13       | 25    | 29      | 33    | 36         | 19    | 7        | 34              |
| Other <sup>1</sup> (%) | 8        | 6     | 5       | 5     | 0          | 0     | 0        | 0               |

<sup>+/-</sup> Completed burglary percentage was significantly higher or lower than the percentage for attempted burglary in the 2004 survey at the 99% level.

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% as some burglaries involved both a home and garage or shed.

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' locations include sleep-outs, caravans, backyard, and drives.

## 6.2 Point of entry

Victims of completed burglaries surveyed in 2002 reported that window entries were more common than door entries in each of the Police Areas, except for Rotorua (which had a significantly higher proportion of garage burglaries and therefore more door entries). In contrast, door entries were more commonly reported than window entries in each of the

Police Areas in the 2004 survey (Table 6.3). The difference between the two surveys was not significant at the 99% level in any one area, although it was significant for all areas combined. This difference was partly due to the greater number of shed and garage burglaries in 2004 (Section 6.1), as over three-quarters of these burglaries involved a door entry compared to half of house burglaries.

**Table 6.3: Point of entry for completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Entry point            | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|------------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                        | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>     | 54       | 51   | 63      | 61   | 25         | 21   | 32       | 38   |
| Window (%)             | 54       | 39   | 33      | 36   | 56         | 43   | 59       | 42   |
| Door (%)               | 48       | 55   | 59      | 70   | 40         | 67   | 34       | 63   |
| Other <sup>1</sup> (%) | 0        | 2    | 0       | 2    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 3    |
| Don't know (%)         | 4        | 8    | 10      | 3    | 4          | 0    | 9        | 0    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in the 2002 survey for the same Police Area (99% level).

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% as some burglaries involved both a window and door entry.

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' locations include wall panels and gates.

There appeared to be no consistent differences between the entry point for attempted and completed burglary, based on the small sample of attempted burglaries that was available from the 2004 survey (Table 6.4).

**Table 6.4: Point of entry, attempted and completed burglary, 2004 survey, by Police Area**

| Entry point            | Manurewa |       | Rotorua |       | Lower Hutt |       | Sydenham |       |
|------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
|                        | Attem    | Compl | Attem   | Compl | Attem      | Compl | Attem    | Compl |
| <i>Sample size</i>     | 24       | 51    | 21      | 61    | 14         | 21    | 14       | 38    |
| Window (%)             | 25       | 39    | 29      | 36    | 21         | 43    | 57       | 42    |
| Door (%)               | 63       | 55    | 67      | 70    | 79         | 67    | 57       | 63    |
| Other <sup>1</sup> (%) | 13       | 2     | 0       | 2     | 0          | 0     | 0        | 3     |
| Don't know (%)         | 4        | 8     | 5       | 3     | 0          | 0     | 0        | 0     |

+/- Completed burglary percentage was significantly higher or lower than the percentage for attempted burglary in the 2004 survey at the 99% level.

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% as some burglaries involved both a window and door entry.

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' locations include wall panels and gates.

### 6.3 Method of entry

As there were many methods of entry and a relatively small sample size, the data for the four Police Areas were combined for the analysis of the range of entry methods (Table 6.5, Table 6.6).

**Table 6.5: Percentage of door entries by method of entry, completed burglary (2002 survey) and completed and attempted burglary (2004 survey)**

| <b>Method (or attempted method)<sup>1</sup></b>                 | <b>2002<br/>completed<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>2004<br/>completed<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>2004<br/>attempted<sup>2</sup></b> |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Sample size</i>  | 84                                    | 109                                   | 48                                    |
| Forced lock/broke lock (%)                                      | 33                                    | 30                                    | 67 <sup>+</sup>                       |
| Door was not locked, but closed (%)                             | 33                                    | 37                                    | 4 <sup>-</sup>                        |
| Broke/cut out/removed a panel/window of door or beside door (%) | 14                                    | 11                                    | 17                                    |
| Door was not locked, and open (%)                               | 4 <sup>-</sup>                        | 17                                    | 4                                     |
| Picked lock (%)   | 5                                     | 3                                     | 13                                    |
| They had key (%)  | 6                                     | 4                                     | 0                                     |
| Removed hinge/pin (%)   | 1                                     | 2                                     | 8                                     |
| Reached through and unlocked door (%)                           | 4                                     | 1                                     | 6                                     |
| Rammed with heavy object (%)                                    | 2                                     | 3                                     | 0                                     |
| Removed frame (%)   | 2                                     | 2                                     | 0                                     |
| Pushed in past person who opened door (%)                       | 0                                     | 1                                     | 4                                     |
| Let in by someone in the house (%)                              | 0                                     | 2                                     | 0                                     |
| By false pretences (%)  | 0                                     | 1                                     | 2                                     |
| Don't know (%)  | 12 <sup>+</sup>                       | 2                                     | 2                                     |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for completed burglary in the 2004 survey at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Combined total of the four Police Areas due to small sample sizes.

**Table 6.6: Percentage of window entries by method of entry, completed burglary (2002 survey) and completed and attempted burglary (2004 survey)**

| <b>Method (or attempted method)<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>2002<br/>completed<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>2004<br/>completed<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>2004<br/>attempted<sup>2</sup></b> |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Sample size</i>                              | 83                                    | 67                                    | 23                                    |
| Forced window lock/catch (%)                    | 49                                    | 48                                    | 35                                    |
| Broke/cut out glass (or tried to) (%)           | 27                                    | 19                                    | 22                                    |
| Window open/could be pushed open (%)            | 18                                    | 18                                    | 13                                    |
| Reached through and unlocked (%)                | 7                                     | 1                                     | 9                                     |
| Removed hinge/pin (%)                           | 5                                     | 4                                     | 4                                     |
| Used missile (e.g. brick) (%)                   | 2                                     | 6                                     | 4                                     |
| Removed louvre/shutter (%)                      | 4                                     | 1                                     | 9                                     |
| Rammed with heavy object (%)                    | 4                                     | 4                                     | 0                                     |
| Removed frame (%)                               | 1                                     | 3                                     | 4                                     |
| Removed rubber seal of window (%)               | 0                                     | 1                                     | 0                                     |
| Let in by someone in house (%)                  | 0                                     | 0                                     | 4                                     |
| Don't know (%)                                  | 1 <sup>-</sup>                        | 16                                    | 4                                     |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for completed burglary in the 2004 survey at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Combined total of the four Police Areas due to small sample sizes.

The methods of entry for completed burglary were generally similar between the 2002 and 2004 surveys, except that significantly more door entries reported in 2004 occurred through an open door. Eighteen of the most recent completed burglaries reported in the 2004 survey involved this entry method, compared to three in the 2002 survey, contributing to the greater proportion of door entries in the 2004 survey (64% overall) than in the 2002 survey (48%), as noted in Section 6.2. Although the same questions were used in both surveys, the results may have been influenced by a potentially greater focus on such incidents following the change of the burglary definition (as of 1 October 2003) to include entries through open doors.

The majority of these entries through an open door involved a garage (12 of the 18 in 2004 and all three in 2002), which contributed to the greater proportion of garage burglaries in the 2004 survey (29% overall) than in the 2002 survey (23%) (Section 6.1).

Entry methods for attempted burglary differed significantly from completed burglary. For attempted burglaries, door entries were most commonly made by forcing the lock (67% of attempted door entries). In contrast, significantly fewer completed burglaries involved a forced lock (30% in the 2004 survey). The next most common methods of attempted door entry were by breaking or removing part of the door or an adjacent panel or window (17%) or by picking the lock (13%).

For completed burglaries from the 2004 survey, over half of all door entries involved an unlocked door, including unlocked but closed doors (37%) and open doors (17%). As expected (given that attempted burglary involves an unsuccessful entry), entry through an unlocked door was rare for attempted burglaries.

Around one in five window entries involved an entry through an unlocked or insecure window for both attempted and completed burglary. The majority of window entries involved forcing the lock or breaking the window (Table 6.6).

In summary, 32% of completed burglaries overall from the 2002 survey and 46% of completed burglaries from the 2004 survey involved unforced entry (that is, entry through an unlocked or open door or window), compared to 17% for attempted burglaries. Both the percentage of unforced entries for completed burglary in 2002 and the percentage for attempted burglary in 2004 were significantly lower than the percentage for completed burglary in 2004. Unforced entries accounted for around one-quarter to one-half of all entries in each Police Area (Table 6.7), with no significant differences between Police Areas.

Burglary Survey data from all Police Areas and both the 2002 and 2004 surveys were combined to provide a sample size sufficient to examine differences between single victims and repeat victims of burglary.<sup>12</sup> Repeat and single victim data were also analysed from the NZNSCV 2001. The point of entry (door, window or other) did not differ between repeat victims and single victims of burglary for either survey.

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<sup>12</sup> Repeat victims were survey participants who said they had had more than one burglary (attempted or completed) since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one burglary over the same period. The NZNSCV analysis was based on a randomly selected completed burglary, whereas the Burglary Survey analysis was based on the most recent completed burglary.

**Table 6.7: Percentage of forced and unforced entries, completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Forced or not <sup>1</sup> | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|----------------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                            | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>         | 54       | 49   | 63      | 59   | 25         | 21   | 32       | 38   |
| Forced (%)                 | 67       | 53   | 54      | 41   | 60         | 67   | 69       | 39   |
| Unforced (%)               | 22       | 45   | 40      | 51   | 36         | 24   | 31       | 53   |
| Don't know (%)             | 11       | 2    | 6       | 8    | 4          | 10   | 0        | 8    |

<sup>+</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for completed burglary in the 2004 survey at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Forced entry included forced or picked locks, broken panels or windows, removed hinge, frame or seal. Unforced entry included entry through an unlocked door or open/insecure window, or the burglar had a key or was let in by someone in the house.

However, the methods of entry for repeat and single victims did differ in a consistent way for the two surveys. For completed burglaries, 31% of door entries were through unlocked doors for repeat victims compared to 54% for single victims (Burglary Survey, significant at the 99% level). The same tendency was found in the NZNSCV results, in which 19% of door entries were through unlocked doors for repeat victims compared to 37% for single victims (significant at the 90% level). Thus, a higher proportion of door entries involved a forced entry for repeat victims compared to single victims. There were no differences for window entries.

## 6.4 Security measures

Burglary victims were asked what security measures they had at the time of the burglary. As sample sizes were relatively small in all areas, considerable random variation would be expected between areas and years.

In both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, the most common specialised security measures (involving the fitting of dedicated security devices) were doors with double locks or deadlocks, outside security lights, safety latches on windows, burglar alarms, and doors with security chains or bolts (Table 6.8).

In 2002, victims of a completed burglary in the Rotorua Police Area tended to have less security of all types than the other Police Areas, while victims in Lower Hutt and Manurewa tended to have the most security measures at the time of the burglary. The victims of completed burglaries surveyed in 2004 in Rotorua had more security than the victims in the same area surveyed in 2002, while the opposite was true in Lower Hutt, making the differences in security level between the Police Areas less marked in 2004.

Manurewa victims still tended to have a higher level of security at the time of the burglary than other areas, with the difference being significant for burglar alarms and comprehensive security.



**Table 6.8: Percentage of households that had specialised security measures at the time of the completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>           | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |                  | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |      |
|---|----------|------|---------|------------------|------------|-----------------|----------|------|
|   | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004             | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                      | 54       | 49   | 63      | 59               | 25         | 21              | 32       | 38   |
| Doors with deadlocks (%)                | 61       | 67   | 30      | 56 <sup>+</sup>  | 76         | 38 <sup>-</sup> | 59       | 45   |
| Outside security lighting (%)           | 48       | 33   | 37      | 54               | 48         | 38              | 44       | 34   |
| Safety latches on windows (%)           | 41       | 41   | 24      | 41               | 32         | 19              | 28       | 16   |
| Burglar alarm (%)                       | 46       | 43   | 14      | 24               | 36         | 24              | 25       | 21   |
| Security bolts on doors (%)             | 33       | 37   | 25      | 22               | 20         | 14              | 22       | 32   |
| Security chain on doors (%)             | 30       | 29   | 17      | 34               | 32         | 19              | 19       | 26   |
| Lights/radio/TV on timer (%)            | 15       | 16   | 14      | 17               | 36         | 10              | 19       | 16   |
| Windows with keys (%)                   | 17       | 16   | 0       | 12 <sup>+</sup>  | 24         | 10              | 19       | 13   |
| Security screens—doors (%)              | 15       | 18   | 2       | 8                | 0          | 14              | 9        | 8    |
| Surveillance by security firm (%)       | 11       | 14   | 6       | 5                | 12         | 14              | 0        | 8    |
| Bars or grilles on windows (%)          | 6        | 10   | 0       | 8                | 0          | 0               | 0        | 0    |
| Video surveillance system (%)           | 0        | 6    | 2       | 0                | 0          | 0               | 0        | 3    |
| None of these measures (%)              | 17       | 12   | 32      | 7 <sup>-</sup>   | 8          | 24              | 13       | 24   |
| Comprehensive security <sup>2</sup> (%) | 69       | 59   | 30      | 44               | 60         | 33              | 50       | 39   |
| Mean no. of security measures           | 3.2      | 3.3  | 1.7     | 2.8 <sup>+</sup> | 3.1        | 2.0             | 2.4      | 2.2  |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

The number of attempted burglary victims was too small for accurate comparisons between areas. For the combined results across the four Police Areas (Table 6.9), attempted burglary victims tended to be more likely than victims of completed burglary to have most of the main types of security at the time of the burglary, although the only significant difference was for burglar alarms. Victims of attempted burglary were more likely to have comprehensive security and less likely to have no security, compared to victims of completed burglary at the time of the burglary (both significant at the 95% level).

For a comparison of security levels of victims at the time of the burglary with victims and non-victims at the time of the interview, including general and specialised security measures, see Section 8.2.

In summary, a significant minority of households that were the victims of a burglary (especially a completed burglary) had no specialised security measures at the time of the burglary and many households did not have comprehensive security, as crudely measured by households that had both window and door security or an alarm or surveillance.

**Table 6.9: Percentage of households that had specialised security measures at the time of the burglary, for attempted and completed burglary, 2004 survey**

| <b>Security measure<sup>1</sup></b>           | <b>Attempted burglary</b> | <b>Completed burglary</b> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Sample size</i>                            | <i>70</i>                 | <i>167</i>                |
| Doors with double locks or deadlocks (%)      | 66                        | 54                        |
| Outside security/sensor lighting (%)          | 50                        | 41                        |
| Burglar alarm (%)                             | 49 <sup>+</sup>           | 29                        |
| Safety latches to prevent windows opening (%) | 37                        | 32                        |
| Security bolts on doors (%)                   | 40                        | 28                        |
| Security chain on doors (%)                   | 26                        | 29                        |
| Lights/radio/TV on timer switch (%)           | 14                        | 16                        |
| Windows with keys (%)                         | 10                        | 13                        |
| Security screens on doors (%)                 | 13                        | 12                        |
| Surveillance by security firm (%)             | 6                         | 10                        |
| Bars or grilles on windows (%)                | 6                         | 6                         |
| Video surveillance system (%)                 | 0                         | 2                         |
| None of these measures (%)                    | 4                         | 14                        |
| Comprehensive security <sup>2</sup> (%)       | 63                        | 46                        |
| Mean no. of security measures                 | 3.2                       | 2.7                       |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for completed burglary at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

Even good security may afford little protection if it is not in use at the time of the burglary. For example, between one-quarter and one-half of completed burglaries involved an unforced entry (entry through an unlocked or insecure door or window, or the burglar had a key or was let in; Section 6.3).

The Burglary Surveys asked if each of the available security measures was in use at the time of the burglary. As the sample sizes were small, data from the four Police Areas was combined. Security measures that need to be turned on or put on (such as timer switches, burglar alarms, and security chains) were more likely not to be in use at the time of the burglary than fixed security measures (such as latched or keyed windows, bars, or deadlocks) (Table 6.10).

There were no significant differences between the results from the 2002 and 2004 surveys, or between attempted and completed burglaries from the 2004 survey.

**Table 6.10: Percentage of the available specialised security measures not in use at the time of the burglary, completed burglary (2002 survey) and completed and attempted burglary (2004 survey)**

| Security measure            | 2002                                     |                 | 2004                                     |                 | 2004                                     |                 |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
|                             | Completed burglary<br><i>Sample size</i> | % not<br>in use | Completed burglary<br><i>Sample size</i> | % not<br>in use | Attempted burglary<br><i>Sample size</i> | % not<br>in use |
| Lights/TV on timer          | 32                                       | 44              | 25                                       | 56              | 10                                       | 40              |
| Burglar alarm               | 50                                       | 30              | 46                                       | 43              | 34                                       | 38              |
| Security chain on doors     | 41                                       | 29              | 48                                       | 33              | 18                                       | 22              |
| Outside security lights     | 75                                       | 27              | 65                                       | 26              | 35                                       | 43              |
| Surveillance, security firm | 10                                       | 20              | 16                                       | 31              | 4  | 25              |
| Security screen doors       | 12                                       | 8               | 20                                       | 30              | 9  | 22              |
| Security bolts on doors     | 46                                       | 17              | 45                                       | 31              | 28                                       | 14              |
| Bars/grilles on windows     | 3  | 0               | 10                                       | 20              | 4  | 25              |
| Deadlocked doors            | 90                                       | 13              | 89                                       | 21              | 46                                       | 13              |
| Windows with keys           | 21                                       | 14              | 22                                       | 14              | 7  | 14              |
| Safety latched windows      | 53                                       | 9               | 53                                       | 19              | 26                                       | 4               |

Note: Combined results for the four Police Areas; excludes cases where status of security measure was unknown.

## 6.5 What happened during the burglary

### 6.5.1 Location of householders at the time of the burglary

The two most commonly specified locations for householders at the time of the burglary were at home and at work (Table 6.11, Table 6.12). There was considerable variation between areas and survey years, as expected with small sample sizes, but none of the differences were statistically significant.

The tendency for a greater proportion of the 2004 sample to be home at the time of the completed burglary (34%, averaged over all Police Areas) compared to the 2002 sample (23%) was partly related to the larger proportion of completed burglaries in the 2004 survey that involved entry through an open door (mostly into garages). Fifteen of the eighteen open door entries occurred while someone was at home. Excluding these open door entries, someone was home in 28% of the 2004 completed burglaries.

Taken over all the Police Areas, 28% of the households were at work for completed burglaries surveyed in both 2002 and 2004. Overall, around one in seven completed burglaries occurred while the occupants were on holiday.

There were no significant differences between attempted and completed burglaries. Averaged over the four Police Areas, 30% of householders were home for attempted burglaries, 36% were at work and 4% were on holiday.

**Table 6.11: Location of the householders at the time of the most recent completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Location <sup>1</sup> | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|-----------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                       | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>    | 54       | 49   | 63      | 59   | 25         | 21   | 32       | 38   |
| Home (%)              | 26       | 33   | 25      | 36   | 28         | 43   | 9        | 26   |
| Work (%)              | 26       | 33   | 25      | 31   | 20         | 14   | 41       | 24   |
| Holiday (%)           | 9        | 12   | 24      | 10   | 24         | 14   | 13       | 11   |
| Funeral (%)           | 0        | 2    | 0       | 2    | 0          | 0    | 3        | 3    |
| Other (%)             | 35       | 18   | 29      | 22   | 32         | 33   | 34       | 42   |
| Don't know (%)        | 4        | 4    | 6       | 2    | 4          | 0    | 6        | 5    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in the 2002 survey for the same Police Area (99% level).

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

**Table 6.12: Location of the householders at the time of the burglary, attempted and completed burglary, 2004 survey, by Police Area**

| Location <sup>1</sup> | Manurewa |       | Rotorua |       | Lower Hutt |       | Sydenham |       |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
|                       | Attem    | Compl | Attem   | Compl | Attem      | Compl | Attem    | Compl |
| <i>Sample size</i>    | 22       | 49    | 20      | 59    | 14         | 21    | 14       | 38    |
| Home (%)              | 32       | 33    | 35      | 36    | 21         | 43    | 29       | 26    |
| Work (%)              | 32       | 33    | 35      | 31    | 50         | 14    | 29       | 24    |
| Holiday (%)           | 0        | 12    | 0       | 10    | 14         | 14    | 7        | 11    |
| Funeral (%)           | 0        | 2     | 0       | 2     | 7          | 0     | 0        | 3     |
| Other (%)             | 27       | 18    | 30      | 22    | 21         | 33    | 29       | 42    |
| Don't know (%)        | 9        | 4     | 0       | 2     | 14         | 0     | 14       | 5     |

+/- Indicates completed burglary percentage was significantly higher or lower than the percentage for attempted burglary in the 2004 survey at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

Of the relatively small number of householders who were at home at the time of the burglary, the majority were not aware of the burglary happening during completed burglaries, whereas the opposite was more likely for attempted burglaries (Table 6.13). Overall for the four Police Areas, 22% of those at home were aware of the burglary happening for the most recent completed burglary (28% from the 2002 survey and 18% from the 2004 survey), a significantly lower proportion than the 57% for the most recent attempted burglary (2004 survey). The results for individual Police Areas were variable, but were based on small numbers and were not significantly different.

Violence, injury or a threat of violence was rare. Of the 170 most recent completed burglaries in the 2004 survey, only four cases involved any violence, injury or threats (two in Manurewa and one each in Sydenham and Rotorua). Of the 73 attempted burglaries, one (in Sydenham) involved a threat of violence. Comparable data were not available from 2002 as this information was not consistently collected.

**Table 6.13: Were householders who were at home aware of the burglary?, for completed burglary (2002) and attempted and completed burglary (2004), by Police Area**

|                               | Manurewa | Rotorua | Lower Hutt | Sydenham | Total                 |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|-----------------------|
| <i>Sample size</i>            |          |         |            |          |                       |
| Completed, 2002               | 14       | 16      | 7          | 3        | 40                    |
| Completed, 2004               | 16       | 21      | 9          | 10       | 56                    |
| Attempted, 2004               | 7        | 7       | 3          | 4        | 21                    |
| Aware of burglary (number, %) |          |         |            |          |                       |
| Completed, 2002               | 7 (50%)  | 1 (6%)  | 2 (29%)    | 1 (33%)  | 11 (28%)              |
| Completed, 2004               | 4 (25%)  | 1 (5%)  | 3 (33%)    | 2 (20%)  | 10 (18%)              |
| Attempted, 2004               | 4 (57%)  | 3 (43%) | 3 (100%)   | 2 (50%)  | 12 (57%) <sup>+</sup> |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for completed burglary in the 2004 survey at the 99% level.

It was not always clear who threatened or injured whom. In at least one case, which was listed as involving both violence and injury, it appeared to be the burglar who was injured ('hit with a stick'). The same was probably true of the other injury case, which involved a broken vehicle window. In another case listed as involving violence, the 'burglar took off when confronted'. In the other two cases, both threats of violence, it is not clear who threatened whom.

### 6.5.2 Victim/offender relationship

Overall, just under one in five victims had some information on the offender. Either they saw or came into contact with the offender (11%) or they were given information about the offender by someone else, including the Police (8%).

There were no significant differences in the proportion of victims who had information on the offender between 2002 and 2004, between Police Areas, or between attempted and completed burglary (Table 6.14).

**Table 6.14: Did householders have contact with or information on the burglar(s)?, for completed burglary (2002 survey) and attempted and completed burglary (2004 survey), by Police Area**

|                                       | Manurewa | Rotorua | Lower Hutt | Sydenham | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|-------|
| <i>Sample size</i>                    |          |         |            |          |       |
| Completed, 2002                       | 53       | 62      | 24         | 32       | 171   |
| Completed, 2004                       | 49       | 59      | 21         | 38       | 167   |
| Attempted, 2004                       | 22       | 20      | 14         | 14       | 73    |
| Had contact with/info on offender (%) |          |         |            |          |       |
| Completed, 2002                       | 15       | 13      | 17         | 22       | 16    |
| Completed, 2004                       | 24       | 19      | 10         | 29       | 22    |
| Attempted, 2004                       | 29       | 0       | 40         | 40       | 23    |

Of the 76 households that had some contact with or information on the offenders (totalled across all four Police Areas and both surveys), 28 (37%) knew the offenders. The proportion who knew the offender was 33% (9 of 27) for completed burglaries from the 2002 survey, 50% (18 of 36) for completed burglaries from the 2004 survey, and 8% (1 of 13) for attempted burglaries from the 2004 survey.

Of the 28 cases where the offender was known, in eight cases (29%) some or all of the offenders were relatives of someone in the household, seven (25%) were friends, six (21%) were neighbours or neighbourhood children, four (14%) were casual acquaintances, four (14%) were known just by sight, two (7%) were ex-partners, one (4%) was a home help and one (4%) was a workman.

### 6.5.3 Property stolen

Something was stolen in the majority of completed burglaries (Table 6.15). In both surveys, Rotorua had the highest proportion of completed burglaries where something was stolen (89% in 2002 and 95% in 2004), while Lower Hutt had the lowest proportion (67% in 2002 and 71% in 2004). There were no differences between the 2002 and 2004 surveys, either within Police Areas or in total.

**Table 6.15: Was anything stolen?, for completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

|                      | Manurewa | Rotorua | Lower Hutt | Sydenham | Total |
|----------------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|-------|
| <i>Sample size</i>   |          |         |            |          |       |
| Completed, 2002      | 52       | 62      | 24         | 32       | 170   |
| Completed, 2004      | 46       | 59      | 21         | 38       | 164   |
| Something stolen (%) |          |         |            |          |       |
| Completed, 2002      | 83       | 89      | 67         | 84       | 83    |
| Completed, 2004      | 76       | 95      | 71         | 87       | 85    |

No property had yet been recovered in 89% of cases, with no differences between the two surveys or among the four Police Areas (which ranged from 85% to 93%).

In terms of what items were stolen, there was considerable variation but few significant differences between the two surveys and among the four Police Areas, as expected given the relatively small sample sizes. However, some broad patterns emerged. For both surveys and in each of the Police Areas, electronic equipment and personal effects or jewellery were the two most common types of item stolen (Table 6.16). In both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, victims in Manurewa were more likely to have electronic equipment stolen than victims in other areas.

In around one-fifth of burglaries overall where something was stolen, the items stolen included tools, cash, cheques, credit cards, furniture, household goods, or sports equipment. The proportion of burglaries where tools were stolen generally reflected the incidence of garage burglaries (that is, higher in Rotorua than other areas in 2002 and higher in 2004 than 2002 in other areas).

**Table 6.16: Items stolen, for burglaries where something was stolen, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Property stolen <sup>1</sup>           | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|  | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                     | 43       | 35   | 55      | 56   | 16         | 15   | 27       | 33   |
| Electronic equipment (%)               | 65       | 60   | 45      | 38   | 38         | 27   | 41       | 24   |
| Personal effects/jewellery (%)         | 44       | 37   | 47      | 29   | 44         | 47   | 37       | 42   |
| Tools/mower (%)                        | 16       | 31   | 38      | 32   | 6          | 7    | 15       | 27   |
| Cash/cheque book/credit cards (%)      | 21       | 23   | 13      | 20   | 31         | 27   | 19       | 21   |
| Furniture/linen/other household (%)    | 7        | 26   | 24      | 27   | 25         | 13   | 11       | 9    |
| Sports/scooters/bikes <sup>2</sup> (%) | 5        | 14   | 16      | 29   | 6          | 13   | 26       | 21   |
| Food/alcohol (%)                       | 14       | 14   | 33      | 9    | 19         | 0    | 11       | 15   |
| Camera/binoculars (%)                  | 14       | 26   | 13      | 13   | 19         | 7    | 15       | 12   |
| Kitchen equipment/silverware (%)       | 5        | 9    | 13      | 11   | 31         | 7    | 15       | 12   |
| Vehicle parts/accessories (%)          | 7        | 6    | 5       | 9    | 19         | 7    | 4        | 3    |
| Important documents (%)                | 7        | 6    | 5       | 4    | 19         | 0    | 0        | 6    |
| Other (%)                              | 9        | 0    | 5       | 5    | 6          | 0    | 0        | 9    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Sports equipment<sup>1</sup> was specifically listed as an option on the showcard of items stolen only in 2004.

The replacement value of stolen property varied widely (Table 6.17), but with no significant differences between the two surveys and no consistent differences among Police Areas. Taken over all the burglaries in both surveys where something was stolen, 13% involved a stolen property value of \$100 or less, 23% involved a property value of \$101–\$500, 15% involved property value of \$501–\$1000, 31% involved property value of \$1001–\$5000, and 15% involved property value of over \$5000, while in 3% of cases the value was unknown.

**Table 6.17: Value of property stolen, for burglaries where something was stolen, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Value stolen       | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 43       | 35   | 55      | 56   | 16         | 15   | 27       | 33   |
| \$100 or less (%)  | 7        | 11   | 9       | 14   | 13         | 27   | 19       | 15   |
| \$101–\$500 (%)    | 33       | 14   | 16      | 18   | 25         | 27   | 30       | 30   |
| \$501–\$1000 (%)   | 12       | 14   | 27      | 13   | 13         | 13   | 7        | 15   |
| \$1001–\$5000 (%)  | 35       | 29   | 24      | 45   | 19         | 20   | 33       | 24   |
| \$5001 or more (%) | 12       | 26   | 16      | 11   | 31         | 13   | 11       | 9    |
| Unknown (%)        | 2        | 6    | 7       | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 6    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

#### 6.5.4 Property damaged

Overall, around half of completed burglaries and 59% of attempted burglaries involved some property damage (Table 6.18). There were no significant differences between the 2002 and 2004 surveys and no consistent patterns across Police Areas.

**Table 6.18: Was anything damaged during the burglary?, for completed burglary (2002) and attempted and completed burglary (2004), by Police Area**

|                        | Manurewa | Rotorua | Lower Hutt | Sydenham | Total |
|------------------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|-------|
| <i>Sample size</i>     |          |         |            |          |       |
| <i>Completed, 2002</i> | 53       | 62      | 24         | 32       | 171   |
| <i>Completed, 2004</i> | 48       | 59      | 21         | 38       | 166   |
| <i>Attempted, 2004</i> | 22       | 20      | 14         | 14       | 70    |
| Something damaged (%)  |          |         |            |          |       |
| Completed, 2002        | 66       | 37      | 58         | 50       | 51    |
| Completed, 2004        | 48       | 49      | 62         | 37       | 48    |
| Attempted, 2004        | 50       | 65      | 71         | 50       | 59    |

The most common type of damage that occurred during a completed burglary was damage to entry points, such as broken windows, latches or handles (Table 6.19). Just over half of completed burglaries in the 2004 survey that reported any damage involved this type of damage in all Police Areas. The proportion of burglaries resulting in broken windows, latches or handles appeared to be lower in the 2002 survey than in the 2004 survey. However, this result is likely to reflect a difference in the questionnaire, as this damage type was specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004.<sup>13</sup> In 2002, damage to entry points would have been coded under 'other, please specify'.

