



Justice Sector

# THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

## Main Findings Report

December 2010

The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2009 Main Findings Report was prepared by the Justice Sector Strategy Group within the Ministry of Justice. Dr Bronwyn Morrison, Dr Melissa Smith and Lisa Gregg produced the report, with analytical support from Ken Huang, Li Qiu and Jin Chong.

The Ministry of Justice acknowledges and thanks the 6,106 New Zealanders who willingly gave their time to complete the survey.

Although all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this report, no responsibility is accepted for the reliance by any person on any information contained in this report, nor for any error in or omission from the report.

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# Executive summary

The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS) provides information for researchers, policy makers and the public about the nature and extent of crime and victimisation in New Zealand.

By talking to New Zealanders, the NZCASS attempts to show how much crime occurs, who experiences it and how victims respond. It also collects information about people's perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system.

This report presents the main findings of the 2009 survey and compares these against the results of the 2006 NZCASS. It also compares the survey data with the crime data collected by the New Zealand Police.

## About the survey

The 2009 NZCASS involved face to face interviews with 6,106 New Zealand residents aged 15 or more. This included interviews with an additional 1,297 Māori residents who were specifically targeted to improve the reliability of the results for this proportion of the population.

The interviews took place at respondents' homes in the first half of 2009 and there was a 70 percent response rate. The results have been weighted to ensure that they are representative of New Zealand adults (aged 15 or more) and households.

The general methodological approach was unchanged from the 2006 survey so that the results could be compared.

## Key findings

The 2009 NZCASS indicates that, overall, there has been very little change in the level and nature of crime since the 2006 NZCASS. Where changes did occur, they were typically small and signalled a reduction in the extent and impact of crime on victims. The main findings from the 2009 NZCASS are outlined below.

### Nature and extent of crime

- There was no significant change in the overall amount of crime experienced, reported to the Police, or counted in the official crime statistics.
- The nature of crime in New Zealand remained the same, with assaults and threats continuing to be the most common crimes experienced.
- There was a small drop in the proportion of adults experiencing personal offences, particularly threats and sexual offences, and confrontational crimes by partners.
- The proportion of households experiencing vehicle crimes and the total number of vehicle crimes both declined.

### Reporting of crime

- As in the 2006 survey, victims said they reported one-third of the crime they experienced to the Police.
- Theft of, and from, vehicles continued to have the highest level of reporting to the Police.

- Sexual offences had the lowest level of reporting to the Police, typically because the matter was considered private and/or the victim felt ashamed or embarrassed.

#### **Concentration of crime**

- Crime remained unevenly distributed across the population, with most people (64%) experiencing no crime and six percent of people experiencing 54 percent of crimes.
- The concentration of crime continues to be dependent on the type of offence. Victims of confrontational crimes (including, assaults, threats, and robberies) by their partner or a person well known to them were more likely to report having experienced multiple incidents than victims of property offences, such as burglary and vehicle crime.
- Overall, the profile of those most at risk of victimisation was broadly similar to that found in the 2006 NZCASS. Those most likely to experience crime were younger, from Māori or 'other' ethnic groups, unmarried, more economically vulnerable, living in rented accommodation, in more economically deprived areas, in sole parent households or households comprised of flatmates or 'other' family combinations, in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland), and in the upper half of the North Island.

#### **Perceptions of crime, personal safety and victimisation**

- Most people did not perceive any crime or disorder problems in their neighbourhood, nor did they believe that crime had increased in the past 12 months.
- Most people felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
- Over half of New Zealand adults reported feeling worried about being in a traffic accident caused by a drunk driver, being burgled, having their car deliberately damaged or broken into, and having their credit cards misused.
- There was considerable overlap between the groups most likely to experience victimisation and those most worried about being victimised.

#### **Perceptions of the criminal justice system**

- There was a significant increase in the proportion of people rating the Police positively, and a small increase in the proportion of people who felt judges were performing well.
- There was a small drop in the proportion of people positively rating probation officers and the Prison Service.

# 1. Introduction

---

This report presents the main findings from the 2009 New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS). The survey measured the nature and extent of crime in 2008 experienced by New Zealand residents aged 15 years or more.

In addition to asking people whether they had been victimised in 2008, the NZCASS asked victims a range of detailed questions about their victimisation, including whether they reported the incident to the Police and their experience of the Police response. Irrespective of whether they were victimised since 1 January 2008, the survey also collected information from all respondents about their perceptions of crime, disorder and personal safety within their neighbourhood, as well as their views on different groups working within the criminal justice system.

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The NZCASS provides valuable information about crime and victims in New Zealand that is not available through other sources. It provides detailed quantitative information about the nature of victimisation, victims' characteristics, and the impact of victimisation. The shaded orange box in Figure 1.1 shows the additional information provided by the NZCASS.

This is the second time the NZCASS has been conducted; the first NZCASS was undertaken in 2006 and examined victimisation occurring in 2005. Prior to the first NZCASS, two earlier victimisation surveys under the title of the New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims were completed in 1996 and 2001. Significant changes made to the survey design in 2006 restrict the ability to compare NZCASS results with the earlier surveys. Consequently, this report only makes comparisons between the 2006 and 2009 NZCASS surveys.

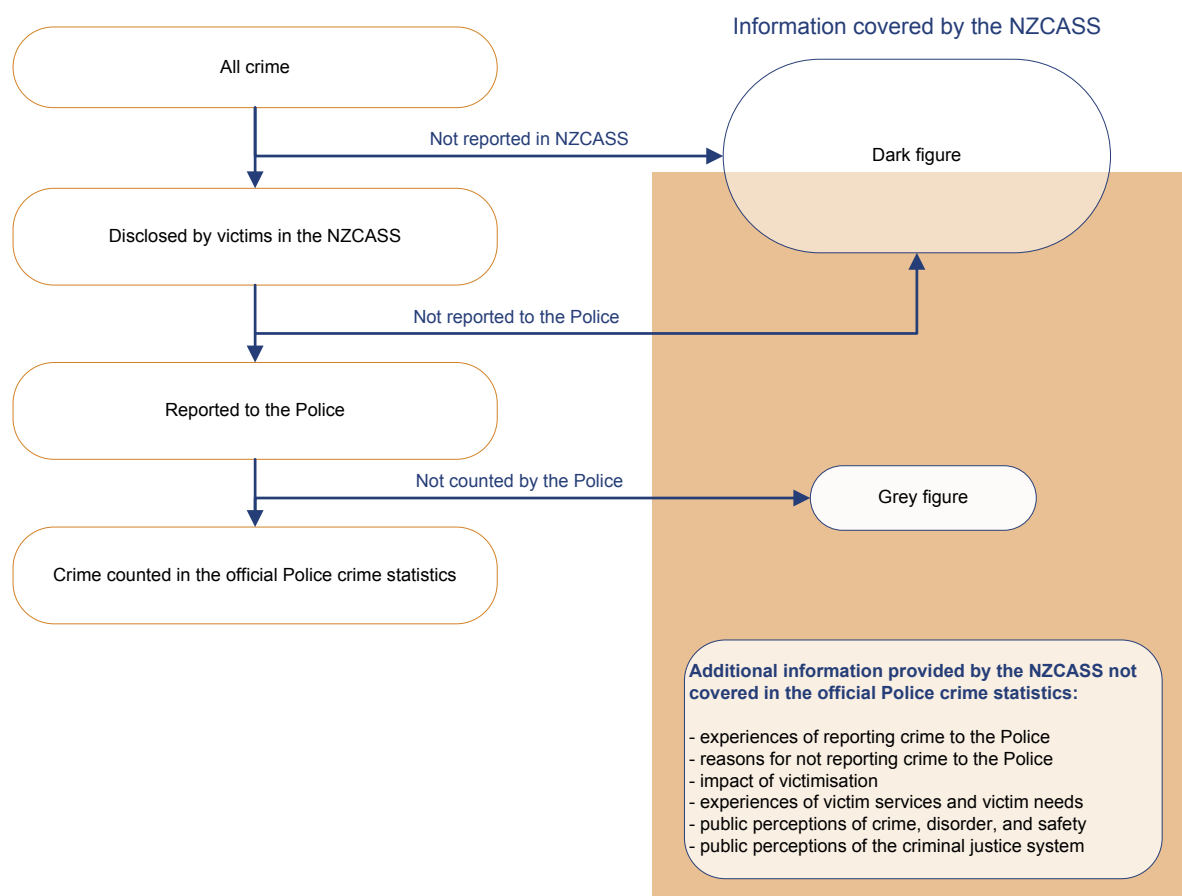
## 1.1. Purpose of the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey

The NZCASS measures how much crime there is in New Zealand by asking respondents directly about crimes they experienced. In doing so, it captures crimes that are not reported to the Police and therefore not included in the Police recorded crime statistics. In this respect the NZCASS provides important data which adds to our understanding of the general picture of crime in New Zealand.

The amount of crime hidden from the official statistics is commonly known as the 'dark figure of crime' (Maguire, 2007; see Figure 1.1). While the NZCASS measures more crime than the Police recorded crime statistics and provides some insight into the 'dark figure', it does not necessarily provide a more accurate picture of total crime in New Zealand. This is because the NZCASS excludes some forms of crime, is subject to sampling error, and excludes crimes that the victim either forgot or chose not to disclose. Furthermore, because there is no way of measuring the total amount of crime happening in New Zealand in any given year, the degree to which the NZCASS accurately reflects real crime levels is not known.

Another key value of the NZCASS lies in its ability to provide information on crime that is reported to the Police but is not counted in the official Police crime statistics. This is known as the 'grey figure of crime' (see Figure 1.1). Together with information on victims' reporting practices, monitoring Police counting practices can help to explain unexpected shifts in official crime levels, and facilitate the more accurate interpretation of official crime trends.

**Figure 1.1: Information coverage of the NZCASS**



In addition to providing important insights into the dark and grey figures of crime, the NZCASS serves a number of other important functions:

- It identifies those groups at above average risk of victimisation: information that is not currently collected or routinely published by the Police.
- It facilitates a better understanding of victims' experiences and needs, which can help inform policy development and further enhance service delivery.
- With the results from the 2006 NZCASS providing an initial benchmark, future iterations of the survey will allow the NZCASS to reliably measure crime trends over time independently of administrative and legislative change. Levels of crime, victim experiences and needs, as well as public perceptions, will therefore be able to be accurately monitored over time.
- Public opinion plays a key role in the development of criminal justice policies and practices. The NZCASS provides robust information about public opinion on crime,

disorder and personal safety that is grounded in people's everyday experiences in their local area.

- Increasing public trust and confidence in the justice system is a key priority for the justice sector. The NZCASS provides information about public confidence in different groups working within the criminal justice system. It also identifies who has lower levels of confidence, which can, in turn, inform strategies to increase public trust and confidence.

## 1.2. Purpose of the report

This report provides an overview of the main findings from the 2009 NZCASS. Results from each of the main topics covered in the survey have been included. These results have been compared with the results from the 2006 NZCASS and statistically significant differences clearly identified. As noted above, owing to methodological changes between the first two victimisation surveys and the 2006 NZCASS, no attempt has been made to compare the NZCASS 2009 results with those of the earlier surveys.

The report is not intended to provide an exhaustive account of each topic. More detailed analysis and literature-based research is underway and will be published in a series of short papers that will focus on particular topics of interest.

## 1.3. Report structure

The structure of the report is as follows:

Chapter 2 provides a brief overview of key information needed to understand the results presented in the Main Findings Report. It describes the survey and analysis methods and sets out the main limitations of the results.

Chapter 3 presents the total NZCASS crime estimates for 2008. It describes the composition of NZCASS crime and compares a subset of NZCASS crime against the equivalent Police figures to determine which types of crime were more likely to be missing from the Police recorded crime statistics. It also explores victims' assessments of offence seriousness and whether victims categorised what happened to them as a crime.

Chapter 4 examines the extent to which victims reported their victimisation to the Police and describes reasons for not reporting. It provides further information about how those who did report felt about the Police response. It also looks at which factors were significantly associated with reporting and satisfaction with the Police response.

Chapter 5 presents findings on the number and proportion of households and adults victimised in 2008 and compares these with equivalent results from 2005. It examines the concentration of victimisation within the population, and identifies the proportion of people and households experiencing multiple victimisation in 2008. It also identifies the factors associated with higher and lower than average risk of victimisation in 2008.

Chapter 6 explores confrontational crimes, one of the largest and most serious forms of crime covered by the survey, in more depth. It examines confrontational crimes through the lens of different offender–victim relationships, including crimes by partners and people well known to

the victim. It also analyses the involvement of alcohol and drug use in a subset of confrontational offences.

Chapter 7 examines two of the highest volume household offences in the NZCASS: burglary and vehicle crime. It examines the incidence, prevalence and concentration of each crime type in 2008 and compares the results against those found in 2005. It also describes the factors associated with a higher and lower than average risk of burglary and vehicle crime.

Chapter 8 reports on the impact of victimisation. It explores the emotional and physical impacts of victimisation, as well as the extent to which victimisation necessitated time off work. It also describes the factors associated with being more or less affected by victimisation.

Chapter 9 presents information about people's perceptions of crime and disorder problems in their neighbourhood in 2009. In doing so it considers which factors were associated with perceiving a neighbourhood crime problem, as well as exploring the perceived nature of neighbourhood crime and disorder problems.

Chapter 10 includes findings about people's sense of personal safety, as well as their personal worries about specific forms of victimisation in 2009. It examines which factors were associated with feelings of safety (and vulnerability) and high and low levels of worry about crime. It compares these results against the equivalent results from the NZCASS 2006.

Chapter 11 explores people's perceptions of different criminal justice groups in 2009, including: the Police, juries, judges, criminal lawyers, probation officers and the Prison Service. It compares the results against those found in 2006 and identifies significant shifts in public opinion. It also describes the factors associated with above and below average rankings for each group.

Definitions of key terms used in the report are provided in the Glossary at the end of the report.

## 2. Understanding the results

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### In summary

This chapter contains the information needed to understand the NZCASS 2009 main findings. It provides a brief overview of the methods used for the survey and the analysis. The most important points are:

- The same general methodology was employed in the 2006 and 2009 surveys to ensure the results were comparable.
- Measures of victimisation (including incidence, prevalence, and concentration) relate to crimes which occurred in the 2008 and 2005 calendar years.
- Results about people's perceptions of crime, safety, and the criminal justice system were based on respondents' views at the time they were surveyed: that is 2009 and 2006.
- In the 2009 NZCASS the total sample size was 6,106 and the response rate was 70 percent.
- The results have been weighted to ensure the estimates are representative of all New Zealand households and adults aged 15 or more.
- There are two broad categories of offence discussed in this report: household offences and personal offences.
- Offences have been grouped together in different ways at different stages of the report to address sample size issues.
- The changes and differences reported in this report are those which were statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Although some differences may be statistically significant, these may be very small and not considered practically significant.
- Figures appearing in gray italics in the tables had a high relative standard error and are not considered reliable.

---

This chapter sets out the information needed to understand the results presented in the subsequent chapters of this report. It provides a brief overview of the method of the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2009. In doing so, it sets out the survey and the analysis processes, describes the structure and content of the questionnaire, and identifies the differences between the 2006 and 2009 surveys. It also describes the core measurement units and statistical tests used throughout the report. It concludes by briefly outlining the limitations of the survey results. More information on the survey and analysis methodologies is available in Appendix A and the Technical Report.

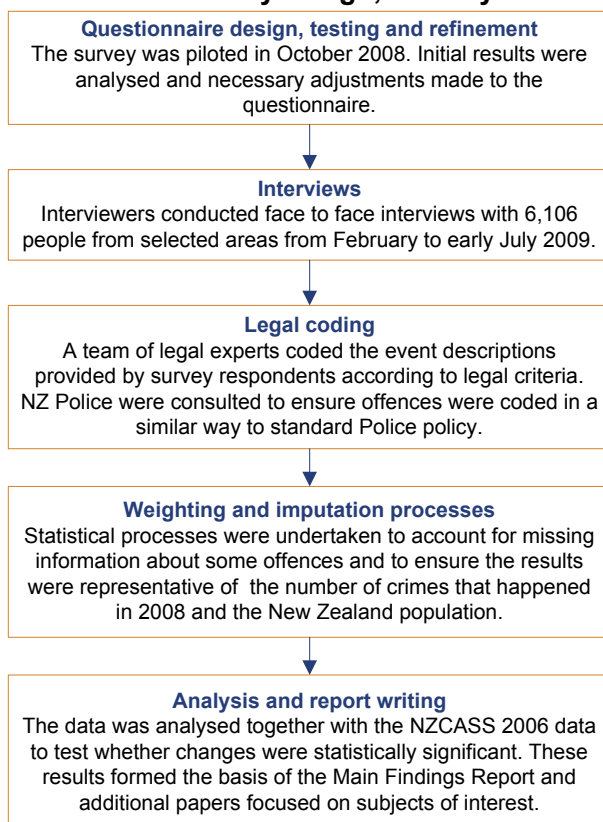
### 2.1. Method

The 2009 NZCASS employed the same methodological approach as that used in the 2006 NZCASS to ensure that the results were comparable across the two surveys. The basic methodology is outlined briefly below. For a more detailed discussion of the survey methodology see Appendix A and the 2009 NZCASS Technical Report available on the Ministry of Justice's website: [www.justice.govt.nz](http://www.justice.govt.nz).

### 2.1.1. The process

The process through which the NZCASS 2009 survey was produced is outlined in Figure 2.1 (see Appendix A and the Technical Report for more information).

Figure 2.1: The NZCASS survey design, delivery and analysis life cycle



## 2.2. The questionnaire

The structure and content of the 2009 NZCASS was not significantly altered from that used in 2006 to ensure that the results of the two surveys were comparable. The main change was the removal of the questions on electronic crime (e-crime) and the cost of crime, which had been included as special modules in the 2006 NZCASS. The main tenants of the survey content are outlined briefly below. For a more detailed account see Appendix A.

The survey contained two broad types of question: those asked to all respondents and those asked to victims only.

**General questions**  
(asked to all respondents)

All respondents were asked questions about their current perceptions of crime and safety in their neighbourhood, their views about different groups working within the criminal justice system, as well as some general demographic questions about the characteristics of both their household and themselves personally.

**General victimisation screener questions**  
(asked to all respondents)

All respondents were also asked a series of victimisation screener questions. These were framed in everyday language, which briefly described offences in lay terms and avoided legal jargon. For example:



*Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008, have you or anyone else in your household had their car, motorcycle, van or truck stolen or taken away without their permission?*

For household offences (eg, those which affected the entire household such as burglary or vehicle-related offences) respondents were asked whether anyone in the household experienced any form of victimisation. For personal offences (eg, those which affected the individual alone such as assaults or threats) respondents were asked to answer affirmatively only if they had personally experienced any form of victimisation.

At this stage victims were asked to exclude incidents committed by partners, people well known to them, and sexual offences as these were covered later on in the interview.

**General Victim Forms  
(asked to victims only)**

Those who answered any victimisation screener question affirmatively were then asked a more detailed series of questions about a specific incident. Up to three general Victim Forms could be completed per respondent. Where a person had recorded 'yes' to more than three incidents in the screener questions, an in-built computer programme selected three incidents for them.

**Specific victimisation  
screener questions  
(asked to all respondents)**

The 2009 NZCASS asked respondents about three types of specific victimisation: offences committed by partners, offences committed by people well known to the victim, and sexual offences. These comprised three distinct sections of the survey. As was the case for the general victimisation screener questions, all respondents were asked a series of questions to determine whether they had experienced any offences within each category.

**Specific Victim Forms  
(asked to victims only)**

Respondents who answered affirmatively to any of the specific victimisation screener questions were then asked more detailed questions about a specific incident. Detailed information was collected on only one incident per respondent in each of the three specific victimisation sections. In the event that a respondent reported experiencing multiple offences in the screener questions, they were asked to provide their answers in relation to the most recent incident.

The structure of the survey has two main implications for interpreting the findings presented in this report:

First, the questions about perceptions of crime and safety and views of criminal justice groups were not retrospective, but based on respondents' views at the time of the interview (ie, 2009). Consequently, where these results are discussed the correct year of analysis is 2009 (and 2006 in relation to the 2006 NZCASS). Questions about victimisation, however, were retrospective and based on experiences in 2008 (and 2005 in the case of the 2006 NZCASS). When discussing victimisation estimates, therefore, the correct years are 2008 and 2005.

Second, detailed information about victimisation incidents was only collected through the Victim Forms. A total of six Victim Forms could be completed per person (ie, three general Victim Forms, and one Victim Form each for partner offences, offences by people well known, and sexual offences). This impacted on the results in two ways: first, any descriptive analysis of the nature of offences was based on victimisation incidents only. As most people do not experience

any form of victimisation, the sample of victimisation incidents is comparatively small, and subject to greater sampling error, especially in relation to rarer forms of victimisation such as robbery and sexual offences. Second, because the same person could answer up to six Victim Forms, their personal and household demographic information could potentially be replicated. This must be kept in mind when interpreting risk factor tables based on victimisation incident data.

### 2.3. The interview

Face to face interviews for the 2009 NZCASS were undertaken between February and July 2009 in respondents' homes. Respondents were asked to comment on incidents that happened since 1 January 2008.<sup>1</sup> This was equivalent to the interview and recall periods used in 2006.

The interviews were conducted using a combination of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), where the interviewer enters the responses directly into a laptop computer, and Computer Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI), where the respondent is invited to enter their own responses directly into the computer without having to disclose their information to the interviewer. The latter is used to achieve better data collection on more sensitive topics.

The average interview duration for the 2009 NZCASS was 49 minutes. This was slightly shorter than the average duration for the 2006 NZCASS.<sup>2</sup> The duration of the interview was significantly affected by the number of Victim Forms completed by the respondent. For example, in cases where a respondent had not been victimised the average duration was 41 minutes, while the average duration of interviews in which respondents completed the maximum of six Victim Forms was 100 minutes.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.4. Sample design, size and response rate

The total sample size of the 2009 NZCASS was 6,106. This was comprised of 4,809 interviews from the main sample and 1,297 interviews from the Māori booster sample. As was the case in 2006, a Māori booster sample was included in the sampling design to increase the reliability of the estimates for Māori. Both these samples were slightly larger than those obtained in the 2006 NZCASS at 4,229 and 1,187 respectively.

The sample was derived using a multistage sampling method, whereby 1,000 geographic units (or meshblocks<sup>4</sup>) were selected, within which a set number of dwellings were systematically approached by an interviewer. One person per household was then selected to be interviewed. To be eligible for the survey, a person had to be aged 15 or over and be a usual resident in the

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<sup>1</sup> This included offences that happened up until the time of the interview; however, incidents that happened in 2009 were excluded from the 2008 NZCASS crime estimates.

<sup>2</sup> This is at least partly due to the exclusion of the cost of crime and e-crime modules from the 2009 survey.

<sup>3</sup> For further information about average interview durations see Appendix A and the Technical Report.

<sup>4</sup> A meshblock is the smallest geographical unit for which data is collected by Statistics New Zealand. See the Technical Report for further detail about how meshblocks were selected for the survey.

household. The person with the next birthday was then selected for the interview. In the case of the Māori booster sample, an additional ethnicity criterion was used.<sup>5</sup>

The overall response rate for the 2009 NZCASS was 70 percent. The response rates for the main sample and Māori booster sample were 71 percent and 69 percent respectively. This was higher than the response rates achieved in 2006 at 59 percent and 56 percent (see Table 2.1 below). More detailed information about how the response rate was calculated and the impact of the different response rates on intersurvey comparability is available in the Technical Report.

**Table 2.1: Methodological comparison between the 2006 and 2009 NZCASS**

	2006	2009
<b>Sample design</b>	Multistage stratified cluster sampling	Multistage unstratified cluster sampling
<b>Sample size</b>	Main sample: 4,229 Māori sample: 1,187 Total sample: 5,416	Main sample: 4,809 Māori sample: 1,297 Total sample: 6,106
<b>Response rates</b>	Main sample: 59% Māori sample: 56%	Main sample: 71% Māori sample: 69%
<b>Interviewing period</b>	February to June 2006	February to early July 2009
<b>Average interview length</b>	52 minutes	49 minutes
<b>Recall period</b>	1 January 2005 until date of interview	1 January 2008 until date of interview
<b>Questionnaire content</b>	Included questions on e-crime and the cost of crime. Questions on victims' satisfaction with the Police were only asked in some Victim Forms.	Did not include questions on e-crime and the cost of crime. Questions on victims' satisfaction with the Police were asked in all Victim Forms. A question on sexual orientation was included in the demographic section of the survey.

## 2.5. Offence coding

Once all of the interviews were completed and the data collated and checked, the results were sent to a team of legal experts who coded the offences according to set legal criteria. The coding was undertaken in consultation with the NZ Police to ensure offences were coded in a similar fashion to standard Police offence coding policy.

The coding of offences was based on the detailed descriptions of events described in the general and specific Victim Form components of the survey in conjunction with the initial information provided within the victim screener questions. Some events involved multiple offences. Where this occurred the two main distinguishable offences were coded and counted towards the incidence, prevalence and concentration rates; however, for the incident analysis contained in this report only the most serious offence was selected to represent the incident.

<sup>5</sup> The sampling method used in the 2009 NZCASS was slightly different to that used in 2006; however, the effect of these differences was minor and did not affect the comparability of results across the two surveys. For further information about the sampling design see Appendix A and the Technical Report.

### 2.5.1. Producing national-level crime estimates

Once all of the incidents described in the Victim Form were legally coded, the data underwent weighting and imputation.<sup>6</sup>

#### Weighting

Three types of weights were applied to the survey results: the household weight, the individual weight and the incident weight. The household and individual weighting ensured that the results were representative of households and individuals in New Zealand, while the incident weighting adjusted for the fact that in the event a person experienced more than six offences, detailed information was only collected on some of these incidents. It is important to note, however, that weighting cannot fully account for all response bias, as it is possible that people who responded to the survey differed from those who did not. For further information about the weighting processes see Appendix A and the Technical Report.

#### Imputation

The data also underwent a complex imputation process to account for the fact that detailed Victim Form information was not obtained about all the incidents reported in the victimisation screener questions. This process had the effect of multiplying the offence counts for different offences to different degrees and is the reason why the offence estimates presented in this report exceed the actual number of incidents reported in the general and specific Victim Form components of the survey. The incidence rate, prevalence rate, and concentration measures used in the report are all based on the estimated number of offences.

## 2.6. Analysis

Once the weighting and imputation processes were complete the results from the 2009 survey were analysed together with the results from the 2006 NZCASS. There are three analysis points worth noting before reading the Main Findings Report: offence groupings, the measurement units used in the report, and statistical tests.

### 2.6.1. Offence groupings

At a high level NZCASS offences were grouped into two broad categories: household offences and personal offences.

**Household offences** Included those in which all members of a household could be considered victims, such as burglary, motor vehicle thefts, and thefts or damage of household property. They included all the offences that happened to anyone resident within the household in 2008.

**Personal offences** Included individual-level offences such as assaults, robberies, and thefts or damage of personal property and were restricted to events personally experienced by the respondent.

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<sup>6</sup> Imputation is a process undertaken to account for missing information. It is necessary because not all incidents mentioned by victims at the screener questions were followed up by a Victim Form.

Offences have been grouped together in different ways at different stages of the report. The groupings were the same as those used in 2006. It was often necessary to group individual offence categories together when sample sizes were too small to permit the reliable analysis of offence categories on their own. Where this occurs the specific offences included are clearly set out in the notes accompanying the relevant Tables and Figures. Definitions of offence categories are provided in the Glossary.

### 2.6.2. Core units of measurement

There are five core units of measurement used at different points throughout the report.

**Estimated number of incidents** Measures how much crime there was in New Zealand. It is the estimate of the number of offences in New Zealand and is based on figures that have been subjected to weighting and imputation.

**Incidence rate** Measures how much crime there was per household or person in a given year. It is the average number of offences per 100 households for household offences and per 100 adults aged 15 or more for personal offences. It is calculated by dividing the estimate by the total number of households or adults aged 15 or more. It is used to understand the level or amount of crime occurring.

**Prevalence rate** Measures how many households or people were victimised in a given year.<sup>7</sup> It is the number of people or households victimised at least once per 100 households for household offences and per 100 adults aged 15 or more for personal offences. It is used to understand who was victimised and assess victimisation risk.

**Concentration** Measures how often households or people were victimised in a given year. It is the number of offences experienced by each household or person aged 15 or more. It is used to understand how victimisation was distributed across the population.

**Victimisation incident** Measures the number of incidents described in detail by victims. It is based on the 4,372 individual incidents described in the general and specific Victim Form components of the survey. Where there was more than one offence per incident, the most serious offence was taken to represent the incident for the purpose of incident-level analysis.

### 2.6.3. Statistical tests

There were two types of statistical tests used to assess the reliability of the 2009 NZCASS results: significance tests and relative standard error tests.

#### Significance tests

Because the NZCASS results were subject to sampling error, it is possible that differences between the 2006 and 2009 survey results and between the results for different population groups within the 2009 survey could have happened by chance. Significance tests are used to determine which differences are statistically reliable. Only differences that are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level have been reported on. This is the level at which,

<sup>7</sup> The prevalence rates presented in this report relate to a single calendar year and do not measure lifetime prevalence.

if there was no real difference, we expect to see smaller differences than those observed at least 19 times out of 20. However, it is important to note that while differences may be statistically significant, they may indicate only a small change and consequently, on a practical level, may not indicate a significant change.

Two significance tests were used in the analysis of the NZCASS 2009 results: one test measured the differences between the results from the 2009 and 2006 surveys. A different test was used to measure the variations between different groups or factors within the 2009 survey (eg, different sex, age or ethnic groups) and the New Zealand average. For more detail about these tests see Appendix A and the Technical Report.

The results from the second type of testing are presented throughout the report in risk factor tables. These tables depict the percentage variation of the results for different sub-groups/factors from the national average. Only the results that were significantly different to the New Zealand average at the 95 percent confidence level were included, although full figures have been included in Appendix B. Different factors were grouped into different categories to simplify reporting. The standard categories used were as follows:

**Personal factors:** sex; age; ethnicity; and marital status.

**Economic factors:** employment status; the respondent's assessment of the financial situation of the household; and the level of deprivation of the area in which the household was located based on census data (known as the NZ Deprivation Index, with 5 being the most deprived and 1 being the least deprived).

**Household factors:** composition of the household (for example, whether a single person, flatmates, a couple with children etc); and tenure (whether the property constituted social housing, was privately rented, or owned by the respondent).

**Geographic factors:** urbanisation, ranging from the most urbanised area, (Auckland) through to the least urbanised areas termed 'minor urban and rural areas' in the report; and geographic region (including the upper North Island, lower North Island, and South Island).

In addition to these groups, further categories appear at different stages of the report. Examples include: victim perceptions of the police response; victim status; offence-specific factors; and victim impact factors. The composition of these categories is described in each chapter as required.

The risk factor tables are not intended to imply causal links between different factors and victimisation or other outcomes. It is also important to understand that the different risk factor groups will to some degree overlap, for example, young people are more likely to be students and live with flatmates, while people aged 60 years or more will be more likely to be retired. The interpretive issues associated with using risk tables are elaborated on further in Chapter 5.

#### **Relative standard error test**

The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of an estimate's reliability and is produced by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself. Estimates with a large RSE are unreliable. This is more common when sample sizes are small,<sup>8</sup> as the possibility that a result

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<sup>8</sup> For a list of the different sample sizes used in the 2009 NZCASS see Appendix C.

happened by chance due to sampling increases. This has particular implications for some of the victimisation incident analysis undertaken for this report, but also affects other measurements when the numbers concerned are small: for example, some rarer types of offence, such as sexual offences. Where the RSE of an estimate exceeds 20 percent, results are shown in grey italics within Tables and have generally been omitted from Figures.<sup>9</sup>

## 2.7. Limitations

Victimisation surveys, like all forms of research, have their limitations. The NZCASS is affected by both general limitations associated with all survey research, as well as some specific limitations associated with victimisation surveys. These limitations are briefly outlined in turn below.

### 2.7.1. General survey limitations

There are three general limitations which impact on all surveys, with the NZCASS being no exception; these include sampling error, non-response bias and inadequate sampling frames.

**Sampling error:** Estimates from surveys are always imprecise. This is because not everyone in the population is interviewed and it is possible that if a different sample was chosen the estimates may have differed (Mayhew, 2008; Coleman and Moynihan, 1996). This is particularly significant for victimisation surveys because for most people crime is a relatively rare event, so obtaining a reliable sample of victimisation in New Zealand is challenging. Estimates for rare crimes, such as robbery, are likely to be more imprecise than estimates for more common forms of offence.

**Non-response bias:** In practice surveys do not achieve perfect response rates because some households either cannot be contacted or refuse to take part in the survey. Most surveys, including the NZCASS, look to reduce the impact of non-response bias by weighting the results. However, weighting assumes that non-respondents and respondents would have given similar responses. To the degree that the characteristics of non-responders are atypical of the sample, their exclusion can affect the survey results (see Sparks, 1981; Block and Block, 1984). For example, if either highly victimised or non-victimised people are less likely to take part in the NZCASS the resulting estimates will be biased.

**Inadequate sampling frames:** For most surveys there is no perfect sampling frame and the NZCASS is no exception (Mayhew, 2008; Coleman and Moynihan, 1996). The initial sampling frame for the NZCASS was based on private households and therefore excluded people living in institutions such as prisons, retirement homes, boarding schools, and army barracks. It also excludes homeless people and more transient groups within the population. To the degree that these people are more or less likely to be victimised, the NZCASS results will be biased.

### 2.7.2. Limitations of victimisation surveys

In addition to these general limitations, victimisation surveys carry their own specific set of limitations:

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<sup>9</sup> The main exception to this rule is the figures depicting the concentration of victimisation, where high RSE figures are included to ensure the complete pattern of victimisation is shown.

**Exclude ‘victimless’ crimes:** victimisation surveys are not designed to capture so-called ‘victimless’ crimes, such as drug offences. They are also not able to capture crimes for which no victim is available, such as manslaughter or homicide (Mayhew, 2008; Maguire, 2007; Sparks, 1981).

**Exclude some types of victims:** most victimisation surveys, including the NZCASS, do not include crimes against children, commercial and public sector agencies, people living in institutions, such as prisons, retirement homes, boarding schools and army barracks, and people without a fixed abode, such as homeless people and other transient populations (Mayhew, 2008; Skogan, 1986).

**Memory/incident recall issues:** Victimisation surveys are based on the premise that victims can accurately recall the discrete incidents of victimisation they experienced over a set recall period since crime is a salient event in most people’s lives. However, research has shown that respondents forget relatively recent victimisation events, particularly more trivial offences and/or offences which have happened quite frequently to the victim within the recall period (Sparks, 1981; Skogan, 1986). To the degree that this occurs the estimates will underestimate the true level of victimisation, particularly trivial offences and offences which form part of a series, such as partner assaults and sexual offences.

In contrast, research has shown that some victims include events that occurred outside the recall period (known as ‘telescoping’). This can occur because the event is very salient in people’s minds and they legitimately cannot remember precisely when it occurred, or may arise from a desire to please the interviewer by providing information. Telescoping is believed to be more common with serious offences (Mayhew, 2008). To the degree this occurs, it will result in an overestimation of these offences. Given that for many people victimisation is a relatively rare event, there is a possibility that some degree of overestimation may occur.

It is believed that memory decay and telescoping more or less cancel each other out; however, it cannot be ruled out that some trivial and series events have been under-estimated, and some more serious offences overestimated in the NZCASS crime counts (see Mayhew, 2008; Skogan, 1986; Sparks, 1981).

**Non-disclosure and fabrication:** All surveys work on the general assumption that respondents are trustworthy and provide accurate information. However, people may choose not to reveal highly personal incidents, such as sexual assaults or partner assaults during the survey (Sparks, 1981; Skogan, 1986). It is impossible to measure the degree to which this occurs, since the dark figure of sexual assaults and partner assaults is unknown.

Respondents may also include events that happened to friends or family members who are not part of the household to please the interviewer or simply to have something to talk about (Block and Block, 1984; Coleman and Moynihan, 1996). It is also possible that the respondent believes reporting high levels of crime will be politically useful in terms of ensuring crime is taken seriously by government agencies.

For the reasons outlined above, it is important to keep in mind that victimisation surveys, such as the NZCASS, do not represent the ‘reality’ of crime, but simply reflect the responses that certain people made to specific questions in a particular context.



**Results cannot be used for local area analysis:** In addition to the generic issues discussed above, one further limitation of the NZCASS is that the results cannot be used to explore crime at the local area level. This is because owing to the costs entailed, the sample used for the survey was not geographically stratified to ensure respondents were representative of each area in New Zealand. Within this report, therefore, only differences between wider regions (ie, upper and lower North Island, and the South Island) and urbanisation levels have been analysed.



## 3. The nature and extent of crime

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### In summary

This chapter examines the nature and extent of crime in New Zealand based on the number of crimes respondents said they experienced in 2008. The results have been compared to the Police recorded crime statistics and the results of the 2006 NZCASS. It was found that:

- Overall, there has been no significant change in the amount of crime, the proportion of crime reported to the Police, or the proportion of crime disclosed in the survey that was counted in the Police official crime statistics.
  - The profile of crime in New Zealand remained the same between the two surveys, with assaults and threats continuing to be the most common offences.
  - Compared to the 2006 results, there was a drop in the estimated number of vehicle crimes, such as thefts of vehicles, thefts from vehicles and vehicle interference.
  - Police continued to be informed about only one-third of the crimes experienced.
  - As in 2006, most victims viewed what happened to them as 'a crime', rather than simply a 'wrong' or 'just something that happens', although this was more likely for household offences than personal offences.
  - According to victims' assessments, there was a slight increase in the proportion of crimes judged 'moderately serious', although the number considered 'highly serious' remained the same.
  - Victims were more likely to view sexual offences, thefts of vehicles and robberies as 'highly serious' crimes, and less likely to view damage to vehicles, their household, or other personal property offences in this way.
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### 3.1. Introduction

Police recorded crime figures and the NZCASS are complementary statistical series that collectively provide a better picture of crime in New Zealand than could be established from either series taken on its own. This chapter presents the total NZCASS crime estimates for 2008. It describes the composition of NZCASS crime and compares this against the profile of the crime recorded by the Police in 2008. It also directly compares a selected subset of NZCASS offence categories against equivalent Police statistics to identify which crimes are missing from the official Police count and why. In addition to asking victims about crime incidents in 2008, the survey asks victims how serious each victimisation was and whether they classified the incident to be a crime or something else. The responses to these questions are also covered within this chapter.

### 3.2. Analysis notes

There are two main units of measurement used in this chapter: the estimated number of incidents and the incidence rate.

**Estimated number of incidents** This represents the estimated number of offences. Because the offence counts are based on a sample, they are affected by sampling error. It is therefore possible that a different survey may have produced different counts. However, there was a 95 percent chance that the actual number of offences would have fallen within the specified range if the whole population had been surveyed.<sup>10</sup>

**Incidence rate** This is the estimated number of offences per 100 households or adults. It was calculated by dividing the estimate of offences by the number of households in New Zealand for household offences, and by the number of adults aged 15 or more for personal offences. The incidence rate tells us how much crime there was on average per person or household, but it does not tell us how many people were victimised in 2008 or how these incidents were distributed across the population. The number of people victimised and the level of victimisation experienced by each person is discussed in Chapter 5.

### 3.3. How do the NZCASS and Police crime statistics differ?

Before discussing the number of NZCASS crime incidents in 2008 it is useful to reflect on the key differences between the NZCASS crime estimates and the Police recorded crime figures. As noted in Chapter 1, neither NZCASS offence estimates nor the Police figures fully capture all of the crime that happened in New Zealand in any given year. However, each source provides important insights into crime in New Zealand. Table 3.1 briefly outlines the main differences, strengths and limitations of each source.

**Table 3.1: Differences between the NZCASS and Police recorded crime statistics**

	<b>NZCASS</b>	<b>Police recorded crime statistics</b>
<b>Method</b>	A survey of approximately 6,000 New Zealand residents aged 15 years and over.	A census count of all offences that have been electronically recorded in the Police National Intelligence Application (NIA).
<b>Content</b>	Asks people about their experiences of victimisation, their perceptions of neighbourhood crime and disorder, and their views of different parts of the criminal justice system.	Provides counts of offences based on the number of offences reported by the public or detected by the Police and subsequently counted in the Police recorded crime statistics.
<b>Offence coverage</b>	Counts all offences reported in the survey on which sufficient detail was provided to legally categorise the offence. Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes against certain groups, including: those aged under 15, those living in institutions, and people without a fixed abode (eg, homeless people).</li> <li>• Crimes committed against and by commercial entities and corporations.</li> <li>• Victimless crimes, such as antisocial/disorder offences (ie, drug offences), offences against by-laws, and</li> </ul>	Includes all offences recorded by the Police. Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences not reported to the Police, particularly minor offences.</li> <li>• Matters reported as an offence, where the Police determine no offence occurred.</li> <li>• Minor offences where there is no identified offender and either no identified victim or the victim did not wish to pursue the matter, or where the Police decide that their attendance was sufficient.</li> <li>• Offences committed in order to commit a</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> These confidence intervals only reflect random sampling variation and do not account for non-sampling error.

	<p>administrative offences (eg, a failure to comply with court orders).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some specific offences including: incest, indecent exposure, peeping Toms, extortion/blackmail, fraud, unlawfully in a building (with no clear intention to commit an offence) and thefts from outside the house worth less than \$10.</li> </ul>	<p>more serious offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple instances of the same type of offence that are reported at the same time and where the complainant does not remember specific dates of each instance of offending. These are likely to be recorded as a single representative offence.</li> </ul>
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives information about crimes not reported to the Police, especially minor offences considered too trivial to report.</li> <li>Provides an insight into changing levels of crime over time independent of changes in reporting and Police enumeration practices.</li> <li>Gives detailed information about which groups experience crime and how crime is distributed across individuals (ie, repeat and multiple victimisation).</li> <li>Is not affected by legislative changes, as descriptions of offences can be coded according to different legal standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results are precise insofar as they are not subject to survey errors or sampling errors.</li> <li>Provide a good indication of the Police workload.</li> <li>Provide reliable information on trends in well-reported crimes, and less common, but more serious crimes, such as murder and manslaughter.</li> <li>Provide information about victimless crimes.</li> <li>Can be used for local level crime analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Limitations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimates are imprecise. This is because not all New Zealanders are interviewed for the survey, which means that the results are affected by sampling error.</li> <li>Cannot be used for local-level analysis because the sample is not geographically stratified.</li> <li>Does not cover victimless crimes or crimes that victims either forgot about or chose not to disclose during their interview.</li> <li>Subject to victim memory problems, such as telescoping, where the victim reports offences that happened outside the prescribed recall period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected by changes in Police reporting and offence enumeration practices.</li> <li>Affected by organisation factors such as staff numbers, resource allocation priorities, and policy decisions.</li> <li>Longitudinal trends are influenced by legislative changes.</li> <li>Do not currently provide detailed information about the nature of the offence or victim characteristics, including repeat and multiple victimisation characteristics.</li> </ul>

### 3.4. How much crime was reported in the NZCASS 2009?

Based on the NZCASS interviews, which took place in the first half of 2009, it is estimated that 910,000 household offences and 1,702,000 personal offences occurred in 2008 (see Tables 3.2 and 3.3 below). In terms of incidence rates, this equates to a total of 56 household crimes per 100 households and 50 personal crimes per 100 adults aged 15 or more. When interpreting these figures it is important to keep in mind that incidence rates simply reflect the average amount of crime per adult or household, and do not take into account that crime is not distributed evenly across the population. The concentration of victimisation is discussed in Chapter 5.

In terms of household crime, incidents involving burglary and household vandalism accounted for well over half of all household crime in 2008, respectively comprising 37 percent and 24 percent of household incidents. Vehicle vandalism accounted for 15 percent, thefts from motor

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vehicles and thefts from dwellings each accounted for nine percent, and other household thefts and thefts of vehicles respectively made up four percent and two percent of all household crime.

For personal crime, the majority of incidents (71%) involved assaults or threats, with assaults accounting for 40%, and threats for 31% of all personal crime. The next largest offence categories were thefts of personal property (10%), sexual offences (8%) and vandalism to personal property (8%). Robberies and thefts from the person respectively accounted for three percent and one percent of all personal crime in 2008.

**Table 3.2: NZCASS estimates of the number of household offences in 2008**

Household offences	Estimate of number of offences (000s)	95% confidence intervals (000s)	Number of offences per 100 households (incidence rate)
Burglary	342	314 – 369	21
Household vandalism	219	185 – 253	14
Vehicle vandalism	141	125 – 157	9
Thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference	86	73 – 99	5
Thefts from a dwelling	81	63 – 99	5
Other household thefts	37	29 – 45	2
Thefts of vehicles	19	13 – 24	1
<b>All offences against households</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>845 – 974</b>	<b>56</b>

**Notes:**

The boundaries of the 95% confidence interval are derived by adding or subtracting the appropriate margin of error around the sample estimates. The estimate is calculated from the 2008 sample, following weighting and imputation.

For household offences, offence rates (incidence rates) were derived by dividing the estimate by the number of households in New Zealand in 2008 (n= 1,618,600).

The estimated total number of household offences differs from the sum of the component categories, because the estimates for these figures have been modelled independently of the individual offence categories.

**Table 3.3: NZCASS estimates of the number of personal offences in 2008**

Personal offences	Estimate of number of offences (000s)	95% confidence intervals (000s)	Number of offences per 100 adults (incidence rate)
Assaults	699	582 – 818	20
Threats	548	459 – 637	16
Thefts of personal property	168	123 – 209	5
Sexual offences	<i>137</i>	<i>21 – 253</i>	<i>4</i>
Vandalism to personal property	123	86 – 158	4
Robbery	58	34 – 79	2
Thefts from the person	<i>14</i>	<i>3 – 27</i>	<i>&lt;1</i>
<b>All personal offences</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,476 – 1,932</b>	<b>50</b>

**Notes:**

The boundaries of the 95% confidence interval are derived by adding or subtracting the appropriate margin of error around the sample estimates. The estimate is calculated from the 2008 sample, following weighting and imputation.

For personal offences, incidence rates were derived by dividing the estimate by the number of people aged 15 or more in New Zealand in 2008 (n= 3,424,660).

The estimated total number of personal offences differs from the sum of the component categories, because the estimates for these figures have been modelled independently of the individual offence categories.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

### 3.5. How do the 2009 NZCASS estimates compare to results from the 2006 NZCASS?

As shown in Tables 3.4 and 3.5 below, there were no significant changes in the overall incidence rates of household or personal crime between 2005 and 2008. The apparent drops in the overall incidence rates for household crime and personal crime did not reach statistical significance.

**Table 3.4: Comparing NZCASS estimates of household offences in 2005 and 2008**

Household offences	Number of offences per 100 households in 2005	Number of offences per 100 households in 2008
Burglary	21	21
Household vandalism	15	14
Vehicle vandalism	9	9
Thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference	8	5*
Thefts from a dwelling	4	5
Other household thefts	2	2
Thefts of vehicles	2	1*
<b>All household offences</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>

Notes:

For household offences, offence rates (incidence rates) were derived by dividing the offence estimate by the number of households in New Zealand in 2005 (n = 1,558,299) and in 2008 (n = 1,618,600)

\* Indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

**Table 3.5: Comparing NZCASS estimates of personal offences in 2005 and 2008**

Personal offences	Number of offences per 100 adults in 2005	Number of offences per 100 adults in 2008
Assaults	22	20
Threats	18	16
Thefts of personal property	4	5
Sexual offences	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>
Vandalism to personal property	4	4
Robbery	<i>1</i>	2
Thefts from the person	<i>1</i>	<1
<b>All personal offences</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>50</b>

Notes:

For personal offences, incidence rates were derived by dividing the offence estimate by the number of people aged 15 or more in New Zealand in 2005 (n = 3,264,620) and in 2008 (n = 3,424,660).

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

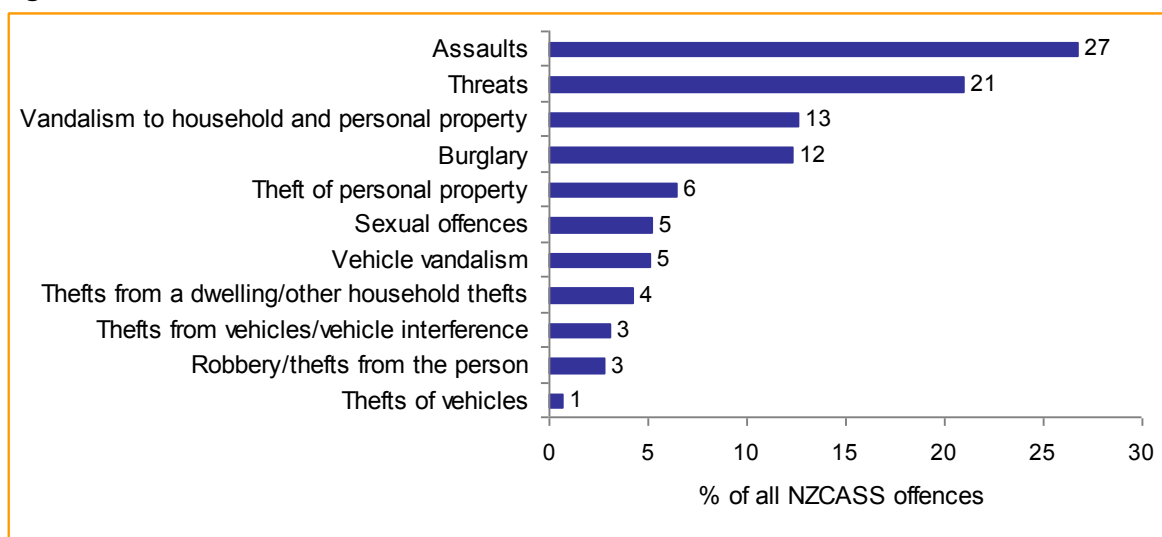
Examining individual offence categories, the only significant changes between 2005 and 2008 involved vehicle-related offences, with significant declines in the number of thefts of vehicles and theft from vehicles/vehicle interference. Police recorded crime figures also show a

decrease in these offences over this period, although the changes were less pronounced than those found in the NZCASS results.<sup>11</sup>

### 3.6. What was the overall make-up of NZCASS crime in 2008?

The overall profile of NZCASS crime in 2008 was very similar to that found in 2005. As demonstrated in Figure 3.1, assaults and threats collectively made up almost half of the reported incidents, respectively accounting for 27 percent and 21 percent of all NZCASS crime in 2008. Burglary and theft-related offences (including thefts of personal property, thefts from a dwelling or other household thefts, thefts from vehicles and vehicle interference, robbery and thefts from the person and thefts of vehicles) accounted for 29 percent of all incidents, while vandalism offences (including vandalism to household and personal property, and vehicle vandalism) made up just under one-fifth (18%). Sexual offences accounted for five percent of all offences reported in the NZCASS in 2008.

Figure 3.1: Profile of NZCASS offences in 2008



#### 3.6.1. How did this profile compare to Police recorded crime in 2008?

As demonstrated in Figure 3.2 below, the profile of NZCASS crime differs in a number of important respects from the profile of Police recorded crime in 2008. It is important to keep in mind, however, that the broad offence categories are not directly comparable for the reasons outlined in Table 3.1. There were three main points of difference between NZCASS crime and Police recorded crime:

**Dishonesty offences:** Dishonesty offences (including burglary, vehicle theft, theft from vehicles, other theft offences) made up a much larger proportion of Police recorded crime than NZCASS crime.

<sup>11</sup> For example, while NZCASS revealed a 37% decline in the number of vehicle thefts, recorded Police figures registered a 13% drop in this offence category from 21,229 in 2005 to 18,388 in 2008. The number of thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference from the NZCASS dropped by 29%, with the corresponding Police figures demonstrating a 16% drop from 60,385 in 2005 to 50,557 in 2008. Police figures were obtained from the Tablebuilder function available on the Statistics New Zealand website [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz).

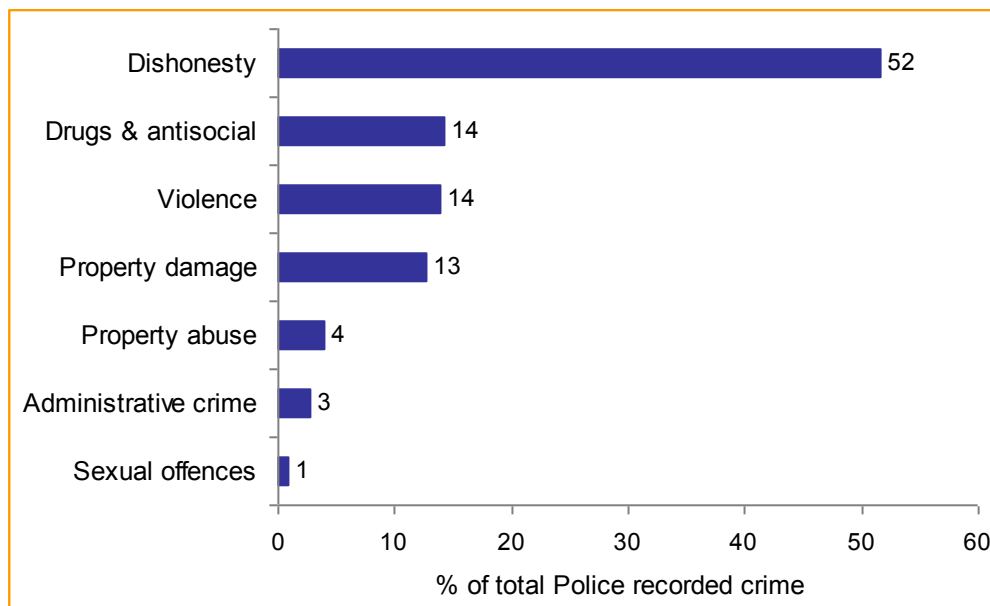


**Violence:** Violent offences comprised a much smaller proportion of Police recorded crime compared to NZCASS crime.

**‘Victimless’ crimes:** Drugs and anti-social crimes and administrative offences accounted for a reasonable proportion of Police recorded crime in 2008 but are not included in the NZCASS crime count.

This analysis further reiterates that the NZCASS and Police recorded crime statistics measure different aspects of crime in New Zealand, and consequently provide very different pictures of the composition of crime.

**Figure 3.2: The profile of Police recorded crime in 2008**



Notes:

This figure is based on New Zealand Police data extracted from the Tablebuilder function on the Statistics New Zealand website: [www.statistics.govt.nz](http://www.statistics.govt.nz)

### 3.7. How did NZCASS crime figures compare to Police statistics?

Much of the original impetus for victimisation surveys arose from a desire to quantify the ‘dark figure of crime’ (as noted in Chapter 1, this is the crime that remains outside the official crime statistics, see Maguire, 2007; Sparks, 1981). By capturing crimes that were not reported to the Police, it was hoped that the estimates obtained from victimisation surveys would provide a more accurate picture of ‘real crime’. However, as noted in Section 3.3, victimisation surveys do not provide a truer reflection of crime in New Zealand than official crime statistics. Rather, each source measures different things and both have limitations and strengths.

Making direct comparisons between the NZCASS crime figures and Police recorded crime statistics is difficult for a number of reasons. Table 3.6 outlines some of the main limitations associated with such a comparison.

**Table 3.6: Problems with comparing NZCASS and Police offence counts**

Problem	Description
Offence classifications	The Police and survey coders may have classified offences differently (although care is taken during the offence coding stage to ensure that offences are classified similarly). Consequently, it is possible that some offences may have been placed into a different offence category, affecting comparability.
Inclusion of different crime categories impacts on results	Calculating the 'dark' and 'grey' figures using different types of offence produces very different results. Some offence categories are considered more comparable than others. This has been taken into account when designing the 'comparable subset' of offences for the NZCASS analysis.
Sampling error	Because not all New Zealanders were interviewed about their victimisations in 2008, the NZCASS crime estimates are imprecise due to sampling error.
No verification of a Police report is provided for NZCASS offences	It is not possible to follow-up with the Police to find out whether victims actually did report all the crimes they claimed to have done. NZCASS estimates of the number of crimes reported may therefore be exaggerated to the extent that victims claim to have reported an incident when they have not.
Matters reported to the Police may not be dealt with as crimes	Victims may report an incident to the Police, but request that the matter not be treated as a crime. This is likely to be more frequent in situations where the offender is related or known to the victim. The Police may alternatively decide that no offence occurred or that their attendance at an incident was sufficient.  To the degree that this occurs, the Police figures will be lower than the comparable NZCASS estimates.
Insufficient evidence for Police to record an offence	Police may not record alleged offences reported to them when they lack sufficient evidence to establish whether an offence occurred, there is evidence to the contrary, or they do not consider the person reporting the crime to be credible.
Treatment of crime series	The NZCASS and the Police count some crimes differently. For example, in cases of partner assaults when offences are repeated by the same offender against the same victim over a period of time, the Police may record this as a single offence depending on the circumstance (for example, where specific details on individual offences are lacking). NZCASS, however, counts each incident. To the degree that this occurs, NZCASS estimates of assaults will be inflated in comparison to the Police statistics.
Age coverage	The Police crime statistics include victimisations involving children aged under 15 years. However, these offences have been excluded from the NZCASS.
Treatment of commercial targets	The Police statistics include crimes committed against commercial targets, for example, business vehicles and commercial premises. NZCASS attempts to exclude crimes against commercial targets, although this is not always possible to decipher from victims' descriptions of events. While it is possible to remove burglaries against commercial premises from the Police figures in order to compare these with the NZCASS results, this is not possible for commercial vehicles, such as hire vehicles and business vehicles.