<sup>13</sup> Survey participants were asked to give unprompted responses to the question and were not shown the code sheet. Interviewers were asked to code to a given list or to specify any other responses given. If the participant could give no answer, the interviewer was asked to probe further.



Averaged across both surveys and all areas, around one in four households which were damaged had property vandalised (26%), or the house, garage or shed was vandalised (23%) or ransacked (25%).

The types of damage did not differ significantly between the Police Areas based on the available sample, except for a higher percentage of items vandalised in the Manurewa Police Area in 2002 and a higher percentage of houses vandalised in the Rotorua Police Area in 2004, relative to other areas.

**Table 6.19: Type of damage, for completed burglaries where something was damaged, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Type of damage <sup>1</sup>                 | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|---|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|   | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                          | 35       | 23   | 23      | 29   | 14         | 13   | 16       | 14   |
| Broken window/latch/handle <sup>2</sup> (%) | 29       | 57   | 48      | 55   | 21         | 54   | 63       | 50   |
| Item vandalised (%)                         | 46       | 30   | 22      | 10   | 21         | 38   | 13       | 21   |
| Ransacked (%)                               | 29       | 26   | 43      | 10   | 36         | 15   | 13       | 29   |
| House/shed/garage vandalised (%)            | 9        | 22   | 26      | 55   | 21         | 8    | 13       | 21   |
| Other (%)                                   | 3        | 9    | 13      | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 0    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Damage type specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004. In 2002, this type of damage was itemised under 'other, please specify'.

The number of attempted burglaries involving damage was too small to analyse differences between Police Areas. Of the 41 attempted burglaries involving damage reported in the 2004 survey, 59% involved broken windows, latches or handles, 29% had items vandalised and 12% reported that the house, garage or shed had been vandalised. These proportions were similar to those for completed burglary, except that slightly fewer attempted burglaries involved vandalism to the house, garage or shed.

**Table 6.20: Cost of damage, for completed burglaries where something was damaged, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Cost of damage     | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 35       | 23   | 23      | 29   | 14         | 13   | 16       | 14   |
| \$100 or less (%)  | 31       | 17   | 39      | 48   | 50         | 77   | 63       | 57   |
| \$101–\$500 (%)    | 31       | 22   | 17      | 34   | 36         | 8    | 25       | 29   |
| \$501 or more (%)  | 14       | 22   | 22      | 3    | 14         | 8    | 6        | 7    |
| Unknown (%)        | 23       | 39   | 22      | 14   | 0          | 8    | 6        | 7    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

The cost of the damage done varied widely, with no significant differences between the 2002 and 2004 surveys (Table 6.20). Manurewa and Rotorua tended to have a higher proportion of

burglaries where the victim was unable to estimate the cost of the damage. Overall, the damage cost \$100 or less in around half of the cases where the cost was known.

The number of attempted burglaries involving damage was too small to analyse differences among Police Areas. Of 41 attempted burglaries with damage reported in the 2004 survey, twenty (49%) involved damage costing \$100 or less, nine (22%) involved damage costing \$101 to \$500, and two (5%) involved damage costing over \$500, and in ten cases (24%) the cost was unknown. These proportions were similar to the overall proportions for completed burglaries with damage reported in the 2004 survey (46% with damage of \$100 or less, 25% with damage costing \$101 to \$500, 10% with damage costing over \$500 and 19% unknown).

### 6.5.5 Other actions taken by burglars

The Burglary Surveys also asked about what else the burglars did during a completed burglary (Table 6.21). The sample sizes for individual areas were relatively small and many of the things done were relatively rare, so considerable variation between areas was expected. For individual activities, none of the differences between the two surveys was significant and only one difference between the areas was statistically significant (a higher proportion of victims in Rotorua in 2002 had had food interfered with).<sup>14</sup>

**Table 6.21: Other actions taken by burglars during the completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Action <sup>1</sup>             | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|---------------------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                                 | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>              | 54       | 49   | 63      | 59   | 25         | 21   | 32       | 38   |
| Disconnected appliances (%)     | 24       | 14   | 14      | 14   | 16         | 0    | 13       | 8    |
| Interfered with food/drink (%)  | 0        | 10   | 13      | 3    | 4          | 10   | 6        | 0    |
| Ate food or drank liquor (%)    | 11       | 4    | 10      | 3    | 4          | 5    | 3        | 0    |
| Smoked (%)                      | 4        | 8    | 3       | 5    | 4          | 10   | 0        | 0    |
| Left behind tool/object (%)     | 4        | 6    | 3       | 7    | 4          | 0    | 0        | 0    |
| Used toilet (%)                 | 2        | 2    | 5       | 3    | 8          | 0    | 0        | 0    |
| Used drugs/solvent/alcohol (%)  | 0        | 4    | 5       | 2    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 0    |
| Ransacked the place (%)         | 2        | 2    | 2       | 2    | 0          | 5    | 0        | 0    |
| Used phone (%)                  | 0        | 2    | 3       | 2    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 0    |
| Left behind writing/drawing (%) | 0        | 4    | 0       | 2    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 0    |
| Washed, shaved, bathed (%)      | 0        | 2    | 2       | 2    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 0    |
| Other/don't wish to say (%)     | 2        | 4    | 6       | 7    | 8          | 0    | 0        | 3    |
| Don't know (%)                  | 56       | 69   | 68      | 71   | 60         | 76   | 75       | 89   |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

However, there was a tendency for each action to be more common in Manurewa and Rotorua and to occur less often in Sydenham. If the sum of all such actions in both surveys

<sup>14</sup> At the 99% significance level, one significant difference would be expected by chance alone with this many statistical tests.

is compared, Sydenham had significantly fewer actions (0.16 actions on average per burglary), while Rotorua (0.58 actions per burglary) and Manurewa (0.55 actions per burglary) had significantly more actions. Lower Hutt averaged 0.39 actions per burglary.

Averaged over both surveys and all areas, the most common action mentioned was that the burglars had disconnected appliances (14% of completed burglaries). Consuming or interfering with food or drink were also mentioned moderately often (12% combined), while other actions were mentioned by less than 5% of victims. Over two-thirds of victims (70%) did not know of any such actions taken by the offenders.

## 6.6 Summary of burglary incident information

- Information about both the most recent attempted and completed burglaries was collected for each victimised household by the Burglary Survey 2004, whereas the Burglary Survey 2002 only collected details about the most recent completed burglary. Attempted burglary involves an unsuccessful attempt to secure entry, but a completed burglary involves a successful entry, whether or not anything is stolen.
- As sample sizes were relatively small in all areas, considerable random variation was expected in responses between the 2002 and 2004 surveys and among Police Areas. As relatively few differences were statistically significant, both significant differences and tendencies toward consistent differences have been highlighted in this summary.
- Victims of completed burglaries surveyed in 2002 reported that window entries were more common than door entries in each of the Police Areas except for Rotorua. In contrast, door entries were more commonly reported than window entries in each of the Police Areas in the 2004 survey. This difference was partly due to the greater number of shed and garage burglaries in 2004, as over three-quarters of these burglaries involved a door entry compared to half of house burglaries.
- For attempted burglaries, door entries were most commonly made by forcing the lock (67% of attempted door entries). In contrast, significantly fewer completed burglaries involved a forced lock (30% of door entries in the 2004 survey). The majority of window entries (70% overall) involved a forced lock or breaking the window.
- For completed burglaries from the 2004 survey, over half of all door entries involved an unlocked door, including unlocked but closed doors (37%) and open doors (17%). A smaller proportion of completed burglaries from the 2002 survey involved an open door (4%). Most burglaries through an open door involved a garage. Around one in five window entries involved an entry through an unlocked or insecure window.
- Overall, 46% of completed burglaries from the 2004 survey involved an unforced entry, significantly higher than the 32% of completed burglaries from the 2002 survey and the 17% of attempted burglaries from the 2004 survey.

- A lower proportion of door entries involved an open door for repeat victims compared to single victims.
- In 2002, victims of a completed burglary in the Rotorua Police Area tended to have less security of all types at the time of the burglary than the other Police Areas, while victims in Lower Hutt and Manurewa tended to have the most security measures at the time of the burglary. The victims of completed burglaries surveyed in 2004 in Rotorua had more security than the victims in the same area surveyed in 2002, while the opposite was true in Lower Hutt, making the differences in security level between the Police Areas less marked in 2004. Manurewa still tended to have a higher level of security at the time of the burglary than other areas, with the difference being significant for burglar alarms and a proxy measure of comprehensive security.
- Attempted burglary victims tended to be more likely than victims of completed burglaries to have had most of the main types of security at the time of the burglary, although the only significant difference was for burglar alarms. Victims of attempted burglaries were also more likely to have comprehensive security and less likely to have no security, compared to victims of completed burglaries.
- The tendency for a greater proportion of the 2004 sample to be home at the time of the completed burglary (34%, averaged over all Police Areas) compared to the 2002 sample (23%) was partly related to the larger proportion of completed burglaries in the 2004 survey that involved entry through an open door (mostly into garages). Fifteen of the eighteen open door entries occurred while someone was at home.
- Of the relatively small number of householders who were at home at the time of the burglary, a lower proportion were aware of the burglary happening for completed burglaries (22%) than for attempted burglaries (57%).
- Violence, injury or a threat of violence was rare. Of 243 burglaries, only five cases involved any violence, injury or threats. In at least some of these cases it appeared to have been the offender who was injured or threatened.
- Of the 76 households who had some contact with or had been given some information on the offenders, 28 (37%) knew the offenders. Of the 28 cases where the offender was known, in eight cases (29%) some or all of the offenders were relatives of someone in the household, seven (25%) were friends, six (21%) were neighbours or neighbourhood children, four (14%) were a casual acquaintance, four (14%) were known just by sight, two (7%) were ex-partners, one (4%) was a home help and one (4%) was a workman.
- In both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, Rotorua had the highest proportion of completed burglaries where something was stolen (89% in 2002 and 95% in 2004), while Lower Hutt had the lowest proportion (67% in 2002 and 71% in 2004).
- No property had yet been recovered in 89% of cases where something was stolen.

- Electronic equipment and personal effects or jewellery were the most common items stolen. Victims in Manurewa were more likely to have electronic equipment stolen than victims in other areas in both surveys.
- Taken over all the burglaries in both surveys where something was stolen, 13% involved a stolen property value of \$100 or less, 23% involved a property value of \$101–\$500, 15% involved property value of \$501–\$1000, 31% involved property value of \$1001–\$5000, and 15% involved property value of over \$5000, while in 3% of cases the value was unknown.
- Overall, around half of burglaries involved some damage. The most common type was damage to entry points, such as broken windows, latches or handles. Overall, the damage cost \$100 or less in around half of the cases where the cost was known.
- Other things the burglars did during the burglary included disconnecting appliances (14% of completed burglaries) and consuming or interfering with food or drink (12%). Other actions (such as smoking, using a toilet, using drugs/alcohol, using the phone) were rare. Over two-thirds of victims (70%) did not know of any such actions taken by the offenders. Burglaries in Rotorua and Manurewa were more likely, and those in Sydenham were less likely, to involve such actions.



# 7 Interactions with the Police

This chapter presents information on the interactions between residential burglary victims and the Police, including the percentage of burglaries the Police got to know about, why incidents were or were not reported, and victims' satisfaction with the way the Police handled their case. Comparisons are made between responses to the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys for the most recent completed burglary. Information on the most recent attempted burglary was only collected in the 2004 Burglary Survey.

The results presented in this chapter have a relatively wide margin of error, as they were based on a fairly small number of incidents. This is particularly true for attempted burglary, as the total sample size for attempts was between 14 and 24 in each Police Area. The number of completed burglaries ranged between 21 and 63 in each Police Area.

## 7.1 Reporting rate

The term 'reporting rate' is used in this report to mean the proportion of burglaries which the Police got to know about, whether or not the incident was reported by the victims themselves. The reporting rate for completed burglary did not differ significantly between the 2002 and 2004 surveys or among Police Areas (Figure 7.1).

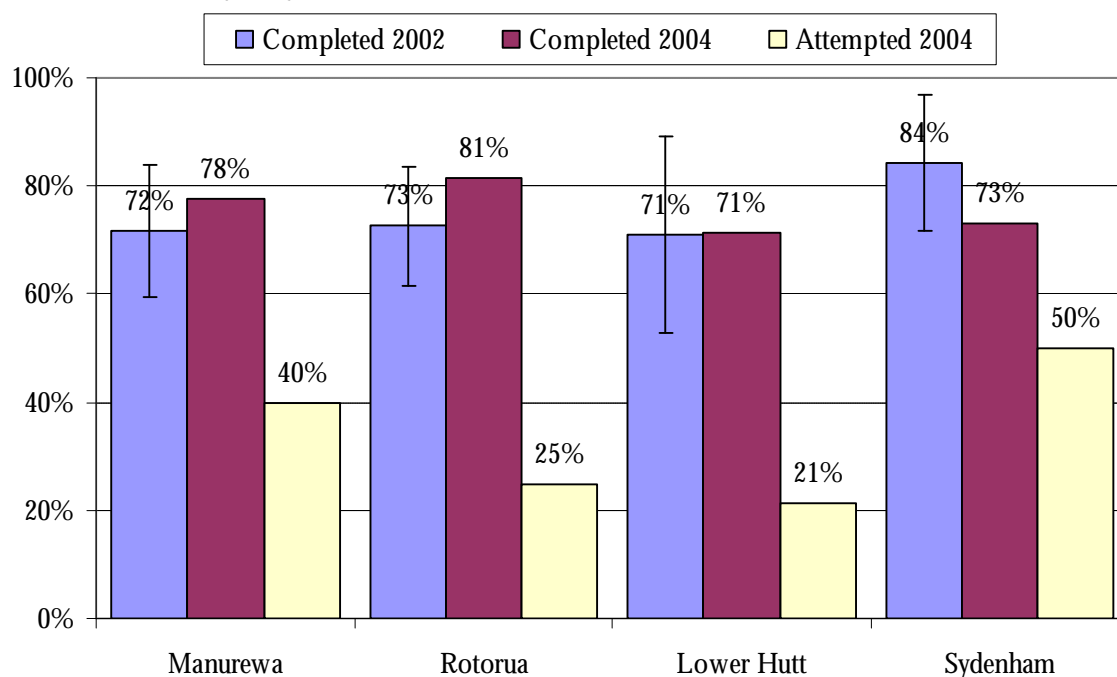
However, the reporting rate was significantly lower for attempted burglary than for completed burglary (Figure 7.1). Overall, the reporting rate for completed burglary averaged 77%, over twice that for attempted burglary incidents (34%). The large differences between areas in the reporting rate for attempted burglary reflected the small sample sizes and were not significant.

Burglary Survey data from all Police Areas and both the 2002 and 2004 survey were combined to provide a sample size sufficient to examine differences between single victims and repeat victims of burglary.<sup>15</sup> The reporting rate for the most recent completed burglary did not differ significantly between single victims (77%) and repeat victims (73%). In contrast, data from the NZNSCV 2001 indicated that the reporting rate of repeat victims for completed burglary (73%) was significantly lower than the reporting rate for single victims (88%). The NZNSCV result was based on a randomly selected completed burglary, rather than the most recent completed burglary.

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<sup>15</sup> Repeat victims (N=116) were survey participants who said they had had more than one burglary incident (attempted or completed) since the previous January, while single victims (N=221) said they had had one burglary over the same period of approximately 20 months.

**Figure 7.1: Reporting rate, completed and attempted burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**



Note: The reporting rate is the percentage of burglaries which the Police got to know about, out of burglaries where the reporting status was known.

## 7.2 How was the burglary reported?

Most of the completed burglaries that the Police got to know about were reported to the Police by the victimised household, with no statistically significant differences between Police Areas or years (Table 7.1).

**Table 7.1: Percentage of reported completed and attempted burglaries that were reported by the household, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

|                               | Manurewa | Rotorua         | Lower Hutt | Sydenham        |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| <i>Sample size</i>            |          |                 |            |                 |
| Completed 2002                | 38       | 45              | 17         | 27              |
| Completed 2004                | 38       | 48              | 15         | 27              |
| Attempted 2004                | 8        | 5               | 3          | 7               |
| Reported by the household (%) |          |                 |            |                 |
| Completed 2002                | 89       | 96              | 76         | 96              |
| Completed 2004                | 97       | 96              | 87         | 89              |
| Attempted 2004                | 88       | 60 <sup>+</sup> | 67         | 43 <sup>+</sup> |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for completed burglary in 2004 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.



The percentage of reported burglaries that were reported by the household was lower for attempted burglary than for completed burglary in all areas, with the difference reaching statistical significance in Rotorua and Sydenham (Table 7.1). Overall, the percentage of burglaries reported by the household for completed burglary averaged 94%, significantly higher than the average of 65% for attempted burglary.

### 7.3 Why incidents were not reported

A wide range of reasons was given by victims for why they did not report the burglary (Table 7.2). As relatively few burglaries were not reported, responses have been combined for the four Police Areas.

**Table 7.2: Reasons victims did not report the burglary to the Police, completed burglary (2002 survey) and completed and attempted burglary (2004 survey)**

Percent of victims mentioning each reason, out of burglaries that the Police did not get to know about.

| <b>Reasons<sup>1</sup></b>                      | <b>Completed<br/>2002</b> | <b>Completed<br/>2004</b> | <b>Attempted<br/>2004</b> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Sample size<sup>2</sup></i>                  | 44                        | 38                        | 45                        |
| <b>Incident-related reasons (%)</b>             |                           |                           |                           |
| Too trivial/not worth reporting                 | 32                        | 53                        | 38                        |
| Didn't have enough evidence                     | 16                        | 5                         | 7                         |
| No loss/damage                                  | 14                        | 5                         | 31 <sup>+</sup>           |
| <b>Police-related reasons (%)</b>               |                           |                           |                           |
| Police would not have been interested           | 16                        | 8                         | 16                        |
| Police could have done nothing                  | 16                        | 8                         | 9                         |
| Police too busy/not enough Police               | 9                         | 8                         | 4                         |
| Wasn't satisfied when reported earlier burglary | 7                         | 8                         | 7                         |
| Dislike/fear Police                             | 0                         | 3                         | 0                         |
| <b>Personal reasons (%)</b>                     |                           |                           |                           |
| Dealt with matter myself/ourselves              | 11                        | 11                        | 22                        |
| Inconvenient/too much trouble                   | 11                        | 3                         | 7                         |
| Reported to other authorities                   | 2                         | 0                         | 0                         |
| Did not have insurance                          | 5                         | 3                         | 2                         |
| Private/personal/family matter                  | 2                         | 11                        | 2                         |
| Away on holiday at the time                     | 2                         | 0                         | 0                         |
| Make matters worse                              | 0                         | 3                         | 0                         |
| No particular reason                            | 5                         | 5                         | 4                         |

<sup>+</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for completed burglary in 2004 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Results for the four Police Areas have been combined due to low sample sizes in individual areas.

Overall, the most common reason mentioned was that the incident was too trivial or not worth reporting. Other fairly common reasons were that:

- there had been no loss or damage
- the matter had been dealt with personally
- it was thought that the Police would not have been interested or would have done nothing.

The results did not differ significantly between the 2002 and 2004 surveys (beyond the variation expected in small samples).

Although victims of attempted burglary were much less likely to report the burglary (Section 7.1), there was little difference between the reasons given for not reporting an attempted burglary compared to a completed burglary. For example, victims of attempted burglaries were no more likely than victims of completed burglaries to give reasons such as the triviality of the incident or that the Police would not be interested. The only significant difference was that victims of attempted burglary more often gave 'no loss or damage' as a reason for not reporting.

Reasons given by repeat and single victims for not reporting a burglary did not differ between the Burglary Survey and the national (NZNSCV) results, so these data were combined to examine differences between repeat and single victims. The only apparent difference in reasons for not reporting between repeat and single victims was that a lower proportion of repeat victims refrained from reporting because they thought the Police were too busy or because the Police could do nothing (11% combined) compared to single victims (28%). This difference was significant at the 95% level. Slightly, but not significantly, larger proportions of repeat victims did not report because there was no loss or damage (13%) or for no particular reason (15%) compared to single victims (5% and 7% respectively).

## **7.4 Why incidents were reported**

Most victims of completed burglaries mentioned one or more of four reasons for reporting the burglary:

- to help catch or punish the offender
- to fulfil a general sense of obligation as a crime had been committed
- to get their property back
- to further an insurance claim (Table 7.3).

In 2004, 'help to catch or punish offenders' was the most common reason mentioned overall (62% of victims) and in three of the four Police Areas. In contrast, in 2002 this reason was mentioned about as frequently as or a little less often than the other main reasons. The increase between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of victims mentioning this reason was

significant overall and in Manurewa at the 99% level and significant at the 95% level in Sydenham.

**Table 7.3: Reasons victims did report completed burglaries to the Police, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

Percentage of victims mentioning each reason, out of completed burglaries reported to the Police by the household.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup>              | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                                   | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                | 34       | 37              | 43      | 46   | 13         | 13   | 26       | 24   |
| Help catch/punish offender (%)    | 35       | 76 <sup>+</sup> | 49      | 50   | 38         | 69   | 27       | 58   |
| Crime committed/obligation (%)    | 59       | 22 <sup>-</sup> | 30      | 52   | 62         | 46   | 50       | 42   |
| Hoped to get property back (%)    | 32       | 43              | 63      | 50   | 38         | 38   | 38       | 38   |
| For insurance claim (%)           | 41       | 43              | 51      | 43   | 31         | 54   | 46       | 33   |
| Fear of further victimisation (%) | 9        | 11              | 16      | 2    | 15         | 8    | 12       | 8    |
| Other (%)                         | 6        | 3               | 5       | 0    | 15         | 0    | 12       | 0    |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

The only other statistically significant difference between the responses to the 2002 and 2004 surveys was that 'a general sense of obligation' was mentioned by a lower proportion of victims in Manurewa in 2004 than in 2002. Victims in Manurewa were less likely to cite this reason than victims in other areas in 2004.

There were too few victims who had reported an attempted burglary to investigate reasons for reporting in detail. Of the 15 victims who had reported an attempted burglary, ten people said they had reported the incident because of a general feeling of obligation as a crime had been committed, six people in order to help catch the offender and three people for an insurance claim. Overall, fewer reasons were given by attempted burglary victims, mainly because two of the more common reasons for reporting completed burglary ('hoped to get property back' and 'for an insurance claim') were either not relevant or were less relevant to victims of attempted burglary.

## 7.5 Satisfaction with the Police

### 7.5.1 Level of satisfaction

Burglary victims' level of satisfaction with the Police did not change significantly between 2002 and 2004 in any area (Table 7.4).

As in 2002, victims of completed burglaries in the Manurewa Police Area in 2004 were significantly less likely to be satisfied than the average of the other areas with how the Police dealt with the burglary. Lower Hutt and Sydenham victims were more likely to be satisfied with the Police.

**Table 7.4: Victims' levels of satisfaction with how the Police dealt with the completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

Percentage of victims, for incidents where the Police got to know about the burglary.

| Satisfaction level    | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|-----------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                       | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>    | 38       | 38   | 45      | 48   | 17         | 15   | 27       | 27   |
| Very satisfied (%)    | 16       | 18   | 20      | 10   | 35         | 53   | 26       | 33   |
| Satisfied (%)         | 18       | 18   | 24      | 21   | 24         | 13   | 41       | 37   |
| Neutral (%)           | 18       | 24   | 33      | 35   | 29         | 20   | 26       | 15   |
| Dissatisfied (%)      | 34       | 21   | 11      | 27   | 0          | 13   | 7        | 15   |
| Very dissatisfied (%) | 13       | 18   | 9       | 6    | 12         | 0    | 0        | 0    |
| Don't know (%)        | 0        | 0    | 2       | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0        | 0    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

There were too few victims of an attempted burglary for their levels of satisfaction to be examined in detail. Of the 23 victims of attempted burglary where the Police got to know about the incident, 52% (twelve people) were satisfied, 17% (four people) were not satisfied and 30% (seven people) were neutral. These proportions did not differ significantly from the overall results for completed burglary (45% satisfied, 29% dissatisfied, 26% neutral).

Burglary Survey data from all Police Areas and both the 2002 and 2004 survey were combined to provide a sample size sufficient to examine differences between single victims and repeat victims of burglary. Repeat victims were significantly less likely to be very satisfied with how the Police handled their burglary, compared to single victims (Table 7.5). This finding relates to the lower levels of satisfaction identified in Manurewa and Rotorua, as a greater proportion of repeat victims (71%) compared to single victims (62%) lived in one of these two areas.

**Table 7.5: Victims' levels of satisfaction with how the Police dealt with the completed burglary, by victim status, Burglary Survey and NZNSCV 2001**

Percentage of victims, for incidents where the Police got to know about the burglary.

| Satisfaction level    | Burglary Survey <sup>1</sup> |                            | NZNSCV <sup>1</sup> |                            |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
|                       | Single victim                | Repeat victim <sup>2</sup> | Single victim       | Repeat victim <sup>2</sup> |
| <i>Sample size</i>    | 169                          | 85                         | 127                 | 49                         |
| Very satisfied (%)    | 27                           | 13 <sup>-</sup>            | 31                  | 33                         |
| Satisfied (%)         | 24                           | 25                         | 35                  | 27                         |
| Neutral (%)           | 25                           | 29                         | 15                  | 18                         |
| Dissatisfied (%)      | 16                           | 24                         | 11                  | 16                         |
| Very dissatisfied (%) | 8                            | 9                          | 7                   | 6                          |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for single victims at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> The NZNSCV analysis was based on a randomly selected completed burglary, whereas the Burglary Survey was based on the most recent completed burglary.

<sup>2</sup> Repeat victims were participants who said they had had more than one burglary (attempted or completed) since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one burglary over the same period.

In contrast, the NZNSCV 2001 found no significant difference in levels of satisfaction between repeat and single victims.

### 7.5.2 Reasons for lack of satisfaction

Victims of a burglary who were neutral or not satisfied with the Police were asked why they were not satisfied. Reasons were grouped into three categories: poor service (e.g. they felt that the Police did not investigate properly or come quickly enough), poor attitude (e.g. the perception that the Police were not interested) and poor outcome (e.g. that the Police didn't recover any stolen property or catch the offender). The sample sizes for each Police Area were small, especially in Lower Hutt and Sydenham, which means that large differences would be required to show a statistically significant difference.

Most of the victims of a completed burglary who were not satisfied with the Police gave service-related reasons, but many also cited outcome-related reasons or attitude-related reasons (Table 7.6). In 2004, almost three-quarters of all victims (74%) in Manurewa who were not satisfied cited more than one reason, significantly more than the average of 43% for the other areas.

**Table 7.6: Reasons for lack of satisfaction with the Police, completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

Percentage of victims, of those who were neutral or dissatisfied with the Police and who gave a reason.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup> | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                      | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>   | 25       | 23              | 23      | 32   | 7          | 4    | 9        | 8    |
| Service (%)          | 92       | 100             | 78      | 78   | 86         | 75   | 78       | 75   |
| Outcome (%)          | 28       | 61              | 43      | 53   | 43         | 75   | 22       | 38   |
| Attitude (%)         | 24       | 70 <sup>+</sup> | 26      | 31   | 43         | 25   | 33       | 38   |

<sup>+</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

Victims who were not satisfied in the Manurewa Police Area were more likely to say that the attitude of the Police was a reason for dissatisfaction in 2004 (70%) compared to 2002 (24%). The increase in outcome-related reasons between 2002 (28%) and 2004 (61%) in Manurewa was significant at the 95% level. In other areas there were no significant differences between 2002 and 2004.

Four (5%) of the 81 victims who weren't satisfied made an official complaint about the way their case was handled. Two of these were in Rotorua, with one each in Manurewa and Sydenham. Two of the complaints were made to the local Police Area Controller or Inspector, two were made to an MP and one to the District Commander.

For the eleven victims of an attempted burglary who were neutral or not satisfied with the Police, two could give no reason. Of the remaining nine victims, all nine gave 'poor service'

as a reason for lack of satisfaction, three gave 'no outcome' as a reason, and two gave 'poor attitude' as a reason.

### 7.5.3 Reasons for satisfaction

Victims of a burglary who were satisfied with the Police were asked why they were satisfied. Reasons were grouped into three categories: good service (e.g. prompt, thorough service, helpful, kept informed, tried their best), good attitude (e.g. interested, respectful, sympathetic) and good outcome (e.g. property recovered, offender caught). The sample sizes for each Police Area were small, which means that large differences would be required to show a statistically significant difference.

Most of the victims who were satisfied with the Police gave service-related reasons or attitude-related reasons (Table 7.7), whereas a much smaller proportion gave outcome-related reasons. There were no significant differences between the reasons given in the 2002 and 2004 surveys in any area.

**Table 7.7: Reasons for satisfaction with the Police, completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

Percentage of victims, of those who were satisfied with the Police and who gave a reason.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup> | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|----------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                      | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>   | 11       | 14   | 18      | 15   | 10         | 10   | 18       | 18   |
| Service (%)          | 73       | 79   | 83      | 87   | 100        | 90   | 72       | 94   |
| Attitude (%)         | 100      | 71   | 50      | 53   | 50         | 70   | 67       | 78   |
| Outcome (%)          | 0        | 36   | 6       | 27   | 20         | 20   | 11       | 0    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

For the twelve victims of an attempted burglary who were satisfied with the Police, ten gave 'good service' as a reason for their satisfaction, six gave 'good attitude' as a reason, and one gave 'good outcome' as a reason.

### 7.5.4 Change in attitude to the Police

Victims of incidents that became known to the Police were asked whether their contact with the Police changed the way they felt about the Police. The results from the 2004 survey were very similar to the results in 2002 (Table 7.8). Around one-half to three-quarters of victims said their feelings towards the Police had not changed. Victims in Manurewa were more likely to change to a more negative perception compared to other areas, whereas victims in Lower Hutt and Sydenham tended to be more likely to change to a more favourable perception.

Of the twenty-three attempted burglary victims, five (22%) viewed the Police more favourably after the incident, sixteen (70%) said it made no difference to their perception of the Police, and two (9%) viewed the Police less favourably.

**Table 7.8: Did contact with the Police affect the way you think about the Police?, completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

Percentage of victims, for incidents where the Police got to know about the burglary.

|                     | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|---------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                     | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>  | 38       | 38   | 45      | 48   | 17         | 15   | 27       | 27   |
| More favourably (%) | 21       | 18   | 16      | 8    | 18         | 33   | 33       | 30   |
| No difference (%)   | 45       | 45   | 67      | 75   | 71         | 60   | 59       | 59   |
| Less favourably (%) | 32       | 34   | 18      | 17   | 6          | 7    | 7        | 11   |
| Don't know (%)      | 3        | 3    | 0       | 0    | 6          | 0    | 0        | 0    |

+· Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

## 7.6 Further advice

Victims of incidents that became known to the Police were asked whether the Police had advised them or anyone else in the household where they could go for further help or advice. The results of the 2004 survey did not differ significantly from the results in 2002 in any area (Table 7.9). In Manurewa, victims were less likely to receive advice about further help than in Lower Hutt and Sydenham.

Of the twenty-three attempted burglary victims, eight (34%) received advice about what further help was available, while fourteen (61%) did not and one (4%) didn't know. These results were similar to the overall results for completed burglary (40% advised, 58% not advised and 2% unknown).

**Table 7.9: Did the Police advise the victim of further help available?, completed burglary, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

Percentage of victims, for incidents where the Police got to know about the burglary.

|                    | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 38       | 38   | 45      | 48   | 17         | 15   | 27       | 27   |
| Yes (%)            | 34       | 24   | 31      | 46   | 65         | 60   | 56       | 41   |
| No (%)             | 55       | 74   | 60      | 50   | 29         | 40   | 30       | 59   |
| Don't know (%)     | 11       | 3    | 9       | 4    | 6          | 0    | 15       | 0    |

+· Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

## 7.7 Summary of interactions with the Police

- Information on interactions between burglary victims and the Police was collected for the most recent completed burglary in both the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys, and for the most recent attempted burglary in the 2004 Burglary Survey. Sample sizes were relatively

small, especially for attempted burglary, which means that relatively large differences were required to show a statistically significant difference.

- The reporting rate (the proportion of burglaries which the Police got to know about) for completed burglary did not differ significantly either between the 2002 and 2004 surveys or between Police Areas in either year. However, the reporting rate was significantly lower for attempted burglary (34% overall) than for completed burglary (77% overall).
- The reporting rate for the most recent completed burglary did not differ significantly between single victims (77%) and repeat victims (73%). In contrast, data from the NZNSCV 2001 indicated that the reporting rate of repeat victims for completed burglary (73%) was significantly lower than the reporting rate of single victims (88%).
- For burglaries that the Police got to know about, the incident was significantly less often reported by the victimised household for attempted burglary (65%) than for completed burglary (94%).
- The reasons given by victims for why they did not report a completed burglary did not differ significantly between the 2002 and 2004 surveys. A wide range of reasons was given by victims for not reporting the burglary, the most common being that the incident was too trivial or not worth reporting, that there had been no loss or damage, that the matter had been dealt with personally, or that it was thought that the Police would not have been interested or would have done nothing.
- There was little difference between the reasons given for not reporting an attempted burglary compared to a completed burglary, except that victims of attempted burglary more often gave 'no loss or damage' as a reason for not reporting.
- The only apparent difference in reasons for not reporting between repeat and single victims was that a lower proportion of repeat victims did not report because they thought the Police were too busy or because the Police could do nothing (11%), compared to single victims (28%).
- As in 2002, in 2004 most victims of completed burglaries mentioned one or more of four reasons for reporting the burglary:
  - to help catch or punish the offender
  - to fulfil a general sense of obligation as a crime had been committed
  - to get their property back
  - to further an insurance claim.
- In 2004, 'help to catch or punish offenders' was the most common reason mentioned overall (62% of victims) and in three of the four Police Areas in 2004. In contrast, in 2002 this reason was mentioned about as frequently as or a little less often than the other main reasons.



- The only other statistically significant difference between the responses to the 2002 and 2004 surveys was that reporting due to 'a general sense of obligation' was mentioned by a lower proportion of victims in Manurewa in 2004 than in 2002. Victims in Manurewa were less likely to cite this reason than victims in other areas in 2004.
- Burglary victims' level of satisfaction with the Police did not change significantly between 2002 and 2004 in any area. As in 2002, victims of completed burglaries in the Manurewa Police Area were significantly less satisfied than the average of the other areas with how the Police dealt with the burglary. Lower Hutt and Sydenham victims were more likely to be satisfied with the Police. Repeat victims were significantly less likely to be very satisfied with how the Police handled their burglary, compared to single victims.
- Most of the victims of a completed burglary who were not satisfied with the Police gave service-related reasons (e.g. they felt that the Police did not investigate properly or come quickly enough), but many also cited outcome-related reasons (e.g. that the Police did not recover any stolen property or catch the offender) or attitude-related reasons (e.g. the perception that the Police were not interested). In 2004, almost three-quarters of dissatisfied victims in Manurewa (74%) cited more than one reason, significantly more than the average of 43% for the other areas.
- Victims in the Manurewa Police Area who were not satisfied were more likely to say that the attitude of the Police was a reason for dissatisfaction in 2004 (70%) than in 2002 (24%). The increase in outcome-related reasons between 2002 (28%) and 2004 (61%) in Manurewa was significant at the 95% level. In other areas there were no significant differences between the 2002 and 2004 survey results.
- Four of the 81 victims who were not satisfied (5%) made an official complaint about the way their case was handled.
- Most of the victims who were satisfied with the Police gave service-related reasons or attitude-related reasons. There were no significant differences between the reasons given in the 2002 and 2004 surveys in any area.



# 8 Household security

This chapter compares information from the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys on the security measures used by households, including a comparison of security between burglary victims and other participants. National data, from the NZNSCV 2001, is also shown where this information has not previously been presented. Survey participants were also asked how difficult they thought it would be to break into their home and why more hadn't been done to make their home secure. The final section presents information on insurance coverage.

## 8.1 Household security measures

All participants in the Burglary Surveys were asked which of an extensive list of security measures they had. In the following analysis, the security measures have been split into specialised security measures (involving the fitting of dedicated security devices) and general security precautions.

### 8.1.1 Specialised security measures

The use of specialised security measures changed very little between 2002 and 2004, with almost no significant differences between the two years within each Police Area (Table 8.1). However, there were significant and consistent differences between Police Areas.

In 2004, as in 2002, the most common specialised security measures were doors with deadlocks or double locks, outside security sensor lights, burglar alarms, safety latches on windows, and security chains or bolts on doors. Overall, around one in ten households used surveillance by a security firm.

As in 2002, households in Manurewa had the most security on average, followed by Lower Hutt, with Rotorua and Sydenham having the least security. In 2004, 76% of Manurewa households had relatively comprehensive security<sup>16</sup>, a significantly higher proportion than Rotorua (59%) and Sydenham (61%). In Lower Hutt, 71% of households had relatively comprehensive security. The average number of types of security measures per household was 3.7 in Manurewa, 3.0 in Rotorua, 3.4 in Lower Hutt and 3.3 in Sydenham.

In both 2002 and 2004, households in Manurewa were significantly more likely than the average of the other areas to have burglar alarms, window latches, security screens, door bolts, and window bars. Lower Hutt households were significantly more likely to have an

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<sup>16</sup> 'Comprehensive security' was crudely measured by the percentage of households that had security measures for both windows and doors, or an alarm or surveillance system.

alarm, security chain, and surveillance by a security firm. Rotorua households were more likely to say they had none of the specialised security devices and were less likely to have burglar alarms, deadlocks, keyed windows and security chains. Sydenham households were less likely to have burglar alarms, latched windows and surveillance by a security firm.

**Table 8.1: Percentage of households with specialised security measures, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>           | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|---|----------|------|---------|-----------------|------------|------|----------|------|
|   | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                      | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507             | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| Doors with deadlocks (%)                | 65       | 65   | 51      | 52              | 63         | 65   | 64       | 66   |
| Outside security lighting (%)           | 60       | 56   | 54      | 56              | 56         | 54   | 55       | 60   |
| Burglar alarm (%)                       | 61       | 54   | 35      | 30              | 52         | 50   | 30       | 36   |
| Safety latches on windows (%)           | 48       | 48   | 41      | 47              | 43         | 41   | 36       | 40   |
| Security chain on doors (%)             | 35       | 38   | 33      | 32              | 45         | 43   | 34       | 32   |
| Security bolts on doors (%)             | 34       | 36   | 28      | 28              | 27         | 22   | 29       | 35   |
| Lights/radio/TV on timer (%)            | 22       | 20   | 20      | 13 <sup>-</sup> | 22         | 19   | 17       | 17   |
| Windows with keys (%)                   | 16       | 18   | 10      | 11              | 21         | 19   | 19       | 19   |
| Security screens on doors (%)           | 18       | 18   | 16      | 12              | 12         | 10   | 9        | 12   |
| Surveillance by security firm (%)       | 14       | 10   | 10      | 10              | 15         | 13   | 6        | 6    |
| Bars or grilles on windows (%)          | 6        | 6    | 3       | 5               | 4          | 2    | 3        | 3    |
| Video surveillance system (%)           | 1        | 3    | 0       | 1               | 1          | 1    | 1        | 1    |
| None of these measures (%)              | 5        | 7    | 12      | 10              | 4          | 6    | 7        | 5    |
| Comprehensive security <sup>2</sup> (%) | 80       | 76   | 60      | 59              | 71         | 71   | 58       | 61   |
| Mean no. of security measures           | 3.8      | 3.7  | 3.0     | 3.0             | 3.6        | 3.4  | 3.0      | 3.3  |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

### 8.1.2 General security precautions

The Burglary Surveys also asked about more general security precautions (Table 8.2). As in 2002, in 2004 almost all survey participants reported always locking doors when no one is at home and most people also always secured windows. Overall, around two-thirds of participants told their neighbours when everyone in the house was going to be away, with more doing so in Lower Hutt and Sydenham. Over half had family or friends drop by when they were away. In both 2002 and 2004, leaving inside or outside lighting on or having street lighting was reported by around one-third to one-half of participants.

Around one-third of households used security marking or noted serial numbers of household property. Between 2002 and 2004 there was a small decrease in the use of these measures in both Manurewa and Lower Hutt.

**Table 8.2: Percentage of households taking other types of security precautions, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>           | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |                 |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------|------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
|   | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004            |
| <i>Sample size</i>                      | 500      | 512             | 500     | 507  | 500        | 504             | 500      | 510             |
| Always lock doors if not home (%)       | 92       | 92              | 93      | 94   | 94         | 93              | 94       | 93              |
| Close/lock windows (%)                  | 83       | 82              | 82      | 84   | 85         | 83              | 86       | 83              |
| Tell neighbours if away (%)             | 64       | 60              | 64      | 62   | 72         | 68              | 71       | 71              |
| Family/friends drop by <sup>2</sup> (%) | -        | 59              | -       | 49   | -          | 62              | -        | 60              |
| Lights/radio/TV on when out (%)         | 56       | 56              | 50      | 53   | 63         | 54 <sup>-</sup> | 58       | 57              |
| Street lighting (%)                     | 49       | 52              | 47      | 49   | 51         | 61 <sup>+</sup> | 51       | 49              |
| Leave outside lights on (%)             | 43       | 53 <sup>+</sup> | 34      | 41   | 42         | 37              | 39       | 36              |
| Security markings on property (%)       | 35       | 29              | 35      | 31   | 36         | 29              | 25       | 29              |
| Note serial no. of electrical items (%) | 31       | 23 <sup>-</sup> | 29      | 31   | 29         | 24              | 25       | 26              |
| House-sitter (%)                        | 26       | 31              | 17      | 19   | 26         | 18 <sup>-</sup> | 20       | 21              |
| A guard dog <sup>3</sup> (%)            | 23       | 27              | 23      | 28   | 20         | 17              | 22       | 18              |
| Photograph small items (%)              | 16       | 14              | 16      | 15   | 25         | 25              | 18       | 26 <sup>+</sup> |
| Neighbourhood Support (%)               | 22       | 14 <sup>-</sup> | 24      | 18   | 16         | 13              | 15       | 12              |

<sup>+,-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> 'Family/friends drop by' was specifically listed on the showcard in 2004, but not in 2002.

<sup>3</sup> The percentage of households with a guard dog is likely to be underreported as properties with a dog or dog sign could be excluded from the survey in the interests of interviewer safety.

Membership in Neighbourhood Support appeared to drop slightly in each area, with the decrease being statistically significant in Manurewa at the 99% level and in Rotorua at the 95% level. Rotorua had a significantly higher proportion of Neighbourhood Support members compared to the average of the other areas in both 2002 and 2004. Further information on Neighbourhood Support is presented in Section 9.1.

Only three of the 2000 people interviewed for the Burglary Survey 2002 (0.2%) and four of 2033 in 2004 (0.2%) said they had no security at all (that is, they had none of the security measures in Table 8.1 and took none of the general security precautions in Table 8.2). Only two people in 2002 and three people in 2004 (0.1%) refused to answer the question about security measures.

## 8.2 Household security and victimisation

### 8.2.1 Specialised security measures and victim status

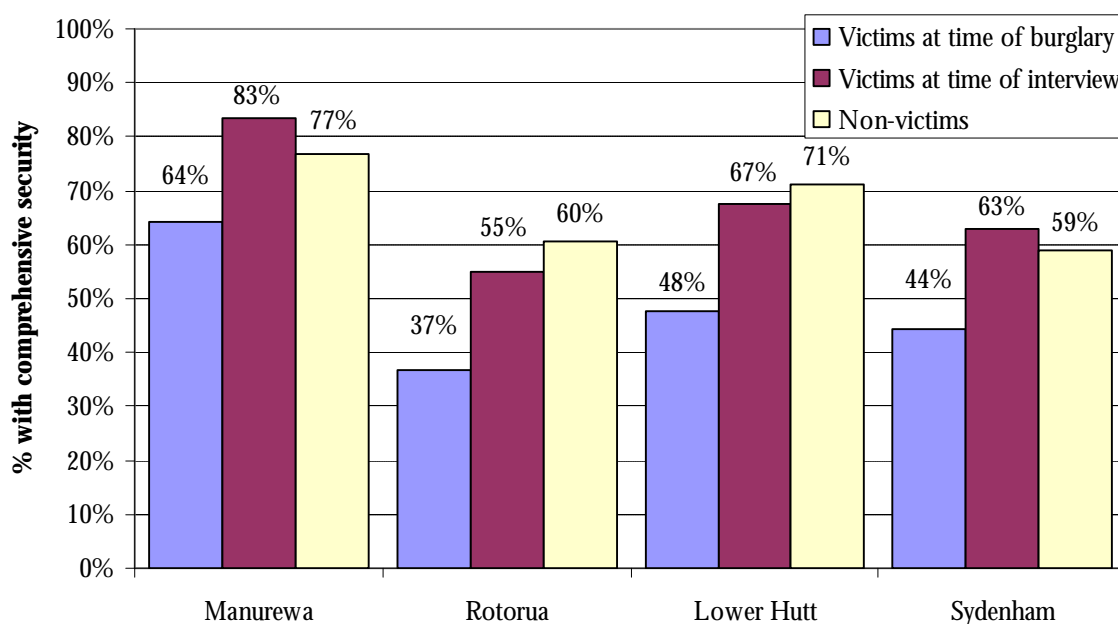
The previous report [*Surveys of household burglary Part One (2002): Four Police Areas and national data compared*, Ministry of Justice, 2005] showed clear differences in security between victimised and non-victimised households, both nationally and in each Police Area. That is, victimised households were less likely to have had security measures at the time of the burglary than non-victimised households were at the time of the interview (within the same

area). Also, victims showed a clear tendency to increase security after the burglary, as shown by the increase in almost all types of security measures between the time of the burglary and the time of the interview.

The same general results were found by the 2004 survey. As in 2002, the analysis was based on small sample sizes, and hence the percentages had a high margin of error and few of the differences between victim groups were statistically significant. However, there was a strong tendency across all Police Areas for victims of a completed burglary to have less security at the time of the burglary than either victims or non-victims at the time of the interview in both 2002 and 2004, within the same area.

The most consistently significant differences were for the proportion of households with comprehensive security and for the mean number of security measures. For example, the proportion of households with comprehensive security, averaged over the two surveys, is shown in Figure 8.1. Comprehensive security was among the factors most significantly associated with lowered rates of burglary (Section 5.5).

**Figure 8.1: Proportion of households with comprehensive security, for completed burglary victims at the time of the burglary and at the time of the interview and non-victims at the time of the interview, 2002 and 2004 combined, by Police Area**



Note: Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) and at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), or alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

There were few significant differences between the 2002 and 2004 results for individual security measures (Table 8.3), other than victims at the time of the burglary in Rotorua in 2004 having a higher mean number of security measures, which was reported in Section 6.4. The significance indicators shown in Table 8.3 show the differences between victims at the

time of burglary and other groups, within the same area and year in terms of how many had particular security measures.

**Table 8.3: Percentage of households with specialised security measures, for victims of completed burglary at the time of the burglary, victims at the time of the interview and other participants at the time of the interview, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>          | Type <sup>2</sup> | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua         |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |                 |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------------|------|----------|-----------------|
|  |                   | 2002     | 2004            | 2002            | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004            |
| Sample size                            | Victims (b)       | 54       | 49              | 63              | 59   | 25         | 21   | 32       | 38              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 54       | 49              | 63              | 59   | 25         | 21   | 32       | 38              |
|  | Others (i)        | 446      | 446             | 437             | 437  | 475        | 471  | 468      | 460             |
| Doors double locked/<br>deadlocked (%) | Victims (b)       | 61       | 67              | 30              | 56   | 76         | 38   | 59       | 45              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 76       | 71              | 49              | 54   | 80         | 62   | 69       | 74              |
|  | Others (i)        | 64       | 64              | 52 <sup>+</sup> | 51   | 62         | 65   | 64       | 65              |
| Outside security lighting (%)          | Victims (b)       | 48       | 33              | 37              | 54   | 48         | 38   | 44       | 34              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 72       | 53              | 41              | 61   | 52         | 52   | 53       | 55              |
|  | Others (i)        | 58       | 56 <sup>+</sup> | 56 <sup>+</sup> | 54   | 56         | 55   | 55       | 60 <sup>+</sup> |
| Burglar alarm (%)                      | Victims (b)       | 46       | 43              | 14              | 24   | 36         | 24   | 25       | 21              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 67       | 47              | 33              | 39   | 48         | 57   | 41       | 32              |
|  | Others (i)        | 61       | 55              | 36 <sup>+</sup> | 28   | 52         | 49   | 29       | 36              |
| Safety latches on windows (%)          | Victims (b)       | 41       | 41              | 24              | 41   | 32         | 19   | 28       | 16              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 54       | 59              | 37              | 44   | 48         | 38   | 41       | 29              |
|  | Others (i)        | 47       | 46              | 42 <sup>+</sup> | 47   | 43         | 41   | 36       | 41 <sup>+</sup> |
| Security chain on doors (%)            | Victims (b)       | 30       | 29              | 17              | 34   | 32         | 19   | 19       | 26              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 41       | 33              | 27              | 41   | 28         | 43   | 28       | 26              |
|  | Others (i)        | 34       | 39              | 34              | 31   | 46         | 43   | 35       | 32              |
| Security bolts on doors (%)            | Victims (b)       | 33       | 37              | 25              | 22   | 20         | 14   | 22       | 32              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 46       | 39              | 22              | 27   | 28         | 29   | 13       | 45              |
|  | Others (i)        | 32       | 35              | 29              | 28   | 26         | 21   | 30       | 35              |
| Lights/radio/TV on a timer (%)         | Victims (b)       | 15       | 16              | 14              | 17   | 36         | 10   | 19       | 16              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 26       | 27              | 13              | 22   | 40         | 14   | 22       | 16              |
|  | Others (i)        | 22       | 20              | 21              | 12   | 21         | 19   | 17       | 18              |
| Windows with keys (%)                  | Victims (b)       | 17       | 16              | 0               | 12   | 24         | 10   | 19       | 13              |
|  | Victims (i)       | 19       | 16              | 8               | 12   | 28         | 14   | 28       | 18              |
|  | Others (i)        | 15       | 18              | 10 <sup>+</sup> | 11   | 20         | 20   | 19       | 19              |
| Security screens on doors (%)          | Victims (b)       | 15       | 18              | 2               | 8    | 0          | 14   | 9        | 8               |
|  | Victims (i)       | 26       | 14              | 11              | 8    | 4          | 10   | 9        | 13              |
|  | Others (i)        | 17       | 18              | 17 <sup>+</sup> | 12   | 12         | 10   | 9        | 12              |
| Surveillance by security firm (%)      | Victims (b)       | 11       | 14              | 6               | 5    | 12         | 14   | 0        | 8               |
|  | Victims (i)       | 22       | 14              | 11              | 14   | 24         | 19   | 9        | 11              |
|  | Others (i)        | 13       | 9               | 10              | 10   | 14         | 12   | 5        | 6               |

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>           | Type <sup>2</sup> | Manurewa         |      | Rotorua          |      | Lower Hutt |                  | Sydenham |                  |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------|------------------|----------|------------------|
|   |                   | 2002             | 2004 | 2002             | 2004 | 2002       | 2004             | 2002     | 2004             |
| Bars or grilles on windows (%)          | Victims (b)       | 6                | 10   | 0                | 8    | 0          | 0                | 0        | 0                |
|   | Victims (i)       | 9                | 12   | 0                | 8    | 12         | 0                | 0        | 0                |
|   | Others (i)        | 6                | 6    | 4                | 4    | 3          | 2                | 3        | 4                |
| None of these measures (%)              | Victims (b)       | 17               | 12   | 32               | 7    | 8          | 24               | 13       | 24               |
|   | Victims (i)       | 2 <sup>-</sup>   | 4    | 17               | 5    | 0          | 5                | 9        | 0 <sup>-</sup>   |
|   | Others (i)        | 5 <sup>-</sup>   | 7    | 11 <sup>-</sup>  | 11   | 4          | 7 <sup>-</sup>   | 6        | 6 <sup>-</sup>   |
| Comprehensive security <sup>3</sup> (%) | Victims (b)       | 69               | 59   | 30               | 44   | 60         | 33               | 50       | 39               |
|   | Victims (i)       | 87               | 80   | 52               | 58   | 72         | 62               | 72       | 55               |
|   | Others (i)        | 79               | 75   | 61 <sup>+</sup>  | 59   | 71         | 71 <sup>+</sup>  | 57       | 62 <sup>+</sup>  |
| Mean number of security measures        | Victims (b)       | 3.2              | 3.3  | 1.7              | 2.8  | 3.1        | 2.0              | 2.4      | 2.2              |
|   | Victims (i)       | 4.6 <sup>+</sup> | 3.9  | 2.5              | 3.3  | 3.9        | 3.4              | 3.1      | 3.2              |
|   | Others (i)        | 3.7              | 3.7  | 3.1 <sup>+</sup> | 2.9  | 3.6        | 3.4 <sup>+</sup> | 3.0      | 3.3 <sup>+</sup> |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for victims at the time of burglary (within the same area and year) at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

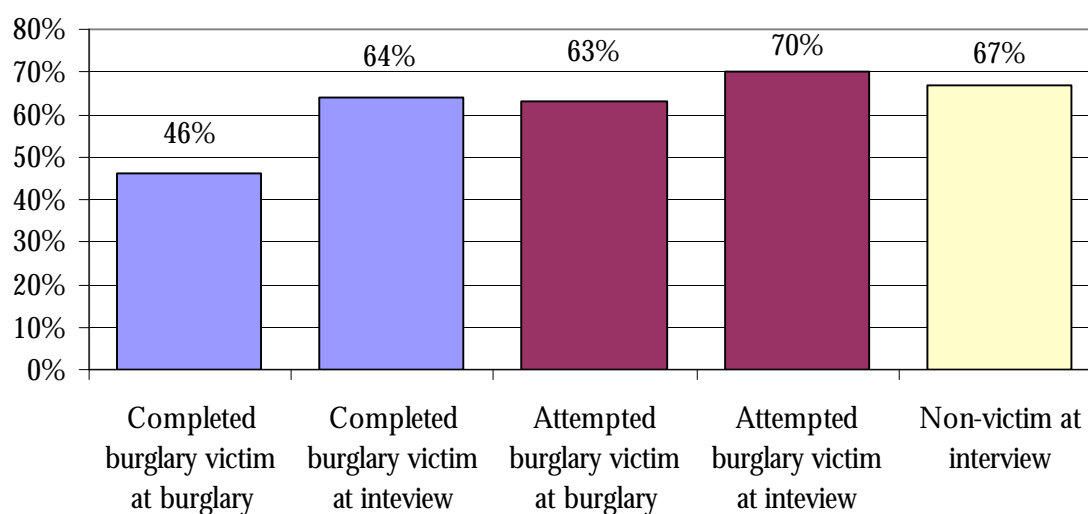
<sup>2</sup> Victims (b) = households which were the victim of a completed burglary, at the time of the burglary

Victims (i) = same victims at the time of the interview

Others (i) = non-victimised households at the time of the interview

<sup>3</sup> Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

**Figure 8.2: Percentage of households with comprehensive security measures, by victim status, 2004 survey, Police Areas combined**



Note: Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures



(deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

The number of attempted burglary victims was too small for accurate comparisons between victims and non-victims by Police Area. Therefore, Figure 8.2 and Table 8.4 show the combined results across the four Police Areas, with comparisons between security at the time of the burglary and at the interview, for victims of both completed and attempted burglary from the 2004 Burglary Survey.

As noted above, victims of completed burglaries showed a marked tendency to increase security after a burglary (Figure 8.2). Victims of attempted burglary also appeared to increase security after a burglary to some extent, although none of the differences were close to statistical significance. The differences between security at the time of the burglary and at the time of the interview were not as marked for victims of attempted burglary as they were for victims of completed burglary. This may reflect the fact that attempted burglary victims already had more security at the time of the burglary than victims of completed burglary (as discussed in Section 6.4).

**Table 8.4: Percentage of households with specialised security measures, for victims of attempted and completed burglary at the time of the burglary and the interview and for non-victims, 2004 survey, Police Areas combined**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>           | Non-victim<br>Interview | Completed burglary<br>victim |                  | Attempted burglary<br>victim |           |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
|   |                         | Burglary                     | Interview        | Burglary                     | Interview |
| <i>Sample size</i>                      | <i>1814</i>             | <i>167</i>                   | <i>167</i>       | <i>70</i>                    | <i>70</i> |
| Double lock/deadlocked doors (%)        | 62                      | 54                           | 65               | 66                           | 71        |
| Outside sensor/security lighting (%)    | 56                      | 41                           | 56 <sup>+</sup>  | 50                           | 63        |
| Burglar alarm (%)                       | 42                      | 29                           | 42 <sup>+</sup>  | 49                           | 50        |
| Window safety latches (%)               | 44                      | 32                           | 44               | 37                           | 51        |
| Security chain on doors (%)             | 36                      | 29                           | 35               | 26                           | 29        |
| Security bolts on doors (%)             | 30                      | 28                           | 35               | 40                           | 33        |
| Lights, radio or TV on timer (%)        | 17                      | 16                           | 21               | 14                           | 23        |
| Windows with keys (%)                   | 17                      | 13                           | 15               | 10                           | 13        |
| Security screens on doors (%)           | 13                      | 12                           | 11               | 13                           | 14        |
| Surveillance by security firm (%)       | 9                       | 10                           | 14               | 6                            | 7         |
| Bars or grilles on windows (%)          | 4                       | 6                            | 7                | 6                            | 7         |
| Video surveillance system (%)           | 1                       | 2                            | 3                | 0                            | 3         |
| None of these measures (%)              | 8                       | 14                           | 4 <sup>-</sup>   | 4                            | 3         |
| Comprehensive security <sup>2</sup> (%) | 67                      | 46                           | 64 <sup>+</sup>  | 63                           | 70        |
| Mean number of security measures        | 3.3                     | 2.7                          | 3.5 <sup>+</sup> | 3.2                          | 3.2       |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for victims of same burglary type at the time of burglary at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

## 8.2.2 General security precautions and victim status

Victims were not only less likely to have specialised security at the time of the burglary than other survey participants, they were also less likely to take general security precautions (Table 8.5). Households which had been the victim of a completed burglary showed a clear tendency to take more precautions after the burglary, as shown by the substantial increase in almost all types of security precautions between the time of the burglary and the time of the interview.

General security precautions, such as telling neighbours when everyone is away, having good lighting, and locking doors, were among the factors most significantly associated with lowered rates of burglary (Section 5.5).