Despite these problems comparing the official Police and NZCASS crime counts is useful for two main reasons:

First, it provides further insight into the volume and types of crime excluded from official crime statistics. Although NZCASS does not measure all crime happening in New Zealand, comparing Police and NZCASS counts nevertheless illustrates the value of the NZCASS as a source of additional information on crime and victims not visible through Police crime data. It also demonstrates that Police figures are influenced by institutional practices and processes, and may be significantly affected by changes in reporting and offence enumeration practices.

Second, it allows some tentative conclusions to be drawn about Police enumeration practices. While it is well known that not all of the crime reported in victimisation surveys is reported to the Police, it is also true that the Police do not count all of the crime reported to them in the official recorded crime statistics. The amount of crime reported to the Police, but not counted in the recorded crime statistics, is known as the ‘grey figure of crime’. There are a number of plausible explanations for ‘the grey figure’. For example, the Police may not believe the complainant’s account, the available evidence may lead the Police to believe no crime occurred, or the victim may not wish to take matters further. By comparing reported NZCASS crimes with official Police figures, it is possible to examine changes in Police enumeration practices, both overall and for different offence categories.

To mitigate some of the problems identified in Table 3.6, only a small subset of NZCASS offences are compared to the equivalent Police figures. Adopting the same general approach that was used in the 2006 NZCASS, the comparable offence categories used in 2009 included: thefts of vehicles, thefts from vehicles and vehicle interference, burglary, robbery and theft from the person, and assaults.<sup>12</sup> The results of this analysis are shown in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: NZCASS estimates of crime and Police recorded crime in the 2009 NZCASS**

Comparable offences	Police recorded crime 2008	NZCASS 2009	Reported to Police	Estimated number reported to Police	Recorded of reported	Counted of all NZCASS
	000s	000s	%	000s	%	%
Thefts of vehicles	18	19	76	15	125	95
Thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference	51	86	58	50	102	59
Burglary	41	342	43	147	28	12
Robbery/theft from the person	6	72	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	46	<i>8</i>
Assaults	42	699	32	224	19	6*
<b>Total comparable subset</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>

Notes:

The percent of NZCASS offences reported is based on the reporting rate for all incidents over the full recall period.

Figures may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error and are not statistically reliable.

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>12</sup> While the offence categories used match those used in the NZCASS 2006 analysis, the method of comparison differed. In 2006 Police figures were adjusted to try to remove commercial vehicle targets and crimes committed against those aged under 15 years from the Police counts. These adjustments were not undertaken in 2009. The 2006 figures were recalculated using the new methodology and are presented in Table B1 in Appendix B.

The main conclusions drawn from this analysis were as follows:

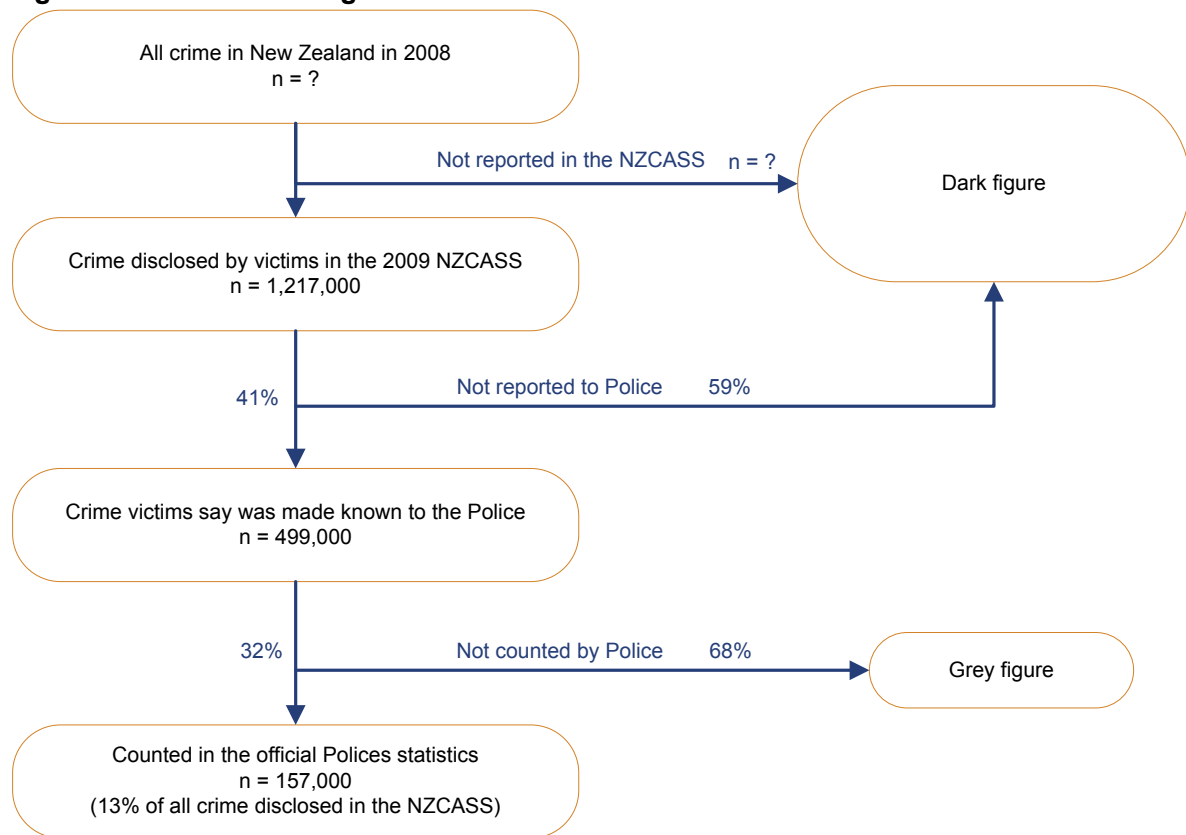
- Overall, 13 percent of the offences reported in the NZCASS 2009 appeared in the Police recorded crime statistics for 2008 (this crime attrition process is shown graphically in Figure 3.3 below). Put differently, 87 percent of the estimated crime disclosed in the NZCASS was not captured in the official picture of recorded crime.
- The Police counted just under one-third (32%) of the offences that victims claimed were reported to them in 2008. This was similar to the proportion found in the 2006 NZCASS.
- The proportion of crime not counted in the official Police statistics differed markedly across different offence categories. Assaults and robberies were the least likely to be counted by the Police, with 94 percent of assaults and 92 percent of robberies/theft from the person offences reported in the survey not included in the Police statistics.
- Vehicle offences had the highest level of both reporting and inclusion in the official Police statistics. On the face of it, it appears that the Police counted a greater number of vehicle offences than victims claimed were reported to them. There are several possible explanations for this: for example, victims may have said an offence was not reported to the Police, when it was. It is probable, however, that this anomaly, at least in part, reflects the many methodological problems inherent in making direct comparisons between the NZCASS results and the Police recorded crime statistics.

Despite its limitations, at a broad level this comparison demonstrates that most vehicle crime offences were included in the official Police crime statistics, making this a very reliable source of information about vehicle crime offences. In contrast, Police statistics offer a less reliable picture of assaults, robberies and thefts from the person, as only a small proportion of legally classified assaults and robberies/thefts from the person were represented in the official Police counts.

The only significant change between 2005 and 2008 was a small increase in the proportion of assaults counted by the Police from five percent in 2005 to six percent in 2008 (see Table B1 in Appendix B for 2005 figures).

Figure 3.3 replicates Figure 1.1, but includes estimated numbers and percentages. It demonstrates how many offences ended up outside the official Police statistics according to the analysis undertaken for the 2009 NZCASS. It also shows the amount of crime captured at different stages within the reporting and official offence counting process, as well as the proportion of crime that dropped out of the official picture at key stages in 2008.

**Figure 3.3: Attrition diagram based on results from the 2009 NZCASS**



### 3.8. How did victims view crime in the 2009 NZCASS?

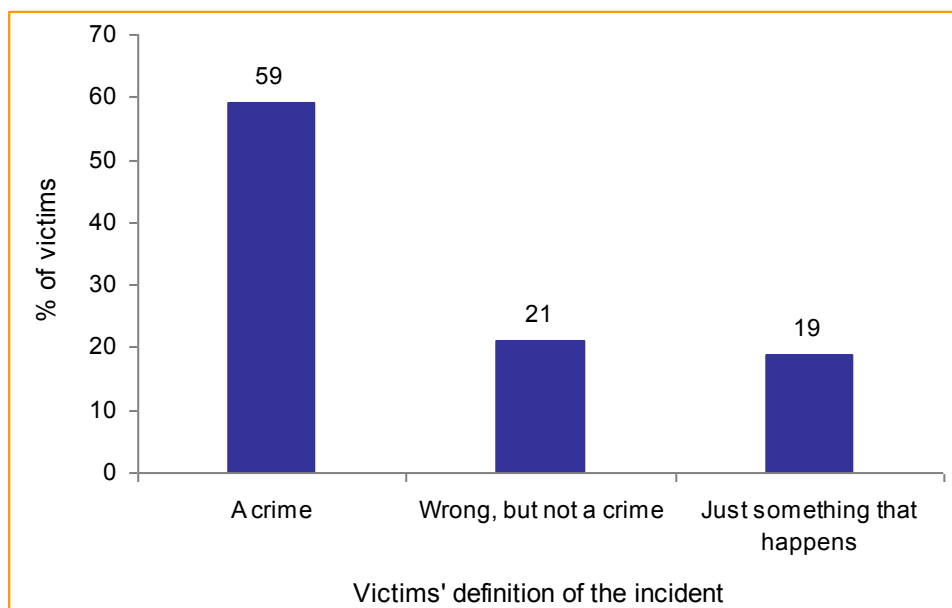
The NZCASS asked victims a series of more detailed questions about up to six incidents,<sup>13</sup> including whether they considered what happened to them to be ‘a crime’ and how serious they considered the incident. The results for each of these questions are presented below.

#### 3.8.1. How did victims define what happened to them?

Victims were asked whether they considered what happened to them to be ‘a crime’, ‘wrong, but not a crime’, or ‘just something that happens’. It cannot be assumed that victims based their categorisations on any form of legal understanding, although some may have done so. The purpose of this question is to obtain a crude impression about the proportion of offences reported in the NZCASS that were viewed as unequivocally criminal, and to understand which types of offence were perceived as less clear-cut from the victim’s perspective. This, in turn, can provide some initial insight into why a large proportion of NZCASS incidents were not reported to the Police in 2008.

<sup>13</sup> As noted in Chapter 2, detailed information was obtained on up to three general victimisations and one specific victimisation for each self-completion component of the survey.

**Figure 3.4: Victims' definition of the incident**



**Notes:**

“Don't knows” have been included in the base but contain a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable so are not shown in the Figure.

Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

As shown in Figure 3.4, the majority (59%) of incidents reported in the 2009 NZCASS were considered to be ‘a crime’ by the victim, 21 percent were considered ‘wrong, but not a crime’, and a further 19 percent were conceptualised as ‘just something that happens’. This pattern was similar to that found in the 2006 NZCASS (see Table B2 in Appendix B for the 2005 results). The main implications of these results are twofold: first, a reasonable proportion of incidents (40%) were not defined as crimes by those who experienced them, potentially explaining why victims did not make these incidents known to the Police; second, there was a reasonable proportion of incidents that victims deemed criminal, yet did not inform the Police about. Results relating to reporting offences to the Police are discussed in Chapter 4.

Victims’ definitions of events differed markedly across different offence categories. As demonstrated in Table 3.8 below, with the exception of personal property offences property-related offences were, on the whole, much more likely to be considered ‘a crime’ than threats, assaults and sexual offences. For example, over three-quarters of vehicle interference/thefts from motor vehicle offences, burglaries, vehicle thefts and vehicle damage offences were considered to be ‘a crime’ by the victim. In contrast, only 28 percent of incidents involving threats, 43 percent involving assaults, and 45 percent involving sexual offences were considered to be ‘a crime’. In addition, only 35 percent of personal property offences were considered to be ‘a crime’ in the 2009 NZCASS.

Comparing 2005 and 2008 results at the individual offence level reveals three significant changes during this period (see Table B2 in Appendix B for full figures):

**Burglary:** Burglaries were more likely to be considered ‘a crime’ and less likely to be considered ‘wrong, but not a crime’ in 2008.

**Personal property offences:** There was a significant drop in the proportion of personal property offences considered to be a crime, from 50 percent in the 2006 NZCASS to 35 percent in 2009 NZCASS.

**Threats:** There was a decline in the proportion of threats considered a crime, from 39 percent in 2005 to 28 percent in 2008.

**Table 3.8: Victims' definition of the incident**

Offence group	A crime %	Wrong, but not a crime %	Just something that happens %	Don't know %	Sample size
Theft from a vehicle/vehicle interference	84	8	8	-	358
Burglary	83	6	11	<1	1,032
Theft of vehicles	79	<i>15</i>	6	-	104
Vehicle damage	73	16	12	<1	425
Household thefts	63	22	<i>15</i>	-	364
Household damage	58	25	16	<i>1</i>	504
Robbery/theft from the person	58	<i>14</i>	28	-	66
Sexual offences	45	<i>31</i>	23	2	162
Assaults	43	29	27	1	516
Personal property offences	35	28	35	1	260
Threats	28	38	31	2	420
<b>All offences</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,199</b>

Notes:

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

- indicates that no respondent selected these options.

### 3.8.2. How serious did victims consider offences in the 2009 NZCASS?

In addition to their definition of the event, victims were also asked to rank their incident in terms of seriousness on a scale from one to 20, where one represented a very minor offence and 20 represented murder.<sup>14</sup> Seriousness scores provide a good proxy measure for the level of impact of different types of offences and are determined by factors such as the degree of physical injury sustained, the amount of property stolen (and whether this property was either recovered or insured) and the degree of emotional upset engendered (the impact of victimisation is discussed further in Chapter 8). It is important to keep in mind, however, that very similar incidents may have been interpreted very differently by different victims. It is also true that incidents sitting within the same offence category can vary markedly. In other words, perceptions of incident seriousness are both victim and event dependent. To account for this variation, seriousness rankings were grouped together into three broad levels of seriousness and then averaged. The groupings used were:

<sup>14</sup> Serious rankings were not based on legal definitions of offences.

## THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

### The nature and extent of crime

- **Low seriousness** (scores 1 – 4)
- **Moderate seriousness** (scores 5 – 9)
- **High seriousness** (scores 10 – 20).

The overall results of this analysis are shown below in Table 3.9. In the 2009 NZCASS, 36 percent of offences were judged to be of low seriousness, 31 percent were considered moderately serious, and 33 percent were considered to be of high seriousness.

Sexual offences were most likely to be rated as highly serious, followed by thefts of vehicles, with over half of each of the offences within each of these categories falling into the most serious group. At the other end of the scale, personal property offences were most likely to be afforded a low level of seriousness by those who experienced them.

**Table 3.9: Victims' perceptions of offence seriousness**

Offence group	Seriousness Level			Sample size
	Low (0 – 4) %	Moderate (5 – 9) %	High (10 – 20) %	
Sexual offences	20	24	55	162
Theft of vehicles	15	34	51	104
Robbery/theft from the person	27	24	49	66
Assaults	32	26	41	516
Burglary	32	31	36	1,032
Household thefts	34	34	32	364
Threats	37	32	30	420
Thefts from a vehicle/vehicle interference	38	38	24	358
Vehicle damage	44	37	20	425
Household damage	45	35	20	504
Personal property offences	61	22	18	260
<b>All offences</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4,199</b>

**Notes:**

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

As shown in Figure 3.5 below, although there were no significant changes in the proportions of offences considered to be of high seriousness and low seriousness, the proportion of offences classified as being moderately serious increased from 27 percent to 31 percent between the two surveys.

Within the individual offence categories there were four significant changes from the NZCASS 2006 to the NZCASS 2009 (see Table B3 in Appendix B for full figures):

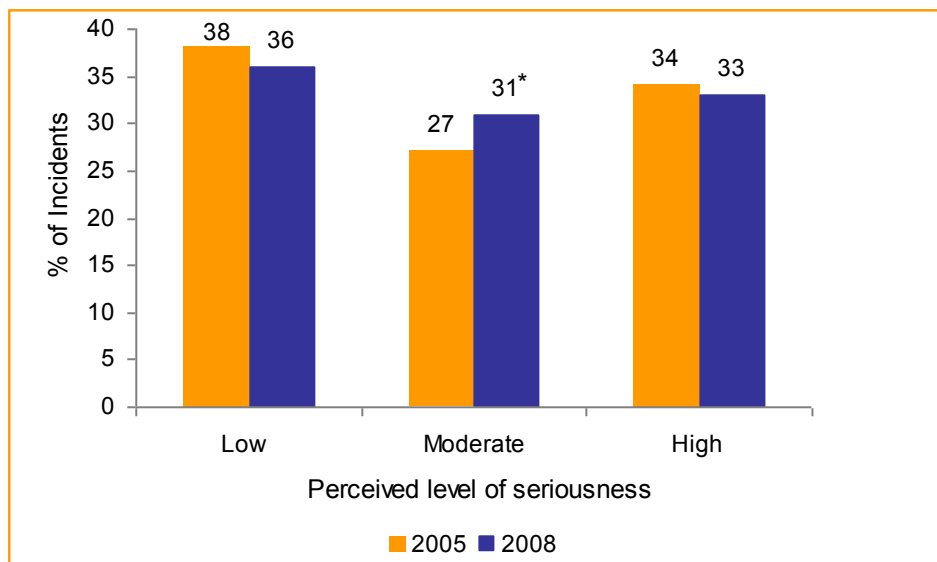
**Vehicle Damage:** There was a decline in the number of people classifying these offences as of low seriousness, and a significant growth in the proportion of people who viewed vehicle damage offences as moderately serious.

**Household thefts and household damage:** there was a significant decline in the proportions of people viewing each of these offences as being of low seriousness.



**Threats:** There was a significant decline in the proportion of threats considered highly serious. This accords with the finding noted in Section 3.8.1, that significantly fewer threats were defined as ‘a crime’ in 2008 compared to 2005. Taken together these findings could imply that there has been a real change in the nature of threat offences between 2005 and 2008, that victim perceptions of threat offences have altered during the intervening years, or both.

**Figure 3.5: Victims’ perceptions of offence seriousness in 2005 and 2008**



Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.



## 4. Reporting crime

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### In summary

This chapter looks at how much crime (and which types of crime) was reported to the Police, as well as victims' levels of satisfaction with the Police response following reporting. Compared to the 2006 NZCASS, it was found that:

- Victims indicated that the Police continued to be told about one-third of the crimes experienced.
  - Vehicle offences remained the most likely offences to be brought to Police attention.
  - Sexual offences were still the most under-reported category of offence, typically because victims saw these events as being private, shameful or embarrassing.
  - Reporting patterns remained the same, with the exception of vehicle vandalism offences, which were more likely to be reported in the 2009 NZCASS.
  - Victims continued not to tell the Police about incidents they thought were trivial, not things the Police could or would deal with, or incidents deemed private matters.
  - As in 2006, just over half of victims who reported an incident to the Police were satisfied with the response they received, while about a quarter were dissatisfied.
  - The main reasons for dissatisfaction were that the Police did not deal with the matter at all, or the victim had to wait an unreasonable time, was not shown sufficient interest or respect, or was not kept informed of case developments.
  - Most victims' perceptions of the Police were not adversely affected by their experiences of reporting crime.
- 

### 4.1. Introduction

The NZCASS asks victims whether they reported their offence to the Police, and, if not, what their reasons were for not reporting. To those victims who did report their offence, the survey asks a series of questions about their experiences of reporting, their overall satisfaction with the Police response, and how the reporting experience has affected their perception of the Police. This chapter explores the results of these questions. In doing so, it considers what types of incidents were most and least likely to be reported to the Police, and what factors were associated with high and low levels of satisfaction with the Police response.

### 4.2. Why is victims' reporting behaviour important?

Understanding victims' reporting behaviour and experience is crucial for a number of reasons:

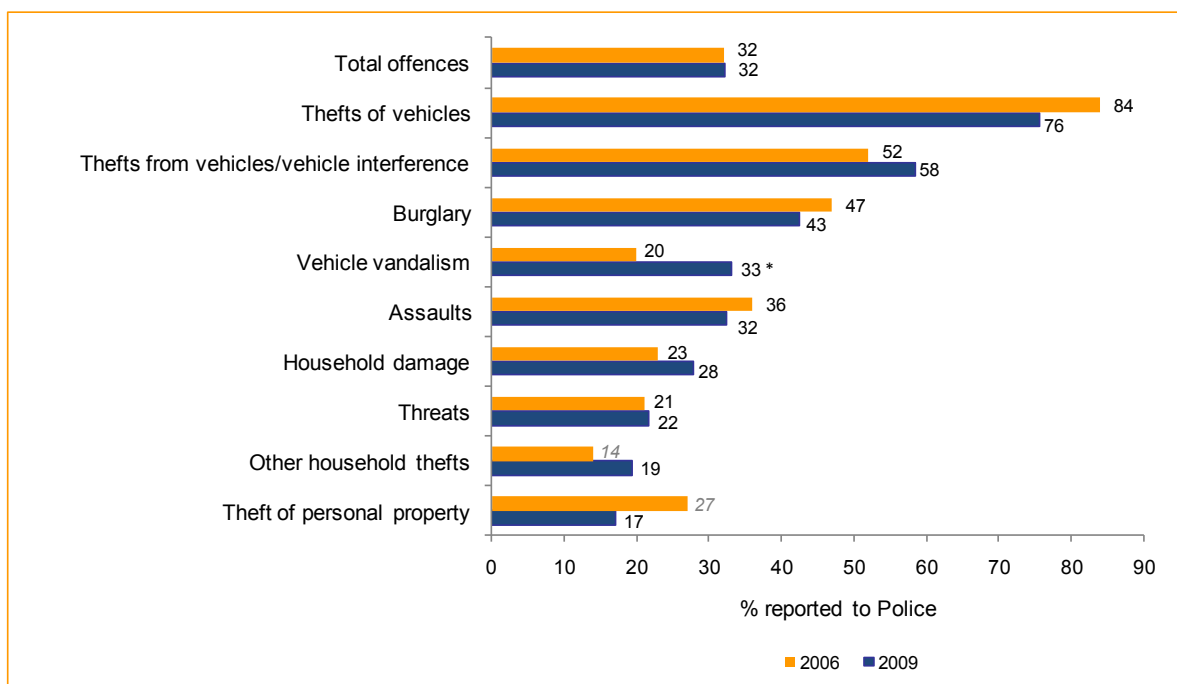
- it provides information about what types of crime are not reported to the Police
- it identifies trends in reporting behaviour which can help to explain changes in levels of Police recorded crime
- it may help to inform policymaking decisions when used alongside official crime statistics
- it provides a barometer of public tolerance for certain types of offending
- it can potentially contribute to enhancements to crime reporting procedures.

### 4.3. Analysis notes

The data used for this chapter was derived from the general and specific Victim Form components of the NZCASS. These components contained detailed questions about victimisation incidents; however, this detailed information was only collected for a subset of all offences reported in the NZCASS 2009.<sup>15</sup> Detailed information was gathered on a total of 4,372 crime incidents that took place during the recall period.<sup>16</sup>

The unit of analysis used throughout this chapter is the victimisation incident. Where a single incident resulted in more than one offence being coded, the most serious offence has been selected to represent the incident. To the extent that the same individual completed up to three general Victim Forms and three specific Victim Forms, their personal and household information will be duplicated up to six times.

**Figure 4.1: Proportion of crime reported to the Police according to the NZCASS 2006 and 2009**



**Notes:**

These figures are based on respondents' recollection of whether an event was reported.

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Damage to personal property, robbery/theft from the person and sexual offences contained values with a relative standard error >20% and are considered statistically unreliable and therefore not shown. See Table B4, Appendix B for more detail.

<sup>15</sup> As noted in Chapter 2, a respondent could complete up to six Victim Forms in total (three general Victim Forms and one Victim Form for each of the three specific types of victimisation). Where victims experienced more than six incidents, detailed information on the remaining incidents was not collected.

<sup>16</sup> Although there were 4,372 individual victim forms (including general and specific Victim Forms) included in the incident database, respondents did not always complete the full Victim Form. Consequently, the analyses for different questions reported on in this chapter have different base numbers. The recall period spanned from 1 January 2008 until the time respondents were interviewed in the first half of 2009.

#### 4.4. How much NZCASS crime was reported to the Police?

Victims were asked whether they or someone else had informed the Police about the incident in question, or if the Police got to know about the incident in some other way.<sup>17</sup> The results are shown in Figure 4.1 above.

- According to victims, just under one-third (32%) of offences disclosed in the 2009 NZCASS became known to the Police. This was the same proportion found in the 2006 NZCASS.
- Put differently, 66 percent of the offences reported in the 2009 and 2006 NZCASS surveys did not come to Police attention.

As shown in Figure 4.1, the level of reporting varied across different types of offence (see Table B4, Appendix B for all figures):

- Theft of and from vehicles had the highest level of reporting to the Police, with 76 percent of thefts of vehicles and 58 percent of thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference offences mentioned in the 2009 NZCASS reported to the Police.
- Sexual offences had the lowest reporting rate, with only seven percent<sup>18</sup> of offences reported to the Police according to the 2009 NZCASS.
- Thefts of personal property, robberies and/or thefts from the person, household thefts, damage to personal property, household vandalism, and threats also had below average reporting rates.
- There were no significant changes in reporting levels for different offence categories between the two surveys, with the exception of vehicle vandalism offences. Vehicle vandalism offences were significantly more likely to be reported to Police in the 2009 NZCASS (33%) compared to 2006 NZCASS (20%).
- The apparent shifts in reporting rates for other offence categories did not reach statistical significance.

##### 4.4.1. What factors were associated with reporting to the Police?

Using the demographic and other information collected about the respondents and their household, the results for different groups were compared against the New Zealand average to determine which groups and/or factors were associated with significantly higher and lower levels of reporting to the Police. In addition to the standard factors described in Chapter 2, a number of other factors were taken into account when considering reporting behaviour. These can be broadly grouped into two categories: offence-related factors; and victim-impact factors.

**Offence-related factors** included offence seriousness (as determined by the victim); the victim's definition of the event (ie, whether the victim considered the event to constitute a crime or not); whether there was a weapon present during the incident; and the relationship between the victim and their offender(s).

<sup>17</sup> The term 'reported to the Police' is used throughout this chapter to encapsulate all offences which were made known to the Police.

<sup>18</sup> Owing to the low number of sexual offences reported in the 2009 NZCASS this figure has a high relative standard error and is not statistically reliable.

## THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

### Reporting crime

**Victim-impact factors** included whether the victim was physically injured as a result of the incident (ie, the physical impact); the victim's assessment of how much the offence affected them (ie, the emotional impact); and whether any property damaged or stolen was insured, and, if so, whether a claim was made (ie, the economic impact).<sup>19</sup>

The significant results from this analysis are shown in Table 4.1 (see Table B5(A), Appendix B for full figures).

**Table 4.1: Factors associated with reporting and non-reporting to the Police**

Factors	High level of reporting		High level of non-reporting	
	NZ Average	32%	NZ Average	66%
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Age	Nil		15 – 24 years	+6%
Ethnicity	Nil		Pacific people	+15%
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Nil		Student	+9%
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+5%	Nil	
<b>Household factors</b>				
Household composition	Nil		Extended family/whānau	+10%
<b>Offence factors</b>				
Offence type	Theft of vehicles	+43%	Sexual offences	+24%
	Theft from vehicles	+26%	Personal property offences	+15%
	Burglary	+10%	Household thefts	+14%
Perceived seriousness	Most serious	+16%	Threats	+11%
			Least serious	+18%
Victims' definition of event	A crime	+13%	Something that just happens	+22%
			Wrong, but not a crime	+17%
Victim/offender relationship	Nil		Person known	+12%
			Person well known	+11%
			Partner	+7%
<b>Impact on victim</b>				
Victim injury status	Nil		No injury sustained	+11%
Insurance status	Covered by insurance	+21%	Property not insured	+4%
	Insurance claim lodged	+54%		
Degree victim affected	Very much affected	+13%	Not at all affected	+21%
	Quite a lot affected	+8%	Just a little affected	+6%

Notes:

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

The incidents most likely to be reported to the Police were those that:

- involved people living in the most deprived areas of the country
- involved property offences, especially vehicle offences
- were perceived as 'a crime' by the victim
- were categorised as highly serious by the victim

<sup>19</sup> For more information on the definitions of each of these variables see the report's Glossary.

- involved property covered by insurance and an insurance claim being lodged
- had a greater overall affect on the victim.

#### 4.4.2. What factors were associated with non-reporting?

The factors associated with high levels of non-reporting were also examined. The results are presented in Table 4.1 (see Table B5(B), Appendix B for full figures). The incidents most likely not to be reported to the Police were those that:

- involved younger victims (aged 15 to 24 years)
- involved Pacific victims
- involved victims from households comprised of extended family/whānau
- were committed against students
- involved sexual offences, personal property offences, household thefts or threats
- were not perceived as 'a crime' or considered highly serious by the victim
- were committed by people known to the victim
- did not involve a physical injury to the victim
- the property involved was uninsured
- the victim claimed to either be unaffected by the incident, or only marginally so.

#### 4.4.3. Why did victims not report crime to the Police?

Those who did not report an incident to the Police were asked why. The results are shown in Figure 4.2 below and were consistent with those found in the 2006 NZCASS:

- Overall the most common reason victims gave for not reporting was the matter was too trivial or not worth reporting (53%).
- Almost a quarter (24%) said they felt that the Police either could not, or would not, have done anything to help, or were too busy to deal with the matter.
- Just over one-fifth (21%) of victims said they considered the matter to be private.

Additional analysis was undertaken to see whether the reasons for non-reporting varied across different types of personal offence. Personal offences<sup>20</sup> were selected for further analysis because these types of offences were more likely to go unreported (full results are presented in Table B6 in Appendix B). Many of the results from this analysis had high relative standard error scores and therefore cannot be considered statistically reliable. However, at a broad level some clear differences and similarities between the different offence categories were apparent:

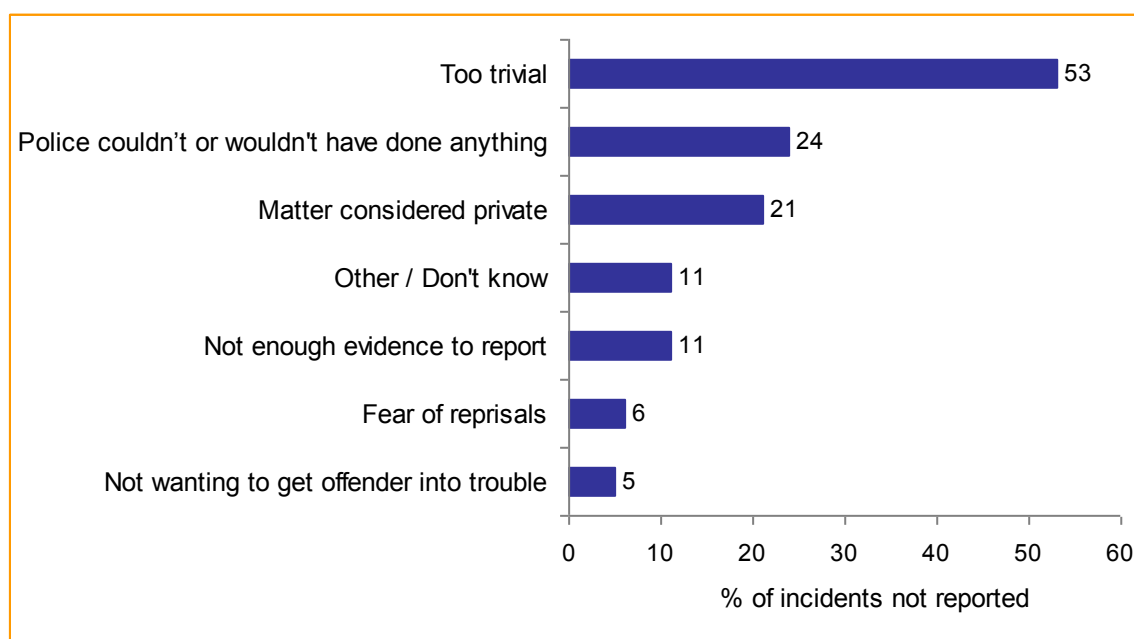
- **Triviality:** While the trivial nature of the offence was the most common reason for not reporting offences committed by partners and people well known to the victim, this was not the case for sexual offences.

<sup>20</sup> The data used for this analysis included assaults, threats and vandalism of personal property, excluding vehicles.

Reporting crime

- **Matter considered private:** The private nature of the offence was the most common reason for not reporting sexual offences, with just under half (43%) of all sexual offences not reported for this reason. This was also a prominent reason for not reporting partner offences (45%).
- **Shame and/or embarrassment:** This was a frequent explanation given for not reporting sexual offences, with almost four in ten sexual incidents not reported on this basis. This was also cited as a reason for non-reporting in one-fifth of unreported partner offences.

Figure 4.2: Victims' reasons for not reporting crime to the Police



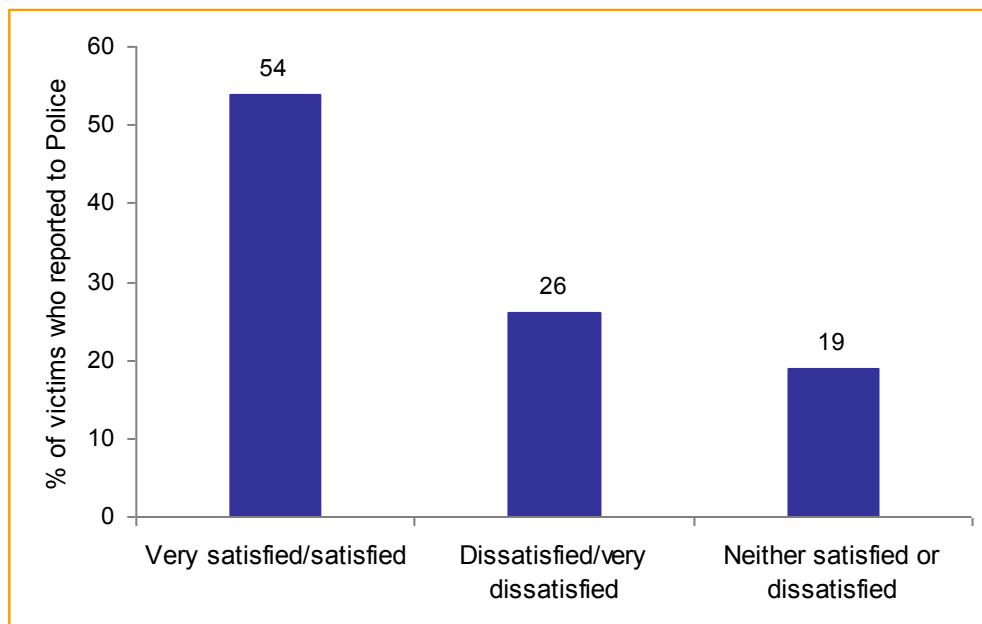
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple responses were possible.

#### 4.5. How satisfied were victims with the Police response?

Victims whose victimisation was reported to the Police were asked how satisfied they were overall with the Police response. The results were not statistically different to those obtained in the 2006 NZCASS and are shown in Figure 4.3. Taking into account all offences:

- over half (54%) of those whose victimisation was reported to the Police were satisfied with the Police response
- just over one-quarter felt dissatisfied or very dissatisfied
- almost one-fifth of victims were ambivalent.



**Figure 4.3: Victims' overall satisfaction with the Police response**

Note: "Don't knows" have been included in the base but are not shown because they have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

#### 4.5.1. Who felt satisfied with the Police response?

As shown in Table 4.2, incidents involving different types of victim and offence characteristics were more likely to result in victims feeling satisfied or dissatisfied with the Police response (for more detail see Table B7, Appendix B).

In addition to the standard factors discussed in Chapter 2, the analysis for this section took into account victims' responses to a series of specific questions about their reporting experience. These included questions about whether:

- the victim had to wait, was dealt with immediately by the Police, or not dealt with at all
- any time spent waiting was deemed reasonable by the victim
- the Police conveyed an appropriate level of interest
- the Police afforded victims the required level of respect
- the Police kept the victim informed of any relevant investigation developments
- the level of information provided to the victim was sufficient.

The significant results from this analysis are outlined below. Those victims most satisfied overall with the Police response were:

- married
- living in social housing
- retired
- reporting property offences
- reporting offences committed by strangers.

**Table 4.2: Factors associated with overall victim satisfaction**

Factors	Satisfied		Not satisfied	
	NZ Average	54%	NZ Average	26%
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Marital status	Married	+7%	Nil	
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Retired	+16%	Nil	
<b>Household factors</b>				
Tenure	Social renters	+16%	Private renters	+8%
<b>Offence-related factors</b>				
Offence type	Personal property offences	+23%	Nil	
Victim/offender relationship	Stranger	+18%	Nil	
<b>Police response to victim reports</b>				
Initial response	Dealt with immediately/ informed Police wouldn't deal with it	+21%	Police never dealt with matter	+37%
			Had to wait for attention	+14%
Waiting time	Nil		Unreasonable	+31%
Level of interest shown	Sufficient	+25%	Insufficient	+32%
Level of respect shown	Sufficient	+20%	Insufficient	+44%
Provision of information	Victim kept well informed	+42%	Not kept at all informed	+35%
	Victim kept fairly well informed	+28%		

Notes:

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

Looking at the results of the specific questions on the Police response it is clear that victims' treatment by the Police had a significant impact on their feelings of satisfaction:

- Incidents that were dealt with immediately by the Police (or the victim was told straight away that Police would not deal with the matter) were significantly more likely to be associated with satisfaction with the Police response.
- Incidents where the Police showed sufficient interest and accorded victims an appropriate level of respect were more likely to reveal high levels of victim satisfaction.
- Satisfaction levels were also comparatively high when victims believed that the Police had kept them very or fairly well informed of developments on their case.

#### 4.5.2. Who felt dissatisfied with the Police response?

In terms of the Police response, the experiences linked to victim dissatisfaction were predictably the opposite of those associated with victim satisfaction. For example:

- Incidents where the Police did not deal with the matter once it had been reported to them, the victim had to wait for attention, and/or where the victim felt they had to wait an unreasonable length of time were significantly more likely to be associated with victim dissatisfaction.
- This was also the case for incidents where the victim felt the Police conveyed an insufficient level of interest or respect.

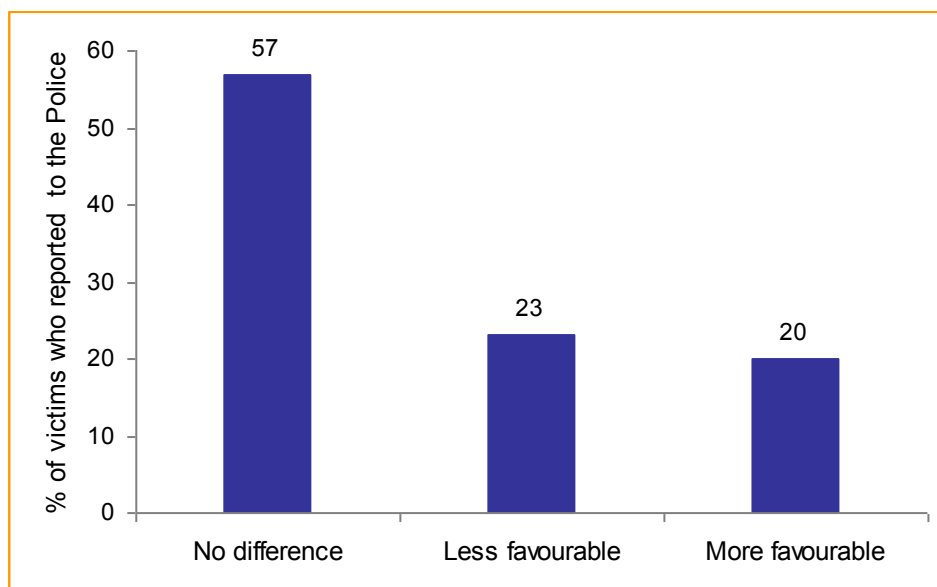
- Victims who did not believe the Police had kept them well informed about developments on their case exhibited significantly higher levels of dissatisfaction.

#### 4.6. How did reporting affect victims' views of the Police?

In addition to being questioned about their general level of satisfaction with the Police response, victims were also asked whether the reporting experience had altered their perceptions of the Police. The results are presented below in Figure 4.4.

The reporting experience typically had no effect on victims' perceptions of the Police, with 57 percent of incidents resulting in no change in perception. Similar proportions of incidents resulted in victims feeling more (20%) and less favourable (23%) towards the Police following reporting. This pattern was not significantly different to that found in the 2006 NZCASS.

**Figure 4.4: Effect of reporting experience on victims' views of the Police**





## 5. The concentration of crime

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### In summary

This chapter examines how many people experienced crime, and how often, in 2008. Comparing the findings against the 2005 results it was found that:

- Crime continued to be unevenly distributed across the population, with almost two-thirds of people not experiencing any crime, and six percent of people experiencing 54 percent of all crime.
  - As in 2005, just under a third of households experienced some form of household offence, although there was a small drop in the proportion experiencing vehicle crimes.
  - There was a drop in the proportion of adults experiencing personal offences, particularly threats and sexual offences.
  - Overall, the profile of those most at risk of victimisation was broadly similar to that found in 2005. Those most likely to experience victimisation were younger, identified as being from Māori or 'other' ethnic groups, were students, unemployed and/or receiving benefits, were either single or in a de facto relationship, living in households not managing well financially, housed in rented accommodation, living in the most deprived areas of the country, located in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland), and residing in the upper half of the North Island.
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### 5.1. Introduction

The estimated number of NZCASS offences occurring in 2008 was discussed in Chapter 3. This chapter examines the estimated number of households and people victimised. It identifies the proportion of the population that experienced at least one victimisation in 2008 and describes who was most and least at risk of victimisation. It also examines how offences were distributed across the victim population, and identifies the proportion of people and households experiencing multiple crimes in 2008. The findings were compared to the equivalent results from the 2006 NZCASS, and all significant differences noted.

### 5.2. Analysis notes

Two units of analysis have been used in this chapter: the prevalence rate and the concentration of victimisation.

**Prevalence rate** This is the estimated number of households or people victimised once or more per 100 households or adults. It is calculated by dividing the estimated number of households or people victimised at least once in 2008 by the total number of households (for household offences) and adults aged 15 or more (for personal offences). It can be understood as the percentage of households and people aged 15 or more victimised in 2008. The prevalence rate does not measure how many offences occurred or how many offences each household or adult experienced in 2008.

**Concentration** This is the estimated number of offences experienced by each household or person. It is used to understand how victimisation is distributed across the population.

Multiple victimisation refers to situations where a single adult or household experienced more than one offence in 2008.

### 5.3. How many people experienced crime in 2008?

As demonstrated in Table 5.1, there were an estimated 449,000 households victimised in 2008. This equated to 28 percent of all households in New Zealand experiencing at least one form of victimisation. As shown in Table 5.2, there were an estimated 537,000 adults victimised in 2008, with 16 percent of adults experiencing at least one offence.

Comparing the 2008 results with those found in 2005, there was no significant change in the total number of households that experienced a household offence. Although there were an estimated 17,000 fewer households victimised in 2008 and the proportion of households victimised dropped by two percentage points, these differences did not reach statistical significance. In contrast, there was a small, but statistically significant, drop in the proportion of adults who experienced a personal offence. There were 35,000 fewer people experiencing a personal offence in 2008 compared to 2005, with the percentage of adults who were victimised dropping from 18 percent to 16 percent.

**Table 5.1: Prevalence of household offences in 2005 and 2008**

Household Offences	Estimated number of households victimised once or more in 2005 (000s)	Estimated number of households victimised once or more in 2008 (000s)	% victimised once or more in 2005	% victimised once or more in 2008
Burglary	215	225	14	14
Household vandalism	145	136	9	8
Vehicle vandalism	112	114	7	7
Thefts from vehicles/ vehicle interference	100	73	6	5*
Thefts from a dwelling	48	50	3	3
Other household thefts	26	34	2	2
Theft of vehicles	25	18	2	1*
<b>Any household offences</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>

Notes:

Figures are based on estimates. See chapter 3 for more detail on how estimates were calculated.

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Prevalence rates for household offences were calculated by dividing offence estimates by 1,558,300 households in 2005, and 1,618,600 households in 2008.

Looking at the individual offence categories that make up household offences there are two key points to note:

- Burglary was the most commonly experienced household offence in 2008, with an estimated 14 percent of the population experiencing a burglary in 2008. This was exactly the same proportion as in 2005.

- There was a small, but statistically significant, drop in the proportion of households that experienced theft of vehicles and theft from vehicles/vehicle interference. The proportion of people who had their vehicle stolen declined from two percent to one percent between 2005 and 2008, while the proportion of people experiencing theft from vehicles/or vehicle interference offences dropped from six percent to five percent.

**Table 5.2: Prevalence of personal offences in 2005 and 2008**

Personal Offences	Number of people victimised once or more in 2005 (000s)	Number of people victimised once or more in 2008 (000s)	% victimised once or more in 2005	% victimised once or more in 2008
Assaults	285	279	9	8
Threats	287	254	9	7*
Theft of personal property	104	122	3	4
Damage to personal property	82	83	3	2
Sexual offences	103	71	3	2*
Robbery	23	47	1	1
Thefts from the person	23	13	1	<1
<b>Any personal offences</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16*</b>

Notes:

Figures are based on estimates. See Chapter 2 for more detail on how estimates were calculated.

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

For personal offences, the prevalence rates were calculated by dividing offence estimates by the number of people aged 15 or more in 2005 (n= 3,264,620) and in 2008 (n= 3,424,660).

In terms of personal offences, the key findings were as follows:

- The prevalence rates of personal offences were much lower than household offences in 2008. Given that the number of personal offences is much higher than household offences (see Chapter 3) this suggests that people are more likely to experience multiple personal offences than household offences.
- The most widely experienced personal offences were assaults and threats, estimated to be experienced by eight percent and seven percent of the adult population respectively; although it is important to note that less than one in ten people experienced either of these offences in 2008.
- There was a small, but statistically significant, drop in the proportion of adults who experienced threats, from nine percent in 2005 to seven percent in 2008, with 33,000 fewer people experiencing threats in 2008.
- There was a small, but again statistically significant, drop in the proportion of adults experiencing sexual offences between 2005 and 2008, from three percent to two percent. This equated to an estimated 32,000 drop in the number of people experiencing sexual offences in 2008.

**Table 5.3: The concentration of victimisation in 2008**

Number of offences	Number of people (000s)	% people	% of victims	% of offences
None	2,176	64	-	0
One	600	18	48	16
Two	240	7	19	13
Three or four	202	6	16	18
Five or more	207	6	17	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes:

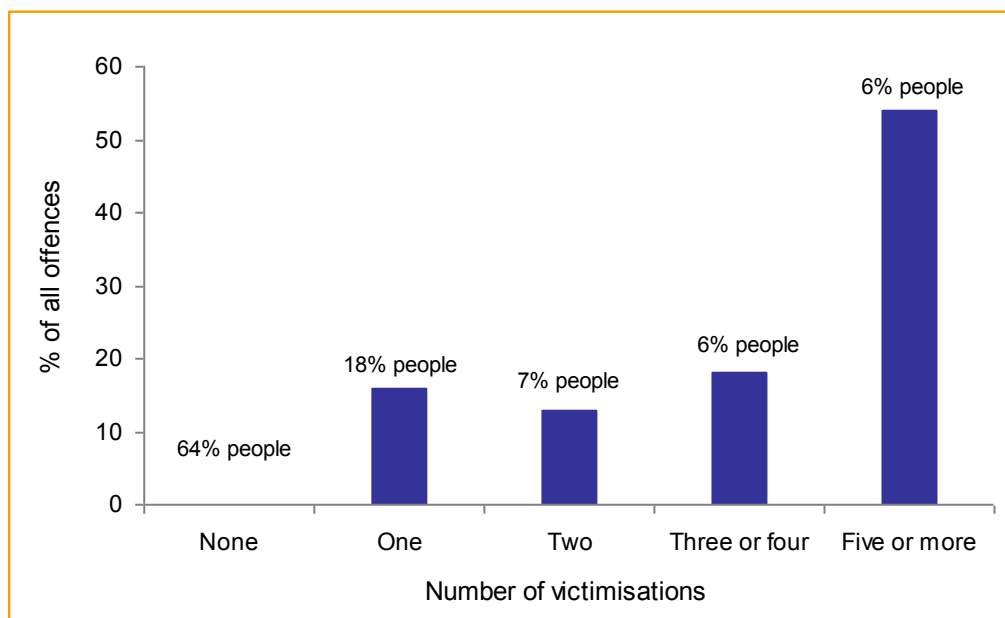
Percentages do not necessarily add up to 100% because of rounding

Sample sizes shown are based on weighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

### 5.4. How often did people experience crime in 2008?

Since victimisation surveys first began, results have routinely shown that victimisation is not distributed equally across the population, with most people experiencing no crime and a small number of people experiencing a disproportionate amount of crime (Mayhew, 2008; Sparks, 1981). This finding has been confirmed by the 2009 NZCASS results. As shown in Table 5.3, most people (64%) experienced no crime at all in 2008, while six percent of the population experienced 54 percent of all the crime reported in the NZCASS. These results are shown graphically in Figure 5.1 below.

**Figure 5.1: The concentration of victimisation in 2008**



Notes:

Percentages do not necessarily add up to 100% because of rounding.



### 5.4.1. How has the distribution of crime changed since 2005?

As shown in Table 5.4, there was no significant change in the concentration of victimisation between 2005 and 2008. Although there was an increase in the proportion of people who experienced no crime, and small drops in the proportions of people who experienced one, two, three or four victimisations, these results did not reach statistical significance.

**Table 5.4: Changes in the concentration of victimisation from 2005 to 2008**

Number of offences	% people in 2005	% people in 2008
None	61	64
One	19	18
Two	8	7
Three or four	7	6
Five or more	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes:

Percentages do not necessarily add to 100% because of rounding.

## 5.5. What factors were associated with victimisation risk?

The NZCASS 2009 collected a range of demographic information about both victims personally and their households, in order to examine what types of people and households were more likely (or, conversely less likely) to experience victimisation in 2008. There are four key points to keep in mind when interpreting these results.

**Linkages between different factors:** A number of the factors discussed below are inter-related. For example, younger people will more often be single, may be more likely to live in rented accommodation, reside with flatmates, and be classified as 'students'. Similarly, those aged 60 years or more are likely to be retired, while those renting social housing are also likely to live in the most deprived areas of the country (NZDep5). The inter-relationship between risk factors makes it difficult to determine which factors are directly related to victimisation, and which factors are secondary factors related to victimisation only through the effect of some other, more dominant, factor. The linkage between factors has particular implications for the analysis of ethnicity. For example, Māori, Pacific<sup>21</sup> and Asian<sup>22</sup> populations are typically younger than the European<sup>23</sup> population, which may mean that any heightened victimisation risk experienced by these groups could be mediated by the different age profiles of these groups.

**Misspecification of household, personal and area-level factors:** The survey asks people for personal information about their own demographics as well as information about their household. This creates a number of problems in terms of drawing conclusions about who is most at risk of victimisation. For example, while the person who completes the survey might be

<sup>21</sup> This category includes the following ethnic groups: Pacific peoples (not further defined), Samoan, Cook Island Māori, Tongan, Niuean, Tokelauan, Fijian, and Other Pacific peoples.

<sup>22</sup> This category includes the following ethnic groups: Asian (not further defined), Southeast Asian, Chinese, Indian, and Other Asian.

<sup>23</sup> This category includes the following ethnic groups: European (not further defined), NZ European, Other European, and New Zealander/Kiwi.

aged 15, it is very likely that the other residents within the house are older. Similarly, if the respondent identifies as Māori, this does not mean that the entire household identifies as Māori. This is an important distinction to keep in mind when interpreting risk factor results for household offences that happen to the household, rather than the individual.

Conversely, it should not always be assumed that household-level factors necessarily represent the victim. For example, the fact that a household is struggling financially, does not necessarily mean that the respondent is personally experiencing financial difficulties.

In addition, area-level information gathered about the household does not necessarily represent the individual household being interviewed. For example, the New Zealand Deprivation (NZDep) Index results relate to the census meshblock where the household is located, it does not specifically relate to the economic status of the particular household being interviewed. It is therefore feasible that a well-off household located within a deprived area may be at heightened risk of victimisation. Consequently, it is important not to assume that area-level factors automatically represent the household being interviewed.

It is important to note that some factors will be more meaningful in relation to some forms of analysis and less relevant for others. For example, some household factors may be less relevant to understanding the risk of confrontational crimes (see Chapter 6), while some personal factors may be less relevant to understanding burglary and vehicle crime risks (see Chapter 7).

**Limitations of prevalence-based counts:** The victimisation risk factors discussed in this and subsequent chapters are based on prevalence counts. This is important, because, as noted above, prevalence measures distinguish between victims and non-victims, but do not take into account the amount of victimisation experienced per person or household. If this were taken into account, the estimated risk associated with some household and personal factors would be significantly amplified.

**Causation:** The analysis presented in this report is based on associations between certain factors and victimisation. It should not be used to infer that possessing or being subject to a certain risk factor or combination of factors will directly result in victimisation.

#### 5.5.1. Who was more likely to experience crime in 2008?

The results for different groups were compared against the national average risk of victimisation of 37 percent.<sup>24</sup> As shown in Table 5.5 (see Table B8, Appendix B) crime was concentrated amongst some groups more than others. Those significantly more likely to experience victimisation in 2008 were:

- younger (especially those aged 15 to 24 years)
- from 'Other'<sup>25</sup> ethnic groups or Māori
- either single or in a de facto relationship

<sup>24</sup> This figure represents the overall prevalence rate. It was calculated by combining the number of households experiencing household crime with the number of adults experiencing personal crime, and dividing the result by the number of people aged 15 or more in New Zealand in 2008.

<sup>25</sup> This category includes respondents who identified as: Middle Eastern, Latin American, African, or being from another ethnic group.

- students, unemployed and/or receiving benefits, and, to a lesser extent, employed
- either struggling financially or just coping
- living in the 20 percent most deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep5)
- living in sole parent households, living with flatmates, or living in households characterised by 'other family'<sup>26</sup> combinations
- living in rented accommodation, especially those living in social housing
- living in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)
- living in the upper North Island.

**Table 5.5: Factors associated with above and below average risk of victimisation in 2008**

Factors	High Risk		Low Risk	
	% point deviation from the NZ Average (37%)			
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Age	15 – 24 years	+17%	60+ years	-16%
	25 – 39 years	+4%		
Ethnicity	Other	+18%	European	-1%
	Māori	+13%		
Marital status	Single	+11%	Widowed	-15%
	De facto	+11%		
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Students	+14%	Retired	-22%
	Unemployed/on benefits	+12%		
	Employed	+2%		
Financial situation	Struggling	+12%	Managing well	-2%
	Coping	+3%		
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+10%	Least deprived (NZDep2)	-5%
			(NZDep1)	-4%
<b>Household factors</b>				
Household composition	Sole parent	+15%	Single person living alone	-9%
	Flatmates	+13%	Couple without children	-9%
	Family – other	+7%		
Tenure	Social renters	+11%	Owner occupied	-4%
	Private renters	+8%		
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)	+4%	Minor urban and rural areas	-6%
Region	Upper North Island	+1%	Nil	

Notes:

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level. Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

The groups most at risk of victimisation in 2008 were broadly similar to those found to be more at risk in 2005.