**Table 8.5: Percentage of households taking general security precautions, for victims of completed burglary at the time of the burglary, victims at the time of the interview and other participants at the time of the interview, 2002 and 2004 surveys, by Police Area**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>         | Type <sup>2</sup> | Manurewa          |                   | Rotorua           |                   | Lower Hutt        |                   | Sydenham          |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                       |                   | 2002              | 2004              | 2002              | 2004              | 2002              | 2004              | 2002              | 2004              |
| Sample size                           | Victims (b)       | 54                | 49                | 63                | 59                | 25                | 21                | 32                | 38                |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 54                | 49                | 63                | 59                | 25                | 21                | 32                | 38                |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 446               | 446               | 437               | 437               | 475               | 471               | 468               | 460               |
| Lock doors when out (%)               | Victims (b)       | 75.9              | 65.3              | 81.0              | 83.1              | 92.0              | 76.2              | 84.4              | 81.6              |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 96.3 <sup>+</sup> | 98.0 <sup>+</sup> | 90.5              | 91.5              | 96.0              | 85.7              | 90.6              | 100 <sup>+</sup>  |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 91.9 <sup>+</sup> | 91.3 <sup>+</sup> | 93.4 <sup>+</sup> | 94.1 <sup>+</sup> | 94.3              | 92.8 <sup>+</sup> | 94.7              | 92.6              |
| Close/lock windows when out (%)       | Victims (b)       | 74.1              | 57.1              | 66.7              | 74.6              | 84.0              | 57.1              | 78.1              | 65.8              |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 90.7              | 85.7 <sup>+</sup> | 81.0              | 83.1              | 92.0              | 76.2              | 87.5              | 86.8              |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 82.3              | 82.1 <sup>+</sup> | 82.6 <sup>+</sup> | 84.2              | 84.2              | 83.2 <sup>+</sup> | 86.3              | 82.6              |
| Tell neighbours when away (%)         | Victims (b)       | 40.7              | 30.6              | 19.0              | 44.1              | 52.0              | 38.1              | 40.6              | 50.0              |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 64.8              | 59.2 <sup>+</sup> | 41.3 <sup>+</sup> | 59.3              | 76.0              | 57.1              | 75.0 <sup>+</sup> | 63.2              |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 64.3 <sup>+</sup> | 59.0 <sup>+</sup> | 67.0 <sup>+</sup> | 62.0 <sup>+</sup> | 72.0              | 68.8 <sup>+</sup> | 71.2 <sup>+</sup> | 71.1 <sup>+</sup> |
| Leave lights/radio/TV on when out (%) | Victims (b)       | 38.9              | 38.8              | 31.7              | 39.0              | 40.0              | 19.0              | 37.5              | 52.6              |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 72.2 <sup>+</sup> | 67.3 <sup>+</sup> | 55.6 <sup>+</sup> | 50.8              | 76.0 <sup>+</sup> | 61.9 <sup>+</sup> | 59.4              | 65.8              |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 54.0              | 54.9              | 49.4 <sup>+</sup> | 53.8              | 62.5              | 53.5 <sup>+</sup> | 57.5              | 56.1              |
| Leave outside lights on (%)           | Victims (b)       | 33.3              | 30.6              | 20.6              | 33.9              | 4.0               | 0.0               | 21.9              | 34.2              |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 53.7              | 61.2 <sup>+</sup> | 34.9              | 47.5              | 24.0              | 14.3              | 50.0              | 44.7              |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 41.3              | 52.0 <sup>+</sup> | 33.4              | 39.8              | 43.4 <sup>+</sup> | 36.9 <sup>+</sup> | 37.8              | 34.8              |
| Markings on household property (%)    | Victims (b)       | 22.2              | 30.6              | 14.3              | 23.7              | 28.0              | 9.5               | 6.3               | 18.4              |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 42.6              | 34.7              | 25.4              | 33.9              | 48.0              | 19.0              | 21.9              | 34.2              |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 34.3              | 27.8              | 36.6 <sup>+</sup> | 30.2              | 35.4              | 29.3              | 25.4              | 28.3              |
| Note serial numbers (%)               | Victims (b)       | 24.1              | 12.2              | 14.3              | 30.5              | 20.0              | 4.8               | 12.5              | 13.2              |
|                                       | Victims (i)       | 37.0              | 34.7 <sup>+</sup> | 27.0              | 40.7              | 48.0              | 9.5               | 25.0              | 28.9              |
|                                       | Others (i)        | 30.0              | 21.5              | 29.7              | 29.1              | 28.4              | 24.6              | 24.6              | 25.0              |

**Table 8.5 continued:**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>       | Type <sup>2</sup> | Manurewa          |                   | Rotorua           |      | Lower Hutt        |                   | Sydenham |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|------|
|                                     |                   | 2002              | 2004              | 2002              | 2004 | 2002              | 2004              | 2002     | 2004 |
| House-sitter (%)                    | Victims (b)       | 7.4               | 18.4              | 3.2               | 15.3 | 12.0              | 9.5               | 6.3      | 7.9  |
|                                     | Victims (i)       | 29.6 <sup>+</sup> | 42.9 <sup>+</sup> | 25.4 <sup>+</sup> | 18.6 | 32.0              | 14.3              | 25.0     | 21.1 |
|                                     | Others (i)        | 25.1 <sup>+</sup> | 29.1              | 15.8 <sup>+</sup> | 18.3 | 25.5              | 17.4              | 20.1     | 20.7 |
| Guard dog (%)                       | Victims (b)       | 14.8              | 18.4              | 19.0              | 20.3 | 8.0               | 4.8               | 18.8     | 7.9  |
|                                     | Victims (i)       | 24.1              | 22.4              | 27.0              | 28.8 | 16.0              | 14.3              | 21.9     | 7.9  |
|                                     | Others (i)        | 22.4              | 26.9              | 22.0              | 27.7 | 19.8              | 16.6              | 21.8     | 18.9 |
| Photograph small property items (%) | Victims (b)       | 9.3               | 14.3              | 7.9               | 18.6 | 0.0               | 0.0               | 6.3      | 21.1 |
|                                     | Victims (i)       | 20.4              | 22.4              | 15.9              | 20.3 | 24.0 <sup>+</sup> | 9.5               | 18.8     | 28.9 |
|                                     | Others (i)        | 15.7              | 13.0              | 16.5              | 14.0 | 24.8 <sup>+</sup> | 25.3 <sup>+</sup> | 18.4     | 25.9 |
| Member of Neighborhood Support (%)  | Victims (b)       | 9.3               | 2.0               | 3.2               | 16.9 | 12.0              | 0.0               | 15.6     | 10.5 |
|                                     | Victims (i)       | 16.7              | 8.2               | 14.3              | 16.9 | 20.0              | 0.0               | 15.6     | 13.2 |
|                                     | Others (i)        | 22.2              | 14.3              | 25.9 <sup>+</sup> | 18.3 | 16.0              | 14.0              | 14.5     | 12.0 |

<sup>+</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for victims at the time of burglary (within the same area and year) at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Victims (b) = households which were the victim of a completed burglary, at the time of the burglary  
Victims (i) = same victims at the time of the interview  
Others (i) = non-victimised households at the time of the interview

### 8.2.3 Security status of repeat victims, single victims and non-victims

Burglary Survey data from all Police Areas and both the 2002 and 2004 survey were combined to provide a sample size sufficient to examine differences in security between households which had had no burglary (non-victims), one burglary (single victims) and more than one burglary (repeat victims) during the study period. Security was measured at the time of the interview and at the time of the most recent completed burglary. Therefore, repeat victims must have had at least one other burglary prior to the most recent completed burglary, although in just over half the cases, there were one or more attempts with no other completed burglary (in the last 20 months).

The results for repeat burglary victims were very similar to those for single victims. That is, both single and repeat victims were less likely to have almost all of the specialised security measures (Table 8.6) and to take almost all of the general security precautions (Table 8.7) at the time of their most recent completed burglary, compared to the same victims at the time of the interview and compared to households which had not had any burglary in the study period.

For example, 47% of single victims and 49% of repeat victims had relatively comprehensive security at the time of the most recent completed burglary. This proportion increased to 65% of single victims and 66% of repeat victims by the time of the interview, which was similar to the 67% of non-victims at the time of the interview.

The level of security at the time of the burglary was significantly lower for victims than non-victims for several types of specialised security device and for almost all types of general precaution. As noted in Section 5.5, a reduced risk of burglary was most closely associated with taking simple security precautions (telling neighbours when away, locking doors, having good lighting), as well as having comprehensive specialised security.

**Table 8.6: Percentage of households with specialised security measures, for non-victims, single victims and repeat victims of burglary, Burglary Survey**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>           | Non-victim | Single victim    |           | Repeat victim <sup>2</sup> |                 |
|---|------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|   | Interview  | Burglary         | Interview | Burglary                   | Interview       |
| <i>Sample size</i>                      | 3525       | 221              | 221       | 120                        | 120             |
| Double lock/deadlocked doors (%)        | 61         | 52               | 68        | 54                         | 60              |
| Outside sensor/security lighting (%)    | 56         | 44 <sup>-</sup>  | 55        | 39 <sup>-</sup>            | 57              |
| Burglar alarm (%)                       | 43         | 29 <sup>-</sup>  | 44        | 29 <sup>-</sup>            | 46              |
| Window safety latches (%)               | 43         | 31 <sup>-</sup>  | 45        | 33                         | 43              |
| Security chain on doors (%)             | 37         | 28 <sup>-</sup>  | 34        | 23 <sup>-</sup>            | 32              |
| Security bolts on doors (%)             | 29         | 29               | 29        | 23                         | 36              |
| Lights, radio or TV on timer (%)        | 18         | 19               | 21        | 14                         | 23              |
| Windows with keys (%)                   | 17         | 14               | 17        | 10                         | 15              |
| Security screens on doors (%)           | 13         | 11               | 13        | 7                          | 13              |
| Surveillance by security firm (%)       | 10         | 10               | 15        | 5                          | 14              |
| Bars or grilles on windows (%)          | 4          | 2                | 3         | 7                          | 11 <sup>+</sup> |
| Video surveillance system (%)           | 1          | 2                | 2         | 0                          | 1               |
| None of these measures (%)              | 7          | 16 <sup>+</sup>  | 6         | 19 <sup>+</sup>            | 7               |
| Comprehensive security <sup>3</sup> (%) | 67         | 47 <sup>-</sup>  | 65        | 49 <sup>-</sup>            | 66              |
| Mean number of security measures        | 3.3        | 2.7 <sup>-</sup> | 3.5       | 2.4 <sup>-</sup>           | 3.5             |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for non-victims at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Repeat victims were participants who said they had had more than one burglary, including at least one completed burglary, since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one completed burglary over the same period, and non-victims had had no burglaries of any type. Security details were collected at the time of the interview for the time of the interview and the time of the most recent completed burglary.

<sup>3</sup> Households were considered to have relatively comprehensive security if they had at least one of the window security measures (safety latches, key or bars) *and* at least one of the door security measures (deadlocks, security bolts, chains or screens), *or* alternatively if they had a burglar alarm or surveillance system.

For both specialised security measures and general precautions, the security profiles of repeat and single victims were very similar, both at the time of the most recent burglary and at the time of the interview. The lack of difference between single and repeat victims was perhaps surprising, as repeat victims had already been burgled and all victims showed a clear tendency to increase security after a burglary. This finding might suggest that levels of security may have been even lower for repeat victims at the time of the earlier burglaries.

Information from the NZNSCV 2001 is presented in Table 8.8, as national data has not previously been presented on the security measures taken by repeat and single victims. The national results were similar in general to the Burglary Survey. That is, security levels of single

and repeat victims were similar at the time of the burglary and both had lower levels of security at the time of the burglary than at the time of the interview (for a randomly selected completed burglary).

**Table 8.7: Percentage of households taking general security precautions, for non-victims, single victims and repeat victims, Burglary Survey**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>        | Non-victim | Single victim   |           | Repeat victim <sup>2</sup> |           |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                      | Interview  | Burglary        | Interview | Burglary                   | Interview |
| <i>Sample size</i>                   | 3525       | 221             | 221       | 120                        | 120       |
| Always lock doors if not home (%)    | 93         | 82 <sup>-</sup> | 94        | 74 <sup>-</sup>            | 94        |
| Close/lock windows (%)               | 83         | 70 <sup>-</sup> | 84        | 69 <sup>-</sup>            | 88        |
| Tell neighbours if away (%)          | 67         | 39 <sup>-</sup> | 60        | 35 <sup>-</sup>            | 59        |
| Lights/radio/TV on when out (%)      | 55         | 37 <sup>-</sup> | 62        | 39 <sup>-</sup>            | 63        |
| Leave outside lights on (%)          | 40         | 24 <sup>-</sup> | 44        | 28                         | 44        |
| Security markings on property (%)    | 31         | 22 <sup>-</sup> | 35        | 17 <sup>-</sup>            | 29        |
| Note serial no. electrical items (%) | 26         | 20              | 33        | 14 <sup>-</sup>            | 33        |
| Guard dog (%)                        | 22         | 14 <sup>-</sup> | 21        | 19                         | 23        |
| House-sitter (%)                     | 21         | 10 <sup>-</sup> | 27        | 11 <sup>-</sup>            | 26        |
| Photograph small items (%)           | 19         | 12 <sup>-</sup> | 22        | 9 <sup>-</sup>             | 18        |
| Neighbourhood Support (%)            | 17         | 10 <sup>-</sup> | 13        | 7 <sup>-</sup>             | 15        |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage of non-victims at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Repeat victims said they had had more than one burglary, including a completed burglary, since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one completed burglary, and non-victims had had no burglary. Security details collected at the time of the interview for the time of the interview and the time of the most recent completed burglary.

**Table 8.8: Percentage of households with security measures, for non-victims, single victims and repeat victims, NZNSCV 2001**

| Security measure <sup>1</sup>        | Non-victim | Single victim   |                 | Repeat victim <sup>2</sup> |           |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                      | Interview  | Burglary        | Interview       | Burglary                   | Interview |
| <i>Sample size</i>                   | 4525       | 148             | 148             | 67                         | 67        |
| Outside sensor/security lighting (%) | 47         | 32 <sup>-</sup> | 48              | 27 <sup>-</sup>            | 39        |
| Double lock/deadlocked doors (%)     | 44         | 39              | 55 <sup>+</sup> | 39                         | 57        |
| Window safety latches (%)            | 31         | 25              | 39              | 27                         | 33        |
| Security chains on doors (%)         | 26         | 18              | 25              | 25                         | 31        |
| Burglar alarm (%)                    | 24         | 14 <sup>-</sup> | 38 <sup>+</sup> | 15                         | 25        |
| Guard dog (%)                        | 23         | 9 <sup>-</sup>  | 16              | 19                         | 25        |
| Security bolts on doors (%)          | 21         | 15              | 22              | 16                         | 24        |
| Security markings on property (%)    | 21         | 14              | 26              | 16                         | 27        |
| Lights/radio/TV on a timer (%)       | 13         | 5 <sup>-</sup>  | 13              | 6                          | 18        |
| Security screens on doors (%)        | 10         | 8               | 11              | 6                          | 10        |
| Windows with keys (%)                | 9          | 8               | 14              | 3                          | 9         |

<sup>+,-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for non-victims at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible. Fewer types of security were included in the New Zealand questionnaire.

<sup>2</sup> Repeat victims said they had had more than one burglary, including a completed burglary, since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one completed burglary, and non-victims had had no burglary. Security details collected at the time of the interview ('Interview') and at the time of the selected completed burglary ('Burglary').

### 8.3 Perception of household security

As in 2002, in 2004 almost 90% of survey participants in each Police Area believed that security measures made homes safer, with a roughly even split between those who thought homes were a lot safer and those who thought homes were only a little safer with security measures (Table 8.9). There were no significant differences between the responses in 2002 and 2004 and no consistent differences among Police Areas.

**Table 8.9: Do security measures make homes safer?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                    | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507  | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| A lot safer (%)    | 46       | 49   | 44      | 41   | 46         | 39   | 38       | 42   |
| A little safer (%) | 40       | 42   | 46      | 46   | 43         | 51   | 50       | 44   |
| No safer (%)       | 12       | 9    | 9       | 10   | 9          | 10   | 11       | 13   |
| Don't know (%)     | 1        | 0    | 1       | 2    | 2          | 1    | 1        | 1    |

<sup>+,-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

Repeat victims of burglary were slightly less likely (35%) to say security measures made homes a lot safer, compared to victims of one burglary (44%) and non-victims (43%).

Despite the prevalence of security measures and the feeling that these made homes safer, over half of survey participants in both years thought it would be either very easy or fairly easy for a burglar to get into their home (Table 8.10). There was a tendency in all areas, significant only in Lower Hutt, for a greater proportion of participants in 2004 than in 2002 to think it would be fairly easy to break into their home, while slightly fewer thought it would be very easy. As in 2002, participants in Manurewa in 2004 were the most likely to believe it would be very difficult to burgle their homes.

**Table 8.10: How difficult would it be for a burglar to get into your home?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                      | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |      |
|----------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|-----------------|----------|------|
|                      | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>   | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507  | 500        | 504             | 500      | 510  |
| Very easy (%)        | 21       | 17   | 23      | 21   | 23         | 19              | 24       | 22   |
| Fairly easy (%)      | 29       | 33   | 42      | 46   | 36         | 44 <sup>+</sup> | 44       | 45   |
| Fairly difficult (%) | 32       | 35   | 28      | 27   | 34         | 30              | 26       | 26   |
| Very difficult (%)   | 15       | 13   | 6       | 5    | 7          | 6               | 5        | 6    |
| Don't know (%)       | 2        | 1    | 1       | 0    | 1          | 1               | 1        | 1    |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

Survey participants who had been the victims of a single burglary since the previous January did not differ from those who had not had a burglary in their opinion of how hard it would be to burgle their home (Table 8.11). In contrast, repeat burglary victims tended to be more likely to think it would be very easy or very difficult to burgle their home, and less likely to think it would be fairly easy or fairly difficult.

**Table 8.11: How difficult would it be for a burglar to get into your home?, by victim status, Burglary Survey and NZNSCV 2001**

|                      | Burglary Survey |               |                            | NZNSCV     |               |                            |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------|
|                      | Non-victim      | Single victim | Repeat victim <sup>1</sup> | Non-victim | Single victim | Repeat victim <sup>1</sup> |
| <i>Sample size</i>   | 3525            | 347           | 161                        | 4525       | 452           | 164                        |
| Very easy (%)        | 21              | 20            | 25                         | 31         | 30            | 37                         |
| Fairly easy (%)      | 40              | 41            | 36                         | 43         | 42            | 32 <sup>-</sup>            |
| Fairly difficult (%) | 30              | 30            | 27                         | 21         | 24            | 20                         |
| Very difficult (%)   | 8               | 8             | 9                          | 4          | 4             | 10 <sup>+</sup>            |
| Don't know (%)       | 1               | 1             | 2                          | 1          | 0             | 1                          |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for non-victims in same survey at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Repeat victims were participants who said they had had more than one burglary (attempted or completed) since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one burglary over the same period.

## 8.4 Why hasn't more been done to protect homes?

Participants who thought it would be very or fairly easy for a burglar to get into their home were then asked why they had not done more to protect their home from burglary. For both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, the most commonly mentioned reason was that the household could not afford more security, followed closely by the perception that extra security would not work (Table 8.12).

In 2004, another common response was that the household already had security. A smaller proportion of households gave this reason in 2002. However, this result is likely to reflect a difference in the questionnaire, as 'already have security' was specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004.<sup>17</sup> Around one in five households who thought their house would be easy to burgle did not know what more could be done. There was a significant reduction in the proportion of households who did not know what more could be done in the Manurewa Police Area, while the other Police Areas showed slight, but non-significant, reductions.

**Table 8.12: Reasons household has not done more to prevent burglary, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of participants who thought it would be very easy or fairly easy to get into their home.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup>                       | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|  | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                         | 254      | 260  | 325     | 340  | 294        | 321  | 341      | 343  |
| Can't afford to (%)                        | 23       | 29   | 29      | 25   | 24         | 24   | 23       | 27   |
| Wouldn't work/not effective (%)            | 13       | 17   | 25      | 21   | 15         | 18   | 27       | 30   |
| Already have security <sup>2</sup> (%)     | 4        | 25+  | 5       | 16+  | 7          | 24+  | 6        | 15+  |
| Don't know what more to do (%)             | 24       | 11-  | 20      | 17   | 25         | 22   | 20       | 17   |
| Rented home (%)                            | 13       | 17   | 11      | 21+  | 10         | 13   | 12       | 12   |
| Not that concerned (%)                     | 7        | 8    | 6       | 14+  | 17         | 13   | 15       | 16   |
| Someone home most/all the time (%)         | 13       | 17   | 7       | 16+  | 16         | 9-   | 9        | 9    |
| Area safe/not much crime (%)               | 11       | 8    | 8       | 7    | 10         | 8    | 8        | 11   |
| Not got around to it/can't be bothered (%) | 6        | 5    | 10      | 11   | 11         | 8    | 12       | 9    |
| Neighbourhood Support/neighbours home (%)  | 6        | 7    | 7       | 10   | 13         | 7-   | 6        | 4    |
| Do not want more security <sup>2</sup> (%) | 6        | 5    | 3       | 6    | 9          | 9    | 5        | 8    |
| No particular reason (%)                   | 7        | 7    | 8       | 7    | 5          | 2    | 5        | 4    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Reasons listed in the code sheet only in 2004. In 2002, they were itemised under 'other, please specify'.

In Rotorua, of those who thought their house would be easy to burgle, a significantly higher proportion of households in 2004 (21%) than in 2002 (11%) did not do more to prevent burglary because the property was rented. This change occurred despite there being no

<sup>17</sup> Survey participants were asked to give unprompted responses to the question and were not shown the code sheet. Interviewers were asked to code to a given list or to specify any other responses given. If the participant could give no answer, the interviewer was asked to probe further.



significant increase in the proportion of households who were renting in Rotorua in 2004 (33%) compared to 2002 (30%) (Table 2.2). In Manurewa and Lower Hutt there also appeared to be a slight (but non-significant) increase in the proportion of households mentioning this reason. The proportion of households who were renting in Manurewa was 35% in 2002 and 40% in 2004. The proportion of households who were renting in Lower Hutt was 27% in 2002 and 26% in 2004.

Rotorua also had a significant increase in the proportion of households who cited two other reasons: they were 'not that concerned' or there was someone home most or all of the time.

Few households (around one in ten or fewer of those who thought their house would be easy to burgle) did not do more to prevent burglary because they thought the area was safe. This reason was not cited more often in 2004 than in 2002, despite the increase in the proportion of survey participants who considered that there was not a local crime problem in Manurewa, Rotorua and Lower Hutt (Section 3.1).

Burglary Survey data from all Police Areas and both the 2002 and 2004 survey were combined to provide a sample size sufficient to examine differences in reasons for not having more security measures between victims of one burglary of any type during the study period (single victims), repeat victims and other survey participants (non-victims). As this topic has not been covered before, data from the NZNSCV 2001 are also presented.

For those participants who thought it would be easy to break into their home, the reasons for not doing more to prevent burglary differed significantly between non-victims and victims. In particular, both single victims and repeat victims were much less likely than non-victims to say they had not done more to protect their home because the area was safe (Table 8.13).

Victims in both the Burglary Survey and the NZNSCV 2001 were slightly more likely to say they could not afford more security, compared to non-victims. This difference was very marked for repeat victims in the national survey, 42% of whom said they could not afford more security, compared to only 16% of non-victims and 21% of single victims (out of those participants who thought it easy to break into their home).

Victims were also slightly more likely to say that they had not done more to protect their home because it was a rented house. Again, the difference was most marked for repeat victims in the national survey.

Single victims who thought it would be easy to burgle their home were slightly less likely than non-victims to say they hadn't done more because the neighbours were usually home. Victims were no more likely than non-victims to say the reason was that security wouldn't work, they did not know what more could be done, or they couldn't be bothered/hadn't got around to it.

**Table 8.13: Reasons household has not done more to prevent burglary, by victim status, Burglary Survey and NZNSCV 2001**

Asked of participants who thought it would be very easy or fairly easy to get into their home.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup>         | Burglary Survey |                |                            | NZNSCV     |                 |                            |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
|                              | Non-victim      | Single victim  | Repeat victim <sup>2</sup> | Non-victim | Single victim   | Repeat victim <sup>2</sup> |
| <i>Sample size</i>           | 2169            | 210            | 99                         | 3253       | 317             | 114                        |
| Area safe (%)                | 10              | 4 <sup>-</sup> | 5                          | 34         | 17 <sup>-</sup> | 12 <sup>-</sup>            |
| Can't afford to (%)          | 25              | 32             | 31                         | 16         | 21              | 42 <sup>+</sup>            |
| Wouldn't work (%)            | 21              | 21             | 20                         | 12         | 16              | 12                         |
| Don't know what to do (%)    | 20              | 17             | 23                         | 11         | 12              | 15                         |
| Rented home (%)              | 13              | 15             | 18                         | 14         | 19              | 25 <sup>+</sup>            |
| Not that concerned (%)       | 13              | 7 <sup>-</sup> | 1 <sup>-</sup>             | 5          | 5               | 4                          |
| Neighbours home (%)          | 8               | 4              | 7                          | 14         | 8 <sup>-</sup>  | 11                         |
| Haven't got around to it (%) | 9               | 11             | 9                          | 6          | 6               | 6                          |
| No particular reason (%)     | 6               | 3              | 6                          | 5          | 5               | 5                          |
| Someone usually home (%)     | 9               | 9              | 5                          | -          | -               | -                          |
| Don't want more security (%) | 7               | 5              | 1                          | -          | -               | -                          |

<sup>+,-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage for non-victims in same survey at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Repeat victims were participants who said they had had more than one burglary (attempted or completed) since the previous January, while single victims said they had had one burglary over the same period.

## 8.5 Insurance

Participants in the Burglary Surveys were asked if their household had insurance to cover any loss of or damage to property caused by a burglary (Table 8.14). The results of the 2002 Burglary Survey indicated that significantly fewer households in Manurewa (75%) had insurance than the average of the other areas (80–85%). This difference was even more marked in 2004, when 68% of households in Manurewa said they had insurance. The decrease in the insurance rate in Manurewa was just under the 99% significance threshold. Responses in the other Police Areas did not differ significantly between 2002 and 2004.

**Table 8.14: Percentage of households who have insurance to cover loss or damage caused by a burglary, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                    | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507  | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| Insured (%)        | 75       | 68   | 80      | 80   | 84         | 82   | 85       | 87   |
| Not insured (%)    | 24       | 30   | 18      | 18   | 15         | 15   | 14       | 12   |
| Don't know (%)     | 1        | 2    | 2       | 1    | 1          | 3    | 1        | 1    |

<sup>+,-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

Using combined data from both the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys, for all Police Areas, 68% of repeat burglary victims were insured, which was significantly lower than both the insurance rate for victims of a single burglary (79%) and the rate for other survey participants (81%).

## 8.6 Summary of household security

- The use of specialised security measures changed very little between 2002 and 2004, with almost no significant differences between the two years within each Police Area. In 2004, as in 2002, the most common specialised security measures were doors with deadlocks or double locks, outside security or sensor lights, burglar alarms, safety latches on windows, and security chains or bolts on doors.
- As in 2002, households in the Manurewa Police Area had the most security on average, followed by households in Lower Hutt, with households in Rotorua and Sydenham having the least security. In 2004, 76% of Manurewa households had relatively comprehensive security, a significantly higher proportion than in Rotorua (59%) and Sydenham (61%). In Lower Hutt, 71% of households had relatively comprehensive security.
- In both 2002 and 2004, victimised households (especially victims of a completed burglary) were less likely to have security measures at the time of the burglary than other households were at the time of the interview, within the same area. Also, victims showed a clear tendency to increase security after the burglary, as shown by the increase in almost all types of specialised and general security measures between the time of the burglary and the time of the interview. For example, for victims of a completed burglary, the overall proportion of households who had relatively comprehensive security increased from 46% at the time of the burglary to 64% at the time of the interview, compared to an increase from 63% to 70% for attempted burglary victims. Sixty-seven percent of households who had not been the victims of a recent burglary had comprehensive security.
- Security levels at the time of the most recent completed burglary and at the time of the interview were very similar for repeat and single victims of burglary.
- In both 2002 and 2004, almost 90% of survey participants believed that security measures made homes safer. Repeat victims of burglary were slightly less likely to say security measures made homes a lot safer, compared to victims of one burglary and non-victims.
- Despite the prevalence of security measures and the feeling that these made homes safer, over half of survey participants in both years thought it would be either very easy or fairly easy for a burglar to get into their home. There was a tendency in all areas, significant only in Lower Hutt, for a greater proportion of participants in 2004 than in 2002 to think it would be fairly easy to burgle their home, while slightly fewer thought it would be very easy. Participants in Manurewa were the most likely to believe that it would be very difficult to break into their home. Repeat burglary victims tended to be more likely than either single victims or non-victims to think it would be very easy or very difficult to burgle their home.

- For those who thought their home would be very or fairly easy to burgle, the most common reasons they hadn't done more to protect their home were that the household could not afford more security, that extra security would not work and that the household already had security. There was a tendency in all Police Areas (significant only in Manurewa) toward a reduction in the proportion of people who did not know what more could be done.
- Of those who thought their home would be easy to burgle, a significantly higher proportion of households in Rotorua in 2004 (21%) than in 2002 (11%) did not do more to prevent burglary because the property was rented. This change occurred despite there being no significant increase in the proportion of households who were renting in Rotorua. Rotorua also had a significant increase in the proportion of households which hadn't done more to protect their homes because they were 'not that concerned' or because there was someone home most or all of the time.
- Both single victims and repeat victims were much less likely than non-victims to say they had not done more to protect their home because the area was safe (out of those participants who thought it easy to break into their home). Victims were slightly more likely to say they could not afford more security or they had not done more to protect their home because it was a rented house, compared to non-victims.
- In both 2002 and 2004, significantly fewer households in Manurewa had insurance than the average of the other areas. The insurance rate dropped from 75% in 2002 to 68% in 2004 in Manurewa, whereas there was no change in the other Police Areas. Repeat burglary victims were significantly less likely to be insured than other survey participants.

# 9 Neighbourhood crime prevention

This chapter compares the responses from the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys to questions on neighbourhood crime prevention, including:

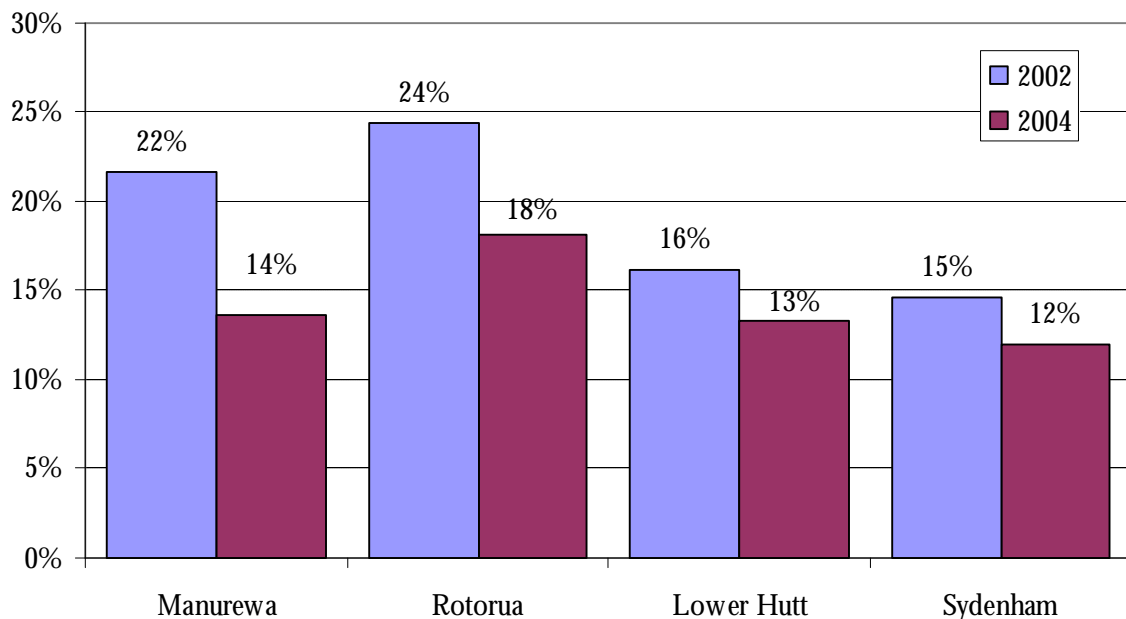
- membership in and helpfulness of Neighbourhood Support
- local policing
- awareness of local burglary initiatives.

## 9.1 Neighbourhood Support

### 9.1.1 Membership in Neighbourhood Support

Survey participants were asked whether they were members of Neighbourhood Support (formerly Neighbourhood Watch) and why they were or were not a member. Membership in Neighbourhood Support dropped slightly in each area (Figure 9.1), with the decrease being statistically significant in Manurewa at the 99% level and in Rotorua at the 95% level. Rotorua had a significantly higher proportion of Neighbourhood Support members compared to the average of the other areas in both 2002 and 2004.