<sup>26</sup> This category excluded households comprised of extended family/whānau, and couples with or without children.

### **5.5.2. Who was least likely to experience crime in 2008?**

Those significantly less likely to experience any form of crime in 2008 were:

- older (aged 60 years or more)
- European
- married or widowed
- retired
- managing well financially
- living in the least deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep1&2)
- living alone or living in households containing couples without children living at home
- living in owner occupied properties
- residing in less urbanised or rural areas.

These findings were comparable with those found in 2005.

## 6. Confrontational crime

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### In summary

This chapter examines people's experiences of "confrontational crime" by their partners and people well known to them, including assaults, threats and personal property damage. Comparing the results with those from the 2006 survey, it was found that:

- As in 2005, confrontational crime by partners and people well known to the victim was unevenly distributed, with most people (96%) experiencing no confrontational crimes in 2008 and around three percent of people experiencing over three-quarters of these crimes.
  - Confrontational crimes continued to be more concentrated than general victimisation.
  - The estimated number of people experiencing confrontational crime by partners decreased between the two surveys, while the number of people experiencing confrontational offences by people well known to them remained the same.
  - The profiles of those most at risk of confrontational crime by partners and people well known to the victim were very similar; although, women were at slightly higher risk of partner offences only.
  - Victims reported that both the offender and the victim were drinking prior to almost one-quarter of all incidents, while offenders were perceived to be under the influence of drugs in 22 percent of incidents.
- 

### 6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents more detailed findings about confrontational crime.<sup>27</sup> This is one of the largest and most serious crime types covered by the 2009 NZCASS. In 2008, confrontational crime accounted for over three-quarters of all personal crime (77%) and made up half of NZCASS crime overall.

Confrontational crime includes assaults, threats to an individual or their personal property and damage to personal property.<sup>28</sup> For the purposes of the NZCASS analysis, confrontational crime was categorised according to the victim–offender relationship. Two victim–offender relationship combinations are discussed in this chapter:

**Offences by a partner** These included confrontational crimes committed by the victim's partner at the time of the offence. Crimes by both same-sex<sup>29</sup> and opposite-sex partners were included.

**Offences by people well known to the victim** These included confrontational crimes committed by a wide range of people well known to the victim. Crimes committed by family members, ex-partners (and current partners who were not a partner at the time the offence took place), other household members and work colleagues were all included in this category. In 2008 family members were the most frequently mentioned perpetrator within this offence group.

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<sup>27</sup> Confrontational crime is not a legal category. It is a category specifically created for analysing the NZCASS results.

<sup>28</sup> Assaults, threats and personal property damage that happened to another member of the household were not included in the NZCASS crime counts.

<sup>29</sup> In both the 2006 NZCASS and the 2009 NZCASS there were too few offences by same-sex partners to report on these offences independently.

## 6.2. Analysis notes

Three units of measurement are used in this chapter:

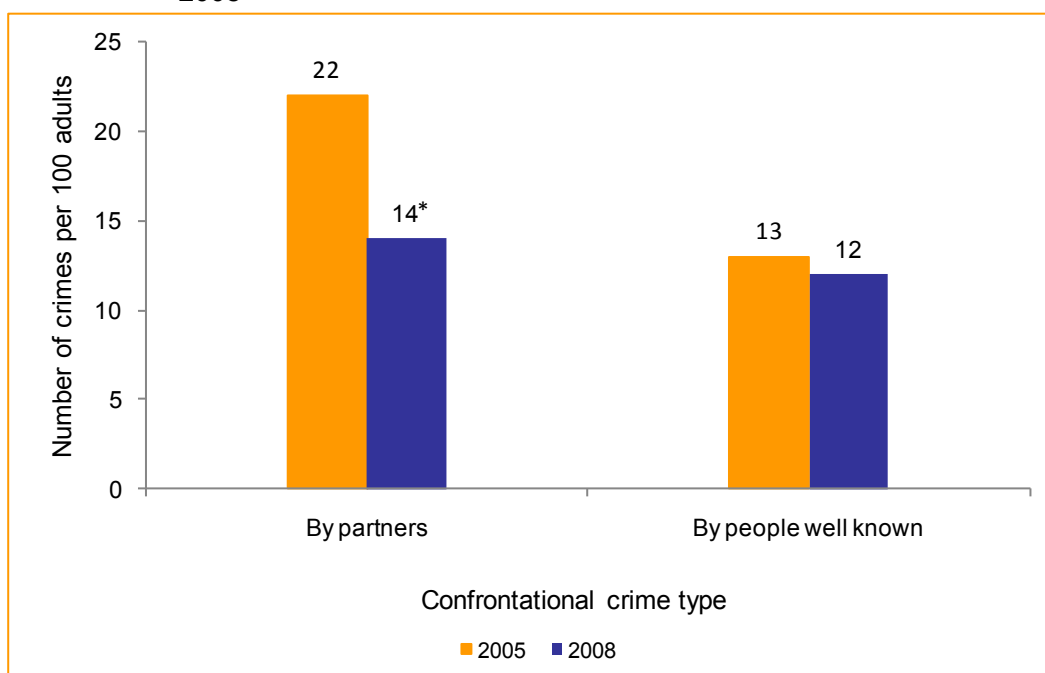
**Incidence rate** This is the estimated average number of offences per 100 adults. It describes how many confrontational crimes occurred in 2008.

**Prevalence rate** This is the estimated number of adults victimised at least once per 100 adults. It describes the proportion of people experiencing a confrontational crime in 2008.

**Concentration** This is the estimated number of crimes experienced per person. It describes how often people experienced confrontational crimes in 2008.

This chapter refers to the estimated incidence and prevalence rates for the total adult population (aged 15 or more) in New Zealand. However, it should be noted that for confrontational offences by partners, the prevalence and incidence rates have been calculated using the total *partnered* population as the denominator. This was the number of people who reported having had a partner at some point during 2008.

**Figure 6.1: Incidence rates of offences by partners and people well known in 2005 and 2008**



Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

## 6.3. How many offences by partners and people well known to the victim were there in 2008?

Figure 6.1 above shows the incidence rates for confrontational offences by partners and by people well known to the victim in New Zealand in 2005 and 2008.

The main points to note are:

- The incidence rate of offences by partners has dropped significantly from 22 incidents per 100 people in 2005 to 14 incidents per 100 people in 2008.
- The incidence rate of offences by people well known to the victim has remained relatively stable since 2005.

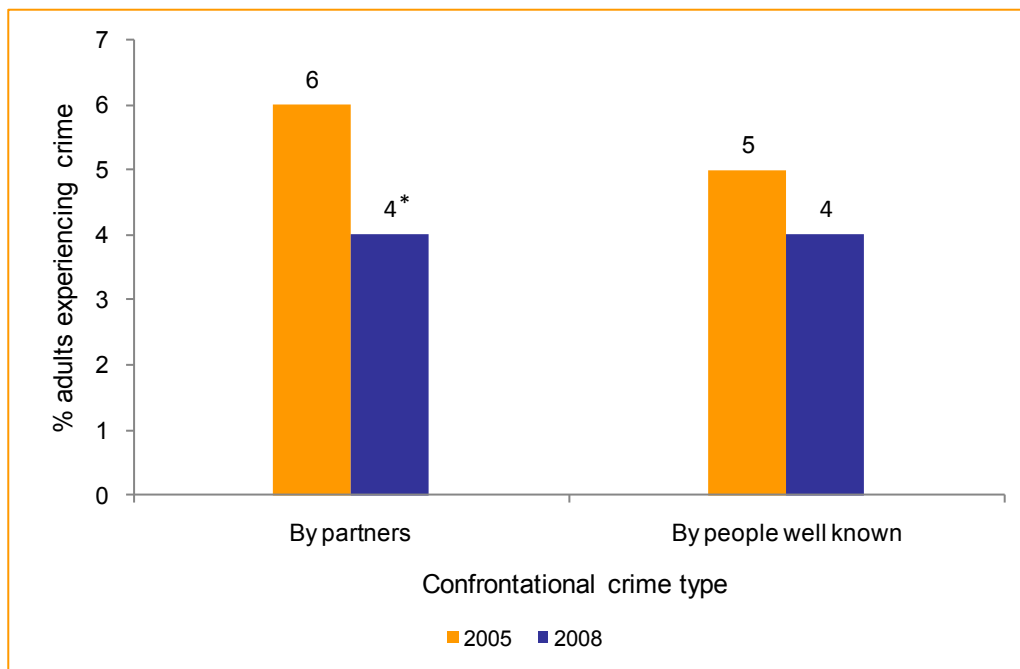
#### 6.4. How many people experienced offences by partners or people well known to the victim in 2008?

Most people (96%) did not experience any confrontational offences by partners or people well known to them in 2008. Figure 6.2 below shows the prevalence rates of offences by partners and people well known in 2005 and 2008.

The key findings were as follows:

- In 2008, four percent of people experienced offences by a partner. The same proportion experienced offences by people well known to them (4%).
- The proportion of people who experienced partner offences decreased significantly from six percent in 2005 to four percent in 2008.
- The apparent decrease in the proportion of people who experienced offences by people well known to them did not reach statistical significance.

**Figure 6.2: Prevalence rates of offences by partners and people well known in 2005 and 2008**



Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

### 6.5. How often did people experience offences by partners or people well known in 2008?

As shown in Table 6.1 and Figure 6.3, the concentration of risk was similar across offences by partners and people well known (see also Tables B9 and B10 in Appendix B). As was the case for victimisation more generally (see Chapter 5), although to a greater degree, the risk of confrontational crime was not evenly distributed across the population. For example, although most people (96%) did not experience any confrontational offences by partners or people well known to them in 2008, less than three percent of people experienced 88 percent of all partner offences, while three percent of people experienced 84 percent of all offences by people well known in 2008.

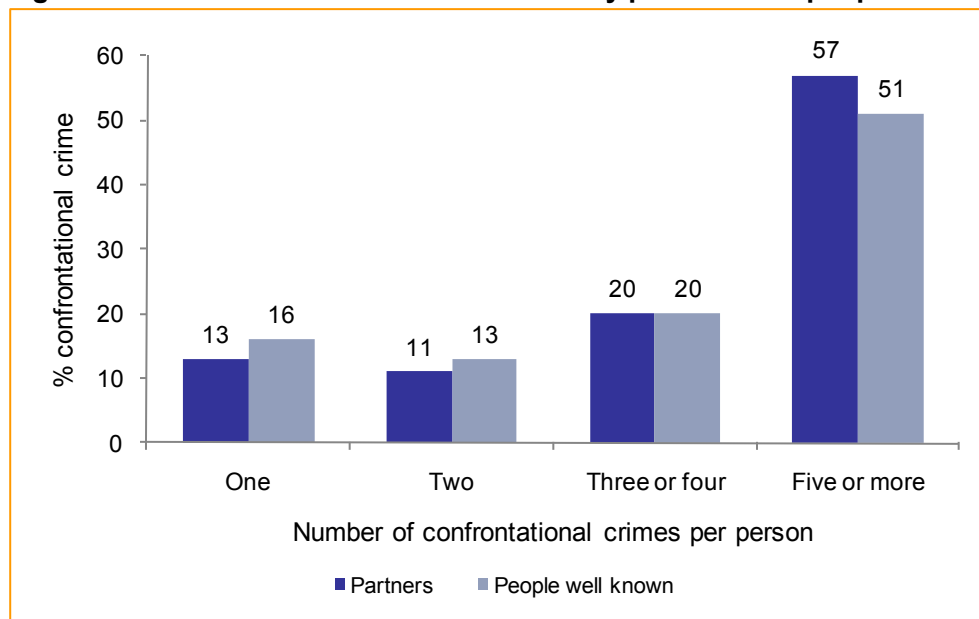
**Table 6.1: The concentration of offences by partners and people well known in 2008**

Number of offences	Partners			People well known		
	% people	% of victims	% of offences	% people	% of victims	% of offences
None	96*	-	-	96	-	-
One	2*	42	13	2	48	16
Two	<1	18	11	<1	19	13
Three or four	<1	19	20	<1	17	20
Five or more	<1	21	57	<1	15	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes:

\* indicates that the differences between 2005 and 2008 were statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

**Figure 6.3: The concentration of offences by partners and people well known in 2008**





## 6.6. How did the concentration of offences by partners and people well known to the victim change between 2005 and 2008?

As shown in Table 6.2, the concentration pattern of offences by partners in 2008 was similar to 2005. However, there was a small, but statistically significant, increase in the proportion of people who experienced no partner offences in 2008 (from 94 percent in 2005 to 96 percent in 2008) and a small decrease in the proportion who experienced only one of these offences (from three percent in 2005 to two percent in 2008).

The concentration pattern of offences by people well known to the victim was not significantly different to that found in 2005.

**Table 6.2: Concentration of offences by partners and people well known in 2005 and 2008**

Number of offences	Partners % adults		People well known % adults	
	2005	2008	2005	2008
None	94	96*	95	96
One	3	2*	2	2
Two	1	<1	1	<1
Three or four	1	<1	1	<1
Five or more	1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

## 6.7. Who experienced offences by partners and people well known in 2008?

To determine who was most and least likely to experience offences either by a partner or someone well known to them, the results for different personal, economic, household and geographic factors were compared against the 2008 national averages for each offence.

As discussed in Chapter 5, the linkages between the different factors, the misspecification of household, personal and area-level factors, limitations of prevalence-based counts and issues surrounding causation should all be kept in mind when interpreting these results. In addition, further caution is needed when making inferences from the confrontational crime data as the groups from which the data were drawn were small and, as a consequence, many factors were subject to large sampling errors.

### 6.7.1. Who was most likely to experience these offences?

As shown in Table 6.3 (see also Tables B11 and B12 in Appendix B), similar groups were at a higher than average risk of experiencing partner offences and offences by people well known to them in 2008. Those significantly more likely to experience both types of confrontational crime were:

- younger (especially those aged 15 to 24)

## THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

### Confrontational crime

- Māori
- single or in de facto relationships
- unemployed and/or on benefits
- living in the 20 percent most deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep5)
- currently living in sole parent households<sup>30</sup> (especially in the case of partner offences)
- living in privately rented accommodation.

**Table 6.3: Factors associated with higher risk of offences by partners and people well known in 2008**

Factors	Crime by partners		Crime by people well known	
	NZ Average	4%	NZ Average	4%
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Sex	Female	+1%	Nil	
Age	15 – 24 years	+9%	15 – 24 years	+7%
	25 – 39 years	+2%		
Ethnicity	Māori	+7%	Māori	+5%
Marital status	Single	+9%	Single	+5%
	De facto	+4%	De facto	+1%
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Unemployed/on benefits	+12%	Student	+8%
			Unemployed/ on benefits	+4%
Financial situation	Coping	+2%	Nil	
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+4%	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+2%
<b>Household factors</b>				
Household composition	Sole parent	+23%	Sole parent	+7%
Tenure	Private renters	+4%	Social renters	+7%
			Private renters	+1%
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Nil		Metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)	+2%

**Notes:**

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level. Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

Despite these commonalities, there were some important areas of difference.

**Sex:** women were at a slighter higher than average risk of partner offences,<sup>31</sup> but not of offences by people well known to them.

**Age:** people aged 25 to 29 years were at a higher than average risk of confrontational crime by partners only.

**Economic factors:** Students were only at higher risk of offences by people well known to them, while people living in households classified as coping, but not managing well financially, were at higher risk of offences by partners only.

<sup>30</sup> This relates to whether a person was living in a sole parent household at the time of the survey and does not necessarily reflect their household composition at the time the offence(s) took place.

<sup>31</sup> This difference was more pronounced when incidence rates (rather than prevalence rates) were compared.

**Tenure:** People living in households rented from a local authority or Housing New Zealand were only more at risk of crime by people well known to them.

**Urbanisation:** People living in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland) were only more at risk of confrontational crime committed by people well known to them.

Overall, the profiles of those most at risk of partner offences and offences by people well known to them were very similar to those found in 2005 with two main exceptions:

**Sex:** Although women were at slightly higher risk of partner offences in 2008, this difference was not statistically significant in 2005.

**Urbanisation:** People living in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland) were significantly more at risk of confrontational crime committed by people well known to them in 2008, but were not in 2005.

### 6.7.2. Who was least likely to experience these offences?

As shown in Table 6.4, overall the groups at significantly lower than average risk of partner offences and confrontational crime by people well known to them were very similar (see also Tables B11 and B12 in Appendix B). Those at significantly lower risk of both forms of confrontational crime were:

- aged 40 to 59 years
- married
- from households managing well financially
- living in owner occupied accommodation.

**Table 6.4: Factors associated with lower risk of offences by partners and people well known in 2008**

Factors	Crime by partners		Crime by people well known	
	NZ Average	4%	NZ Average	4%
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Sex	Male	-1%	Nil	
Age	40 – 59 years	-2%	40 – 59 years	-1%
Ethnicity	European	-1%	Nil	
Marital status	Married	-2%	Married	-3%
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Nil		Employed	-1%
Financial situation	Managing well	-1%	Managing well	-1%
<b>Household factors</b>				
Tenure	Owner occupied	-2%	Owner occupied	-1%
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Nil		Auckland	-1%

Notes:

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level. Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

As was the case for higher risk factors, there were also some key differences between those at low risk of partner offences and offences by people well known:

**Sex:** males were only at a lower than average risk of confrontational crime by partners.

**Ethnicity:** those identifying as European were at lower risk of partner offences only.

**Employment status:** people in paid employment were only significantly less likely to experience crime by people well known to them.

**Urbanisation:** those residing in the most urbanised part of the country (ie, Auckland) were only at lower risk of confrontational crime by people well known to them.

## 6.8. Alcohol and drugs use prior to victimisation

The NZCASS 2009 asked victims whether they thought the offender was affected by alcohol or under the influence of drugs. It also asked victims about their own use of alcohol (but not drugs) prior to the incident. This section presents the results of these questions in relation to assaults and threats only.<sup>32</sup> The use of alcohol and drugs in assaults and threats is analysed separately below.

### 6.8.1. Analysis notes

The data used in this section was derived from the general and specific Victim Form components of the survey. Given that these sections did not collect information about *all* incidents, this analysis was based on a subsection of all assaults and threats reported in the 2009 NZCASS. The unit of analysis used in this section is the incident.

The measure of offender drinking and drug use is based on the victim's perception of whether the offender was 'affected' by alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident. The measure of the victim's alcohol use is based on the victim's self-reported behaviour prior to the incident. Any victim who reported drinking at least one to two drinks prior to the incident is categorised as 'drinking'. On the basis of these measurements it cannot be assumed that either the victim or offender was in fact intoxicated at the time of the event.

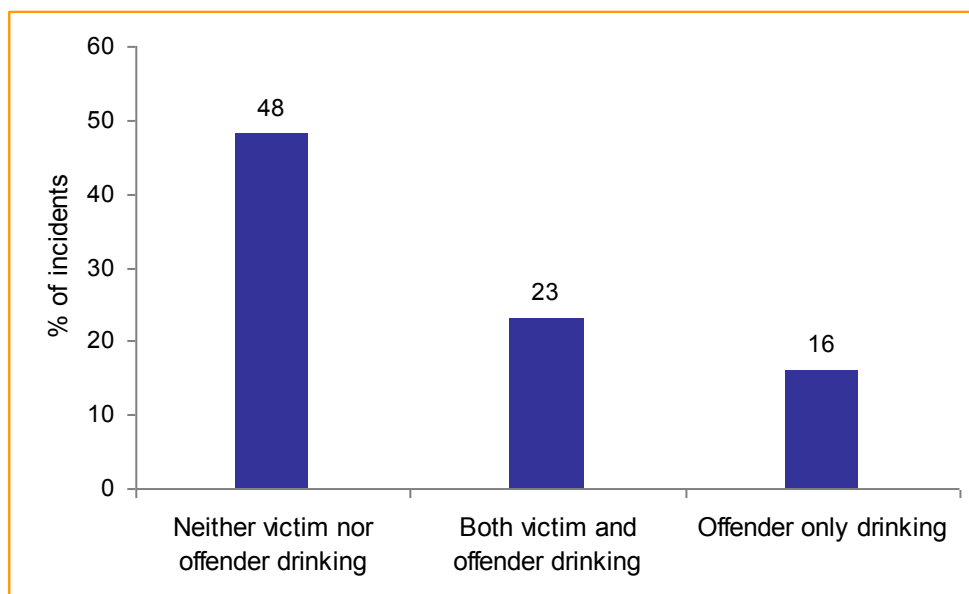
### 6.8.2. Alcohol involvement

As shown in Figure 6.4, where information was provided about both parties' alcohol use, neither the offender nor victim were drinking prior to the incident in almost half (48%) of all assaults and threats. Victims reported that both parties had been drinking prior to about one-quarter (23%) of assaults and threats. The offender alone was drinking before 16 percent of incidents. The proportion of incidents involving only victims drinking was very small and not considered statistically reliable.

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<sup>32</sup> Unlike the remainder of this chapter, robbery is not included in this analysis owing to the typically less interactive nature of the offence.

**Figure 6.4: Involvement of alcohol in assaults and threats in the 2009 NZCASS**



Notes:

The results for “victim only drinking” and “Don’t know”/refusal responses are not shown because these categories had a high relative standard error (>20%) and were statistically unreliable.

As shown in Table 6.5, these results were not significantly different to those found in the 2006 NZCASS.

**Table 6.5: The proportion of assaults and threat incidents involving alcohol use in NZCASS 2006 and 2009**

Description of drinking behaviour	NZCASS 2006	NZCASS 2009
	%	%
Neither victim nor offender drinking	49	48
Offender only drinking	21	16
Both victim and offender drinking	18	23
Victim only drinking	2	3
Don't know/can't remember if victim was drinking	<1	<1
Don't know/can't remember if offender was drinking	8	10
Refused to say if victim was drinking <sup>1</sup>	<1	0
Refused to say if offender was drinking	1	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>927</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> This option was only available in the self-completion components of the survey (ie, in the specific Victim Forms only)  
 This analysis was based on a subset of incident data where responses about both the offender's/offenders' alcohol use and the victim's alcohol use were provided.

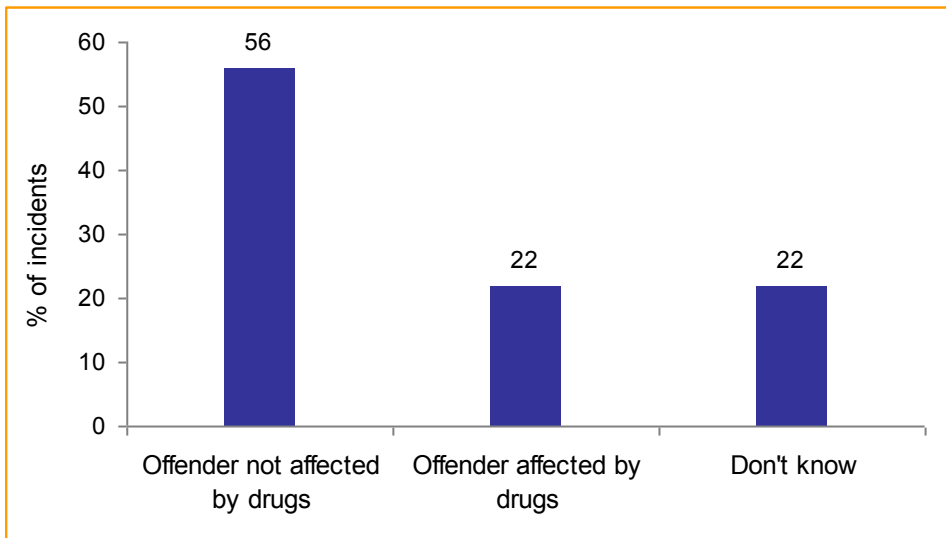
Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

Figures in grey italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are statistically unreliable.

### 6.8.3. Drug involvement

As shown in Figure 6.5, the victim reported that the offender was not under the influence of drugs in the majority of assaults and threats (56%). The victim stated that the offender was affected by drugs in just over one-fifth (22%) of these offences. In an equivalent proportion of incidents, the victim did not know whether the offender had been using drugs. There were no significant changes in the number of incidents involving offender drug use between the 2006 and 2009 surveys.

Figure 6.5: Offenders' drug use prior to assaults and threats



## 7. Burglary and vehicle crime

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### In summary

This chapter looks at burglary and vehicle crime including, thefts of and from vehicles, vehicle interference, and vehicle vandalism. Looking across the results from the 2006 and 2009 NZCASS it was found that:

- Burglaries and vehicle crimes continued to form about one fifth of all crime.
  - Neither burglary nor vehicle crime were evenly distributed across the population, with four percent of households experiencing 54 percent of burglaries, and three percent of households experiencing nearly half of all vehicle crimes.
  - As in 2005, both burglary and vehicle crime were less concentrated than general victimisation, with people more likely to experience only one of these offences in the preceding year.
  - There has been a decrease in the number of households experiencing vehicle crime and the total estimated number of vehicle crimes.
  - There was no significant change in the proportion of households experiencing a burglary or the total estimated number of burglaries.
  - Overall, the profiles of households experiencing burglary and vehicle crime were similar.
  - The groups most at risk of these offences overlapped considerably with the profile of those most at risk of general victimisation. A key difference, however, was that households in Auckland were at greater risk of burglary and vehicle crimes, but not victimisation overall.
- 

### 7.1. Introduction

This chapter presents more in depth findings about the two highest volume household offences in the NZCASS: burglary and vehicle crime. The incidence and prevalence rates and the concentration of victimisation for each of these offences are explored in turn. In addition, it identifies which groups were most and least at risk of burglary and vehicle crime, and considers how these risk profiles differ from the risk profile for all victimisation.

### 7.2. Analysis notes

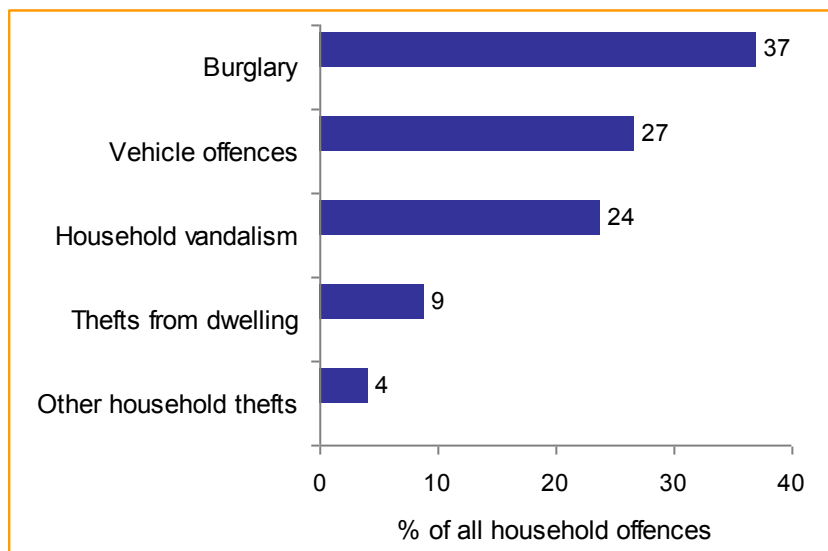
Three units of measurement are used in this chapter:

<b>Incidence rate</b>	This is the estimated number of offences per 100 households. It describes how many burglaries and vehicle crimes occurred in 2008.
<b>Prevalence rate</b>	This is the estimated number of households victimised at least once per 100 households. It describes the proportion of households experiencing a burglary or vehicle crime in 2008.
<b>Concentration</b>	This is the estimated number of offences experienced per household. It describes how often households experienced burglaries and vehicle crimes in 2008.

### 7.3. The profile of household crime in 2008

Before discussing the key findings for each offence, it is useful to understand how burglary and vehicle crime feature in the overall profile of household crime and general crime reported in the 2009 NZCASS. In 2008, burglary accounted for 12 percent of all NZCASS offences, while vehicle crime comprised nine percent.

**Figure 7.1: The profile of NZCASS household offences in 2008**



Notes:

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

As shown in Figure 7.1, burglary and vehicle crime collectively accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of all household crime in 2008. Burglary comprised the largest proportion at 37 percent, followed by vehicle offences, which accounted for 27 percent of all household crime.

### 7.4. Burglary

The NZCASS counts only domestic burglaries.<sup>33</sup> As noted in Chapter 2, these offences are coded using the same legal principles used by the Police. Consequently, a burglary was counted when victims described any of the following scenarios:

- unlawful entry of a dwelling (any building-type structure or enclosed yard on the property<sup>34</sup>) with the intention of committing a crime
- entry from one part of a building to another and remaining in that building with the intention of committing a crime without authority
- attempted burglaries as well as successful burglaries.