**Figure 9.1: Percentage of survey participants who were members of Neighbourhood Support, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**



### 9.1.2 Helpfulness of Neighbourhood Support

Of those survey participants who were Neighbourhood Support members, almost all (82–96%) found it either very or somewhat helpful (Table 9.1). There were no significant differences between the responses in 2002 and 2004, nor among the Police Areas.

**Table 9.1: How helpful is it being a member of Neighbourhood Support?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of participants who were members of Neighbourhood Support.

|                      | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|----------------------|----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                      | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>   | 108      | 70   | 122     | 92   | 81         | 67   | 73       | 61   |
| Very helpful (%)     | 63       | 63   | 66      | 57   | 54         | 69   | 52       | 62   |
| Somewhat helpful (%) | 27       | 23   | 26      | 30   | 32         | 27   | 30       | 26   |
| Neutral (%)          | 6        | 7    | 6       | 11   | 6          | 3    | 11       | 7    |
| Unhelpful (%)        | 2        | 6    | 1       | 1    | 4          | 0    | 4        | 5    |
| Don't know (%)       | 2        | 1    | 1       | 1    | 4          | 1    | 3        | 0    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

For members who thought Neighbourhood Support was helpful, by far the most common reason was the feeling that it strengthened the community and helped them to get to know their neighbours (Table 9.2). Overall, 81% gave this reason, with no significant differences between the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys or among Police Areas.

**Table 9.2: What are the reasons you feel Neighbourhood Support is helpful?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of Burglary Survey participants who were members of Neighbourhood Support and who thought it helpful.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup>                                 | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|--|----------|------|---------|-----------------|------------|------|----------|------|
|  | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>                                   | 97       | 60   | 113     | 80              | 70         | 64   | 60       | 54   |
| Strengthens community/<br>get to know neighbours (%) | 82       | 83   | 77      | 83              | 77         | 92   | 77       | 80   |
| Feel safer (%)                                       | 45       | 57   | 43      | 68 <sup>+</sup> | 53         | 39   | 52       | 61   |
| Tells us about local burglaries (%)                  | 10       | 5    | 30      | 33              | 17         | 19   | 3        | 11   |
| Signs/stickers deter burglars (%)                    | 4        | 7    | 19      | 13              | 16         | 16   | 10       | 6    |
| Gives security advice (%)                            | 3        | 10   | 13      | 0 <sup>-</sup>  | 17         | 14   | 7        | 11   |
| Get to meet Police (%)                               | 1        | 3    | 12      | 5               | 6          | 9    | 8        | 4    |
| Good/frequent meetings (%)                           | 4        | 17   | 4       | 5               | 6          | 8    | 8        | 6    |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

Around half of Neighbourhood Support members also said it made them feel safer. A significantly higher proportion of members in Rotorua gave this as a reason in 2004 compared to 2002.

All other reasons were given by less than one in five members, averaged across all areas. On average, 18% of members said Neighbourhood Support was helpful because it tells them about local burglaries, 12% said signs or stickers deter burglars, 9% said it gives them security advice, 7% thought the meetings were good or well run, and 6% thought it was helpful to meet the local Police.

In both surveys, Rotorua members were significantly more likely than the average of the other Police Areas to say that Neighbourhood Support was helpful because it told them about local burglaries. Manurewa and Sydenham members were less likely to say that hearing about local burglaries was what made Neighbourhood Support helpful.

In both surveys, Lower Hutt members were more likely to say that Neighbourhood Support was helpful because it gave them security advice, compared to other areas (significant at the 95% level). Significantly fewer members in Rotorua in 2004 said it gave them security advice compared to 2002.

No more than four Neighbourhood Support members in any Police Area felt that it was unhelpful. Of the seventeen members who thought it unhelpful (combined across both surveys and all areas), most gave reasons to do with the functioning of meetings: seven said the meetings had stopped or been reduced, five said the meetings were not well run, five said they didn't hear about it any more, four said neighbours were not willing, and two said there was no co-ordinator any more. Comment about crime prevention was less common: two said that it didn't tell them about local burglaries, one said signs or stickers do not deter burglars and one said no security advice was given.

### **9.1.3 Why people were not members of Neighbourhood Support**

The main reason survey participants were not members of Neighbourhood Support was that their household had not been approached to join (Table 9.3). Around half of participants who were not Neighbourhood Support members gave this reason overall, with significantly more participants doing so in the Sydenham Police Area. Participants in Rotorua were more likely to say they had not been approached to join in 2004 compared to 2002.

The only other reasons given by more than one in ten households overall were that they had heard of it but not asked further, that they had informal networks with neighbours and that there was no particular reason they were not a member. The proportion of non-members who said they had heard of it but not asked further increased between the 2002 and 2004 surveys, whereas the proportion who had no particular reason decreased. The change for both reasons was significant at the 95% level or above in all areas.

All areas showed a significant increase between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of non-members who had not joined Neighbourhood Support because they had informal networks with neighbours. However, this result is likely to reflect a difference in the questionnaire, as 'have informal networks with neighbours' was specifically listed in the code sheet only in

2004.<sup>18</sup> This change to the code sheet also applies to two other reasons, 'too busy' and 'neighbours often changing', both of which were infrequently cited reasons.

An increased proportion of participants in Manurewa said that they had never heard of Neighbourhood Support, but this was not so in other areas.

**Table 9.3: Why is your household not a member of Neighbourhood Support?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of Burglary Survey participants who were not members of Neighbourhood Support.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup>                                   | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |                 |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
|  | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004            |
| <i>Sample size</i>                                     | 392      | 442             | 378     | 415             | 418        | 437             | 426      | 449             |
| Not approached to join (%)                             | 42       | 46              | 41      | 61 <sup>+</sup> | 43         | 46              | 60       | 57              |
| Heard of it, but have not asked further (%)            | 9        | 14              | 8       | 27 <sup>+</sup> | 17         | 23              | 9        | 18 <sup>+</sup> |
| Have informal network with neighbours <sup>2</sup> (%) | 5        | 13 <sup>+</sup> | 6       | 25 <sup>+</sup> | 11         | 17 <sup>+</sup> | 7        | 18 <sup>+</sup> |
| No particular reason (%)                               | 15       | 10              | 20      | 12 <sup>-</sup> | 11         | 6               | 10       | 4 <sup>-</sup>  |
| Never heard of it (%)                                  | 8        | 18 <sup>+</sup> | 6       | 7               | 6          | 5               | 14       | 9               |
| Don't hear about it anymore (%)                        | 6        | 8               | 4       | 7               | 10         | 11              | 12       | 12              |
| Recently moved to area (%)                             | 13       | 9               | 10      | 8               | 6          | 5               | 6        | 7               |
| Was member but quit/group stopped (%)                  | 9        | 7               | 6       | 3               | 8          | 3 <sup>-</sup>  | 5        | 5               |
| Too busy/not enough time <sup>2</sup> (%)              | 3        | 5               | 3       | 5               | 3          | 4               | 1        | 6 <sup>+</sup>  |
| Don't think it's helpful (%)                           | 4        | 3               | 3       | 2               | 5          | 3               | 3        | 2               |
| Neighbours often changing <sup>2</sup> (%)             | 2        | 3               | 2       | 4               | 1          | 3               | 1        | 6 <sup>+</sup>  |
| Don't want neighbours to know business (%)             | 3        | 2               | 2       | 1               | 2          | 2               | 1        | 1               |
| Don't like neighbours (%)                              | 2        | 1               | 2       | 2               | 1          | 3               | 0        | 0               |
| Other (%)  | 1        | 1               | 1       | 0               | 3          | 0               | 2        | 0               |
| Don't know (%)   | 4        | 2               | 7       | 1 <sup>-</sup>  | 2          | 2               | 0        | 1               |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> These reasons were specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004. In 2002, they were itemised under 'other, please specify'.

## 9.2 Policing

### 9.2.1 What could the Police do to make you feel safer from burglary?

All survey participants were asked, 'Is there anything that you would like the Police to do to make you feel safer from burglary?' In both the 2002 and 2004 Burglary Surveys, a significantly higher proportion of survey participants in the Manurewa Police Area (69%) and

<sup>18</sup> Survey participants were asked to give unprompted responses to the question and were not shown the code sheet. Interviewers were asked to code to a given list or to specify any other responses given. If the participant could give no answer, the interviewer was asked to probe further.



a significantly lower proportion in Sydenham (45%) would like the Police to do more (Table 9.4), compared to the averages of the other three areas.

**Table 9.4: Is there anything that you would like the Police to do to make you feel safer from burglary?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                    | Manurewa |      | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|------|
|                    | 2002     | 2004 | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i> | 500      | 512  | 500     | 507             | 500        | 504             | 500      | 510  |
| Yes (%)            | 70       | 68   | 56      | 54              | 54         | 46 <sup>-</sup> | 44       | 46   |
| No (%)             | 24       | 28   | 31      | 42 <sup>+</sup> | 39         | 45              | 53       | 50   |
| Don't know (%)     | 6        | 3    | 13      | 4 <sup>-</sup>  | 7          | 9               | 3        | 4    |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

The proportion who would like the Police to do more was lower in Lower Hutt than the average of other areas in 2004 only, as there was a significant reduction in 'yes' responses between 2002 and 2004. The only other change between 2002 and 2004 was that a higher proportion of participants in Rotorua in 2004 did not want the Police to do more, while a lower proportion did not know.

Survey participants who wanted more done were asked what the Police could do to make them feel safer from burglary. In both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, the majority of participants (61% overall) mentioned that they wanted more Police visibility or patrolling, with no significant difference between 2002 and 2004 or among the Police Areas (Table 9.5).

Other common responses were the need for more Police generally (23% overall) or more staff or time specifically assigned to burglary (16% overall). In both 2002 and 2004, survey participants in Rotorua were more likely to mention the need for more Police staff compared to the average of the other areas.

Around one in five survey participants who would like the Police to do more mentioned that they would like a faster response time to reported burglaries. More participants in Manurewa and fewer in Lower Hutt mentioned this item in both years. In all Police Areas, significantly more participants mentioned this item in 2004 (27% overall) than in 2002 (11%). However, this result is likely to reflect a difference in the questionnaire, as 'faster response after burglary reported' was specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004.<sup>19</sup>

The other item that was specifically added to the code sheet in 2004 ('harsher penalties for known criminals') also received significantly more mentions in 2004 than in 2002. Overall 3% of participants who would like the Police to do more mentioned harsher penalties in 2002 compared to 11% in 2004, with a significantly higher proportion in Rotorua in both years.

Overall, 12% of participants who would like the Police to do more said they would like the Police to arrest or imprison more burglars. A significantly higher proportion of participants

<sup>19</sup> Survey participants were asked to give unprompted responses to the question and were not shown the code sheet. Interviewers were asked to code to a given list or to specify any other responses given. If the participant could give no answer, the interviewer was asked to probe further.

in Manurewa, compared to other areas, mentioned this response in 2002, but this was not so in 2004.

**Table 9.5: What would you like the Police to do to make you feel safer from burglary?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of participants who wanted the Police to do more.

| Activities <sup>1</sup>                            | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |                 |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
|  | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004            |
| <i>Sample size</i>                                 | 349      | 350             | 281     | 273             | 272        | 232             | 221      | 237             |
| More visibility/patrolling (%)                     | 59       | 63              | 64      | 57              | 65         | 59              | 60       | 58              |
| More staff (%)                                     | 20       | 18              | 29      | 32              | 24         | 16              | 25       | 18              |
| Faster response when reported <sup>2</sup> (%)     | 14       | 34 <sup>+</sup> | 11      | 25 <sup>+</sup> | 8          | 19 <sup>+</sup> | 10       | 24 <sup>+</sup> |
| More Police/time for burglary (%)                  | 18       | 11              | 15      | 16              | 19         | 16              | 20       | 12              |
| Arrest/imprison more burglars (%)                  | 18       | 10 <sup>-</sup> | 9       | 11              | 13         | 10              | 12       | 9               |
| Crime prevention advice/education (%)              | 13       | 9               | 6       | 6               | 9          | 8               | 9        | 8               |
| Harsher penalties for known crims <sup>2</sup> (%) | 2        | 11 <sup>+</sup> | 5       | 16 <sup>+</sup> | 3          | 7               | 2        | 10 <sup>+</sup> |
| More accessible/approachable (%)                   | 7        | 7               | 7       | 5               | 6          | 3               | 5        | 4               |
| Keep an eye on known burglars (%)                  | 5        | 10 <sup>+</sup> | 4       | 5               | 8          | 5               | 3        | 5               |
| More burglary-specific operations (%)              | 3        | 5               | 6       | 7               | 7          | 3               | 8        | 3               |
| More community policing (%)                        | 1        | 3 <sup>+</sup>  | 0       | 6 <sup>+</sup>  | 1          | 5 <sup>+</sup>  | 0        | 5 <sup>+</sup>  |
| More focus on stolen goods sellers (%)             | 3        | 2               | 2       | 2               | 1          | 1               | 3        | 0               |
| Work with young offenders (%)                      | 2        | 2               | 1       | 2               | 3          | 2               | 1        | 1               |
| Law to punish youths (%)                           | 3        | 1               | 4       | 1               | 1          | 0               | 0        | 2               |
| Report burglaries in newspaper (%)                 | 0        | 1               | 0       | 4 <sup>+</sup>  | 2          | 2               | 0        | 0               |
| Neighbourhood Support group (%)                    | 0        | 3 <sup>+</sup>  | 0       | 1               | 0          | 3 <sup>+</sup>  | 0        | 2               |
| Follow-up after initial report/visit (%)           | 1        | 1               | 1       | 2               | 0          | 1               | 0        | 1               |
| More street lighting (%)                           | 1        | 0               | 1       | 0               | 0          | 0               | 0        | 2               |
| Surveillance cameras (%)                           | 1        | 1               | 0       | 0               | 0          | 1               | 0        | 1               |
| Better victim support (%)                          | 0        | 1               | 0       | 1               | 1          | 0               | 1        | 0               |
| Armed Police (%)                                   | 0        | 0               | 0       | 1               | 0          | 0               | 0        | 0               |
| Other (%)  | 0        | 0               | 1       | 0               | 0          | 0               | 0        | 0               |
| Don't know (%)                                     | 3        | 1               | 1       | 3               | 2          | 2               | 2        | 2               |

+/- Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> These activities were specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004. In 2002, they were itemised under 'other, please specify'.

All other responses were given by less than one in ten participants on average. Overall 9% of participants who would like the Police to do more mentioned crime prevention advice or education. Very few participants mentioned specific strategies, such as focussing on sellers of stolen property, burglary-specific operations or working with young offenders.

Although ‘more community policing’ and ‘Neighbourhood Support groups’ were mentioned by only a very small proportion of people, both were mentioned significantly more often in 2004 than in 2002.

### 9.2.2 Reporting suspicious behaviour

Survey participants were also asked, ‘If you saw somebody looking up driveways, acting suspiciously in your neighbourhood, how likely is it that you would report this to the Police?’ In all four Police Areas, most participants said they would be likely to report suspicious behaviour, with around half saying they would be very likely to do this (Table 9.6). A fairly low proportion of participants said they would be very unlikely to report suspicious behaviour.

**Table 9.6: How likely would you be to report suspicious behaviour to the Police?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

|                       | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |      | Sydenham |      |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|------|----------|------|
|                       | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004 | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>    | 500      | 512             | 500     | 507             | 500        | 504  | 500      | 510  |
| Very likely (%)       | 54       | 46              | 59      | 52              | 57         | 53   | 52       | 49   |
| Somewhat likely (%)   | 19       | 22              | 21      | 21              | 25         | 25   | 28       | 27   |
| Somewhat unlikely (%) | 17       | 17              | 14      | 21 <sup>+</sup> | 12         | 17   | 13       | 17   |
| Very unlikely (%)     | 8        | 13 <sup>+</sup> | 5       | 6               | 4          | 4    | 5        | 7    |
| Don't know (%)        | 3        | 1               | 1       | 0               | 1          | 1    | 2        | 1    |

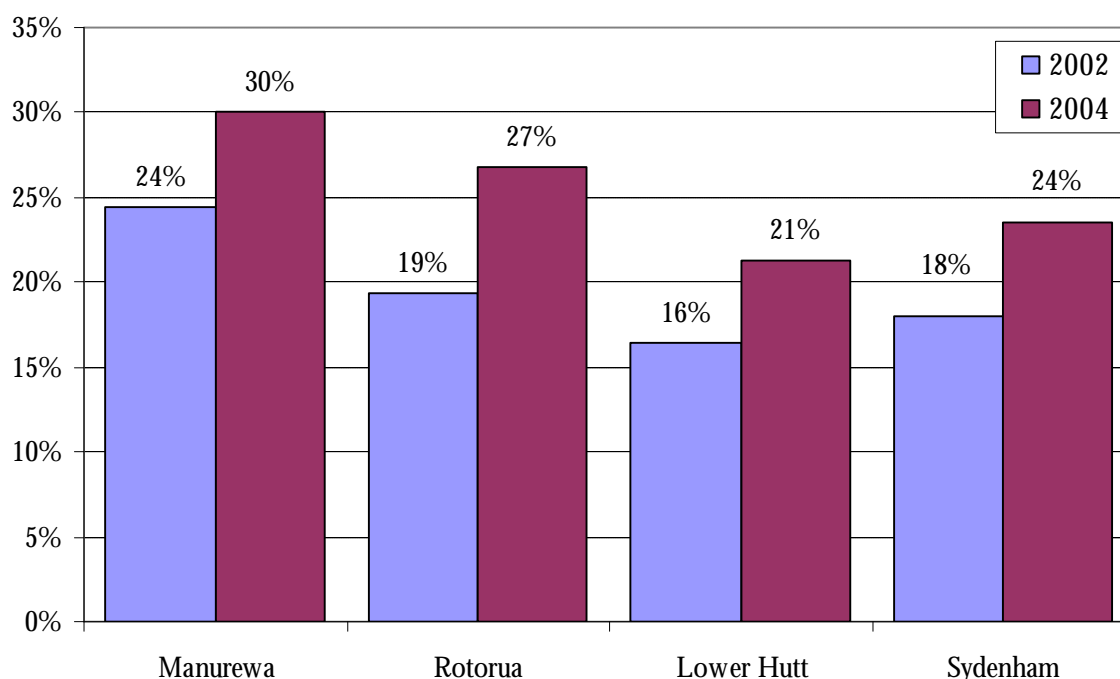
<sup>+</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

The proportion who said they would be very likely to report suspicious behaviour showed a tendency to decrease between 2002 and 2004 in each Police Area (significant at the 95% level in both Manurewa and Rotorua). Combined over all Police Areas, 55% said they would very likely report such behaviour in 2002, significantly higher than the average of 50% in 2004.

In contrast, there was a tendency for an increase in the proportion of survey participants saying they would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour (Figure 9.2). Significantly more participants in Rotorua would be ‘somewhat unlikely’ to report such behaviour, while significantly more in Manurewa would be ‘very unlikely’ to report such behaviour in 2004 compared to 2002. More participants in Lower Hutt would be ‘somewhat unlikely’ to report such behaviour in 2004 (significant at the 95% level).

In both 2002 and 2004, a significantly higher percentage of participants in Manurewa said they would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour compared to the average of the other areas.

**Figure 9.2: Percentage of survey participants who would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**



The survey participants who said they would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour to the Police were then asked why they would not. A large number of reasons were given, many by only a small number of participants (Table 9.7).

The most common reasons involved the survey participant taking actions other than alerting the Police. That is, they would watch the suspicious person's actions first (40% overall in 2004) or they would deal with the matter themselves (32% overall in 2004). In all Police Areas, more participants mentioned these reasons in 2004 than in 2002. These results are likely to reflect a difference in the questionnaire, as both reasons were specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004.<sup>20</sup> This change to the code list also affected 'discuss with neighbours first'.

The third most common reason, mentioned by 19% of participants overall who said they would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour, was that they would assume the person was innocent. This reason was more commonly mentioned in Sydenham than in other areas in both 2002 and 2004. The proportion of survey participants in Manurewa who gave this reason decreased from 20% in 2002 to 8% in 2004.

Reasons involving negative perceptions about the Police were less common and showed no significant change between 2002 and 2004 and no consistent differences between areas. In both 2002 and 2004, around one in ten people overall who said they would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour said it was because they felt the Police were too busy or the Police would not be interested. Around one in twenty people thought the Police would not

<sup>20</sup> Survey participants were asked to give unprompted responses to the question and were not shown the code sheet. Interviewers were asked to code to a given list or to specify any other responses given. If the participant could give no answer, the interviewer was asked to probe further.

get there in time or the Police could have done nothing, or they would not report due to a previous unsatisfactory experience. Only 1% would not report suspicious behaviour because they disliked or feared the Police.

**Table 9.7: Why would you be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour to the Police?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of Burglary Survey participants who were somewhat or very unlikely to report suspicious behaviour.

| Reasons <sup>1</sup>   | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |                 |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
|  | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004            |
| <i>Sample size</i>   | 122      | 154             | 97      | 136             | 82         | 107             | 90       | 120             |
| Watch their actions first <sup>2</sup> (%)                   | 7        | 32 <sup>+</sup> | 14      | 56 <sup>+</sup> | 7          | 32 <sup>+</sup> | 13       | 40 <sup>+</sup> |
| Deal with matter myself <sup>2</sup> (%)                     | 20       | 33              | 20      | 40 <sup>+</sup> | 16         | 18              | 10       | 33 <sup>+</sup> |
| Assume person is innocent (%)                                | 20       | 8 <sup>-</sup>  | 11      | 18              | 24         | 17              | 31       | 27              |
| Police too busy/not enough Police (%)                        | 11       | 5               | 12      | 11              | 10         | 19              | 9        | 13              |
| Police wouldn't be interested (%)                            | 12       | 9               | 6       | 11              | 13         | 9               | 9        | 12              |
| Too trivial/not worth reporting (%)                          | 1        | 6               | 7       | 10              | 12         | 10              | 14       | 16              |
| Discuss with neighbours first <sup>2</sup> (%)               | 2        | 7               | 4       | 10              | 10         | 7               | 6        | 16              |
| Don't want to bother Police (%)                              | 11       | 3 <sup>-</sup>  | 6       | 3               | 11         | 15              | 3        | 7               |
| No particular reason (%)                                     | 6        | 12              | 8       | 4               | 7          | 7               | 8        | 2               |
| Police would not get there in time (%)                       | 3        | 10              | 2       | 9               | 6          | 2               | 6        | 4               |
| Other peoples' private matter (%)                            | 6        | 5               | 3       | 4               | 7          | 5               | 11       | 2 <sup>-</sup>  |
| Police could have done nothing (%)                           | 12       | 5               | 6       | 2               | 0          | 6               | 3        | 1               |
| Wasn't satisfied when I reported to<br>Police previously (%) | 2        | 6               | 4       | 5               | 2          | 4               | 3        | 5               |
| Other people can deal with it (%)                            | 3        | 1               | 6       | 2               | 2          | 5               | 2        | 0               |
| Fear of revenge (%)  | 4        | 1               | 4       | 1               | 2          | 1               | 3        | 1               |
| Inconvenient/too much trouble (%)                            | 2        | 1               | 1       | 1               | 4          | 6               | 1        | 3               |
| Dislike/fear Police (%)                                      | 1        | 0               | 5       | 0               | 1          | 2               | 1        | 1               |
| Don't care (%)   | 0        | 1               | 2       | 1               | 4          | 2               | 1        | 0               |
| Don't know (%)   | 5        | 0 <sup>-</sup>  | 7       | 1               | 1          | 0               | 1        | 0               |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Reasons specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004. In 2002, they were itemised under 'other, please specify'.

### 9.3 Awareness of Police and community burglary initiatives

#### 9.3.1 What initiatives are you aware of?

Survey participants were asked (unprompted) what Police or community initiatives to reduce burglary they were aware of in their neighbourhood. A common response to this question was that the survey participant did not know of any such initiatives (45% of participants overall in both 2002 and 2004). In both years, a higher proportion of participants in

Sydenham knew of no initiatives, compared to the average of the other areas (Table 9.8). Manurewa had a higher proportion of participants who knew of no initiatives in 2002 than in 2004.

By far the most common initiative mentioned was Neighbourhood Support (formerly Neighbourhood Watch). This initiative was mentioned by 43% of participants overall in 2002, with a significant drop to 38% overall in 2004. Neighbourhood Support was more often mentioned in Rotorua and Lower Hutt, and less often mentioned in Manurewa and Sydenham in both years.

**Table 9.8: What Police or community initiatives which aim to reduce burglary are you aware of in your neighbourhood?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

| Initiatives/activities <sup>1</sup>               | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                | Lower Hutt |                 | Sydenham |                |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
|   | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004           | 2002       | 2004            | 2002     | 2004           |
| <i>Sample size</i>                                | 500      | 512             | 500     | 507            | 500        | 504             | 500      | 510            |
| Neighbourhood Watch/Support (%)                   | 37       | 35              | 49      | 44             | 49         | 40 <sup>-</sup> | 36       | 33             |
| Police patrols (%)                                | 11       | 23 <sup>+</sup> | 10      | 9              | 13         | 17              | 10       | 8              |
| Community constable (%)                           | 2        | 3               | 11      | 5 <sup>-</sup> | 9          | 7               | 7        | 5              |
| Community patrols (voluntary) (%)                 | 3        | 9 <sup>+</sup>  | 5       | 6              | 1          | 1               | 7        | 8              |
| Informal neighbourhood network (%) <sup>2</sup>   | 1        | 4 <sup>+</sup>  | 1       | 7 <sup>+</sup> | 2          | 12 <sup>+</sup> | 2        | 5 <sup>+</sup> |
| Burg. prevention advice/education (%)             | 2        | 1               | 0       | 0              | 3          | 2               | 3        | 1              |
| Reports in local media <sup>2</sup> (%)           | 0        | 3 <sup>+</sup>  | 1       | 2              | 2          | 2               | 0        | 1              |
| Community meetings (%)                            | 1        | 1               | 0       | 1              | 0          | 1               | 1        | 1              |
| Police keep eye on known burglars (%)             | 1        | 3 <sup>+</sup>  | 1       | 1              | 1          | 0               | 0        | 0              |
| Community youth initiatives (%)                   | 1        | 0               | 0       | 1              | 1          | 0               | 0        | 0              |
| Security firm patrol (%)                          | 0        | 0               | 1       | 0              | 0          | 1               | 1        | 1              |
| Police burglary-specific operations (%)           | 0        | 1               | 0       | 0              | 1          | 0               | 0        | 1              |
| Police living in area (%)                         | 0        | 0               | 1       | 0              | 1          | 0               | 1        | 0              |
| Police youth initiatives (%)                      | 0        | 0               | 0       | 0              | 0          | 1               | 0        | 0              |
| Police station in area (%)                        | 0        | 0               | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0               | 0        | 1              |
| Police arresting more burglars/more in prison (%) | 0        | 0               | 0       | 0              | 1          | 0               | 0        | 0              |
| Security cameras/surveillance (%)                 | 0        | 0               | 0       | 0              | 0          | 1               | 0        | 0              |
| Other (%)   | 0        | 0               | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0               | 0        | 0              |
| Don't know of any (%)                             | 51       | 43 <sup>-</sup> | 39      | 44             | 38         | 42              | 49       | 50             |

<sup>+/-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

<sup>2</sup> Initiatives specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004. In 2002, they were itemised under 'other, please specify'.

The only other activity mentioned by more than 10% of participants overall was Police patrols. In Manurewa, significantly more participants mentioned Police patrols in 2004 (23%) than in 2002 (11%). The increase in Lower Hutt from 13% mentioning Police patrols in 2002 to 17% in 2004 was significant at the 95% level.

Only three other initiatives were mentioned by more than 2% of survey participants overall: community constables, voluntary community patrols and informal neighbourhood networks. Community constables were less often mentioned in Manurewa than the average of the other areas. The proportion of survey participants in Rotorua who mentioned community constables decreased from 11% in 2002 to 5% in 2004.

Voluntary community patrols were less often mentioned in Lower Hutt and more often mentioned in Sydenham. The proportion of survey participants in Manurewa who mentioned voluntary community patrols increased from 3% in 2002 to 9% in 2004.

In all Police Areas, more participants mentioned informal neighbourhood networks in 2004 (7% overall) than in 2002 (1%). This result is likely to reflect a difference in the questionnaire, as this initiative was specifically listed in the code sheet only in 2004.<sup>21</sup>

### **9.3.2 How were you made aware of those initiatives?**

Those who were aware of Neighbourhood Support had become aware of it via a wide range of sources (Table 9.9), but most commonly through word of mouth (43% overall) or through Neighbourhood Support itself (40% overall). The proportion who had heard of it through word of mouth did not differ significantly between 2002 and 2004 or between areas. A lower proportion of people in Sydenham (and to a slightly lesser extent in Lower Hutt) had heard about Neighbourhood Support through the organisation itself in both years. The proportion whose source was Neighbourhood Support itself decreased significantly in Manurewa between 2002 and 2004, but increased in Rotorua (significant at the 95% level).

Around a quarter of those who were aware of Neighbourhood Support had become aware of it through leaflets or through community newspapers. Leaflets were a more common source in Rotorua than in other areas in both 2002 and 2004.

In all areas except Rotorua, there tended to be a decrease between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion who were made aware of Neighbourhood Support through the media (community newspapers or national newspapers or television), whereas more people tended to say they had personally seen Neighbourhood Support activity.

Signs in the neighbourhood (15% overall) and local Police (13% overall) were the only other sources to be mentioned by more than a few percent of people overall. Fewer people in Manurewa and more in Lower Hutt mentioned signs in the neighbourhood. Local Police were less often the source of awareness in Lower Hutt in 2004 than in 2002.

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<sup>21</sup> Survey participants were asked to give unprompted responses to the question and were not shown the code sheet. Interviewers were asked to code to a given list or to specify any other responses given. If the participant could give no answer, the interviewer was asked to probe further.

**Table 9.9: How were you made aware of Neighbourhood Support?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of Burglary Survey participants who were aware of Neighbourhood Support.

| Source <sup>1</sup>             | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |      | Lower Hutt |                | Sydenham |                |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|------|------------|----------------|----------|----------------|
|                                 | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004 | 2002       | 2004           | 2002     | 2004           |
| <i>Sample size</i>              | 187      | 180             | 246     | 223  | 244        | 203            | 179      | 166            |
| Word of mouth (%)               | 44       | 49              | 45      | 43   | 39         | 37             | 48       | 42             |
| Local Neighbourhood Support (%) | 58       | 44 <sup>-</sup> | 37      | 48   | 33         | 35             | 30       | 33             |
| Leaflets in letterbox (%)       | 26       | 21              | 35      | 40   | 25         | 18             | 23       | 14             |
| Community newspapers (%)        | 30       | 21              | 21      | 28   | 35         | 25             | 21       | 11             |
| Witnessed/seen myself (%)       | 13       | 23 <sup>+</sup> | 16      | 20   | 11         | 19             | 16       | 22             |
| Television (%)                  | 20       | 17              | 15      | 13   | 23         | 16             | 13       | 4 <sup>-</sup> |
| Signs in neighbourhood (%)      | 9        | 9               | 13      | 13   | 25         | 18             | 16       | 16             |
| Local Police (%)                | 15       | 8               | 13      | 17   | 17         | 9 <sup>-</sup> | 11       | 10             |
| National newspapers (%)         | 10       | 6               | 4       | 4    | 13         | 7              | 8        | 4              |
| Victim support (%)              | 5        | 1               | 3       | 4    | 5          | 2              | 3        | 2              |
| Insurance company (%)           | 5        | 1               | 2       | 4    | 4          | 2              | 3        | 1              |
| School programmes (%)           | 3        | 5               | 2       | 4    | 3          | 2              | 3        | 2              |
| Safer Community Council (%)     | 1        | 1               | 2       | 2    | 2          | 1              | 4        | 0 <sup>-</sup> |
| Other (%)                       | 1        | 2               | 3       | 0    | 1          | 1              | 0        | 1              |
| Can't remember/don't know (%)   | 2        | 0               | 1       | 0    | 4          | 2              | 3        | 1              |

<sup>+,-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

By far the most common source of awareness of Police patrols was that the participant had personally seen them (Table 9.10). This source was significantly less often mentioned by people in Manurewa than in other Police Areas in both years.

Sources of awareness of Police patrols other than 'seen myself' showed a change between 2002 in 2004 in Manurewa, with more people saying local Police were the source in 2004 and fewer people mentioning all other sources. In Lower Hutt, significantly fewer people mentioned local Police and community newspapers in 2004, with a tendency for fewer mentioning most other sources as well. Rotorua and Sydenham showed little change between responses in 2002 and 2004.

Sources of awareness of community constables and voluntary community patrols did not change between 2002 and 2004 and there were no consistent differences between Police Areas. Overall, the most common sources of awareness of community constables were 'witnessed myself' (mentioned by 56% of the 278 participants who were aware of community constables), community newspapers (32%), word of mouth (22%) and local Police (18%).

The most common sources of awareness of voluntary community patrols were 'witnessed myself' (mentioned by 57% of 152 people), community newspapers (35%), word of mouth (31%), leaflets in letterbox (13%) and local Police (12%).



Word of mouth (81%) and 'witnessed myself' (22%) accounted for the vast majority of responses about sources of awareness of informal neighbourhood networks.

**Table 9.10: How were you made aware of Police patrols?, 2002 and 2004, by Police Area**

Asked of Burglary Survey participants who were aware of Police patrols.

| Source <sup>1</sup>             | Manurewa |                 | Rotorua |                 | Lower Hutt |                | Sydenham |      |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|
|                                 | 2002     | 2004            | 2002    | 2004            | 2002       | 2004           | 2002     | 2004 |
| <i>Sample size</i>              | 54       | 120             | 48      | 48              | 63         | 87             | 51       | 40   |
| Witnessed/seen myself (%)       | 61       | 68              | 73      | 94 <sup>+</sup> | 70         | 86             | 96       | 88   |
| Local Police (%)                | 26       | 48 <sup>+</sup> | 19      | 23              | 29         | 1 <sup>-</sup> | 6        | 10   |
| Community newspapers (%)        | 31       | 17              | 13      | 15              | 24         | 5 <sup>-</sup> | 8        | 8    |
| Word of mouth (%)               | 26       | 8 <sup>-</sup>  | 13      | 15              | 14         | 13             | 25       | 25   |
| Television (%)                  | 30       | 4 <sup>-</sup>  | 2       | 4               | 13         | 5              | 6        | 5    |
| Local Neighbourhood Support (%) | 20       | 3 <sup>-</sup>  | 10      | 6               | 8          | 3              | 2        | 3    |
| National newspapers (%)         | 19       | 4 <sup>-</sup>  | 2       | 2               | 6          | 1              | 4        | 3    |
| Other (%)                       | 35       | 8 <sup>-</sup>  | 10      | 8               | 21         | 10             | 2        | 13   |

<sup>+-</sup> Significantly higher or lower than the percentage in 2002 for the same Police Area at the 99% level.

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

## 9.4 Summary of neighbourhood crime prevention

- The Burglary Surveys asked a series of questions on neighbourhood crime prevention, including:
  - membership in and helpfulness of Neighbourhood Support (formerly Neighbourhood Watch)
  - local policing
  - awareness of local burglary initiatives.
- Membership in Neighbourhood Support decreased significantly in Manurewa and Rotorua. Rotorua had a higher proportion of Neighbourhood Support members than other areas in both 2002 and 2004.
- Of those participants who were Neighbourhood Support members, almost all found it helpful in both 2002 and 2004, in all Police Areas. By far the most common reason for thinking it helpful was the feeling that it strengthened the community and helped members to get to know neighbours.
- The main reason survey participants were not members of Neighbourhood Support was that their household had not been approached to join. Around half of participants who were not Neighbourhood Support members gave this reason overall, with significantly more giving this reason in the Sydenham Police Area. Participants in Rotorua were more likely to say they had not been approached to join in 2004 compared to 2002.

- The proportion of participants in Manurewa who said that they had never heard of Neighbourhood Support increased between 2002 and 2004.
- In both 2002 and 2004, a significantly higher proportion of survey participants in the Manurewa Police Area (69%) and a significantly lower proportion in Sydenham (45%) would like the Police to do more to make them feel safer from burglary. The proportion in Lower Hutt was lower than the average of other areas in 2004 only.
- In both the 2002 and 2004 surveys, the most common things people wanted the Police to do to make them feel safer from burglary were more Police visibility or patrolling (61% overall), more Police generally (23%), or more staff or time specifically assigned to burglary (16%). In both 2002 and 2004, survey participants in Rotorua were more likely to mention the need for more Police staff compared to the average of the other areas.
- In 2004, an average of 27% of survey participants who wanted more done by the Police said that they would like a faster response time to reported burglaries. More participants in Manurewa and fewer in Lower Hutt gave this response.
- Although the majority of people said that they would report suspicious behaviour to the Police, a greater proportion said they would be unlikely to report such behaviour in 2004 than in 2002. More participants in Rotorua and Lower Hutt would be 'somewhat unlikely' to report suspicious behaviour, while more in Manurewa would be 'very unlikely' to report such behaviour in 2004 compared to 2002.
- In both 2002 and 2004, a significantly higher percentage of participants in Manurewa said they would be unlikely to report suspicious behaviour compared to the other areas.
- The most common reasons for not reporting suspicious behaviour involved the survey participant taking actions other than alerting the Police: they would watch the suspicious person's actions first (40% overall in 2004) or they would deal with the matter themselves (32% in 2004). The third most common reason, mentioned by 19% of participants who would not report suspicious behaviour, was that they would assume the person was innocent. This reason was more commonly mentioned in Sydenham than in other areas in both 2002 and 2004. The proportion of survey participants in Manurewa who gave this reason decreased from 20% in 2002 to 8% in 2004.
- Reasons involving negative perceptions about the Police were less common and showed no significant change between 2002 and 2004. Around one in ten people overall in both 2002 and 2004 who would not report suspicious behaviour said they would not do so because they felt the Police were too busy or the Police would not be interested. Around one in twenty people who would not report suspicious behaviour thought the Police would not get there in time or the Police could have done nothing, or they would not report due to a previous unsatisfactory experience. Only 1% would not report suspicious behaviour because they disliked or feared the Police.
- A substantial proportion of survey participants (45% overall in both 2002 and 2004) did not know of any Police or community initiatives to reduce burglary in their neighbourhood. In both years, a higher proportion of participants in Sydenham knew of

no initiatives, compared to the average of the other areas. Manurewa also had a high proportion of participants who knew of no initiatives in 2002, but not in 2004.

- By far the most common initiative mentioned was Neighbourhood Support, mentioned by 43% of participants overall in 2002, with a significant drop to 38% in 2004. Neighbourhood Support was more often mentioned in Rotorua and Lower Hutt and less often mentioned in Manurewa and Sydenham in both years.
- The only other initiative mentioned by more than one in ten participants was Police patrols. In Manurewa and Lower Hutt more participants mentioned Police patrols in 2004 than in 2002.
- Those who were aware of Neighbourhood Support had most commonly become aware of it through word of mouth (43% overall) or through Neighbourhood Support itself (40% overall).



**Appendix A: Burglary Survey 2004  
Methodology Report**

**Burglary Survey 2004 Methodology Report**

**Prepared for Ministry of Justice**

**November 2004**

## 1 Survey Purpose

The Ministry of Justice, in partnership with the New Zealand Police, has been conducting research over the last three years (2002-2004) on understanding what works in relation to reducing residential burglary. In July 2004 TNS New Zealand was commissioned to undertake a survey of n=2,000 households as part of this research. This survey was a follow-up to the Burglary Survey 2002.<sup>22</sup>

The survey was conducted in four Police Areas (Hutt City (Police Area Lower Hutt) Manurewa, Rotorua, Spreydon/Heathcote (Police Area Sydenham, Christchurch).

The household survey will allow understanding of burglary prevalence, incidence, and victimisation within a mix of New Zealand communities. This will provide an opportunity to test and refine some of the understandings gained from overseas and local research, and inform future Police and community prevention and detection activities.

The survey will help build a clearer profile of people who have been burgled but not reported the crime to Police, and the reasons for this. Further, the research will provide information to test the extent to which overseas identified risk factors (e.g. locations of homes in economically disadvantaged communities) and protective factors (e.g. visible security systems) apply in the New Zealand context.

The survey will also be able to measure how initiatives in each area since the 2002 survey have impacted on people's knowledge and awareness of community and prevention activities.

Information was gathered in face-to-face personal interviews.

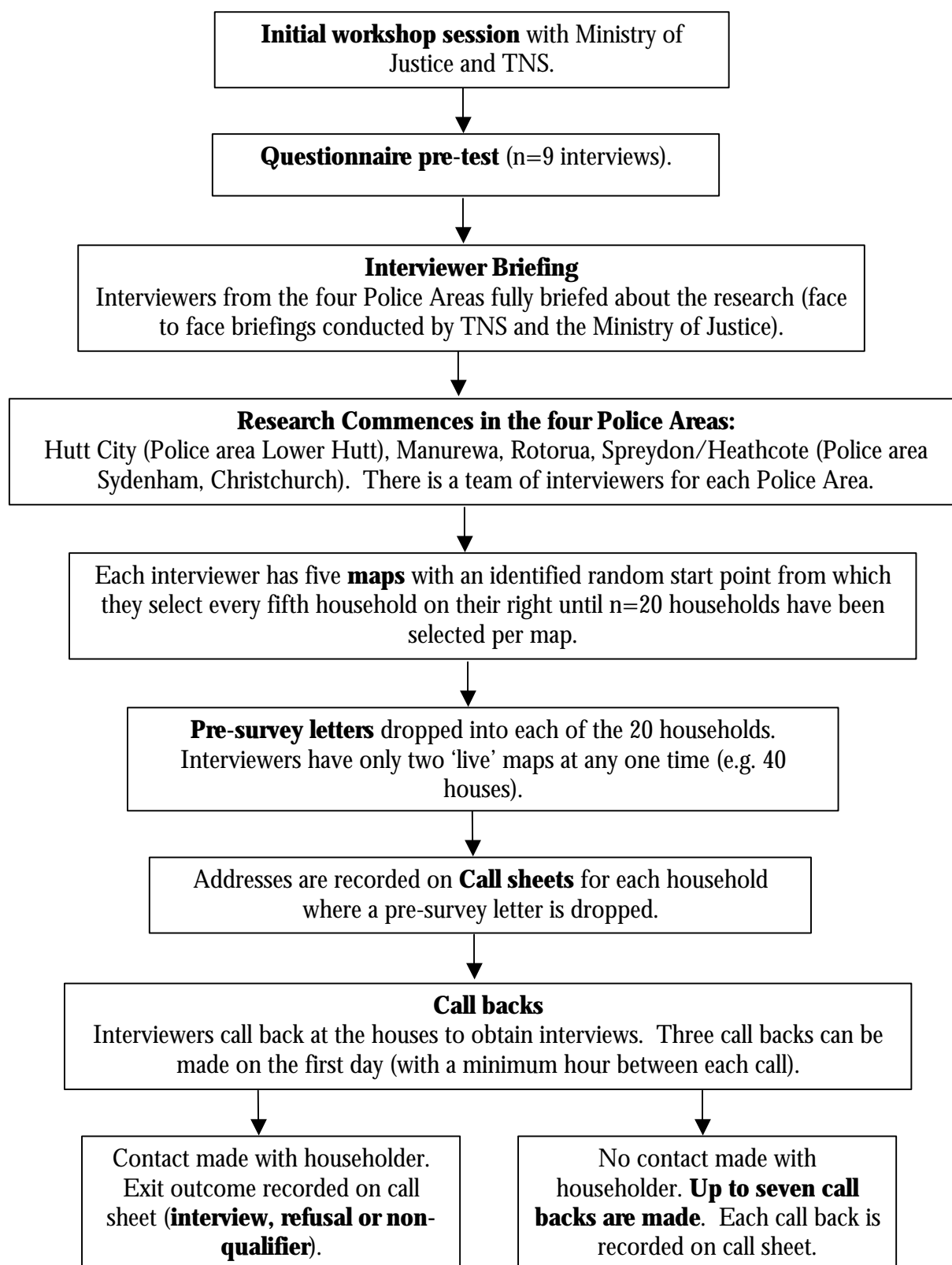
This report outlines the survey methodology and the response rate achieved for the Burglary Survey 2004.

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<sup>22</sup> TNS undertook this survey in 2002. The 2004 survey replicated the sampling methodology in all respects.

## 2 Overview of Survey Methodology

The diagram below outlines the steps taken to conduct the burglary survey.



### **3 Sampling**

The steps in the sampling procedure were:

- Selecting households
- Selecting residents.

#### **3.1 Population**

The population of interest for this survey was the adult population of New Zealand living in residential homes in the four Police Areas of interest:

- Hutt City (Police area Lower Hutt)
- Manurewa
- Rotorua
- Spreydon/Heathcote (Police area Sydenham, Christchurch).

Individuals within the households who were over the age of 16 years and aware of household matters (i.e. insurance) were sought for interviews.

#### **3.2 Sampling Approach**

The sample frame was the households occupied by the usually resident non-institutionalised civilian population within each Police Area.

The surveys were conducted by drawing independent samples of approximately  $n=500$  in each of the four Police Areas. The New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims (1996) shows that on average seven percent of households were subject to a burglary during 1995. A sample size of 500 gives a 95 percent chance that the real burglary figure lies between five and nine percent.

#### **3.3 Maps**

Within the Police Areas of interest lists of census mesh blocks with a minimum of 100 residential homes and properties were drawn up. From these lists TNS field team leaders randomly selected 50 maps and distributed these to the field interviewers in their areas.<sup>23</sup> Each interviewer received five maps. Each map was individually numbered for identification and tracking (administration) purposes.

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<sup>23</sup> Please note - not all 50 allocated maps were used, the number of maps used is as follows: Auckland 36 maps, Christchurch 37 maps, Rotorua 34 maps, Wellington 37 maps.



## 4 Sampling: Selecting Households

### 4.1 Household Selection Process

A random start point was identified on each map by the field team leaders. The interviewer proceeded right from the start point, selecting every fifth house encountered. Every fifth house received a pre-survey letter (Appendix One). Addresses for the houses selected were recorded on a call sheet (Appendix Two).

At street corners, the interviewer would turn right and proceed down the same side of the road. If they ended back where they started, they would cross the road onto the opposite side and repeat the letter drops using this right hand rule. A total of 20 households were selected from any one map.

If the fifth house had to be skipped (i.e. looked unsafe, had a dog, was vacant, was a commercial property etc.) the interviewer moved onto the next available house. In some instances interviewers may have 'skipped' more than one home before identifying the next appropriate house (e.g. if there was a block of shops). The next house was then deemed the fifth house, a pre-survey letter was dropped into the letterbox and the count began again at the next house (i.e. the first of five).

The details of all skipped houses were recorded, including the reason for skipping, on the skipped house sheet (Appendix Three). This was done to provide contextual information within the four Police Areas (e.g. number of houses with dogs). For safety reasons, interviewers would not enter houses with large dogs or 'beware of dog' signs. Given that the presence or absence of a dog may affect the likelihood of a household experiencing a burglary incident this information was regarded as useful to collect for consideration in analysis and reporting.

In rural areas, n=20 in a row houses from the random start point received a pre-survey letter because of the lower number of residential homes within the map area. All rural maps were clearly identifiable, with the word 'Rural' written on top of the map.<sup>24</sup>

### 4.2 Call Sheet

A call sheet was used for each map. The interviewer recorded the following on the call sheet:

- Map number and Police Area
- The address of the selected house in the map
- Interviewer details
- Time and date
- Outcome of each call (e.g. appointment, interview, refusal, etc)
- Questionnaire number (for those calls where an interview was obtained).

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<sup>24</sup> Rural maps were only used in the Christchurch Police Area (Sydenham).

A separate call sheet was used for each selected house (n=20 call sheets were used for each map area).

### 4.3 Properties Skipped

A total of n=164 properties were skipped. The table below shows the reasons why the properties were skipped by each of the Police Areas.

| <b>Reason Why Property Skipped by Police Area</b>         |                  |                 |                |                                |              |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
|   | <b>Hutt City</b> | <b>Manurewa</b> | <b>Rotorua</b> | <b>Spreydon/<br/>Heathcote</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| Dog/Dog Sign  | 3                | 5               | 2              | 6                              | <b>16</b>    |
| House Unsafe  | 0                | 0               | 2              | 6                              | <b>8</b>     |
| Business/Commercial Property                              | 39               | 9               | 12             | 11                             | <b>71</b>    |
| House Vacant  | 6                | 0               | 6              | 10                             | <b>22</b>    |
| Other (e.g. Church, empty block of land, playground/park) | 21               | 3               | 3              | 20                             | <b>47</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>69</b>        | <b>17</b>       | <b>25</b>      | <b>53</b>                      | <b>164</b>   |

Business/Commercial Property was the most common reason why a property was skipped (43%).

### 4.4 Skipped Houses Only

The table below looks at houses that were skipped (please note this table includes houses only, excluded are commercial properties or other properties e.g. churches or schools) by each of the Police Areas. A total of 46 houses were skipped.

| <b>Reason Why Houses Skipped by Police Area</b> |                  |                 |                |                                |              |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
|   | <b>Hutt City</b> | <b>Manurewa</b> | <b>Rotorua</b> | <b>Spreydon/<br/>Heathcote</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| Dog/Dog Sign                                    | 3                | 5               | 2              | 6                              | <b>16</b>    |
| House unsafe                                    | 0                | 0               | 2              | 6                              | <b>8</b>     |
| House Vacant                                    | 6                | 0               | 6              | 10                             | <b>22</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>9</b>         | <b>5</b>        | <b>10</b>      | <b>22</b>                      | <b>46</b>    |

The most common reason house for skipping a house was the house was vacant (48%).

#### **4.5 Pre-Survey Letter**

A pre-survey letter was dropped into the selected houses' mailbox at least two days before interviewers began calling on homes. The pre-survey letter was printed on Ministry of Justice letterhead and was signed by the Secretary for Justice. The letter was contained in an envelope addressed 'To the household' (printed onto the envelope). A formal letter was preferred over a leaflet because the leaflet could be viewed as junk mail and discarded before being read.

The pre-survey letter contained details of the survey:

- Briefly explaining the purpose of the research
- Informing respondents a TNS interviewer may call at the house to interview someone over 16 years of age
- Informing respondents of the approximate length of the interview
- Informing respondents that participation was voluntary and information would be anonymous (i.e. responses would be collated so no individuals would be identified)
- Providing the 0800 numbers for both TNS and the Ministry of Justice.

A total of 6,000 pre-survey letters were produced for the survey<sup>25</sup>. The mail drop of these letters was staggered over the six-week period as each interviewer had only two 'live' maps on the go at any one time<sup>26</sup>. This ensured that an interviewer would approach the house soon after the letter drop and not weeks later.

#### **Right to Privacy**

The pre-survey letters and the interviewers explained to respondents that:

- Respondent's names would not be recorded or used in any part of the survey
- The research company would keep respondent's addresses and individual responses to questions anonymous
- Individual responses would be stored electronically with coded identifiers
- Information would be reported only in aggregate form.

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<sup>25</sup> Interviewers also carried additional copies of the letters to show to respondents when they called at households.

<sup>26</sup> A map area was considered 'live' when a mailbox drop of the pre-survey letter had been completed and 20 call-sheets assigned.

## 5 Sampling: Selecting Respondents

### 5.1 Respondents

A total of n=2,032 respondents were interviewed. A breakdown of the number of respondents interviewed in each Police Area is provided in the table below:

| Area               | N=   |
|--------------------|------|
| Hutt City          | 504  |
| Manurewa           | 512  |
| Rotorua            | 507  |
| Spreydon/Heathcote | 509  |
| TOTAL              | 2032 |

Respondents were aged 16 years or over and current residents at the household address. It was explained to the householder that the respondent should be someone in the household who had knowledge of matters relating to burglary and insurance etc.

### 5.2 0800 Number

TNS set up a 0800 number (0800 003 422) to answer any queries potential respondents might have. The 0800 number was attended by TNS researchers involved in the project and was available throughout the fieldwork period from the 16<sup>th</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> October. Eighteen calls were fielded during this time, the majority of these calls were either to check the research was legitimate or an interested respondent wishing to make an appointment.

### 5.3 Duration

Interview length was approximately 20 minutes, dependent on whether the respondent had experienced an attempted or an actual burglary or both.

### 5.4 Support and Safety

Interviews of this nature have the potential to raise unresolved issues for participants in relation to burglary or other offending activities. Given this, interviewers were provided with a list of local victim support agencies (including culturally specific organisations) to give to **all** respondents at the end of the questionnaire.

The safety of both the interviewers and the respondents was important. Interviewers knew not to place themselves in a situation that could lead to possible danger and were given safety protocols to ensure both their safety and that of the respondent. Interviewer's skipped houses when undertaking the mailbox drops if they considered them to be dangerous in any way (e.g. gang house, vicious dogs etc.)

## **6 Interviewers**

### **6.1 Interviewers and briefing**

Experienced TNS interviewers were used to conduct the survey in each area. All the interviewers working on the project were fully briefed prior to commencing fieldwork.

The TNS research team and members of the Ministry's research team visited all four Police Areas of interest to meet with the four interview teams and conduct the briefings.

The briefing process involved:

- Running through the interview procedure (including sampling)
- Running through the entire questionnaire with the interviewers
- Definitions of burglary and attempted burglary
- Questions and answers
- Role play of the questionnaire.

The Ministry of Justice supplied interviewers with some background information on burglaries and the research.

Interviewers were informed why only burglaries, or attempted burglaries, that occurred within the Police Area of interest and after January 2003 were relevant. This meant that interviewers would be equipped to answer this question if a respondent asked it of them.

### **6.2 Interviewer Resources**

During the briefing session, all interviewers were given:

- Maps of the areas where the interviews would take place (each interviewer had
- no more than two maps at any one time)
- Police Area maps (to show respondent the boundaries of the Police Area)
- Skipped house sheet
- Call sheet
- Ministry of Justice pre-survey letter for the letter-box drop (plus additional copies)
- Introduction to respondents
- Questionnaire
- Showcards
- Interviewer instructions
- Help list of local support agencies

- Protocol on interviewing Maori and Pacific People
- Interviewer safety protocol
- Calling cards to leave with respondent.

## 7 Interviews

Information was gathered by face-to-face personal interviews. Though more costly than telephone interviews, personal interviews were used because of the sensitive nature of the questions for this survey. Personal interviewing also had the advantages of a higher likely response rate and a greater coverage of lower socio-economic groups within the community.

There was regular communication between all four team-leaders and the TNS researchers regarding the survey progress. Team-leaders provided weekly updates on the number of completed interviews as well as any issues that had arisen; this information was passed on the team at the Ministry of Justice.

### 7.1 Seeking Interviews

A few days after the pre-survey letters were dropped interviewers began to call on houses, seeking interviews. Interviews were sought throughout the week (seven days) at varying times of the day (during daylight hours).

For each household approached, a maximum of seven call-backs were made until an exit outcome occurred (i.e. a refusal, a non-qualifier, or an interview). Up to three call-backs were made on the first day of interviewing, with at least a one hour period between any two visits. After the first day only one call-back per day was made. These additional call-backs were made at differing times in both weekdays and weekends, though only during daylight hours for safety reasons<sup>27</sup>. As the survey was conducted during the winter months, interviewers generally did not work past 4.30pm.

If the householder was home but unable to complete an interview at the time the interviewer called, a suitable time to call back was arranged between the interviewer and the householder. When introducing themselves to the householder, all interviewers showed their TNS ID card.

Interviewers also left calling cards for the respondents stating they had visited and that they would call again. The 0800 number was included on these cards for potential respondents to telephone to arrange a suitable time for an interview.

### Informed Consent

All TNS interviewers carried copies of the pre-survey letter with them in case respondents had not seen the original letter. After running through the details of the survey with the respondents, the interviewer sought the householders' verbal consent to participate in the interview.

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<sup>27</sup> Unless the interviewer had made an appointment with the householder to conduct the interview during the evening and the interviewer was comfortable doing this.

## **7.2 Questionnaire**

The questionnaire was based on the questionnaire used for the Burglary Survey 2002, including some questions taken from the 2001 New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims (NZNSCV) to allow comparisons to be made with the national statistics.

A section on attempted burglary was added and for a few questions more options were included in the pre-coded lists (based on the responses given within the 'other, please specify' category).

As with the Burglary Survey 2002, a number of showcards were used to help respondents answer sensitive questions or had multiple answers.

### **Questionnaire Testing**

The questionnaire was tested in-house by members of the TNS field team (n=9 interviews), to ensure the questionnaire would run smoothly in the field. Feedback was provided by the interviewees both during and after the interview. The main objectives of the pre-test were to ascertain:

- Interview length (time taken to administer questionnaire)
- Ease of understanding of the questionnaire
- Clear flow/order of questions.

Small modifications to the questionnaire and show cards were made as a result of the pre-test findings.



## 8 Response Rates

The response rate for each of the four Police Areas (Hutt City, Manurewa, Rotorua and Spreydon/Heathcote) was calculated based on:

- The number of households selected (i.e. those who received a pre-survey letter)
- The number of respondents recruited.

$$\text{The response rate} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Number of households selected (i.e. those where a leaflet about the survey is left in their letterbox)}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

The survey aimed for a response rate between 60 and 70 percent. An overall response rate of **71** percent was achieved. The response rate for each area is outlined below.

### Hutt City

The overall response rate achieved was 68 percent. A breakdown of the outcomes for household visits as recorded on the call sheets is shown below.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Interviews Completed   | 504 |
| Total number of households letter box dropped  | 740 |
| Total refusals   | 136 |
| Total non-qualifier (e.g. language, deafness, blindness)   | 2   |
| Total 'other' (e.g. households where required respondent not available, soft appointment <sup>28</sup> ) | 6   |
| Total no contact made  | 92  |

<sup>28</sup> A soft appointment occurs when a respondent does not refuse or agree to be interviewed but suggests the interviewer come back another time, and no formal appointment is made e.g., a request to come back 'some time next week'.

### **Manurewa**

The overall response rate achieved was 71 percent. A breakdown of the outcomes for household visits as recorded on the call sheets is shown below.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Interviews Completed   | 512 |
| Total number of households letter box dropped  | 720 |
| Total refusals   | 127 |
| Total non-qualifier (e.g. language, deafness, blindness)                                       | 7   |
| Total 'other' (e.g. households where required respondent not available, soft appointment made) | 17  |
| Total no contact made  | 57  |

### **Rotorua**

The overall response rate achieved was 75 percent. A breakdown of the outcomes for household visits as recorded on the call sheets is shown below.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Interviews Completed   | 507 |
| Total number of households letter box dropped  | 680 |
| Total refusals   | 106 |
| Total non-qualifier (e.g. language, deafness, blindness)                                       | 4   |
| Total 'other' (e.g. households where required respondent not available, soft appointment made) | 25  |
| Total no contact made  | 38  |

## **Spreydon/Heathcote**

The overall response rate achieved was 69 percent. A breakdown of the outcomes for household visits as recorded on the call sheets is shown below.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Interviews Completed   | 509 |
| Total number of households letter box dropped  | 740 |
| Total refusals   | 174 |
| Total non-qualifier (e.g. language, deafness, blindness)                                       | 4   |
| Total 'other' (e.g. households where required respondent not available, soft appointment made) | 7   |
| Total no contact made  | 46  |

## **9 Processing**

### **9.1 Data Checking**

The four TNS team leaders from the Police Areas checked through the questionnaires to ensure that all appropriate questions had been asked and answered correctly. If not, the respondent was re-contacted and asked the missing questions. In addition, ten percent of the questionnaires were audited for accuracy and authenticity.

### **9.2 Coding and Data Entry**

All the questionnaires were coded by TNS's experienced coders using the same code frames as the Burglary Survey 2002.

As a quality control measure, a validation input of the data was undertaken with every tenth questionnaire double-entered. Data was entered directly into SurveyCraft.

### **9.3 Data Analysis**

The research findings were tabulated in SurveyCraft. The SurveyCraft data was passed to the TNS Advanced Methods Group (AMG) in Australia to convert into a .sas file. The AMG also created a data dictionary of the .sas variables.

To ensure that all burglary or attempted incidents were within the current legal definition, the questionnaire was designed to act as a filtering process. After the respondent provided a brief description of the burglary or attempted incident, they were asked a number of questions to

double check the incident could be classified as a burglary or attempted burglary. If, through the answers provided from these questions, it was found that the incident was not a burglary or attempted burglary, the respondent was informed of the situation and led to the demographics section.

The proportional t-test was used to test the significance of difference between groups of people. A proportional t-test measures the difference between a specific sub-group (e.g. Manurewa) and the average of the remaining sub-groups (e.g. Hutt City, Rotorua, and Sydenham) to identify if the difference is statistically significant (i.e. the difference can not be due to chance). If a variation was statistically significant, a + or – was shown depending on the variation's direction. The number of pluses or minuses indicated the level of significance (i.e.)