Legally, a burglary does not require forced entry and does not include thefts by those entitled to be on the property at the time of the offence.

<sup>33</sup> Burglaries against commercial properties are excluded from the NZCASS counts.

<sup>34</sup> For example, a house, caravan, flat, outhouse, sleep out, garage, carport, tool shed, chicken coop, boat shed, ship/boat.



### 7.4.1. How many burglaries were there in 2008?

In 2008, there were an estimated 342,000 domestic burglaries in New Zealand, which equated to an incidence rate of 21 burglaries per 100 households. The same incidence rate was found in 2005. The prevalence rate for burglary remained the same, with 14 percent of New Zealand households experiencing at least one burglary in 2005 and 2008.

In contrast to the NZCASS figures, Police crime statistics demonstrated an eight percent increase in the number of domestic burglaries between 2005 and 2008.<sup>35</sup> However, it should be noted that the total Police count of domestic burglaries was significantly lower than the NZCASS counts. One possible explanation for the increase in Police figures is that victim reporting and/or Police recording of burglaries increased between 2005 and 2008; however, the NZCASS findings do not reveal any significant shifts in burglary reporting or enumeration during this period (see Table B1, in Appendix B).

**Table 7.1: The concentration of burglary in 2008**

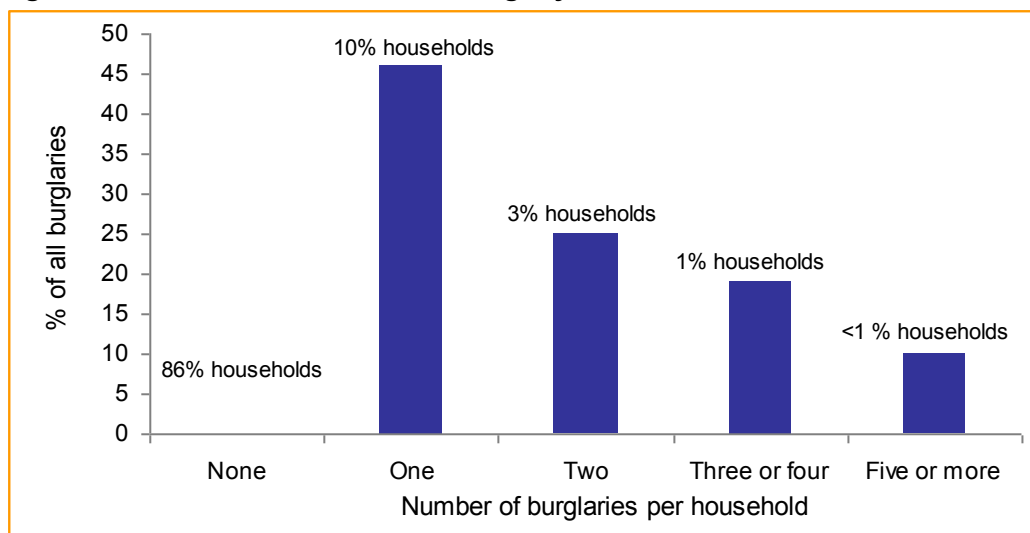
Number of victimisations	% of households	Number of households	% of victims	% of offences	Number of offences (000s)
None	86	5,164	-	-	-
One	10	637	70	46	157
Two	3	185	19	25	85
Three or four	1	91	9	19	65
Five or more	<1	29	3	10	34
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>342</b>

Notes:

Figures in grey italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Number of households shown is based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

**Figure 7.2: The concentration of burglary in 2008**



Notes:

Percentages do not necessarily add to 100% because of rounding.

<sup>35</sup> Police recorded crime statistics show that there were 38,021 domestic burglaries in 2005 and 40,962 in 2008. These figures were sourced from the Statistics New Zealand website: [www.statistics.govt.nz](http://www.statistics.govt.nz)

### 7.4.2. What was the concentration of burglary in 2008?

As shown in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.2, the majority of New Zealand households (86%) were not burgled in 2008, and most households that did experience burglary, did so only once. However, a small number of households were victimised repeatedly. For example, around four percent of households experienced over half (54%) of all the burglaries reported in the 2009 NZCASS. This concentration was not significantly different to that found in 2005 (see Table B13, Appendix B for 2005 figures).

### 7.4.3. Who was most and least at risk of burglary in 2008?

As noted in Section 5.5 in Chapter 5, there are four things to note when interpreting the results reported below, including: linkages between different risk factors, the misspecification of household, personal and area-level factors; the limitations of prevalence counts; and the inability to infer causation.

**Table 7.2: Factors associated with risk of burglary in 2008**

Factors	Higher risk		Lower risk	
	% point deviation from the NZ Average (14%)			
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Age	15 – 24 years	+7%	60+ years	-6%
	25 – 39 years	+3%		
Ethnicity	Māori	+8%	European	-1%
	Pacific people	+8%		
Marital status	Single	+5%	Widowed	-6%
	De facto	+3%		
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Unemployed/on benefits	+8%	Retired	-8%
	Employed	+1%		
Financial situation	Struggling	+13%	Managing well	-2%
	Coping	+2%		
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+6%	Least deprived (NZDep1)	-3%
			(NZDep2)	-2%
<b>Household factors</b>				
Household composition	Sole parent	+11%	Single person living alone	-3%
	Flatmates	+5%	Couple with no children	-3%
	Family, other combination	+4%		
Tenure	Social renters	+12%	Owner occupied	-2%
	Private renters	+4%		
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Auckland	+3%	Minor urban and rural areas	-3%
Region	Upper North Island	+2%	Lower North Island	-2%

**Notes:**

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

Table 7.2 shows which households were at above and below average risk of burglary in 2008 (see Table B14, Appendix B for full figures). Households significantly more likely to be at risk of burglary compared to the New Zealand average were those that:

- contained younger people (especially those aged 15 to 24)
- had at least one Māori or Pacific resident
- contained single people or people in de facto relationships
- were in more vulnerable financial positions (ie, containing at least one resident who was unemployed and/or on benefits, located in the 20 percent most deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep5) and either struggling or just coping financially)
- contained a sole parent
- were comprised of flatmates or other family<sup>36</sup> combinations
- were rented, especially social housing properties
- were located in Auckland
- were situated in the upper North Island.

The households less likely to be at risk of burglary compared to the New Zealand average were those that:

- contained older residents (aged 60 years or more)
- had at least one European resident
- contained either widowed or married people
- had retired residents
- were located in the least deprived areas of the country (NZDep1 & 2)
- were managing well financially
- contained people living alone or couples without children
- were owner occupied
- were located in the least urbanised areas of the country (ie, minor urban and rural areas)
- were situated in the lower North Island.

The profiles of those at above and below average risk of burglary in 2008 were broadly similar to those found in 2005. They were also comparable to the general risk profiles for all NZCASS crime in 2008, with two main exceptions:

**Ethnicity:** While Māori were significantly more at risk of all crime and burglary in 2008, Pacific people were only at greater risk of burglary, and 'other' ethnic groups were more at risk of all crime, but not burglary.

**Urbanisation:** Those living in Auckland were at higher than average risk of burglary, but not general victimisation.

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<sup>36</sup> This category excluded extended families/whānau and couples with or without children.

## 7.5. Vehicle crime

The NZCASS only counts crimes against domestic vehicles.<sup>37</sup> As noted in Chapter 2, these offences are coded using the same legal principles used by the Police. For the purposes of the NZCASS 2009, vehicle crime included:

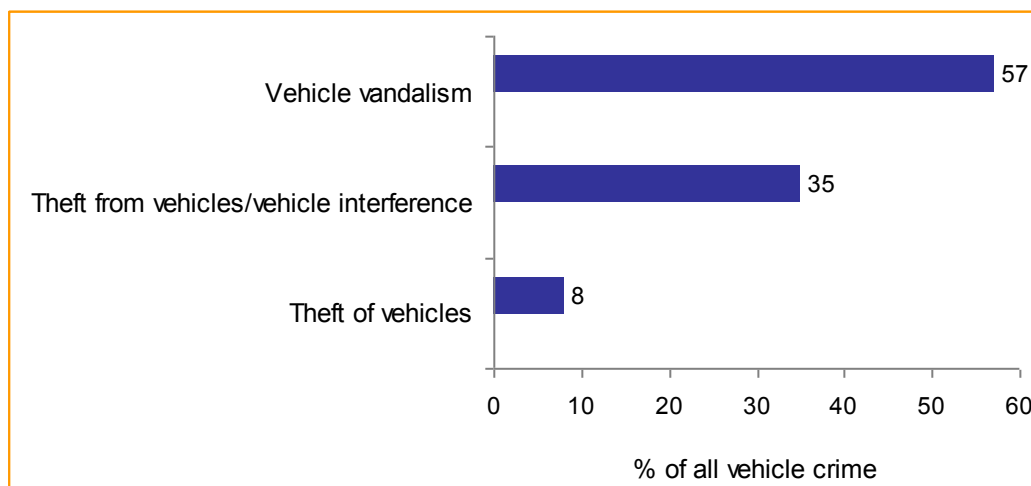
- thefts from vehicles (both thefts of vehicle parts and thefts of vehicle contents)
- thefts of vehicles
- vehicle interference (tampering with, or attempting to enter a vehicle without causing obvious damage or theft)
- vandalism to vehicles.

“Vehicles” included cars, vans, trucks, motorbikes, scooters, farm/quad bikes and tractors.

### 7.5.1. How many vehicle crimes were there in 2008?

In 2008 it was estimated there were 246,000 vehicle crimes in New Zealand. This equated to an incidence rate of 15 vehicle offences per 100 households, and was significantly lower than the incidence rate found in 2005 at 20 vehicle offences per 100 households. The vehicle crime prevalence rate also fell significantly, with 11 percent of households experiencing at least one vehicle crime in 2008, compared to 13 percent in 2005.<sup>38</sup>

**Figure 7.3: Profile of NZCASS vehicle crimes in 2008**



In terms of the composition of vehicle crime, as shown in Figure 7.3, vehicle vandalism accounted for over half (57%) of all vehicle offences in 2008, while theft from vehicles/vehicle interference offences made up 35 percent, and theft of vehicles, eight percent.

<sup>37</sup> Crimes against commercial vehicles were excluded from the NZCASS counts; however, it is possible that victims did report crimes against rental vehicles and/or work vehicles, especially in the event that the latter were privately owned by the victim. When the commercial status of a vehicle was obvious through the victim’s description it was removed; however, in situations where the respondent did not explicitly state their vehicle was used for commercial purposes it has been included in the NZCASS count.

<sup>38</sup> For the 2006 NZCASS, the analysis was restricted to people who owned or had regular usage of vehicles. However, in 2009 this adjustment was not made. The data from NZCASS 2006 was reanalysed without this restriction to enable comparisons between the surveys.

It is not possible to compare the total NZCASS vehicle crime count against the equivalent Police crime statistics because the Police figures on vehicle vandalism are recorded within a more general vandalism category. However, it is possible to make comparisons for thefts of a vehicle and thefts from a vehicle/vehicle interference offences.

Both the NZCASS prevalence rates and the Police crime statistics show a decline in theft of vehicle and theft from vehicle/vehicle interference offences between 2005 and 2008 (see Chapter 3 for more detail). The decline in recorded crime figures was more pronounced, with a 13 percent drop in theft of vehicle offences and a 16 percent drop in the number of thefts from a vehicle/vehicle interference offences between 2005 and 2008. The changes in the NZCASS prevalence rates were more modest, with the proportion of households experiencing a vehicle theft dropping from two percent to one percent, and the proportion experiencing a theft from a vehicle or vehicle interference offence dropping from six percent to five percent.

As was the case for burglary, the overall numbers of vehicle thefts, thefts from a vehicle/vehicle interference offences were higher in the NZCASS counts. While this was only marginally so for vehicle thefts (19,000 NZCASS offences vs. 18,000 Police recorded offences), the difference was more pronounced for thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference offences (86,000 NZCASS offences vs. 51,000 Police recorded offences). It is probable that the smaller discrepancy between the Police and NZCASS vehicle theft counts is due to the more significant financial loss associated with a vehicle theft and the need to report such offences to the Police for both legal and insurance reasons. For more detail on reporting levels see Chapter 4.

### 7.5.2. What was the concentration of vehicle crime in 2008?

As shown in Table 7.3 and Figure 7.4, vehicle crime victimisation was not evenly distributed across the population. The majority of New Zealand households (89%) did not experience any vehicle crime in 2008, while three percent of households experienced 46 percent of all vehicle crime offences in 2008. This concentration pattern was very similar to that of burglary; however, the concentration patterns of both these household offences were almost the reverse pattern of that found for general victimisation (see Figure 5.1 in Chapter 5).

**Table 7.3: The concentration of vehicle crime in 2008**

Number of victimisations	% households	Number of households	% victims	% offences	Number of offences (000s)
None	89*	5,378	-	-	-
One	8*	539	75	54	133
Two	2	124	17	24	58
Three or four	1	54	7	16	39
Five or more	<1	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>16</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>246</b>

Notes:

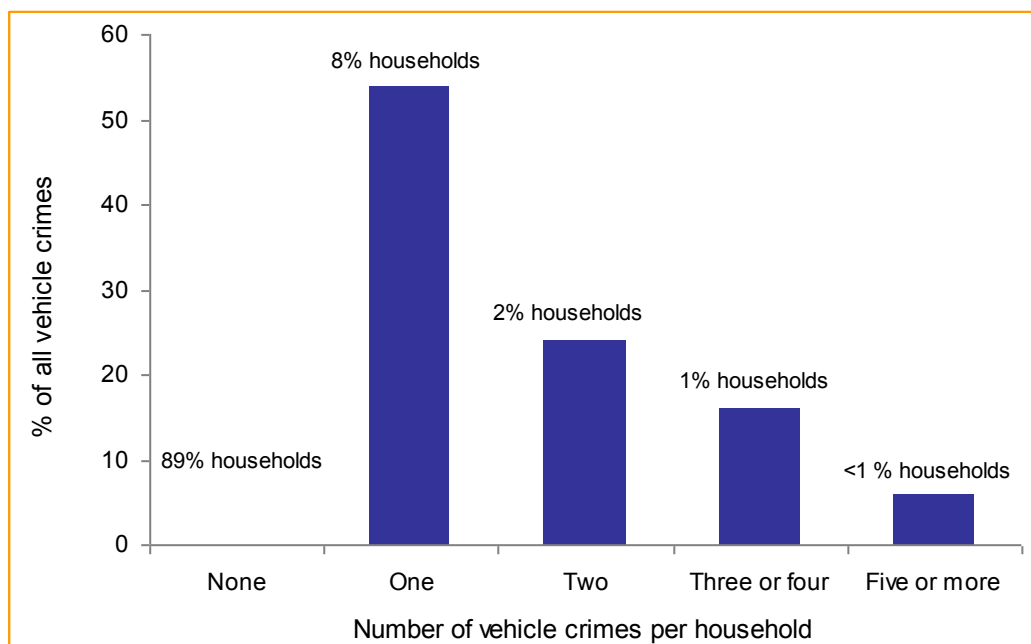
Percentages do not necessarily add to 100% because of rounding.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

\* Indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Number of households shown is based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

Figure 7.4: The concentration of vehicle crime in 2008



Notes:

Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

As shown in Table 7.4 below, there were two significant changes in the concentration of vehicle crime between 2005 and 2008 (see Table B15, Appendix B for 2005 figures):

- There was a small increase in the proportion of households that experienced no vehicle crime.
- There was a small decrease in the proportion of households that experienced one vehicle crime.

The proportion of those who experienced repeated vehicle crimes did not change significantly between 2005 and 2008, with three percent of households accounting for just under half of all vehicle crime victimisations in each year.

Table 7.4: Changes in the concentration of vehicle crime victimisation, 2005 to 2008

Number of victimisations	% households in 2005	% households in 2008
None	87	89*
One	10	8*
Two	2	2
Three or four	1	<i>1</i>
Five or more	<1	<i>&lt;1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>6,106</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

### 7.5.3. Who was more at risk of vehicle crime?

As shown in Table 7.5, some households were more likely to experience a vehicle crime in 2008 than others (see Table B16 in Appendix B for full figures). In general, the risk profile for 2008 was broadly similar to that found in 2005. The households significantly more at risk of vehicle crime compared to the New Zealand average were those that:

- contained younger people (particularly those aged 15 to 24 years old)
- had at least one Māori resident
- contained either single people or people in de facto relationships
- were in more financially vulnerable positions (eg, contained residents that were unemployed and/or on benefits, were struggling financially, and located in the 20 percent most deprived areas of the country)
- contained at least one student
- were comprised of flatmates, sole parents, 'other' family arrangements<sup>39</sup>, or, to a lesser extent, couples with children
- were privately rented
- were located in the most urbanised parts of the country (ie, Auckland or other metropolitan cities).

The households that were less likely to be at risk of vehicle crime compared to the New Zealand average in 2008 were those that:

- contained at least one older resident aged 60 years or more
- had at least one married person resident
- contained a retired person
- were comprised of a single person living alone or couples without children
- were owner occupied
- were located in the least urbanised areas (ie, minor urban and rural areas).

### 7.5.4. How does the vehicle crime risk profile compare to the risk profile for burglary and general victimisation?

Overall the profiles of those who experienced burglary and vehicle crime appear very similar. The main differences are outlined below:

- **Burglary:** Both Pacific people and social renters were at higher than average risk of burglary only.
- **Vehicle crime:** Students and couples with children were at higher than average risk of vehicle crime only.

Comparing the risk profile of vehicle crime against the risk profile for all victimisation revealed a number of overlaps. The main exceptions were that households comprised of couples with children and those located in Auckland were at greater risk of vehicle crime only, while people from 'other' ethnic groups, those from households just coping financially, and social renters

<sup>39</sup> This category excluded extended families/whānau and couples with or without children.

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### Burglary and vehicle crime

were only at greater risk of victimisation per se. It is possible the last three groups were not at higher risk of vehicle crime because of their differing levels of vehicle access and/or ownership.

**Table 7.5: Factors associated with vehicle crime risk in 2008**

Factors	Higher risk		Lower risk	
	% point deviation from the NZ Average (11%)			
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Age	15 – 24 years	+9%	60+ years	-6%
	25 – 39 years	+3%		
Ethnicity	Māori	+4%	Nil	
Marital status	De facto	+6%	Widowed	-2%
	Single	+4%		
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Unemployed/on benefits	+5%	Retired	-7%
	Student	+5%		
	Employed	+1%		
Financial situation	Struggling	+6%	Nil	
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+2%	Nil	
<b>Household factors</b>				
Household composition	Flatmates	+8%	Single person living alone	-4%
	Sole parents	+5%	Couple with no children	-4%
	Family, other combination	+5%		
	Couples with children	+3%		
Tenure	Private renters	+3%	Owner occupied	-1%
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Auckland	+2%	Minor urban areas and rural areas	-3%
	Metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)	+2%	Lower North Island	-2%

**Notes:**

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.



## 8. The impact of victimisation

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### In summary

This chapter investigates the emotional, physical and practical impact of victimisation incidents. It was found that:

- As in the 2006 NZCASS, almost half of all victims reported they were highly affected by the incident.
  - Sexual offences had the greatest impact on victims, followed by theft of vehicles and assaults.
  - Offences involving property damage had the least affect.
  - Victims who were physically injured, not managing well financially, or who experienced offences committed by their partner or someone known to them were more likely to be highly affected. Women, Māori and Pacific people were also more likely to report being highly affected.
  - The most common emotional reaction among victims was anger or annoyance; this was particularly pronounced for property crimes.
  - Victims of confrontational crimes were twice as likely compared to other victims to report feeling depressed, shame or guilt.
  - Severe emotional reactions to victimisation, such as anxiety or panic attacks, were rare.
  - Less than half of assaults and sexual offences resulted in an injury, and very few of these required medical attention.
  - Few victims took time off work after the offence. Although people were most likely to take some time off following vehicle offences or burglaries, those who experienced personal offences, such as assaults and threats, required more time off.
- 

### 8.1. Introduction

Victims react to, and are affected by, crime in varying ways and different types of offence affect people differently. The NZCASS 2009 asked victims a number of questions about the emotional and physical impact of their victimisation, including:

- the degree to which they were affected by the offence overall
- their emotional reaction following the incident
- whether they were physically injured during the course of the incident (sexual offences and assaults only), and if so, what type of injury was sustained
- whether anyone needed medical attention as a result of the incident, and, if so, whether anyone was subsequently hospitalised
- whether anyone needed to take time off work as a result of the offence, and, if so, how much time was taken.

This chapter explores the results of these questions. In doing so it also considers which groups were most and least likely to be highly affected by victimisation.

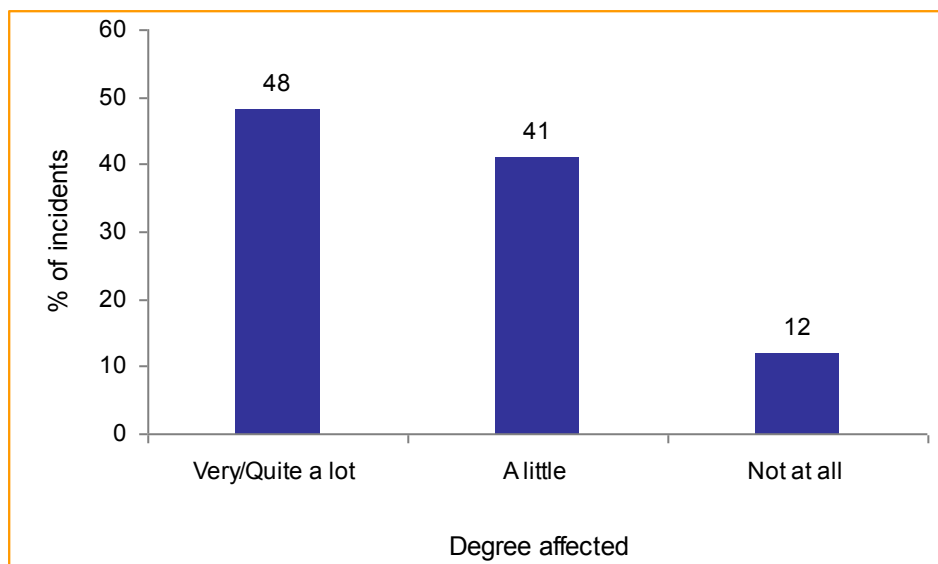
## 8.2. Analysis notes

The data used for this chapter has been derived from the general and specific Victim Forms components of the survey. The Victim Forms contained a series of questions about the impact of victimisation incidents that occurred during the recall period;<sup>40</sup> however, this detailed information was only collected for a subset of all offences reported in the NZCASS 2009.<sup>41</sup> This has two implications for interpreting the findings presented in this chapter:

- Because the results presented in this section have not been weighted to the population, the findings presented in this chapter reflect victims only and are not able to be generalised to the New Zealand population.
- Because the data used in this section was not imputed to account for those incidents for which a general or specific Victim Form was not completed, the sample sizes for some of the analyses were small and subject to high levels of relative standard error. Where this occurs it is clearly indicated in the tables provided.

The unit of analysis used throughout this chapter is the victimisation incident. Where a single incident resulted in more than one offence being coded, the most serious offence has been selected to represent the incident. To the extent that the same individual completed up to three general Victim Forms and three specific Victim Forms, their personal and household information will have been duplicated up to six times.

**Figure 8.1: The degree victims were affected by incidents in the 2009 NZCASS**



<sup>40</sup> The recall period spanned from 1 January 2008 until the time respondents were interviewed in 2009.

<sup>41</sup> See the NZCASS Technical Report Chapter 3 for information on how incidents were selected for Victim Forms.

### 8.3. To what degree were victims affected?

The NZCASS 2009 asked victims how much they were affected overall by the incident. Response options included: ‘very much’, ‘quite a lot’, ‘just a little’, or ‘not at all’. As shown in Figure 8.1 above, in just over half of the incidents victims reported either being affected either just a little (41%) or not at all (12%). However, in 48 percent of incidents victims reported having been very or quite at lot affected by the incident. There were no significant changes in the degree to which victims were affected overall between the 2006 and 2009 surveys (see Table 8.1 for full figures).

As demonstrated in Table 8.1, the degree to which victims were affected varied considerably by different types of offence. Incidents involving household damage, personal property offences, and lower-end vehicle offences (ie, theft from a vehicle and vehicle damage) were more likely to result in victims claiming the incident had little or no affect on them. Taken collectively, these represented the most common reaction to incidents involving burglary, household damage, vehicle damage, thefts from vehicles, household thefts, and personal property offences. In contrast, incidents involving personal offences or the theft of a vehicle were more likely to result in victims stating they were highly affected. This was the most common reaction to sexual offences (73%), vehicle thefts (60%) and assaults (55%).

**Table 8.1: Overall effect of victimisation by offence type, NZCASS 2006 and 2009 results**

Offence type	Affected very much/quite a lot		Affected just a little		Not affected at all	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
Sexual offences	58	73*	38	23*	4	4
Theft of vehicles	71	60	<i>20</i>	<i>33</i>	9	5
Assaults	63	55	27	32	11	13
Threats	54	50	37	33	9	17
Burglary	48	47	41	43	11	10
Household thefts	41	44	48	47	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>
Thefts from vehicles	43	41	49	49	9	10
Vehicle damage	33	40	48	51	19	9
Personal property offences	50	39	34	44	16	17
Household damage	31	36	54	51	15	13
<b>All offences</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

Notes: \* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

The only significant change in the degree to which victims were affected between the 2006 and 2009 surveys related to sexual offences, with the proportion of incidents where victims reported being highly affected increasing from 58 percent to 73 percent. There was also a significant decrease in the proportion of sexual offences where the victim stated they were marginally affected, from 38 percent to 23 percent.

### 8.3.1. What factors were associated with being highly affected?

As shown in Table 8.2 below, the impact of crime on the victim varied according to the nature of the incident and the type of victim involved. As noted in Chapter 5, there are several points to note when interpreting these results: the links and overlaps between different variables, the misspecification of household, personal and area-level factors, and the inability to infer causation from these results. In addition, because the unit of measurement in this Chapter is the ‘incident’, it is necessary to remember that to the degree a victim experienced multiple victimisations and completed multiple general and specific Victim Forms their demographic information will be replicated.

**Table 8.2: Factors associated with being ‘very’ or ‘quite a lot’ affected**

Factors	Most likely to be affected		Least likely to be affected	
	% point deviation from NZ Average (48%)			
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Sex	Female	+8%	Male	-8%
Ethnicity	Pacific people	+22%	European	-4%
	Māori	+9%		
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Home duties	+19%	Employed	-4%
	Unemployed/on benefits	+16%		
Financial situation	Struggling	+21%	Managing well	-7%
	Coping	+7%		
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+7%	Least deprived (NZDep1)	-13%
<b>Household factors</b>				
Tenure	Social renter	+19%	Owner occupier	-8%
<b>Offence factors</b>				
Offence type	Sexual offences	+26%	Household damage	-12%
	Assaults	+7%		
Perceived seriousness	Most serious	+29%	Least serious	-30%
Victim’s definition of event	A crime	+10%	Something that just happens	-24%
			Wrong, but not a crime	-5%
Victim/offender relationship	Person known	+15%		
	Partner	+13%		
<b>Impact on victim</b>				
Victim injury status	Received a physical injury	+26%	Nil	

Notes:

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

Table 8.2 shows those factors significantly more likely to be associated with being highly affected compared to the New Zealand average (see Appendix B, Table B17 for full figures). Those most likely to report being highly affected were:

- female
- Māori or Pacific people
- engaged in home duties or unemployed and/or on benefits

- living in the 20 percent most deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep5)
- from households just coping financially or experiencing financial difficulties
- living in social housing
- the victim of either an assault or sexual offence
- involved in incidents described as of a high level of seriousness
- involved in incidents considered 'a crime' by the victim
- the victim of offences committed by a partner or a person known to them
- physically injured during the offence.

Those victims less likely to be highly affected were:

- male
- European
- employed
- living in the least deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep1)
- from households managing well financially
- living in owner occupied accommodation
- the victim of household damage offences
- involved in incidents described as of low seriousness
- involved in incidents characterised as 'just something that happens' or 'wrong, but not a crime' by the victim.