+/-                means that we are 95% confident that the variation is not due to chance  
++/--            means that we are 99% confident that the variation is not due to chance  
+++/--          means that we are 99.9% confident that the variation is not due to chance.

The sampling procedure we used (multi-stage sampling beginning with random selection of mesh blocks) ensured that the data collected was representative of households within each Police Area.

Whilst the sampling method for selecting a household was random, the method for obtaining a respondent within a household was not random. Respondents had to be aged 16 years or over, and someone in the household who had knowledge of matters relating to burglary and insurance etc. This purposeful selection process within the household has meant that weighting on age, sex and ethnicity for individual questions is not able to be performed successfully, as not all householders had an equal chance to be selected.

Given the initial random sampling of households this does not present an issue in terms of the data's reliability and validity. The method of obtaining respondents once a household was selected minimises bias (and consequently, error) associated with incomplete answers as the most informed person in the household provided data for the research.

Comparing the results to the 2001 Census shows that females are slightly over-represented (57 percent compared to 52 percent).

The maximum margin of error at the 95 percent confidence interval given a sample size of 500 was calculated for the four Police Areas. The maximum margin of error was  $\pm 5$  percent.

## Appendix A1: Pre-survey Letter

August 2004

Dear Residents    Kia ora koutou

### **Burglary Survey 2004**

In a few days' time an interviewer from the research company TNS New Zealand may call at your home and invite someone living there to take part in a survey on people's views about burglary. This information is being collected for the Ministry of Justice to help government to decide what can be done to reduce burglary.

All TNS New Zealand interviewers carry an identity card – this will be shown to you when they introduce themselves. It will say “TNS Authorised Interviewer” and will show the registered trademark for the Association of Market Research Organisations. There will be a photograph of the interviewer, the interviewer's signature and a TNS employment number on the card as well.

#### **Invitation**

TNS New Zealand will be asking 500 people from your area to participate in this survey. We would like people to take part whether or not they have had any direct experience of burglary.

Your household has been selected randomly to participate in the survey. Participation is voluntary - it is your choice whether or not you agree to be interviewed. Interviews are being conducted over August, September and October 2004.

#### **What is involved?**

The TNS interviewer will ask you some questions on your views about crime and safety in your area. If you've experienced a burglary you'll be asked about what happened and about your experience with the police if you were in contact with them. The interview lasts about 15 to 20 minutes, depending on how much you have to say.

#### **Confidentiality**

The answers you give to the TNS interviewer will be kept confidential and no one will be able to be identified in the research. All information gathered in the study will be grouped together to ensure that individuals are not identified. No organisation, including the Ministry of Justice, will be given your name or address or any other information that could identify you or your household.

**Further Information**

The interviewer will explain more about the survey when they call. When the TNS interviewer knocks on your door, they will show you their identification and ask to select one person from your house who is 16 years or older for an interview. If you need any further information in the meantime, you can phone TNS New Zealand on 0800 003 422.

Your help with this important survey would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely



Belinda Clark  
Secretary for Justice



## Appendix A3: Skipped House Sheet

**Record Questionnaire  
ID number**

\_\_\_\_\_

### Call Sheet Project 1301631

|                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Area:</b>        | <b>Job number:</b> 1301631       |
| <b>Interviewer:</b> | <b>Job Name:</b> Burglary Survey |
| <b>Start Date:</b>  | <b>Job Type:</b> Door to door    |
| <b>Finish Date:</b> | <b>Empl No.:</b>                 |
| <b>Map number:</b>  | <b>Household Number (1- 20):</b> |

### Address

| Result of Call Code |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Employee Number:    |                                     |
| Code                |                                     |
| 01                  | Interview obtained                  |
| 02                  | Refusal at door                     |
| 03                  | Refusal by 0800 no.                 |
| 04                  | Required respondent out/unavailable |
| 05                  | No Answer/No one home               |
| 06                  | Request to call back                |
| 07                  | Hard Appt made                      |
| 08                  | Soft Appt made                      |
| 09                  | Non qualifier - language            |
| 98                  | Other                               |

| Calls made and outcome |      |      |      |  |
|------------------------|------|------|------|--|
|                        | Code | Date | Time |  |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Call   |      |      |      |  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Call   |      |      |      |  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Call   |      |      |      |  |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Call   |      |      |      |  |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Call   |      |      |      |  |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Call   |      |      |      |  |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> Call   |      |      |      |  |
|                        |      |      |      |  |
|                        |      |      |      |  |
|                        |      |      |      |  |
| Total                  |      |      |      |  |

Notes:



## **Appendix B: Burglary Survey questionnaire**

Week No: \_\_\_\_\_

Map name: \_\_\_\_\_

Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Number of Calls (Circle)**

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 |   |   |

**Ministry of Justice**

**HUTT CITY  
1301631**

Started: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Finished: \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Duration: \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent's Phone No: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Employ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor Checked: \_\_\_\_\_ Audit: \_\_\_\_\_ Coded: \_\_\_\_\_

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

**AREA:**

Hutt City -1

**NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD**

Can you tell me how many people there are in your household, including you?

Number of people \_\_\_\_\_

Refused (don't read) 96

Don't know (don't read) 99

**AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

Including yourself, how many of the members of your household are aged.. (RECORD NUMBER)

Less than 10 years \_\_\_\_\_

10- 13 years \_\_\_\_\_

14- 17 years \_\_\_\_\_

18-21 years \_\_\_\_\_

22-24 years \_\_\_\_\_

25-59 years \_\_\_\_\_

60 + years \_\_\_\_\_

Refused (don't read) 96

Don't know (don't read) 99

**AGE OF RESPONDENT**

Would your age be:

READ OUT

16 to 24 years -01

25 to 39 years -02

40 to 59 years -03

60 to 69 years -04

70+ years -05

Refused (don't read) -96

**CODE GENDER OF RESPONDENT**

(don't read)

Male -1

Female -2

**ETHNICITY**

Can you please tell me which ethnic group you belong to? Select which group or groups apply to you. READ OUT

NZ European/Pakeha -01

Maori -02

Samoan -03

Cook Island Maori -04

Tongan -05

Niuean -06

Chinese -07

Indian -08

Other - such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelaun (Please Specify) -97

Refused (don't read) -96

**OWN OR RENT**

Does your household own this home or rent it?

Rent (GO TO RENT Q BELOW) -01

Owned (with or without mortgage) -02

Other (Specify) - 97

Refused (don't read) -96

**RENT (IF said yes to renting home)**

Who does your household rent from?

Private Owner -01

Local authority/council -02

Housing New Zealand -03

Other (Specify) 97

Refused (don't read) -96

**HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

Which of the following describes your household? (READ OUT)

One person living alone -01

Solo parent with child/children -02

Couple- no children or no children living at home -03

Couple with children -04

Extended family/whanau -05

Group flatting together -06

Other, please specify

Refused (don't read) 97

Refused (don't read) -96

**OCCUPATION & GENDER OF MAIN INCOME EARNER**

What is the gender and occupation of the highest income earner in your household?

Male -1

Female -2

Occupation

Industry Type

If retired previous occupation and company

Occupation

Industry Type

**RESPONDENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Are you:

Employed full time (30 hours a week or more) -01

Employed part time (less than 30 hours a week) -02

Retired/pensioned -03

Student -04

Unemployed/Beneficiary -05

Homemaker -06

Refused (don't read) -96

I hereby certify that this is an accurate and complete interview, taken in accordance with my instructions and the ICC/ESOMAR International Code.

Signature

Date

- Q1** Have you lived in this neighbourhood since January 2003?  
**(NOTE - 'THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD' IS THE STREETS AROUND THEM; FOR RURAL PEOPLE THIS IS THEIR 'DISTRICT'.)**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Yes               | 1 |
| No                | 2 |
| Unsure/Don't know | 9 |

- Q2** Do you think there is a crime problem in this neighbourhood?

|                   |   |                 |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| Yes               | 1 | <b>CONTINUE</b> |
| No                | 2 |                 |
| Unsure/Don't know | 9 | <b>GO TO Q4</b> |

- Q3** What sort of crime problems do you think there are in this neighbourhood?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Burglary, break-ins                   | 01 |
| Vandalism                             | 02 |
| Graffiti                              | 03 |
| Street attacks                        | 04 |
| Petty thefts                          | 05 |
| Assault                               | 06 |
| Domestic Violence                     | 07 |
| Sexual Crimes                         | 08 |
| Car theft                             | 09 |
| Theft from cars                       | 10 |
| Damage to cars                        | 11 |
| Dangerous driving                     | 12 |
| Drink driving                         | 13 |
| Prowlers                              | 14 |
| Selling drugs                         | 15 |
| Other, <b>Please Specify</b><br>_____ | 97 |
| Don't know                            | 99 |

**Q4** Do you think that in the last 12 months there has been more or less crime in your neighbourhood than before, or has it stayed about the same?

**PROBE – IS THAT A LOT OR A LITTLE MORE/LESS**

**DO NOT READ. LET RESPONDENT PITCH THEIR RESPONSE THEN PROBE.**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| A lot more crime     | 1 |
| A little more crime  | 2 |
| About the same       | 3 |
| A little less crime  | 4 |
| A lot less crime     | 5 |
| No crime around here | 6 |
| Don't know           | 9 |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD A**

**Q5** Some people worry about being the victim of a crime. I am going to read out some types of crime. Using one of the phrases on this showcard (**SHOWCARD A**), I would like you to tell me for each one, how worried you are about being a victim of this type of crime. Some of the types of crime relate to your neighbourhood and others are just 'in general'.

**READ OUT STATEMENTS**

|           |   | Very Worried | Fairly Worried | Not very worried | Not all worried | N/A | D/K |
|-----------|---|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|
| <b>5A</b> | Having your house burgled                           | 1            | 2              | 3                | 4               | 8   | 9   |
| <b>5B</b> | Having your car stolen                              | 1            | 2              | 3                | 4               | 8   | 9   |
| <b>5C</b> | Having some of your belongings stolen               | 1            | 2              | 3                | 4               | 8   | 9   |
| <b>5D</b> | Being assaulted                                     | 1            | 2              | 3                | 4               | 8   | 9   |
| <b>5E</b> | Having your home or property damaged by vandals     | 1            | 2              | 3                | 4               | 8   | 9   |
| <b>5F</b> | Having your car deliberately damaged or broken into | 1            | 2              | 3                | 4               | 8   | 9   |
| <b>5G</b> | Being attacked and robbed                           | 1            | 2              | 3                | 4               | 8   | 9   |

**Q6** What police or community activities, which aim to reduce burglary are you aware of in your neighbourhood?



**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|   |    |                 |
|---|----|-----------------|
| Burglary prevention advice/education                    | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b> |
| Police patrols  | 02 |                 |
| Community patrols (voluntary)                           | 03 |                 |
| Community meetings                                      | 04 |                 |
| Neighbourhood Watch/Support                             | 05 |                 |
| Police burglary-specific operations                     | 06 |                 |
| Police focus on sellers of stolen property              | 07 |                 |
| Police keeping an eye on known burglars                 | 08 |                 |
| Police arresting more burglars/more in prison           | 09 |                 |
| Community constable                                     | 10 |                 |
| Informal neighbourhood network                          | 11 |                 |
| Reports in community newspapers/media                   | 12 |                 |
| Other, <b>Please Specify</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | 97 |                 |
| Don't know of any                                       | 99 | <b>GO TO Q7</b> |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD B**

**Q6A** Using this showcard (**SHOWCARD B**), for each of the activities you've mentioned, could you tell me all of the ways you were made aware of ...[ASK ABOUT FIRST ACTIVITY MENTIONED AT Q6, THEN THE SECOND ACTIVITY AND SO ON, UNTIL ALL ACTIVITIES MENTIONED ARE ASKED ABOUT]

**INTERVIEWERS – PLEASE RECORD THE CODE NUMBER (FROM PREVIOUS PAGE) FOR EACH ACTIVITY MENTIONED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE TABLE. IF 'OTHER ACTIVITY' PLEASE RECORD NAME AND CODE. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PLEASE CIRCLE NUMBER FOR WAYS MADE AWARE THAT CORRESPONDS TO EACH ACTIVITY MENTIONED.**

| <b>Activities mentioned</b>  | <b>Put name and code here</b> | <b>Put name and code here</b> | <b>Put name and code here</b> | <b>Put name and code here</b> | <b>Put name and code here</b> | <b>Put name and code here</b> | <b>Put name and code here</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Ways made aware</b>       | _____                         | _____                         | _____                         | _____                         | _____                         | _____                         | _____                         |
| Local police  | 01                            | 01                            | 01                            | 01                            | 01                            | 01                            | 01                            |
| Local Neighbourhood Watch/Support   | 02                            | 02                            | 02                            | 02                            | 02                            | 02                            | 02                            |
| Victim Support  | 03                            | 03                            | 03                            | 03                            | 03                            | 03                            | 03                            |
| Safer community council   | 04                            | 04                            | 04                            | 04                            | 04                            | 04                            | 04                            |
| Community newspaper/s   | 05                            | 05                            | 05                            | 05                            | 05                            | 05                            | 05                            |
| National newspaper/s  | 06                            | 06                            | 06                            | 06                            | 06                            | 06                            | 06                            |
| Leaflet/s in letterbox  | 07                            | 07                            | 07                            | 07                            | 07                            | 07                            | 07                            |
| Television  | 08                            | 08                            | 08                            | 08                            | 08                            | 08                            | 08                            |
| School programmes   | 09                            | 09                            | 09                            | 09                            | 09                            | 09                            | 09                            |
| Insurance company   | 10                            | 10                            | 10                            | 10                            | 10                            | 10                            | 10                            |
| Witnessed/seen myself   | 11                            | 11                            | 11                            | 11                            | 11                            | 11                            | 11                            |
| Word of mouth   | 12                            | 12                            | 12                            | 12                            | 12                            | 12                            | 12                            |
| Other (specify)<br>_____  | 97                            | 97                            | 97                            | 97                            | 97                            | 97                            | 97                            |
| Can't remember/don't know   | 99                            | 99                            | 99                            | 99                            | 99                            | 99                            | 99                            |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD C**

**Q7** This showcard (**SHOWCARD C**) lists some security measures that people can have, and I would like you to tell me which, if any, you have or do at your current house.

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

|  |    |                  |
|--|----|------------------|
| Burglar alarm on premises  | 01 | <b>GO TO Q11</b> |
| Doors with double locks or dead locks  | 02 |                  |
| Security chain on doors  | 03 |                  |
| Security bolts on doors  | 04 |                  |
| Security screens on doors  | 05 |                  |
| Windows with keys to open them   | 06 |                  |
| Bars or grilles on windows   | 07 |                  |
| Safety latch to prevent window opening fully   | 08 |                  |
| A guard dog (or family pet if it would deter burglars)   | 09 |                  |
| Lights, radio or television on a timer switch  | 10 |                  |
| Leave lights/radio/tv on when going out  | 11 |                  |
| Outside lights on a sensor switch/security lighting  | 12 |                  |
| Security markings on household property  | 13 |                  |
| Surveillance by security firm  | 14 |                  |
| Always lock doors when no one is home  | 15 |                  |
| Always close/lock windows when no one is home  | 16 |                  |
| Photograph small property items (e.g., jewellery)  | 17 |                  |
| Note down serial numbers of electrical property  | 18 |                  |
| Tell neighbours when everyone in the house will be away (e.g., holidays/trips)                 | 19 |                  |
| Video surveillance system  | 20 |                  |
| Street lighting  | 21 |                  |
| Leave outside lights on  | 22 |                  |
| House sitter   | 23 |                  |
| Member of Neighbourhood Support (Used to be called Neighbourhood Watch) or Rural Support Group | 24 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Family / friends drop by   | 25 | <b>GO TO Q11</b> |
| Any other security measures ( <b>please specify</b> )<br>_____<br>_____                        | 97 |                  |
| None   | 98 |                  |
| Don't know   | 99 |                  |
| Refused  | 96 |                  |

**Q8** How helpful do you believe it is being a member of Neighbourhood Support?  
**PROBE: IS THAT VERY OR SOMEWHAT HELPFUL/UNHELPFUL?**

|                               |   |                  |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Very helpful                  | 1 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Somewhat helpful              | 2 |                  |
| Neither helpful nor unhelpful | 3 | <b>GO TO Q12</b> |
| Somewhat unhelpful            | 4 | <b>GO TO Q10</b> |
| Very unhelpful                | 5 |                  |
| Don't know                    | 9 | <b>GO TO Q12</b> |

**Q9** What are the reasons why you feel Neighbourhood Support is helpful?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |                  |
|--|----|------------------|
| Signs/stickers deters burglars                           | 01 | <b>GO TO Q12</b> |
| Strengthens community/get to know neighbours             | 02 |                  |
| Feel safer   | 03 |                  |
| Gives security advice                                    | 04 |                  |
| Get to meet police                                       | 05 |                  |
| Tells us about local burglaries                          | 06 |                  |
| Good/frequent/well run meetings                          | 07 |                  |
| No particular reason                                     | 08 |                  |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | 97 |                  |
| Don't know   | 99 |                  |



- Q10** What are the reasons why you feel Neighbourhood Support is not helpful?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |                  |
|--|----|------------------|
| Signs/stickers do not deter burglars     | 01 | <b>GO TO Q12</b> |
| Meetings stopped/reduced                 | 02 |                  |
| Meetings not well run                    | 03 |                  |
| No security advice given                 | 04 |                  |
| No co-ordinator/leader anymore           | 05 |                  |
| Does not tell us about local burglaries  | 06 |                  |
| Neighbours not willing                   | 07 |                  |
| Don't hear about it anymore              | 08 |                  |
| No particular reason                     | 09 |                  |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )<br>_____ | 97 |                  |
| Don't know                               | 99 |                  |

- Q11** What are the reasons why your household is not a member of Neighbourhood Support?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|   |    |                 |
|---|----|-----------------|
| Never heard of it                           | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b> |
| Our household not approached to join        | 02 |                 |
| Heard of it, but we have not asked further  | 03 |                 |
| Don't like neighbours                       | 04 |                 |
| Do not want neighbours to know our business | 05 |                 |
| Don't think it's helpful/worthwhile         | 06 |                 |
| Recently moved to the neighbourhood         | 07 |                 |
| Don't hear about it anymore                 | 08 |                 |
| Was a member but we quit/group stopped      | 09 |                 |
| No particular reason                        | 10 |                 |
| Have informal network with neighbours       | 11 |                 |
| Too busy/ not enough time                   | 12 |                 |
| Neighbours often changing                   | 13 |                 |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )<br>_____    | 97 |                 |
| Don't know                                  | 99 |                 |

**Q12** Thinking of the various things which people can do to protect their homes from burglary like having burglar alarms or better locks on doors. Do you think things like this make homes...

**READ OUT**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A lot safer                      | 1 |
| A little safer                   | 2 |
| No safer                         | 3 |
| Don't know ( <b>DON'T READ</b> ) | 9 |

**Q13** Taking everything into account, how difficult do you think it would be for a burglar to get into your home. Do you think it would be...?

**READ OUT**

|                                  |   |                  |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Very easy                        | 1 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Fairly easy                      | 2 |                  |
| Fairly difficult                 | 3 | <b>GO TO Q15</b> |
| Very difficult                   | 4 |                  |
| Don't know ( <b>DON'T READ</b> ) | 9 |                  |

**Q14** People have different reasons for not doing more to protect their home. For what reasons has your household not done more to protect your home from possible burglary?

**(NOTE: 'HOUSEHOLD' MEANS PEOPLE LIVING WITH YOU.)**

**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Can't afford to                                   | 01 |
| Don't know what more can be done                  | 02 |
| Wouldn't work/wouldn't be effective               | 03 |
| Haven't got around to it/can't be bothered        | 04 |
| Because it's a rented property                    | 05 |
| Neighbour watch/ neighbours are home all the time | 06 |
| Area safe/not much crime                          | 07 |
| Someone home all the time                         | 08 |
| Someone home most of the time                     | 09 |
| No particular reason                              | 10 |
| Not that concerned                                | 11 |
| Do not want more security                         | 12 |
| Already have security measures                    | 13 |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )                   | 97 |
| _____   |    |
| _____   | 99 |
| Don't know  |    |

**Q15** Does your household have insurance to cover any loss of, or damage to property caused by a burglary?

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Yes        | 1 |
| No         | 2 |
| Don't know | 9 |

**Q16** Is there anything that you would you like the Police to do to make you feel safer from burglary?

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q17</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

**Q16A** What would you like the Police to do to make you feel safer from burglary?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Crime prevention advice/education        | 01 |
| More visibility/patrolling               | 02 |
| More staff                               | 03 |
| More police/time assigned to burglary    | 04 |
| More accessible/approachable             | 05 |
| More burglary-specific operations        | 06 |
| More focus on sellers of stolen property | 07 |
| Keep an eye on known burglars            | 08 |
| Arrest more burglars/more in prison      | 09 |
| Faster response after burglary reported  | 10 |
| Harsher penalties for known criminals    | 11 |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )<br>_____ | 97 |
| Don't know                               | 99 |

**Q17** If you saw somebody looking up driveways, acting suspiciously in your neighbourhood, how likely is it that you would report this to the police?

**PROBE – IS THAT VERY LIKELY OR SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY?**

|                   |   |                        |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| Very likely       | 1 | <b>GO TO INTRO Q19</b> |
| Somewhat likely   | 2 |                        |
| Somewhat unlikely | 3 | <b>CONTINUE</b>        |
| Very unlikely     | 4 |                        |
| Don't know        | 9 | <b>GO TO INTRO Q19</b> |

**Q18** Is there any particular reason why you would not report this to the police?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Don't want to bother Police                           | 01 |
| Other peoples' private matter/none of my business     | 02 |
| Don't care  | 03 |
| Other people can deal with it                         | 04 |
| Assume person is innocent                             | 05 |
| Dislike Police/ Fear Police                           | 06 |
| Fear of revenge                                       | 07 |
| Police could have done nothing                        | 08 |
| Police would not have been interested                 | 09 |
| Police too busy/not enough Police                     | 10 |
| Police would not get there in time                    | 11 |
| Inconvenient/too much trouble                         | 12 |
| Too trivial/not worth reporting                       | 13 |
| Wasn't satisfied when I reported to Police previously | 14 |
| No particular reason                                  | 15 |
| Deal with matter myself                               | 16 |
| Watch their actions first                             | 17 |
| Discuss with neighbours first                         | 18 |
| Other, <b>Please Specify</b><br><hr/> <hr/>           | 97 |
| Don't know  | 99 |

## Experience as a Victim

**INTRO –Q19**

I'd now like to ask you about burglaries or attempted burglaries that might have happened to your household since the beginning of 2003, that is, since the beginning of last year.

**(NOTE: 'HOUSEHOLD' MEANS PEOPLE LIVING WITH YOU)**

**PRESENT SHOWCARD D**

This showcard (**SHOWCARD D**) lists the sorts of burglary and attempted burglary incidents we are interested in. These...

Must have happened since January 2003 (i.e., in the last 1 year, 8 months).

Are to do with your home, garage, sheds, or holiday home.

Must have happened in Hutt City [**SHOW MAP**]

Must have happened in a home that you were residing in.

Can be both serious and small burglary and attempted burglary incidents.

It is often difficult to remember exactly when things happen, so take what time you need.

**Q 19** Thinking back to the period since the beginning of 2003, has anyone **TRIED TO** get into your home, garage or shed without permission but **NOT SUCCEEDED** in getting in?

**(NOTE – IT IS OKAY IF THE ATTEMPTED BURGLARY OCCURRED IN A DIFFERENT HOME, AS LONG AS THE HOME WAS IN THE SAME AREA (HUTT CITY) AND THE RESPONDENT WAS A RESIDENT)**

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q20</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

**Q19A** How many times?

**RECORD IN TWO DIGITS**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Number of times ATTEMPTED burglary occurred |    |
| Don't know/can't remember                   | 99 |

**Q19B** How many happened within the following periods?

**READ OUT. RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES IN TWO DIGITS**

**CHECK THIS ADDS UP TO AMOUNT GIVEN IN Q19A**

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| In 2003                   |    |
| In 2004                   |    |
| Don't know/can't remember | 99 |

**Q20** Again thinking back to the period since the beginning of 2003, has anyone **SUCCEEDED IN** getting into your home, garage or shed without permission?  
**(NOTE – IT IS OKAY IF THE BURGLARY OCCURRED IN A DIFFERENT HOME, AS LONG AS THE HOME WAS IN THE SAME AREA (HUTT CITY) AND THE RESPONDENT WAS A RESIDENT)**

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>LOOK AT INSTRUCTIONS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |  |

**Q20A** How many times?  
**RECORD IN TWO DIGITS**

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Number of times burglary occurred |    |
| Don't know/can't remember         | 99 |

**Q20B** How many happened within the following periods?  
**READ OUT. RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES IN TWO DIGITS**  
**CHECK THIS AMOUNT ADDS UP TO AMOUNT GIVEN IN Q20A**

|                           |    |                               |
|---------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| In 2003                   |    | <b>SEE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW</b> |
| In 2004                   |    |                               |
| Don't know/can't remember | 99 |                               |

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS**

**CHECK ANSWER TO Q19**

**IF Q19 = 'YES' GO TO Q21**

**IF Q19 = 'NO' OR 'DON'T KNOW' CHECK ANSWER TO Q20 :**

**IF Q20 = 'YES' GO TO Q50 (PAGE 28)**

**IF Q20 = 'NO' OR 'DON'T KNOW' GO TO KEYS**

**Experience as a Victim OF ATTEMPTED BURGLARY  
tried but not succeeded in getting into your home, garage or Garden/tool shed  
without permission**

**Q21** Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about THE MOST RECENT time someone tried to get into your home, garage or shed without permission, but did not succeed in getting in since the beginning of 2003.

Can I just confirm that this ATTEMPTED burglary happened in the Hutt City area AND on or after 1st January 2003?

**(NOTE – IT IS OKAY IF THE ATTEMPTED BURGLARY OCCURRED IN A DIFFERENT HOME, AS LONG AS THE HOME WAS IN THE SAME AREA AND THE RESPONDENT WAS A RESIDENT)**

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| Yes        | 1 | Continue  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO<br/>INTERVIEWER<br/>INSTRUCTIONS<br/>Q50<br/>(PAGE 28)</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |   |

**Q22** Could you please tell me the exact month and year in which this most recent ATTEMPTED burglary happened?

**RECORD MONTH AS 99 IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW MONTH**

| MONTH      |    | YEAR |      | <b>GO TO<br/>Q24</b> |
|------------|----|------|------|----------------------|
|            |    | 2003 | 2004 |                      |
| January    | 01 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| February   | 02 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| March      | 03 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| April      | 04 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| May        | 05 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| June       | 06 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| July       | 07 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| August     | 08 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| September  | 09 | 03   | 04   |                      |
| October    | 10 | 03   |      |                      |
| November   | 11 | 03   |      |                      |
| December   | 12 | 03   |      |                      |
| Don't know | 99 |      |      | <b>GO TO<br/>Q23</b> |





I now need to ask you some detailed questions about THIS MOST RECENT ATTEMPTED burglary – you may feel you have already told me some of this but I'll just ask you to bear with me as I go through it, as it is really important that this information is recorded correctly.

**Q25** Where did the ATTEMPTED burglary happen?  
**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

|   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| The Home (house/flat etc)                         | 01 | <b>Continue</b>                                     |
| The garage (specifically for your home)           | 02 |   |
| The garden/tool shed (specifically for your home) | 03 |   |
| Other, <b>(Please specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____  | 97 | <b>GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS Q50 (PAGE 28)</b> |

**INTERVIEWER - IF GO TO Q50 – PLEASE EXPLAIN THAT THE NEXT SECTION RELATES TO AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY TO THE HOME, GARAGE (SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUR HOME) OR GARDEN/TOOL SHED AND AS SUCH DOES NOT APPLY TO THE RESPONDENT.**

**Q26** Did the person or people involved in the ATTEMPTED burglary have a right to be inside? For example was the ATTEMPTED burglary carried out by people who had the right to be inside, a workman doing a job, a visitor, or boarder?

**DO NOT READ. NOTE – FAMILY MEMBERS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IF THEY DID HAVE PERMISSION/A RIGHT TO BE INSIDE**

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS Q50 (Page 28)</b> |
| No         | 2 | <b>Continue</b>                                     |
| Don't know | 9 |   |

**IF YES - INTERVIEWER PLEASE EXPLAIN THAT THIS IS CONSIDERED AN ATTEMPTED THEFT AND NOT AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY. EXPLAIN THAT YOU WILL BE SKIPPING THE NEXT SECTION AS IT RELATES TO ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AND DOES NOT APPLY TO THE RESPONDENT.**

**Q27** How did the person or people try to get into your home/garage/shed? Was it.....  
**(READ OUT) (MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY)**

|   |    |                  |
|---|----|------------------|
| Through a door(s)                                       | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Through a window(s)                                     | 02 | <b>ASK Q29</b>   |
| Through a door(s) and window(s)                         | 03 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| And/ or some other way <b>(please specify)</b><br>_____ | 97 | <b>GO TO Q30</b> |
| Don't know/can't remember <b>(DO NOT READ)</b>          | 99 |                  |

**PLEASE NOTE SKIPS:**  
**IF THROUGH A DOOR ONLY CONTINUE**  
**IF THROUGH A WINDOW ONLY GO TO Q29**  
**IF THROUGH A DOOR AND WINDOW ASK Q28 AND Q29**

**PRESENT SHOWCARD E**

**Q28** Looking at this showcard (SHOWCARD E ), how did he/she/they try to get through the door?

**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.**

|   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Tried to push in past person who opened door                                    | 01 | <b>GO TO Q30<br/>UNLESS<br/>THEY ALSO<br/>TRIED TO<br/>GET IN<br/>THROUGH<br/>WINDOW<br/>THEN<br/>CONTINUE<br/>TO Q29</b> |
| Door was not locked, but closed   | 02 |   |
| Door was not locked, and open   | 03 |   |
| Picking lock  | 04 |   |
| They had a key  | 05 |   |
| Tried to force/break lock   | 06 |   |
| Tried to break/cut out/remove panel/ window of door or panel/window beside door | 07 |   |
| By false pretences (pretending to be someone he/she isn't)                      | 08 |   |
| Removing Hinge/Pin  | 09 |   |
| Ramming with heavy object   | 10 |   |
| Removing frame  | 11 |   |
| Used missile (e.g. brick)   | 12 |   |
| Removing rubber seal of door  | 13 |   |
| Tried to reach through and unlock door  | 14 |   |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____                                 | 97 |   |
| Don't know  | 99 |   |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD F**

**Q29** Looking at this showcard (SHOWCARD F), how did he/she/they try to get through the window?

**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

|   |    |                 |
|---|----|-----------------|
| Window was open/could be pushed open            | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b> |
| Tried to force window lock/catch                | 02 |                 |
| Tried to break/cut out glass                    | 03 |                 |
| Removing louvre/shutter                         | 04 |                 |
| Removing Hinge/Pin                              | 05 |                 |
| Ramming with heavy object                       | 06 |                 |
| Removing frame                                  | 07 |                 |
| Used missile (e.g. brick)                       | 08 |                 |
| Tried to reach through & unlock window          | 09 |                 |
| Removing rubber seal of window                  | 10 |                 |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____ | 97 |                 |
| Don't know                                      | 99 |                 |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD G**

**Q30** Looking at this showcard (**SHOWCARD G**), can you tell me which, if any, of these sorts of security measures you had or were doing at that time, even if they were not in use when the ATTEMPTED burglary happened? (**APPLIES TO HOUSE, GARAGE AND SHED**).

**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. PLEASE NOTE IF RESPONDENT HAD ANY OF THE MEASURES THEN SELECT THAT MEASURE.**

**Q30A** Please also tell me for each security measure you had at that time whether it was in use or not when the ATTEMPTED burglary happened?

|  | Circle<br>measure<br>↓ | In use | Not in<br>use | Don't<br>know/ can't<br>remember |
|--|------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Burglar alarm on premises  | 01                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Doors with double locks or dead locks  | 02                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security chain on doors  | 03                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security bolts on doors  | 04                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security screens on doors  | 05                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Windows with keys to open them   | 06                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Bars or grilles on windows   | 07                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Safety latch to prevent window opening fully   | 08                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| A guard dog (or family pet if it would deter burglars)   | 09                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Lights, radio or television on a timer switch  | 10                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Leave lights/radio/tv on when going out  | 11                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Outside lights on a sensor switch/security lighting  | 12                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security markings on household property  | 13                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Surveillance by security firm  | 14                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Always lock doors when no one is home  | 15                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Always close/lock windows when no one is home  | 16                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Photograph small property items (e.g., jewellery)  | 17                     |        |               |                                  |
| Note down serial numbers of electrical property  | 18                     |        |               |                                  |
| Let neighbours know when everyone in the house will be away (e.g., holidays/trips)             | 19                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Video surveillance system  | 20                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Street lighting  | 21                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Leave outside lights on  | 22                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| House sitter   | 23                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Member of Neighbourhood Support (Used to be called Neighbourhood Watch) or Rural Support Group | 24                     |        |               |                                  |
| Any other security measures ( <b>Please specify</b> )<br>_____                                 | 97                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| None   | 98                     |        |               |                                  |
| Don't know   | 99                     |        |               |                                  |
| Refused  | 96                     |        |               |                                  |

**(BLACK SQUARES = N/A)**

**PRESENT SHOWCARD H**

- Q31** Were the household members at any of the places on this showcard (**SHOWCARD H**) at the time of the ATTEMPTED burglary?  
**(EXPLAIN THAT THIS QUESTION IS BEING ASKED BECAUSE SOMETIMES PUBLICITY SURROUNDING THESE EVENTS CAN ALERT BURGLARS). MULTIPLE RESPONSE.**

|                            |    |                  |
|----------------------------|----|------------------|
| At home                    | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| At a funeral               | 02 | <b>GO TO Q33</b> |
| At a wedding               | 03 |                  |
| At work                    | 04 |                  |
| On holiday                 | 05 |                  |
| Other (NO NEED TO SPECIFY) | 06 |                  |
| Don't know                 | 99 |                  |

- Q32** And at the time the ATTEMPTED burglary happened was anyone aware of what was happening? **(REFERS TO ANYONE IN THE HOUSE)**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Yes        | 1 |
| No         | 2 |
| Don't know | 9 |

- Q33** Thinking now about any damage that may have happened during the ATTEMPTED burglary, was anything that belonged to you or to anyone else in your household damaged, defaced or messed up (including any damage which may have been done trying to get in)?

**(INCLUDE DAMAGE DONE TO OTHER PEOPLES PROPERTY – IF PROPERTY IN RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.)**

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q36</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

**Q34** What type of damage was done during the ATTEMPTED burglary?  
**NOTE – THIS QUESTION ONLY REFERS TO DAMAGE DONE TO MATERIAL ITEMS OR HOME**  
**DO Not READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY.**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Item burned/attempted to burn                       | 01 |
| Item vandalised/attempted to vandalise              | 02 |
| Damaged by explosion                                | 03 |
| House/garage/shed burned/attempted to burn          | 04 |
| House/garage/shed vandalised/attempted to vandalise | 05 |
| Broken window/ latches/handles                      | 06 |
| Other (Please specify)<br>_____                     | 97 |

**Q35** What was the total value of the damage they did?  
**record in 'DOLLARS'. write in 888888 for nothing/no value and 999999 for Don't know/Can't say.**

**EXAMPLE: IF VALUE WAS \$1050.20 PUT AMOUNT IN AS**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Please record the leading zeros as shown**

Value: \$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

**Q36** At any time, that is before, after or during the ATTEMPTED burglary did you actually see or come into contact with the person/ any of the people who committed this ATTEMPTED burglary, or did you find out any information about them from any other source such as the police?

|  |   |                  |
|--|---|------------------|
| Yes, saw/had contact                     | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| Yes – given information by some one else | 2 |                  |
| No                                       | 3 | <b>GO TO Q39</b> |

**Q37** Did you know the person/any of the people before the ATTEMPTED burglary?

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q39</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

- Q38** How did you know them?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| (All/some) were relatives of some one in the household  | 01 |
| Ex Partner of some one in the household (e.g. ex spouse, ex de facto spouse, ex boyfriend, ex girlfriend) | 02 |
| (All/some) were friends of some one in the household  | 03 |
| (All/some) were work mates or employees of some one in the household                                      | 04 |
| (All/some) were neighbours/ children in the neighbourhood   | 05 |
| (All/some) were home help   | 06 |
| I knew (all/some) just to speak to casually   | 07 |
| I knew (all/some) just by sight   | 08 |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____   | 97 |

- Q39** Going back to the ATTEMPTED burglary itself, did the police get to know about the ATTEMPTED burglary?

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>GO TO Q41</b>                                    |
| No         | 2 | <b>CONTINUE</b>                                     |
| Don't Know | 9 | <b>GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS Q50 (PAGE 28)</b> |

Q40 Is there any particular reason why the police did not get to know about the ATTEMPTED burglary?

**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. IF RESPONDENT SAYS "DIDN'T REPORT IT", PROBE REASON(S) FOR THIS. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| Private/personal/family matter   | 01 | <b>GO TO<br/>INTERVIEWER<br/>INSTRUCTIONS<br/>Q50<br/>(PAGE 28)</b> |
| Dealt with matter myself/ourselves                                       | 02 |   |
| Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff etc) | 03 |   |
| Dislike/fear of police   | 04 |   |
| Fear of revenge  | 05 |   |
| Make matters worse   | 06 |   |
| Police could have done nothing   | 07 |   |
| Police would not have bothered/not been interested                       | 08 |   |
| Police too busy / not enough Police                                      | 09 |   |
| Inconvenient/too much trouble  | 10 |   |
| No loss/damage/ Attempt at offence was unsuccessful                      | 11 |   |
| Too trivial/not worth reporting  | 12 |   |
| Didn't have enough evidence to report it                                 | 13 |   |
| Wasn't satisfied when I reported an earlier burglary                     | 14 |   |
| Did not have insurance   | 15 |   |
| No particular reason   | 16 |   |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | 97 |   |
| Don't know   | 99 |   |

Q41 Did you (or anyone in your household) report the ATTEMPTED burglary to the police or did the police find out about the ATTEMPTED burglary some other way?

|                                       |   |                  |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| I/someone in my household reported it | 1 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Police found out some other way       | 2 | <b>GO TO Q43</b> |



Q42 People have different reasons for reporting crime. Why did you or someone in your household decide to report this ATTEMPTED burglary?

**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Needed for insurance claim                                  | 01 |
| Fear of further victimisation                               | 02 |
| To help catch/punish the person(s) who did this             | 03 |
| Because a crime was committed/general feeling of obligation | 04 |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____    | 97 |
| Don't know  | 99 |

Q43 Did the police advise you or anyone in your household where you could go for any further help or advice you needed?

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Yes        | 1 |
| No         | 2 |
| Don't know | 9 |

### PRESENT SHOWCARD I

Q44 Overall, using the categories on this showcard (**SHOWCARD I**), how satisfied were you with the way the Police dealt with the ATTEMPTED burglary?

|                                    |   |                  |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Very satisfied                     | 1 | <b>GO TO Q48</b> |
| Satisfied                          | 2 |                  |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 3 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Dissatisfied                       | 4 |                  |
| Very dissatisfied                  | 5 |                  |
| Don't know/can't say               | 9 | <b>GO TO Q49</b> |

**Q45** Are there any particular reasons why you weren't more satisfied with what the police did?

**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <p><b>Poor attitude</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not interested</li> <li>• rude</li> <li>• disrespectful</li> <li>• didn't believe victim</li> <li>• accused victim</li> <li>• didn't care</li> <li>• didn't take seriously</li> <li>• sexist</li> <li>• racist.</li> </ul>                                  | 01 |
| <p><b>Poor service</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• didn't come to house</li> <li>• didn't come quickly enough</li> <li>• slack</li> <li>• careless</li> <li>• little investigation</li> <li>• mistakes</li> <li>• didn't keep informed</li> <li>• didn't offer support</li> <li>• didn't give advice</li> </ul> | 02 |
| <p><b>No outcome</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• didn't catch/charge offender</li> </ul>  | 03 |
| <p><b>Other</b> (Please specify)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>  | 97 |
| <b>Don't know</b>  | 99 |

**Q46** Did you make an official complaint about the police to any one?

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>CONTINUE</b><br><br><b>GO TO Q49</b> |
| No         | 2 |   |
| Don't know | 9 |   |

Q47 Who did you complain to?  
**DON'T READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY.**

|  |    |                  |
|--|----|------------------|
| MP   | 01 | <b>GO TO Q49</b> |
| Local council                                    | 02 |                  |
| Local Police area controller/inspector           | 03 |                  |
| Parliamentary Minister                           | 04 |                  |
| Police complaints authority                      | 05 |                  |
| District commander                               | 06 |                  |
| Police commissioner                              | 07 |                  |
| Other, <b>(Please specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____ | 97 |                  |
| Don't know                                       | 99 |                  |

Q48 Are there any particular reasons why you were satisfied/very satisfied with what the police did?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Good attitude</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interested</li> <li>• polite</li> <li>• respectful</li> <li>• believed victim</li> <li>• sympathetic</li> <li>• took seriously</li> </ul>                      | 01 |
| <b>Good service</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gave advice</li> <li>• prompt</li> <li>• thorough</li> <li>• careful</li> <li>• kept informed</li> <li>• offered support</li> <li>• tried their best</li> </ul> | 02 |
| <b>Pleased with outcome</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• caught offender</li> </ul>  | 03 |
| <b>Other (Please specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____   | 97 |
| Don't know   | 99 |

Q49 How did this contact affect the way you think about the police? Did it make you look more favourably or less favourably on them or did it make no difference to your view of the police at all?

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| More favourably | 1 |
| Less favourably | 2 |
| No difference   | 3 |
| Don't know      | 9 |

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS Q50****CHECK ANSWERS TO Q20 (PAGE 13)****IF Q20 = 'YES' ASK Q50****IF Q20 = 'NO' OR 'DON'T KNOW' GO TO KEYS****EXPERIENCE AS A VICTIM OF COMPLETED BURGLARY - SUCCEEDED IN GETTING INTO YOUR HOME, GARAGE OR GARDEN/TOOL SHED WITHOUT PERMISSION**

**Q50** Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about THE MOST RECENT TIME someone succeeded in getting into your home, garage or shed without permission since the beginning of 2003.

Can I just confirm that this completed burglary happened in the Hutt City area AND on or after 1 January 2003?

|            |   |                   |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>   |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO KEYS</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                   |

**Q51** Could you please tell me the exact month and year in which this COMPLETED burglary happened.

**RECORD MONTH AS 99 IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW MONTH**

| MONTH      |    | YEAR        |             | <b>GO TO Q53</b> |
|------------|----|-------------|-------------|------------------|
|            |    | <b>2003</b> | <b>2004</b> |                  |
| January    | 01 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| February   | 02 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| March      | 03 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| April      | 04 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| May        | 05 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| June       | 06 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| July       | 07 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| August     | 08 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| September  | 09 | 03          | 04          |                  |
| October    | 10 | 03          |             |                  |
| November   | 11 | 03          |             |                  |
| December   | 12 | 03          |             |                  |
| Don't Know | 99 |             |             | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |



I now need to ask you some detailed questions about THIS MOST RECENT COMPLETED burglary – you may feel you have already told me some of this but I'll just ask you to bear with me as I go through it, as it is really important that this information is recorded correctly.

**Q54** Where did the COMPLETED burglary happen?  
**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

|  |    |                   |
|--|----|-------------------|
| Inside your home                                 | 01 | <b>Continue</b>   |
| In a garage specifically for your home           | 02 |                   |
| In a garden/tool shed specifically for your home | 03 |                   |
| Other, <b>please specify</b><br>_____<br>_____   | 97 | <b>GO TO KEYS</b> |

**INTERVIEWER - IF GO TO KEYS – PLEASE EXPLAIN THAT THE NEXT SECTION RELATES TO COMPLETED BURGLARY IN THE HOME IN A GARAGE ATTACHED TO THE HOME OR GARDEN/TOOL SHED, SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUR HOME, AND AS SUCH DOES NOT APPLY TO THE RESPONDENT.**

**Q55** Did the person or people involved in the COMPLETED burglary have a right to be inside? For example was the COMPLETED burglary done by people who were invited in, a workman doing a job, a visitor, or boarder?  
**DO NOT READ. NOTE – FAMILY MEMBERS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IF THEY DID HAVE PERMISSION/A RIGHT TO BE INSIDE**

|            |   |                   |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>GO TO KEYS</b> |
| No         | 2 | <b>Continue</b>   |
| Don't know | 9 |                   |

**IF YES - INTERVIEWER PLEASE EXPLAIN THAT THIS IS CONSIDERED A THEFT AND NOT A COMPLETED BURGLARY. EXPLAIN THAT YOU WILL BE SKIPPING THE NEXT SECTION AS IT RELATES TO COMPLETED BURGLARY AND DOES NOT APPLY TO THE RESPONDENT.**

**Q56** How did the person or people get into your home/garage/shed? Was it.....  
**(READ OUT) (MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY)**

|  |    |                  |
|--|----|------------------|
| Through a door(s)  | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Through a window(s)  | 02 | <b>ASK Q58</b>   |
| Through a door(s) and window(s)                                  | 03 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| And/ or some other way <b>(please specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____ | 97 | <b>GO TO Q59</b> |
| Don't know/can't remember <b>(DO NOT READ)</b>                   | 99 |                  |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD J**

**Q57** Looking at this showcard (SHOWCARD J), how did he/she/they get through or try to get through the door?  
**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.**

|   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| Pushed in past person who opened door (or tried to)                                   | 01 | <b>GO TO Q59<br/>         UNLESS THEY<br/>         ALSO TRIED TO<br/>         GET IN<br/>         THROUGH<br/>         WINDOW THEN<br/>         CONTINUE TO<br/>         Q58</b> |
| Door was not locked, but closed   | 02 |  |
| Door was not locked, and open   | 03 |  |
| Picking lock  | 04 |  |
| They had key  | 05 |  |
| Forced lock/broke lock (or tried to)  | 06 |  |
| Broke/cut out/removed panel/ Window of door or panel/window beside door (or tried to) | 07 |  |
| Let in by someone in the house  | 08 |  |
| By false pretences (pretending to be someone he/she isn't)                            | 09 |  |
| Hiding on premises  | 10 |  |
| Removing Hinge/Pin  | 11 |  |
| Rammed with heavy object  | 12 |  |
| Removed frame   | 13 |  |
| Used missile (e.g. brick)   | 14 |  |
| Removing rubber seal of door  | 15 |  |
| Reached through and unlocked door   | 16 |  |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____  | 97 |  |
| Don't know  | 99 |  |



**NOTE – ASK Q58 IF Q56 WINDOW OR WINDOW AND DOOR****PRESENT SHOWCARD K**

**Q58** Looking at this showcard (SHOWCARD K), how did he/she/they get through or try to get through the window?

**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

|   |    |                 |
|---|----|-----------------|
| Window was open/could be pushed open              | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b> |
| Forced window lock/catch (or tried to)            | 02 |                 |
| Broke/cut out glass (or tried to)                 | 03 |                 |
| Removing louvre/shutter                           | 04 |                 |
| Removing Hinge/Pin                                | 05 |                 |
| Rammed with heavy object                          | 06 |                 |
| Removed frame                                     | 07 |                 |
| Used missile (e.g. brick)                         | 08 |                 |
| Reach through & unlock                            | 09 |                 |
| Let in by some one in home                        | 10 |                 |
| Removing rubber seal of window                    | 11 |                 |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )<br>_____<br>_____ | 97 |                 |
| Don't know  | 99 |                 |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD L**

**Q59** Looking at this showcard (**SHOWCARD L**), can you tell me which, if any, of these sorts of security measures you had or were doing at that time, even if they were not in use when the COMPLETED burglary happened? (**APPLIES TO HOUSE, GARAGE AND SHED**).

**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. PLEASE NOTE IF RESPONDENT HAD ANY OF THE MEASURES THEN SELECT THAT MEASURE.**

**Q59A** Please also tell me for each security measure you had at that time whether it was in use or not when the COMPLETED burglary happened?

|  | Circle<br>measure<br>↓ | In use | Not in<br>use | Don't know/<br>can't<br>remember |
|--|------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Burglar alarm on premises  | 01                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Doors with double locks or dead locks  | 02                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security chain on doors  | 03                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security bolts on doors  | 04                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security screens on doors  | 05                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Windows with keys to open them   | 06                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Bars or grilles on windows   | 07                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Safety latch to prevent window opening fully   | 08                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| A guard dog (or family pet if it would deter burglars)   | 09                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Lights, radio or television on a timer switch  | 10                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Leave lights/radio/tv on when going out  | 11                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Outside lights on a sensor switch/security lighting  | 12                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Security markings on household property  | 13                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Surveillance by security firm  | 14                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Always lock doors when no one is home  | 15                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Always close/lock windows when no one is home  | 16                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Photograph small property items (e.g., jewellery)  | 17                     |        |               |                                  |
| Note down serial numbers of electrical property  | 18                     |        |               |                                  |
| Let neighbours know when everyone in the house will be away (e.g., holidays/trips)             | 19                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Video surveillance system  | 20                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Street lighting  | 21                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Leave outside lights on  | 22                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| House sitter   | 23                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| Member of Neighbourhood Support (Used to be called Neighbourhood Watch) or Rural Support Group | 24                     |        |               |                                  |
| Any other security measures ( <b>Please specify</b> )<br>_____                                 | 97                     | 1      | 2             | 9                                |
| None   | 98                     |        |               |                                  |
| Don't know   | 99                     |        |               |                                  |
| Refused  | 96                     |        |               |                                  |

**(BLACK SQUARES = N/A)**

**PRESENT SHOWCARD M**

- Q60** Were the household members at any of the places on this showcard (**SHOWCARD M**) at the time of the COMPLETED burglary?  
**(EXPLAIN THAT THIS QUESTION IS BEING ASKED BECAUSE SOMETIMES PUBLICITY SURROUNDING THESE EVENTS CAN ALERT BURGLARS). MULTIPLE RESPONSE.**

|                            |    |                  |
|----------------------------|----|------------------|
| At home                    | 01 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| At a funeral               | 02 | <b>GO TO Q62</b> |
| At a wedding               | 03 |                  |
| At work                    | 04 |                  |
| On holiday                 | 05 |                  |
| Other (NO NEED TO SPECIFY) | 06 |                  |
| Don't know                 | 99 |                  |

- Q61** And at the time the COMPLETED burglary happened was anyone aware of what was happening? **(REFERS TO ANYONE IN THE HOUSE)**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Yes        | 1 |
| No         | 2 |
| Don't know | 9 |

- Q62** Can I check, was anything at all stolen that belonged to you or anyone else in your household?  
**(ALSO INCLUDE OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY E.G FRIEND OR NEIGHBOUR IF STOLEN FROM RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.)**

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q66</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD N**

**Q63** Looking at this showcard (**SHOWCARD N**), can you tell me what was taken?  
**PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Vehicle parts/accessories                               | 01 |
| Furniture/linen/other household goods                   | 02 |
| Kitchen equipment/silverware                            | 03 |
| Food  | 04 |
| Personal effects/jewellery                              | 05 |
| Cash/cheque book/credit cards                           | 06 |
| Important documents (eg Savings account book, passport) | 07 |
| Electronic equipment                                    | 08 |
| Camera/binoculars                                       | 09 |
| Tools   | 10 |
| Sports equipment  | 11 |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> ) _____                   | 97 |
| _____   |    |
| Don't know  | 99 |

**Q64** Including cash, what would you estimate was the total value of what was stolen? By value we mean replacement value, not necessarily what your insurance company paid you.

**Note: Cheques/credit cards count as no value. Record to nearest DOLLAR. RECORD IN 'DOLLARS'**

**WRITE in 888888 for nothing/no value and 999999 for Don't know/Can't say.**

**EXAMPLE: IF VALUE WAS \$105.20 PUT AMOUNT IN AS**  
**Please record the leading zeros as shown**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Value: \$ 

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

**Q65** **Was any of the stolen money or property recovered?** (RECOVERED MEANING FOUND OR RETURNED, NOT REPLACED BY INSURANCE.)

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Yes – all property recovered  | 1 |
| Yes – some property recovered | 2 |
| No – none, not yet            | 3 |

- Q66 Thinking now about any damage that may have happened during the COMPLETED burglary, was anything that belonged to you or to anyone else in your household damaged, defaced or messed up (including any damage which may have been done getting in or out)?  
**(INCLUDE DAMAGE DONE TO OTHER PEOPLES PROPERTY – IF PROPERTY IN RESPONDENT’S HOUSEHOLD.)**

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q69</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

- Q67 What type of damage was done during the COMPLETED burglary?  
**NOTE – THIS QUESTION ONLY REFERS TO DAMAGE DONE TO MATERIAL ITEMS OR HOME  
DO Not READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY.**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Item burned/attempted to burn                       | 01 |
| Item vandalised/attempted to vandalise              | 02 |
| Damaged by explosion                                | 03 |
| House/garage/shed burned/attempted to burn          | 04 |
| House/garage/shed vandalised/attempted to vandalise | 05 |
| Ransacked   | 06 |
| Clothing cut  | 07 |
| Broken window/ latches/handles                      | 08 |
| Other (Please specify)<br>_____                     | 97 |

- Q68 What was the total value of the damage they did?  
**RECORD IN 'DOLLARS'. WRITE IN 888888 FOR NOTHING/NO VALUE AND 999999 FOR DON'T KNOW/CAN'T SAY.**  
**EXAMPLE: IF VALUE WAS \$1050.20 PUT AMOUNT IN AS**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

  
**PLEASE RECORD THE LEADING ZEROS AS SHOWN**

Value: \$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

- Q69 At any time, that is before, after or during the COMPLETED burglary did you actually see or come into contact with the person/ any of the people who committed this COMPLETED burglary, or did you find out any information about them from any other source such as the police?

|  |   |                  |
|--|---|------------------|
| Yes, saw/had contact                     | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| Yes – given information by some one else | 2 |                  |
| No                                       | 3 | <b>GO TO Q72</b> |

**Q70** Did you know the person/any of the people before the COMPLETED burglary?

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>Continue</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q72</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

**Q71** How did you know them?

**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| (All/some) were relatives of some one in the household  | 01 |
| Ex Partner of some one in the household (e.g. ex spouse, ex de facto spouse, ex boyfriend, ex girlfriend) | 02 |
| (All/some) were friends of some one in the household  | 03 |
| (All/some) were work mates or employees of some one in the household                                      | 04 |
| (All/some) were neighbours/ children in the neighbourhood   | 05 |
| (All/some) were home help   | 06 |
| I knew (all/some) just to speak to casually   | 07 |
| I knew (all/some) just by sight   | 08 |
| Other <b>(Please Specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____   | 97 |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD O**

Q72 Did the person or people do any of the activities listed on this showcard (SHOWCARD O) during the COMPLETED burglary?

**MULTIPLE ResPONSE OKAY.**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Disconnected appliances                                    | 01 |
| Ate food or drank liquor on premises                       | 02 |
| Used toilet  | 03 |
| Used telephone   | 04 |
| Used drugs/solvents or alcohol                             | 05 |
| Smoked on premises   | 06 |
| Lit fire or attempted                                      | 07 |
| Left behind writing/note or drawing                        | 08 |
| Left behind tool/weapon/foreign object                     | 09 |
| Interfered with food and/or drink                          | 10 |
| Washed, shaved, bathed                                     | 11 |
| Flooded floor  | 12 |
| Other, Don't wish to say                                   | 13 |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | 97 |
| Don't know what the person or people did                   | 99 |

Q73 Going back to the COMPLETED burglary itself, did the police get to know about the COMPLETED burglary?

|            |   |                   |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>GO TO Q75</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>CONTINUE</b>   |
| Don't Know | 9 | <b>GO TO KEYS</b> |

**Q74** Is there any particular reason why the police did not get to know about the COMPLETED burglary?

**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. IF RESPONDENT SAYS "DIDN'T REPORT IT", PROBE REASON(S) FOR THIS. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |                   |
|--|----|-------------------|
| Private/personal/family matter   | 01 | <b>GO TO KEYS</b> |
| Dealt with matter myself/ourselves                                       | 02 |                   |
| Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff etc) | 03 |                   |
| Dislike/fear of police   | 04 |                   |
| Fear of revenge  | 05 |                   |
| Make matters worse   | 06 |                   |
| Police could have done nothing   | 07 |                   |
| Police would not have bothered/not been interested                       | 08 |                   |
| Police too busy / not enough Police                                      | 09 |                   |
| Inconvenient/too much trouble  | 10 |                   |
| No loss/damage/ Attempt at offence was unsuccessful                      | 11 |                   |
| Too trivial/not worth reporting  | 12 |                   |
| Didn't have enough evidence to report it                                 | 13 |                   |
| Wasn't satisfied when I reported an earlier burglary                     | 14 |                   |
| Did not have insurance   | 15 |                   |
| No particular reason   | 16 |                   |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____               | 97 |                   |
| Don't know   | 99 |                   |

**Q75** Did you (or anyone in your household) report the COMPLETED burglary to the police or did the police find out about the COMPLETED burglary some other way?

|                                       |   |                  |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| I/someone in my household reported it | 1 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Police found out some other way       | 2 | <b>GO TO Q77</b> |



- Q76** People have different reasons for reporting crime. Why did you or someone in your household decide to report this COMPLETED burglary?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Needed for insurance claim                                  | 01 |
| Hoped to get property back                                  | 02 |
| Fear of further victimisation                               | 03 |
| To help catch/punish the person(s) who did this             | 04 |
| Because a crime was committed/general feeling of obligation | 05 |
| Other ( <b>Please Specify</b> )<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____  | 97 |
| Don't know  | 99 |

- Q77** Did the police advise you or anyone in your household where you could go for any further help or advice you needed?

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Yes        | 1 |
| No         | 2 |
| Don't know | 9 |

**PRESENT SHOWCARD P**

- Q78** Overall, using the categories on this showcard (**SHOWCARD P**), how satisfied were you with the way the Police dealt with the COMPLETED burglary?

|                                    |   |                  |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Very satisfied                     | 1 | <b>GO TO Q80</b> |
| Satisfied                          | 2 |                  |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 3 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| Dissatisfied                       | 4 |                  |
| Very dissatisfied                  | 5 |                  |
| Don't know/can't say               | 9 | <b>GO TO Q81</b> |

**Q79** Are there any particular reasons why you weren't more satisfied with what the police did?

**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <p><b>Poor attitude</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not interested</li> <li>• rude</li> <li>• disrespectful</li> <li>• didn't believe victim</li> <li>• accused victim</li> <li>• didn't care</li> <li>• didn't take seriously</li> <li>• sexist</li> <li>• racist.</li> </ul>                                  | 01 |
| <p><b>Poor service</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• didn't come to house</li> <li>• didn't come quickly enough</li> <li>• slack</li> <li>• careless</li> <li>• little investigation</li> <li>• mistakes</li> <li>• didn't keep informed</li> <li>• didn't offer support</li> <li>• didn't give advice</li> </ul> | 02 |
| <p><b>No outcome</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• didn't recover property</li> <li>• didn't catch/charge offender</li> </ul>   | 03 |
| <p><b>Other (Please specify)</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>  | 97 |
| <p>Don't know</p>  | 99 |

**Q79A** Did you make an official complaint about the police to any one?

|            |   |                  |
|------------|---|------------------|
| Yes        | 1 | <b>CONTINUE</b>  |
| No         | 2 | <b>GO TO Q81</b> |
| Don't know | 9 |                  |

**Q79B** Who did you complain to?  
**DON'T READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY.**

|   |    |                  |
|---|----|------------------|
| MP  | 01 | <b>GO TO Q81</b> |
| Local council   | 02 |                  |
| Local Police area<br>controller/inspector                 | 03 |                  |
| Parliamentary Minister                                    | 04 |                  |
| Police complaints authority                               | 05 |                  |
| District commander  | 06 |                  |
| Police commissioner                                       | 07 |                  |
| Other, <b>(Please specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | 97 |                  |
| Don't know  | 99 |                  |

**Q80** Are there any particular reasons why you were satisfied/very satisfied with what the police did?  
**DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RESPONSE OKAY. PROBE TO NO. CODE ALL MENTIONS BELOW.**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Good attitude</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interested</li> <li>• polite</li> <li>• respectful</li> <li>• believed victim</li> <li>• sympathetic</li> <li>• took seriously</li> </ul>                      | 01 |
| <b>Good service</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gave advice</li> <li>• prompt</li> <li>• thorough</li> <li>• careful</li> <li>• kept informed</li> <li>• offered support</li> <li>• tried their best</li> </ul> | 02 |
| <b>Pleased with outcome</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recovered property</li> <li>• caught offender</li> </ul>  | 03 |
| <b>Other (Please specify)</b><br>_____<br>_____<br>_____   | 97 |
| Don't know   | 99 |

Q81 How did this contact affect the way you think about the police? Did it make you look more favourably or less favourably on them or did it make no difference to your view of the police at all?

|                 |   |                   |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| More favourably | 1 | <b>GO TO KEYS</b> |
| Less favourably | 2 |                   |
| No difference   | 3 |                   |
| Don't know      | 9 |                   |