## 8.4. How were victims affected by crime?

While asking victims about the degree to which they were affected provides a broad indication of the impact of victimisation, it does not provide any insight into precisely how victims were affected and exactly what being "very" or "quite a lot affected" might mean to different people. To explore this further, the 2009 NZCASS asked victims about their emotional reactions to victimisation, the physical impact of the offence, and whether the offence resulted in them or someone in their household taking time off work. These results are reported in turn below.

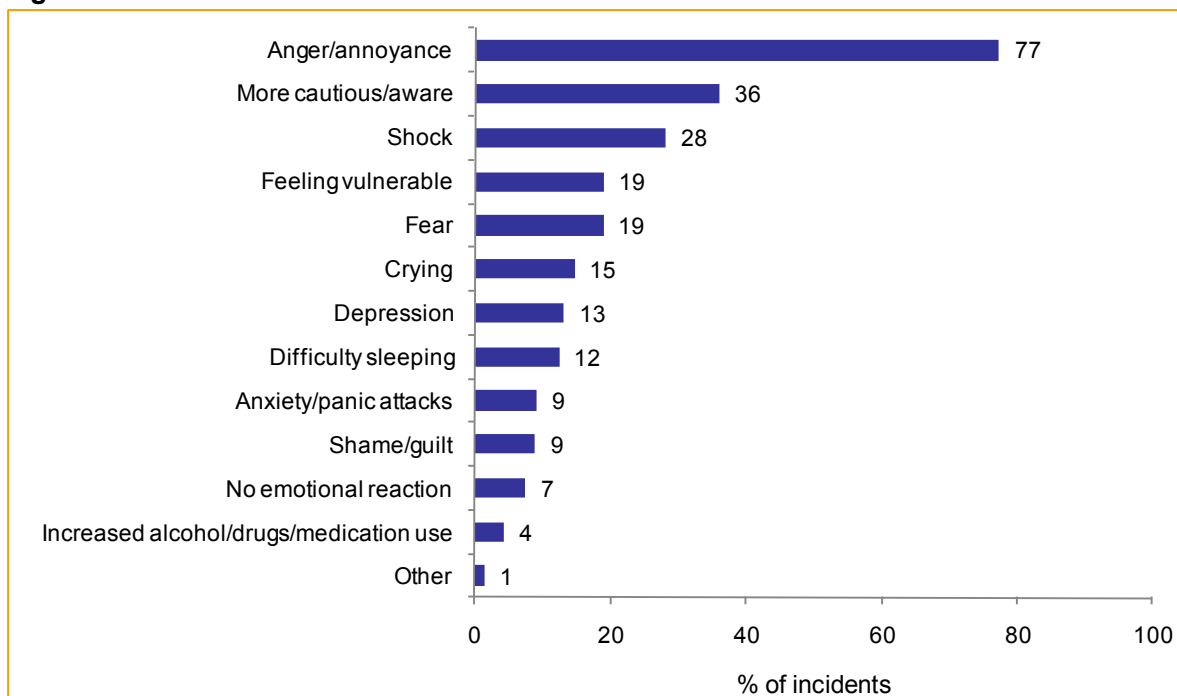
### 8.4.1. Emotional reactions to different crime types

Victims react to crime in many different ways. The NZCASS 2009 asked victims what emotional reactions they had after the incident. As demonstrated in Figure 8.2 below, victims reported a wide range of emotional reactions to their victimisation.

By far the most common reaction noted by victims was anger or annoyance, with 77 percent of incidents provoking this reaction. The next most frequently mentioned reactions were feeling more cautious or aware of risks (36%), being shocked (28%), feeling vulnerable (19%) and feeling fearful (19%). More detrimental emotional reactions were relatively rare, with only four percent of incidents resulting in the victim increasing alcohol, drug or medication use, nine percent leading to anxiety or panic attacks, and just over one in ten incidents resulting in victims

experiencing sleeping difficulties or depression. In seven percent of incidents the victim reported experiencing no emotional reaction.

**Figure 8.2: Victims’ emotional reactions to offences overall**



Notes:  
Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple responses were possible.

Table 8.3 shows victims’ emotional reactions to three different types of offence: confrontational offences, burglary and motor vehicle thefts, and damage to and thefts of personal and household property.

As might be expected, emotional reactions varied slightly for different types of offence:

- While anger and annoyance continued to be the dominant emotional reaction for each individual offence category, it was more pronounced for property-related offences and less so for confrontational crimes.
- Victims of confrontational crime were twice as likely to report having cried and felt shame or guilt compared to victims overall, and were almost twice as likely to report feeling depressed following the incident. They were also more likely to report feeling shocked, fearful and vulnerable.
- Victims of property crimes were less likely to report feeling fearful or to have experienced more detrimental emotional reactions, such as increased drug, alcohol, or medication use, panic attacks, and depression.

**Table 8.3: Emotional reactions to victimisation by offence type**

Emotional Reaction	All offences %	Confrontational offences <sup>1</sup> %	Burglaries and motor vehicle thefts <sup>2</sup> %	Damage and other thefts <sup>3</sup> %
Anger/annoyance	77	65	85	84
More cautious/aware	36	35	46	29
Shock	28	40	26	17
Fear	19	32	15	8
Loss of confidence/feeling vulnerable	19	31	16	9
Crying/tears	15	30	4	7
Depression	13	25	6	7
Difficulty sleeping	12	18	11	7
Shame/guilt	9	19	2	4
Anxiety/panic attacks	9	17	4	4
No emotional reaction	7	9	6	7
Increased use of alcohol/drugs/medication	4	8	2	2
Other	1	1	2	1

## Notes:

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

<sup>1</sup> Includes sexual offences, assaults, threats to the person and personal property and robbery.

<sup>2</sup> Includes theft of and from vehicles.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all personal property offences (theft from the person and damage to personal property), vehicle damage, household thefts (including thefts where a person has a right to be there and thefts of property outside the home not classified as burglary) and household damage.

### 8.4.2. Physical impact of victimisation

In addition to emotional reactions, a small proportion of victims also sustained physical injuries during the course of the incident. As most offences do not involve any contact with the offender, this analysis was restricted to assaults and sexual offences only.

Victims were physically injured in 43 percent of assaults and sexual offences. Most injuries were not serious in nature, with the most common injuries received being bruises or black eyes (74% of incidents), and scratches and grazes (30% of incidents). Only 13 percent of assaults and sexual offences resulted in the victim receiving medical attention.

### 8.4.3. Time off work

Victims of all offences were also asked whether the victim or anyone else (in the case of the general Victim Form offences only) had to take time off work as a result of the incident. The results indicate that most people (82%) did not need to take any time off work following a crime incident, and only a small proportion (13%) of people had to take time off. Victims personally took time off work in ten percent of incidents; however, this varied across different categories of offence:

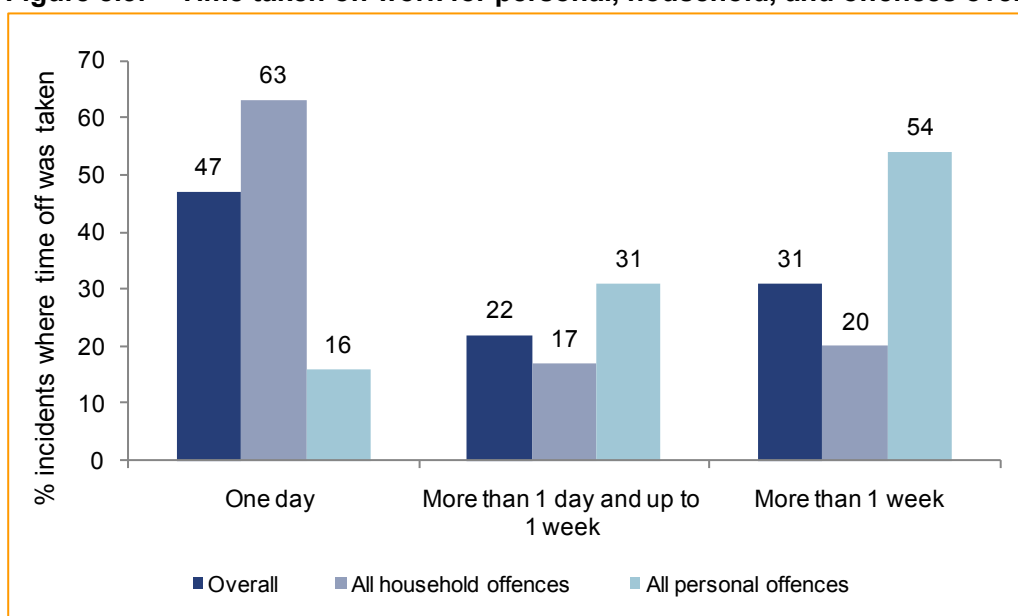
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- Offences involving motor vehicles (theft of and theft from a vehicle) were most likely to result in someone needing to take time off work, with 35 percent of vehicle thefts and 23 percent of thefts from a vehicle requiring time off.
- Time off was required in 18 percent of burglaries.
- In terms of personal offences, time off was required in 14 percent of assaults.

There were some clear differences apparent in the impact of personal offences compared to household offences in terms of the time taken off work. Although people were slightly more likely to take time off in relation to household offences (15%) compared to personal offences (10%), there was a large difference in the amount of time taken. As shown in Figure 8.3, more time off was required for personal offences, than for household offences. Where time was taken off work following a household offence, most incidents (63%) required only one day off. In comparison, for personal offences, 85 percent required more than one day off, with 54 percent requiring more than a week off work.

**Figure 8.3: Time taken off work for personal, household, and offences overall**



Notes:

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.



## 9. Perceptions of neighbourhood crime and disorder

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### In summary

This chapter explores people's perceptions of crime and disorder in their neighbourhood, and compares the results with those found in 2006. It found that:

- Most people did not think there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood, nor did they believe that crime had increased over the past 12 months.
  - The profile of those most likely to perceive a neighbourhood crime problem and believe crime had increased was broadly similar to the profile of those most at risk of victimisation.
  - As in 2006, those who did perceive a crime problem most frequently identified burglary as a neighbourhood issue.
  - People were less likely to identify vehicle crimes as neighbourhood problems in 2009. This finding is consistent with data showing a decrease in these crimes between 2005 and 2008.
  - Fewer people identified dangerous or 'hooning' drivers, vandalism and graffiti, drink driving and prowlers as neighbourhood problems compared to the 2006 survey.
  - Most people did not perceive any significant social disorder problems in their neighbourhood, with the exception of speeding cars, which were considered to be a neighbourhood issue by over than half of those surveyed.
- 

### 9.1. Introduction

In addition to obtaining information about victimisation, the NZCASS 2009 asked respondents a series of questions about their perceptions of crime and disorder in their neighbourhood,<sup>42</sup> their sense of personal safety, and their personal worries about victimisation. These questions were asked to all respondents irrespective of whether they experienced any form of victimisation in 2008.

This chapter, together with Chapter 10, analyses the results of these questions. This chapter presents findings about perceptions of the nature and extent of neighbourhood crime and disorder problems. Chapter 10 contains the results on personal safety and worry about specific victimisation risk. Before discussing the findings from the 2009 NZCASS, it is important to consider why people's perceptions of crime and safety are important.

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<sup>42</sup> If respondents were unsure of the boundaries of their neighbourhood, this was defined as the streets around them, or for rural respondents, their district.

## 9.2. Why is it important to examine perceptions of crime and safety?

Measuring people's perceptions of crime, disorder and safety is important for four main reasons:

### More people worry about crime than actually experience it

The impact of crime is not just felt by victims alone. Monitoring people's perceptions of crime and safety can therefore contribute to a better understanding of the full impact of crime on people's everyday lives.

### Feelings about crime and safety are linked to perceptions of the criminal justice system's effectiveness

Those who express high worry about crime and disorder are more likely to believe that the criminal justice system is ineffective in controlling crime (see Lovbakke and Moley, 2007; Hale, 1996). Identifying who is worried about crime and addressing their concerns may therefore help to increase confidence in the criminal justice system.

### Extreme worry or fear about crime can have a negative impact on people

While some level of caution may help to prevent victimisation (see Jackson and Gray, 2010), high levels of fear or worry about crime can have a detrimental impact on people's mental, physical and social wellbeing (Farrall, Jackson and Gray, 2009; Dolan and Peasgood, 2007).

### Fear or worry about crime may undermine community wellbeing

While fear can usefully unite communities to resolve local crime and disorder problems, it may also encourage people to withdraw from community activities and communal spaces (Hale, 1996).

## 9.3. Analysis notes

The results presented in this chapter relate to 2009 rather than 2008 (and 2006 rather than 2005 in the case of the 2006 NZCASS results). This is because people were asked questions about their perceptions of neighbourhood crime and disorder problems at the time of the survey (ie, 2009 and 2006) rather than their retrospective views of crime and disorder in 2008 and 2005.

## 9.4. Perceptions of neighbourhood crime problems

Developing an understanding of people's perceptions can help to provide a more accurate account of people's daily experience of crime. Respondents in the 2009 NZCASS were asked a series of questions about the nature and extent of crime and disorder problems in their neighbourhood. The results are outlined below.

### 9.4.1. How many people perceived neighbourhood crime problems?

In 2009 most people (63%) did *not* perceive there to be any crime problem in their neighbourhood. Slightly more people held this view in 2009 compared to 2006 (59 percent), although the difference was not statistically significant.

One-third of people (34%) thought that there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood in 2009. This was slightly lower than the proportion of people in 2006 (36%), although again the difference did not reach statistical significance.

**Table 9.1: Perception of a neighbourhood crime problem by factor in 2009**

Factors	Perceive a problem		Don't perceive a problem	
	NZ Average	34%	NZ Average	63%
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Sex	Female	+2%	Male	+3%
Ethnicity	Māori	+8%	European	+2%
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Unemployed/on benefits	+8%	Nil	
Financial situation	Coping	+5%	Managing well	+3%
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived		Least deprived	
	NZDep5	+15%	NZDep1	+10%
			NZDep2	+6%
<b>Household factors</b>				
Tenure	Nil		Owner occupied	+2%
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Auckland	+3%	Secondary urban areas	+11%
			Minor urban and rural areas	+4%
Region	Upper North Island	+3%	Lower North Island	+7%
<b>Victim status</b>				
	Multiple household crime victim	+18%	Nil	
	Multiple victim of any crime	+15%		
	Victim of any offence in 2008	+11%		
	Multiple personal crime victim	+10%		

Notes:

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers. Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

#### 9.4.2. Who thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood?

As demonstrated in Table 9.1, different groups of people had varying views about the existence of a crime problem in their neighbourhood (for full figures see Table B18 in Appendix B). Those more likely to perceive a crime problem in their neighbourhood compared to the New Zealand average were:

- female
- Māori
- occupied more vulnerable financial positions (ie, people who were unemployed and/or on benefits, people living in the most deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep5), and those just coping financially)
- living in Auckland
- living in the upper North Island
- victims of crime in 2008

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### Perceptions of neighbourhood crime and disorder

- victimised multiple times in 2008, especially in relation to household offences.

The profile of people thinking there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood in 2009 was broadly similar to the profile of those most at risk of victimisation discussed in Chapter 5, with the exception of women, who were less likely to experience most forms of victimisation in 2008. In addition, despite the concentration of victimisation in metropolitan cities other than Auckland, people living in Auckland were more likely to believe there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood. This profile was also broadly similar to that found in the NZCASS 2006.

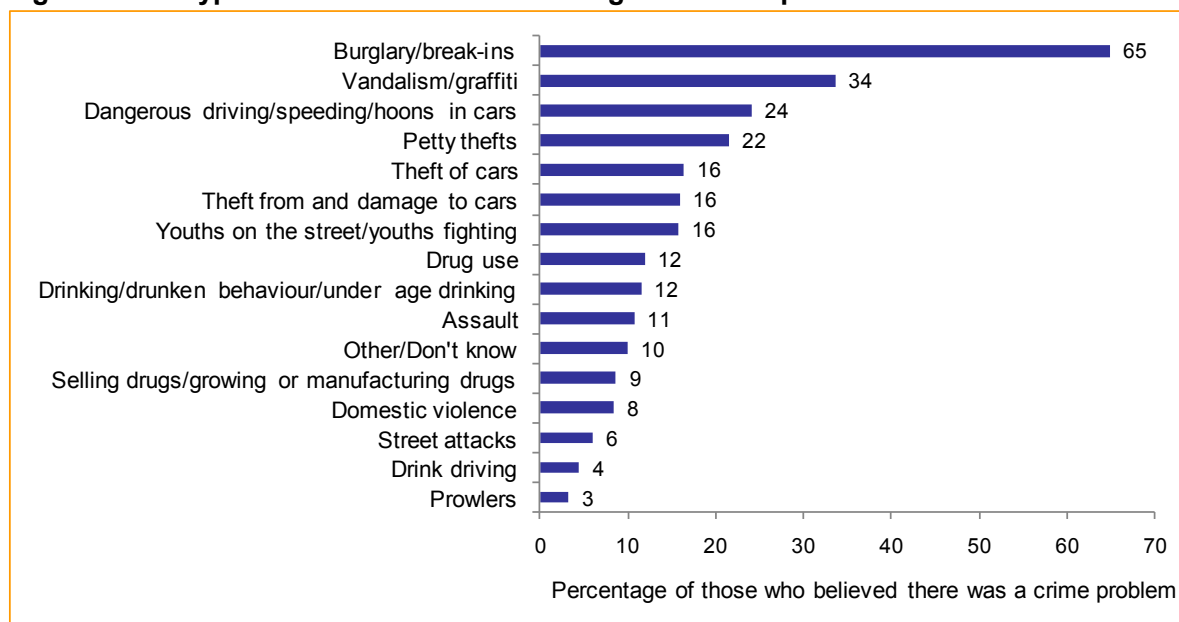
The groups most likely to believe there was no neighbourhood crime problem were:

- male
- European
- financially more stable (eg, those managing well financially and those residing in the least deprived areas of the country ie, NZDep1 & 2)
- living in owner occupied households
- living in less urbanised areas (ie, minor urban and rural areas)
- living in the South Island.

#### 9.4.3. What types of crime were considered a neighbourhood problem?

While the majority of people did not perceive any crime problems in their neighbourhood, those who did were asked about the nature of the crime problem(s) in their area. The results are shown in Figure 9.1 below.

**Figure 9.1: Types of crime considered a neighbourhood problem in 2009**



Notes:

Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple responses were possible.

Sexual offences have been omitted from the graph because the result had a high relative standard error (>20%) and was not statistically reliable.

Three main findings emerged from this analysis:

- Burglary was the most frequently identified problem by some margin in 2009, with 65 percent of those perceiving a neighbourhood crime problem noting this to be an issue. This finding was exactly the same as that found in the 2006 NZCASS.
- After burglary, people most frequently identified vandalism and graffiti (34%), dangerous driving, speeding and 'hoons in cars' (24%), and petty thefts (22%) as neighbourhood problems. Vehicle crimes and youth behaviour were the next most frequently mentioned issues, with 16 percent of people noting theft of vehicles, theft from, and damage to, vehicles, and youths on the street and/or fighting as neighbourhood concerns in 2009.
- Looking across the range of issues identified by respondents it is evident that more serious crimes were not always people's main concern. For example, people more frequently identified 'hooning', youths on the street and/or fighting, drinking and/or drunken behaviour as 'crime problems' than street attacks, sexual crimes, drink driving, domestic violence and assault.

Examining these findings alongside the victimisation results presented in Chapters 3 and 5, it is clear that there is a discord between the most common types of victimisation disclosed in the NZCASS 2009 and the issues people most frequently identified as crime problems in their neighbourhood. For example, despite assaults and threats being the most common types of victimisation reported in the survey, and vehicle offences being amongst the least common, people were much more likely to note vehicle crime as a neighbourhood problem than assaults. A likely explanation for this is that people view assault as predominantly an inner-city phenomenon and, consequently do not see it as a neighbourhood-level issue.

#### 9.4.4. How have neighbourhood crime issues changed since 2006?

There was little change in the overall ranking of neighbourhood crime issues between 2006 and 2009. However, there were significant declines in the proportion of people mentioning some problems (see Table B19 in Appendix B for full figures):

- The most significant reduction was in the proportion of people identifying theft from, or damage to, cars as a problem, which dropped from 27 percent in 2006 to 16 percent in 2009. This finding is consistent with victimisation results, which show that the incidence and prevalence of theft from, or damage to, vehicles decreased significantly between 2005 and 2008.
- People were also significantly less likely to view dangerous, speeding or 'hooning' drivers (30% to 24%), vandalism and graffiti (40% to 34%), drink driving (9% to 4%), theft of cars (21% to 16%), and prowlers (6% to 3%) as neighbourhood crime problems in 2009.

### 9.5. Perceptions of neighbourhood disorder

Victimisation surveys have consistently found that people's views on neighbourhood crime (and their fear of crime) are associated with their perception of local-level physical and social disorder, although the precise nature of this relationship remains unclear (see Walker et al, 2009; Jackson et al, 2009). One explanation for this link is that certain forms of disorder (eg, graffiti and young people hanging around on the streets) are seen to signal the erosion of

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### Perceptions of neighbourhood crime and disorder

informal social controls at a community level, and are therefore interpreted as symbols of broader social and moral decline (Innes, 2004).

To explore this issue, the NZCASS asks respondents to assess the degree to which they considered five different forms of disorder to be problems in their neighbourhood.<sup>43</sup> The results are shown in Table 9.2 below. The key findings were as follows:

- With the exception of speeding cars, the majority of people did not consider any forms of disorder to be a very or fairly large problem in their neighbourhood.
- Around three-quarters of New Zealanders did not consider teenagers hanging around in the street, broken windows, graffiti or other damage, rubbish and litter to be fairly or very big problems in their neighbourhood.
- When asked about drunks, glue sniffers or people high on drugs, 81 percent of people reported that this was not a significant local problem, with over half (51%) specifying that they did not consider this to be a problem at all.
- In contrast, 56 percent of people considered speeding cars to be a fairly or very big problem in their neighbourhood.

**Table 9.2: Perceptions of social disorder in the neighbourhood in 2009**

Problem	Perception of Problem					
	Very big %	Fairly big %	Not very big %	Not a problem %	Don't know %	Total %
Speeding cars	22	34	33	12	<i>0.1</i>	<b>100</b>
Teenagers hanging around in streets	9	18	38	35	<i>0.4</i>	<b>100</b>
Broken windows, graffiti and other damage	7	18	40	35	<i>0.1</i>	<b>100</b>
Rubbish and litter	7	18	44	31	0	<b>100</b>
Drunks, glue sniffers and people high on drugs	6	11	30	51	2	<b>100</b>
<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>6,106</b>					

Notes:

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

## 9.6. How did neighbourhood crime levels change in the last 12 months?

Respondents who had lived in their neighbourhood since 1 January 2008 were asked what they thought had happened to neighbourhood crime levels over the last 12 months. As demonstrated in Table 9.3 below, the 2009 results were very similar to those found in the 2006 NZCASS, with no statistical differences identified between the results from the two surveys.

<sup>43</sup> Unlike other victimisation surveys, such as the British Crime Survey, the NZCASS does not require interviewers to independently record the physical level of disorder in different meshblocks. Consequently, the discussion here is restricted to people's subjective assessments of disorder in their neighbourhood.

- In 2009, 62 percent of New Zealanders reported that neighbourhood crime levels had remained at the same level over the preceding 12 months. This perception is consistent with Police crime figures, which show that overall crime levels remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2008 at around 1,010 offences per 10,000 head of population (NZ Police, 2009).<sup>44</sup>
- Just under one-quarter (23%) believed that neighbourhood crime levels had increased, while less than one in ten people (9%) thought that crime levels had declined in the last 12 months.

**Table 9.3: Perceptions of change in neighbourhood crime levels during the past 12 months**

Perception of neighbourhood crime trends	Percentage	
	2006 %	2009 %
A lot more crime	5	6
A little more crime	15	17
About the same	63	62
A little less crime	8	7
A lot less crime	2	2
No crime around here	4	4
Don't know	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>5,015</b>

Notes:

This question was only asked to those respondents who had lived in their neighbourhood since 1 January 2008.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

### 9.6.1. Who was most likely to think neighbourhood crime levels had increased?

Table 9.4 shows that perceptions about neighbourhood crime trends varied considerably across different groups (for full figures see Table B20 in the Appendix B). Those significantly more likely to believe that neighbourhood crime levels had risen in the preceding 12 months compared to the New Zealand average were:

- aged 25 to 39 years
- Māori
- unemployed and/or on benefits
- just coping financially
- living in the 20 percent most deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep5)
- living in privately rented accommodation

<sup>44</sup> The precise Police recorded crime figures for the calendar years for 2007 and 2008 were 1,008 and 1,011 per 10,000 head of population respectively (New Zealand Police, 2009). The percentage increase between 2007 and 2008 was less than one percent.

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- located in major urban areas other than the main metropolitan cities
- residing in the upper North Island
- victims of crime in 2008, especially those who experienced multiple offences.

**Table 9.4: Those most and least likely to perceive an increase in neighbourhood crime**

Factors	NZ Average = 22%			
	Most likely		Least likely	
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Age	25 – 39 years	+3%	60 years or more	-4%
Ethnicity	Māori	+4%	European	-1%
Marital status	Nil		Widowed	-4%
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Unemployed/on benefits	+7%	Retired	-3%
Financial situation	Coping	+3%	Managing well	-2%
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived (NZDep5)	+5%	Nil	
<b>Household factors</b>				
Household composition	Nil		Couples without children	-3%
Tenure	Private renters	+3%	Owner occupied	-1%
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Other major urban areas	+3%	Other metropolitan cities	-4%
Region	Upper North Island	+2%	Lower North Island	-5%
<b>Victimisation</b>				
	Multiple household crime victim	+14%	Nil	
	Multiple personal crime victim	+12%		
	Multiple victim of any crime	+12%		
	Victim of any offence in 2008	+8%		

Notes:

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

The profile of those most likely to believe that neighbourhood crime had increased was broadly similar to the profile of those most at risk of victimisation (see Chapter 5). However, those thinking neighbourhood crime had increased were more likely to be slightly older, coping slightly better financially, and living in less urbanised areas compared to those statistically most at risk of victimisation.

### 9.6.2. Who was less likely to think neighbourhood crime levels had increased?

Those groups who were less likely to think neighbourhood crime had increased were:

- European
- aged 60 or more
- retired
- managing well financially
- living in owner occupied houses



- living in households comprised of couples without children
- living in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)
- residing in the lower North Island.

This profile is broadly what would be expected given that these groups were not typically more at risk of victimisation; however, despite being statistically more likely to be victimised, those living in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland) were significantly less likely to perceive crime levels to be increasing compared to the New Zealand average.



# 10. Perceptions of safety and victimisation risk

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## In summary

This chapter investigates how safe people felt in their neighbourhood or downtown after dark, and people's worry about some specific types of crime. When the findings were compared against those from 2006 it was found that:

- As in 2006, most people reported feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood and downtown at night.
  - People who walked alone at night were considerably less likely to feel afraid than those who did not; however, slightly more of the former reported feeling "a bit unsafe" in 2009.
  - The profile of those most likely to feel unsafe overlapped with the profile of those most at risk of victimisation, although women, older people, retired people, and those living in Auckland were more likely to feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood without being at greater risk of crime.
  - In terms of specific crimes, over half of respondents reported feeling worried about being in a traffic accident caused by a drunk driver (although this has declined since 2006), being burgled, having their car deliberately damaged or broken into, or having their credit cards misused (a concern which has increased since 2006).
  - People were comparatively less worried about being assaulted by someone they knew, sexually assaulted or raped.
  - Those groups most worried about crime were typically similar to those most at risk of victimisation; however, women, Pacific and Asian people, and those living in Auckland expressed high levels of worry without being at greater risk of general crime.
- 

## 10.1. Introduction

The 2009 NZCASS asked respondents a number of questions about their general perceptions of safety. Respondents were asked about their perceptions of safety or fear in two different contexts: walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and walking downtown at night. The survey also questioned respondents about their degree of worry in relation to nine specific forms of victimisation, including traffic accidents caused by drunk drivers, several types of property offence, being attacked and robbed, several different types of assault, and having a credit card misused. This chapter presents the results from these questions.

## 10.2. Challenges in surveying and interpreting public perceptions of crime and safety

There are a number of methodological limitations associated with using surveys to develop an understanding of people's fears and/or worries about crime. Some of the main problems are outlined below, and their implications for understanding the 2009 NZCASS results noted.

#### Terminology

People interpret the terms 'fear' and 'worry' in varying ways. Consequently, those identifying themselves as fearful may include those who felt a fleeting unease walking alone on one occasion in the last year, through to those whose fear is pervasive and debilitating. For this reason it has not always been clear precisely what traditional survey questions on fear or worry about crime have been measuring (see Farrall, Jackson and Gray, 2009).

To address this issue the NZCASS includes questions about the frequency and intensity of people's fears in the context of venturing downtown at night; however, it does not include questions to determine what people mean when they say they worry about different forms of victimisation. This should be noted when interpreting the findings presented in section 10.6.

#### Fear/worry is not the only or dominant emotional response to crime

While surveys ask people about their levels of fear or worry, this may not be their main emotional response when thinking about crime. As shown in Chapter 8, the dominant response to victimisation tends to be anger (see also Mayhew and Reilly, 2008). By privileging questions about fear and worry, there is a risk that surveys overestimate these emotional reactions to crime while underestimating or ignoring others.

In terms of interpreting the findings presented in this chapter, it is important to keep in mind that people express a range of emotions in relation to crime, of which fear and worry comprise only a small proportion.

#### Experiential fear has not been distinguished from expressive fear

Traditionally surveys have not distinguished experiential fear (ie, concrete episodes of fear) from more expressive forms of fear (ie, more nebulous anxieties about the uncertainties of modern life per se which may not be crime specific). It has therefore often been unclear what such questions really measured (see Walklate and Mythen, 2008; Jackson, 2004; Farrall and Gadd, 2004).

To address this problem the NZCASS includes questions on the frequency and intensity of people's fears downtown at night to try to access people's experiential fear levels.

#### 'Fear' and 'worry' are often transitory emotional states rather than enduring character traits

When respondents are surveyed about how fearful or worried they are about particular crimes and scenarios it is often assumed that 'fear' or 'worry' are enduring character traits, ie, someone is either worried or not worried. However, emotional states such as worry and fear tend to be transitory (Farrall, 2004; see also Ditton, Chadee and Khan, 2003). For example, a person may have a fleeting sense of fear whilst crossing the path of a stranger at night, but this emotion, while intense at the time, is short lived and quickly passes.

This has two implications for interpreting the NZCASS results:

First, it is not clear whether those people who claimed to be fearful in their neighbourhood at night answered on the basis of their general experiences or a single fearful event. Consequently, there is a risk of either under- or overestimating fear levels. The additional questions put to respondents about their frequency and intensity of fear downtown at night attempt to address this issue; however, these follow-up questions were not asked for all the subjects covered in this chapter.

Second, when considering which groups were most fearful or worried, it is important to keep in mind that these people are not necessarily in a perpetual state of fear, but may have felt merely a fleeting sense of fear on a few occasions.

**Conflation of the likelihood of victimisation with the consequences or impact of victimisation**

When answering questions about worry in relation to certain forms of crime people may take into account more than simply the likelihood of a crime happening to them. Respondents may also consider both the potential impact of crime on them, as well as their ability to protect themselves from victimisation. This may explain why some groups typically at low risk of victimisation (women, the elderly) have historically expressed high levels of worry about specific forms of victimisation (see Killias, 1990; Jackson, 2004; Farrall, Jackson and Gray, 2009).

This differential interpretation should be taken into account when reading the results of section 10.6 and warns against dismissing some groups' anxieties as irrational or disproportionate.

**The problem of leading questions: the "acquiescence effect"**

Questions are often put to respondents by asking them, 'how worried are you about ...'. Posing questions in this fashion potentially biases people towards expressing worry insofar as the structure of the question suggests that some level of worry is either expected or normal (Farrall and Gadd, 2004).

This should be kept in mind when interpreting the findings presented in section 10.6. It is possible that the results reported in this section represent an overestimate of people's specific crime worries.

**The problem of hypothetical scenarios**

A staple question asked in victimisation surveys, including the NZCASS, is: 'How safe would you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?' This question has received considerable criticism because some people have no direct experience of this context on which to base their answer (Hale, 1996; Ferraro and La Grange, 1987). Because people often feel more afraid and anxious about the 'unknown', it is plausible these types of question can overestimate actual fear levels.

To address this problem the NZCASS distinguishes between those who walk alone at night in their neighbourhood and those who do not, and reports separately on these results (see section 10.4).

### 10.3. Analysis notes

The results presented in this chapter relate to 2009 rather than 2008 (and 2006 rather than 2005 in the case of the 2006 NZCASS results). This is because people were asked questions about their perceptions of personal safety and worry about victimisation at the time of the survey (ie, 2009 and 2006) rather than their retrospective perceptions of safety and victimisation worry in 2008 and 2005.

### 10.4. Perceptions of neighbourhood safety after dark

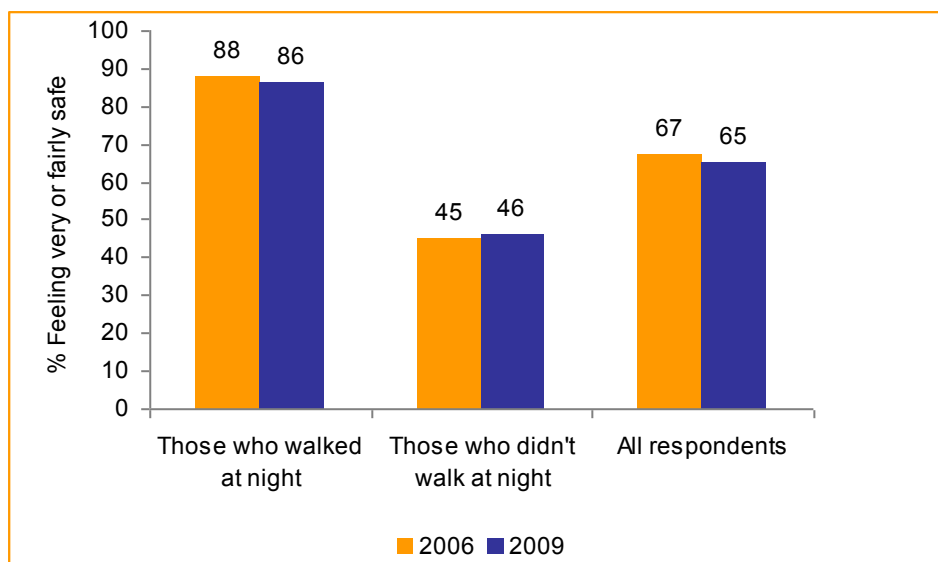
Past research has shown that people who walk alone in their neighbourhood after dark report lower levels of fear and feelings of unsafety compared to those who do not (Young et al, 1997; Mayhew and Reilly, 2007). This is because the perceptions of the former are anchored in their own everyday experiences, whereas those people who do not venture into their neighbourhood after dark base their perceptions on less reliable indirect experiences derived from friends and families, and/or media accounts.

To permit these differences to be analysed and provide a more accurate account of people’s everyday experiences of neighbourhood safety, NZCASS respondents were asked whether they had walked alone in their neighbourhood after dark in the last 12 months. In 2009 47 percent of respondents stated they had walked alone in their neighbourhood after dark. This was the same proportion found in the 2006 NZCASS.

While it might be tempting to conclude that those who did not walk alone at night refrained from doing so due to their fear of crime, evidence from an earlier New Zealand victimisation survey did not support this conclusion. Rather than fear, it was found that the main reason why people did not venture out at night was that they were content to stay in and did not believe there was anything of interest to do elsewhere (Young et al 1997: 113).

As demonstrated in Figure 10.1, looking at the results for all respondents, the majority (65%) of New Zealanders said that they either did or would feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark in 2009. This finding was not significantly different to the 2006 NZCASS results.

**Figure 10.1: Proportion of people who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark in 2006 and 2009**



In line with previous survey results, those who walked alone at night were considerably less afraid than those who did not; with 86 percent of those who walked alone stating that they felt

safe doing so in 2009, compared to only 46 percent<sup>45</sup> of those who did not. This finding further reinforces the importance of distinguishing between those who walk alone from those who do not.

Although there was no statistically significant change in the overall proportions of people who felt safe or unsafe between 2006 and 2009, there was a small shift in the degree to which people felt safe or unsafe. For example, as demonstrated in Table 10.1, the overall results for all respondents show that fewer people reported feeling 'very safe' walking alone in their neighbourhood in 2009 (24%) compared to 2006 (27%). In addition, there was a small, but statistically significant, increase in the proportion of people who walked alone at night that said they felt 'a bit unsafe', from 11 percent in 2006 to 13 percent in 2009.

**Table 10.1: Perceptions of neighbourhood safety after dark in 2006 and 2009**

	Those who did walk alone at night		Those who didn't walk alone at night		New Zealand adults aged 15 or over	
	2006 %	2009 %	2006 %	2009 %	2006 %	2009 %
Very safe	41	38	11	10	27	24*
Fairly safe	47	48	34	35	41	41
A bit unsafe	11	13*	37	35	23	25
Very unsafe	1	<i>1</i>	18	18	9	10
Don't know	0	0	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>6,106</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers.

Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

#### 10.4.1. Who was the most likely to feel unsafe?

As shown in Table 10.2, different groups had different perceptions of their personal safety (for full figures see Table B21 in Appendix B). Those significantly more likely to feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark compared to the New Zealand average were:

- female
- aged 60 or more
- Pacific or Asian people
- widowed, divorced or separated
- living in the most deprived areas of the country (NZDep4&5)
- living in households just coping financially
- engaged in home duties, retired, or unemployed and/or on benefits
- living alone

<sup>45</sup> This figure differs from the sum of the very and fairly safe results appearing in Table 10.1 due to rounding.

- living in rented accommodation
- residing in Auckland
- living in the upper North Island
- victimised in 2008
- victimised multiple times in 2008, especially those experiencing multiple household crimes.

#### 10.4.2. Who was most likely to feel safe?

Those most likely to report feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night were:

- male
- aged 40 to 49 years
- European or Māori
- married or single
- employed
- managing well financially
- living in owner occupied houses
- residing in less urbanised areas (ie, minor urban and rural areas)
- living in the lower North Island.

### 10.5. Perceptions of fear downtown at night

As noted in section 10.2 above, methodological concerns have been raised about questions which ask respondents how fearful/worried they were in the last 12 months without asking how often people felt this way and how fearful or worried they actually felt (Farrall and Gadd, 2004). To address this limitation, four new questions on the frequency and intensity of people's fear whilst downtown at night for recreational purposes were introduced in the 2006 NZCASS and were repeated in the 2009 NZCASS. These included:

- 1 **Exposure to fear:** respondents were asked whether they had been to the movies, a restaurant, bar or other place of entertainment in their local town or city centre at night in the past 12 months. In 2009 80 percent of people reported that they had been downtown for recreational purposes at night during the past 12 months. This figure was not statistically different to the proportion found in 2006.

Those who had ventured downtown at night were asked questions about their incidence, frequency and intensity of fear.

- 2 **Incidence of fear:** people who had ventured downtown at night were asked whether they had *ever felt fearful* about becoming a victim of crime in the last 12 months while downtown at night.



**Table 10.2: Perceptions of neighbourhood safety when walking alone after dark in 2009, by factor**

Factors	Very or fairly safe		A bit or very unsafe	
	NZ Average	65%	NZ Average	35%
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Sex	Male	+15%	Female	+14%
Age	40 – 49 years	+4%	60+ years	+4%
	European	+1%	Pacific	+7%
Ethnicity	Māori	+4%	Asian	+7%
	Married	+2%	Widowed	+13%
Marital status	Single	+3%	Divorced/Separated	+5%
<b>Economic factors</b>				
Employment status	Employed	+4%	Home duties	+11%
			Retired	+6%
			Unemployed/on benefits	+7%
Financial situation	Managing well	+5%	Coping	+8%
NZ Deprivation Index	Least deprived		Most deprived	
	(NZDep1)	+12%	(NZDep5)	+13%
	(NZDep2)	+6%	(NZDep4)	+6%
<b>Household factors</b>				
Household composition	Nil		Single person living alone	+5%
Tenure	Owner occupied	+2%	Social renters	+8%
			Private renters	+3%
<b>Geographic factors</b>				
Urbanisation	Minor urban/rural areas	+10%	Auckland	+5%
Region	Lower North Island	+3%	Upper North Island	+2%
<b>Victimisation status</b>				
	Nil		Multiple household victim	+11%
			Multiple victim in 2008	+9%
			Multiple personal victim	+10%
			Victim in 2008	+7%

Notes:

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

- 3 **Frequency of fear:** if people stated that they had felt fearful, they were then asked *how often* they felt fearful in the context of being downtown at night for recreation in the last 12 months.
- 4 **Intensity of fear:** all those who stated that they had felt fearful were then asked *how fearful they felt* on the last occasion they felt fearful downtown at night.

The results of these questions have been cross-tabulated and are presented in Table 10.3.

**Table 10.3: The intensity and frequency of fearful experiences downtown at night in 2009**

Frequency of fear	Not fearful	Low fear <sup>1</sup>	High fear <sup>2</sup>	Total
Never/Almost never	86% (4,098)	-	-	86% (4,098)
Some of the time	-	8% (394)	2% (111)	11% (505)
Most of the time	-	1% (52)	1% (68)	3% (120)
All the time	-	0.4% (21)	1% (30)	1% (51)
<b>Total</b>	<b>86% (4,098)</b>	<b>10% (467)</b>	<b>4% (209)</b>	<b>100% (4,774)</b>

Notes:

This analysis was restricted to those people who had been downtown at night for the purposes of entertainment in the last 12 months (80% of all respondents) and excludes 'Don't know' responses (n=17).

Those who did not venture downtown at night were not asked questions about their frequency and intensity of fear downtown at night.

Percentages were calculated using weighted figures.

The numbers shown are unweighted.

Figures do not always add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Low fear includes those who responded that they were 'not very fearful' or 'a little bit fearful'.

<sup>2</sup> High fear includes those who responded that they were 'very fearful' or 'quite fearful'.

The key findings from this analysis are:

- Of those people who ventured downtown at night, the majority (86%) never or almost never felt fearful during the past 12 months, while 11 percent felt fearful some of the time, three percent felt fearful most of the time, and only one percent reported feeling fearful all of the time.
- In terms of intensity, ten percent of people reported feeling low levels of fear, while only four percent reported feeling high levels of fear.
- When frequency and intensity results were examined together, eight percent of people were found to experience low levels of fear relatively infrequently (ie, some of the time), while only two percent of people experienced high levels of fear most or all the time.

These results were very similar to those found in 2006 and suggest the fear of crime is a relatively infrequent phenomenon, with very few people experiencing high levels of fear on a regular basis.

## 10.6. Perceptions of personal victimisation risk

In addition to being asked about the nature and extent of neighbourhood crime problems (see Chapter 9), respondents were also asked how much they worried about nine specific forms of victimisation. These included: being in a traffic accident caused by a drunk driver; being burgled; having their credit cards stolen and/or misused, having their car stolen; having their car damaged or broken into; being attacked and robbed; assaulted by strangers; assaulted by people well known to them; and being sexually assaulted or raped.

### 10.6.1. Which offences were people worried about?

- As demonstrated in Figure 10.2 below, in 2009 people were most worried about being in a traffic accident caused by a drunk driver and having their house burgled, with 58 percent of respondents claiming to be either very or fairly worried about these types of victimisation.

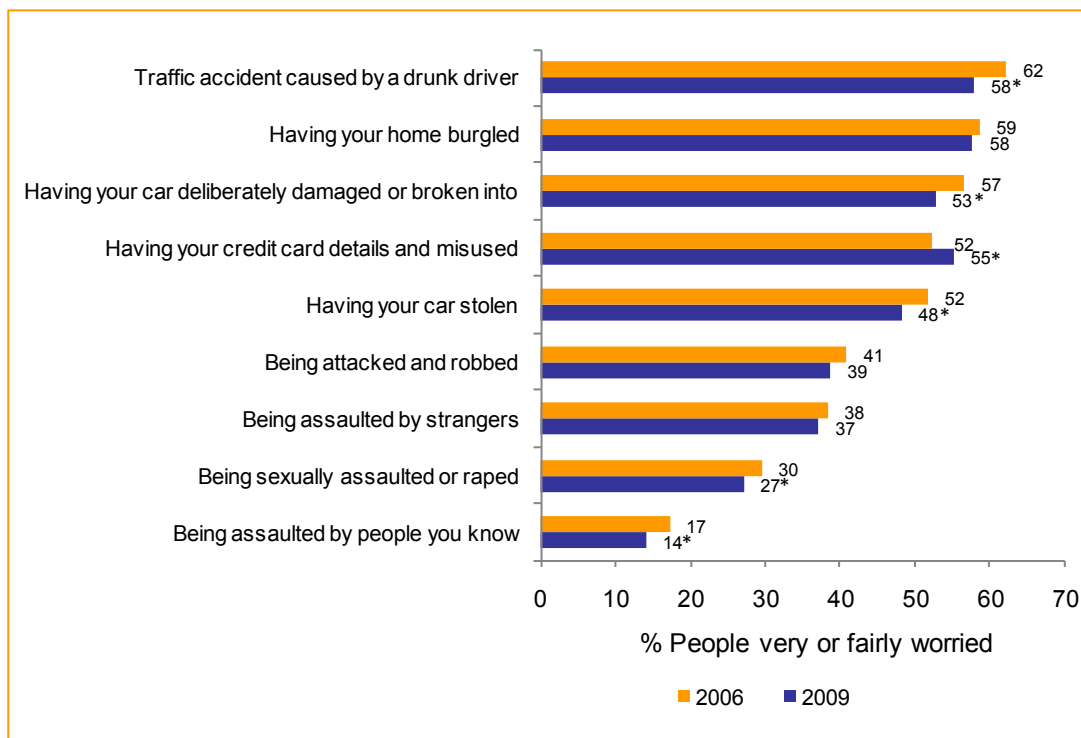
- Fifty-five percent of people worried about having their credit cards misused, 53 percent about having their car deliberately damaged or broken into, and 48 percent worried about having their car stolen.
- Less than half of all respondents worried about being attacked and robbed (39%) or assaulted by strangers (37%). People were much less likely to report feeling worried about being sexually assaulted or raped (27%) or being assaulted by someone they knew (14%).
- In terms of intensity, people were most likely to say they were very worried about having their credit cards misused (24%), and having their house burgled (23%) compared to other forms of victimisation (see Table B22 in Appendix B for full figures).

### 10.6.2. How has worry about offences changed since 2006?

As shown in Figure 10.2, there were statistically significant declines in the proportions of people feeling very or fairly worried about most forms of victimisation between 2006 and 2009 (see Table B23 in Appendix B).

- The proportion of people who felt very or fairly worried about being in a traffic accident caused by a drunk driver fell by four percentage points from 62 percent in 2006 to 58 percent in 2009. As did the proportions of people very or fairly worried about having their car stolen, or having their vehicle deliberately damaged and/or broken into.

**Figure 10.2: Proportion of people very or fairly worried about victimisation in 2006 and 2009**



Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

- The proportions of people worried about being sexually assaulted or raped and being assaulted by someone known to them both fell by three percentage points, from 30 percent to 27 percent, and 17 percent to 14 percent respectively.
- The only significant increase was in the proportion of people who were worried about having their credit card stolen and/or misused, which increased by three percentage points from 52 percent in 2006 to 55 percent in 2009.

### 10.6.3. Who was worried?

Further analysis was undertaken on five offence types to determine who was most likely to worry about different types of crime. These included: burglary; credit card fraud; being assaulted by strangers; assaulted by people well known; and being sexually assaulted or raped. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 10.4 below (the full results of this analysis are presented in Table B24 in Appendix B).

There is a marked consistency in terms of who worries most about being the victim of burglary, credit card fraud, being assaulted by strangers, assaulted by people well known, and being sexually assaulted or raped.

#### Personal factors

Women were more likely to report high levels of worry about all five offences, particularly sexual assault, for which women's level of worry was six percentage points above the national average.

Younger people tended to report being more worried than other age groups in relation to assaults by strangers and people well known, as well as sexual assaults. Those aged 25 to 39, however, expressed greater concern about burglary.

Pacific people reported significantly higher levels of worry across all five types of victimisation, especially in relation to credit card fraud, burglary, and sexual assaults.

Asian people expressed higher than average levels of worry about all offences, particularly property offences.

Māori reported higher than average worry across all types of offences, especially burglary, credit card fraud, and sexual assaults.

#### Economic factors

Those people who were unemployed or engaged in home duties were more likely to say they were very worried about all forms of victimisation.

Students reported high levels of worry about being sexually assaulted and assaulted by someone they knew.

People living in households that were not managing well financially were significantly more likely to report high levels of worry across all forms of victimisation compared to the New Zealand average, as were those living in the most deprived areas of the country (ie, NZDep5 and, for sexual offences only, NZDep4).

**Household factors**

Those people living in households with extended family/whānau or 'other family' arrangements were more likely to report high levels of worry across most types of victimisation.

Sole parents expressed higher levels of worry in relation to sexual assaults only.

Those living in rental accommodation were significantly more likely to express high levels of worry about all types of offence, with social renters more likely to report higher levels of worry about burglary, credit card fraud and sexual assault.

**Geographic factors**

People living in the most urbanised part of the country (ie, Auckland) were significantly more likely to report being very worried about all forms of victimisation.

Those residing in the upper North Island were also more likely to report higher levels of worry.

**Victim status**

Victims were more likely to report higher than average levels of worry about all types of victimisation.

Those who had experienced multiple personal crimes in 2008 reported higher levels of worry in relation to all crime types.

While the profile of those who worry most about personal victimisation was broadly similar to those most at risk of victimisation, it did differ in several respects worth noting. In particular, women, Pacific and Asian people, those living in extended family/whānau arrangements, and people residing in Auckland expressed higher than average levels of worry without being at greater risk of general victimisation. As noted above in section 10.2, one plausible explanation for this apparent discord between victimisation risk and worry is that when people respond to questions about personal victimisation they take into account not simply the likelihood of an event happening, but also their ability to prevent victimisation occurring and the perceived consequences of victimisation if it were to happen. Further research is required to fully understand the different factors people take into account when they report feeling worried about specific forms of victimisation.

**Table 10.4: Personal worry about victimisation risk by different groups in 2009**

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Burglary</b> NZ Average = 23%		<b>Credit card fraud</b> NZ Average = 24%		<b>Assault by strangers</b> NZ Average = 17%		<b>Assault by people well known</b> NZ Average = 7%		<b>Sexual assault</b> NZ Average = 16%	
<b>Personal factors</b>										
Sex	Female	+3%	Female	+3%	Female	+4%	Female	+2%	Female	+6%
Age	25-39 years	+3%	Nil		15 – 24 years	+4%	15 – 24 years	+5%	15 – 24 years	+10%
Ethnicity	Pacific	+31%	Pacific	+34%	Pacific	+28%	Pacific	+21%	Pacific	+34%
	Asian	+17%	Asian	+16%	Asian	+13%	Māori	+5%	Māori	+11%
Marital status	Māori	+11%	Māori	+14%	Māori	+9%	Asian	+3%	Asian	+11%
	De facto	+4%	Nil		Single	+3%	Nil		Single	+6%
<b>Economic factors</b>										
Employment status	Unemployed/on benefits	+12%	Unemployed/on benefits	+15%	Unemployed/on benefits	+12%	Student	+5%	Unemployed/on benefits	+11%
	Home duties	+11%	Home duties	+6%	Home duties	+8%	Home duties	+5%	Student	+11%
Financial situation	Struggling	+10%	Struggling	+13%	Struggling	+9%	Unemployed/on benefits	+4%	Home duties	+10%
	Coping	+5%	Coping	+5%	Coping	+3%	Coping	+2%	Struggling	+8%
NZ Deprivation Index	NZDep5	+16%	NZDep5	+13%	NZDep5	+12%	NZDep5	+8%	Coping	+2%
									NZDep5	+12%
									NZDep4	+3%
<b>Household factors</b>										
Household composition	Extended family/whānau	+15%	Extended family/whānau	+16%	Extended family/whānau	+14%	Extended family/whānau	+12%	Extended family/whānau	+17%
	Family - other	+5%	Family – other	+8%	Family - other	+6%			Sole parents	+8%
Tenure	Social renters	+23%	Social renters	+21%	Social renters	+16%	Social renters	+12%	Family - other	+6%
	Private renters	+5%			Private renters	+4%	Private renters	+3%	Social renters	+25%
								Private renters	+4%	
<b>Geographic factors</b>										
Urbanisation	Auckland	+7%	Auckland	+7%	Auckland	+4%	Auckland	+2%	Auckland	+5%
Region	Upper North Island	+3%	Upper North Island	+4%	Upper North Island	+3%	Upper North Island	+2%	Upper North Island	+3%
<b>Victim status</b>										
	Multiple personal crime victim	+13%	Multiple personal crime victim	+8%	Multiple personal crime victim	+5%	Multiple personal crime victim	+6%	Multiple personal crime victim	+11%
	Multiple household crime victim	+12%	Multiple victim of any offences	+4%	Multiple victim of any offences	+3%	Multiple victim of any offences	+2%	Multiple victim of any offences	+4%
	Multiple victim of any offences	+9%	Victim	+2%	Victim	+2%			Victim	+3%
	Victim	+5%								

**Notes:**

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding. This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

# 11. Perceptions of the criminal justice system

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## In summary

This chapter examines people's perceptions of different groups working in the criminal justice system, including the Police, juries, judges, criminal lawyers, probation officers and the Prison Service. Looking at the results from both surveys, it was found that:

- People typically felt more confident in the more visible parts of the criminal justice system, being more likely to think positively about the Police than probation officers and the Prison Service.
  - There was a significant increase in the proportion of people rating the Police positively, and a small, but significant, increase in the proportion that felt judges were performing well compared to 2006.
  - There was a small, but significant, drop in the proportion of people positively rating probation officers and the Prison Service.
  - There were some marked differences between the groups who ranked the Police and juries positively compared to those who thought other criminal justice groups were performing well.
- 

## 11.1. Introduction

In addition to asking people about their perceptions of crime and disorder, the NZCASS asks respondents about how they thought different criminal justice system groups were performing. The groups included were: the Police, juries, judges, criminal lawyers, probation officers and the Prison Service. For each group, respondents were asked whether they believed the group was doing an excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor job. This chapter presents the results of these questions, and analyses who is more likely to rank criminal justice groups positively, and who is most likely to provide negative rankings for each group. These questions were asked to all respondents, irrespective of whether they experienced any victimisation; however, in considering which factors were associated with negative and positive views of each group, the victim-status of respondents was taken into account.

## 11.2. Analysis notes

This chapter is based on the answers provided by all respondents in 2009. Respondents were not retrospectively asked about their views of criminal justice groups in 2008; consequently the year of analysis in this chapter is 2009 (and 2006 in the case of results from the 2006 NZCASS).

When reading the results detailed below, it is important to note that although the analysis presented in this chapter identifies the proportion of people who believed the criminal justice groups were doing a good or poor job, the data retrieved from the NZCASS does not explain why people ranked the different groups in this way. It is plausible, therefore, that the rationale for some respondents ranking certain groups as "excellent" may be precisely the same reason for which others rated these groups as "poor". Further research would be needed to fully understand the rationales underpinning respondents' ranking decisions.

### 11.3. Which parts of the system did people have most confidence in?

Victimisation surveys have found that levels of public confidence in different criminal justice groups generally decline according to the visibility of each group, with those groups most exposed to public view, such as the Police, being ranked more positively than those groups more hidden from the public eye, such as probation officers and the Prison Service.

As demonstrated in Table 11.1 below, the results from the 2009 NZCASS generally support this finding. For example, in 2009, 68 percent of people believed that the Police were doing a good or excellent job, while 52 percent felt this way about juries. Less than half of respondents, however, considered that judges, criminal lawyers, probation officers and the Prison Service were doing a good or excellent job. Overall, 45 percent of people ranked judges as doing an excellent/good job, and slightly fewer (35%) ranked criminal lawyers as performing well. Probation officers and the Prison Service had the lowest rankings, with 28 percent of people ranking probation officers as doing a good/excellent job and 30 percent ranking the Prison Service in this way.

**Table 11.1: Ratings of different criminal justice groups in 2009**

	Excellent %	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Very poor %	Don't know %	Total %
Police	18	50	22	7	3	1	100
Juries	8	44	33	5	1	10	100
Judges	8	37	31	13	4	7	100
Criminal lawyers	4	31	36	10	4	16	100
Probation officers	3	25	32	17	6	18	100
Prison Service	4	26	35	17	6	13	100

Notes:

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

### 11.4. Which parts of the system did people have least confidence in?

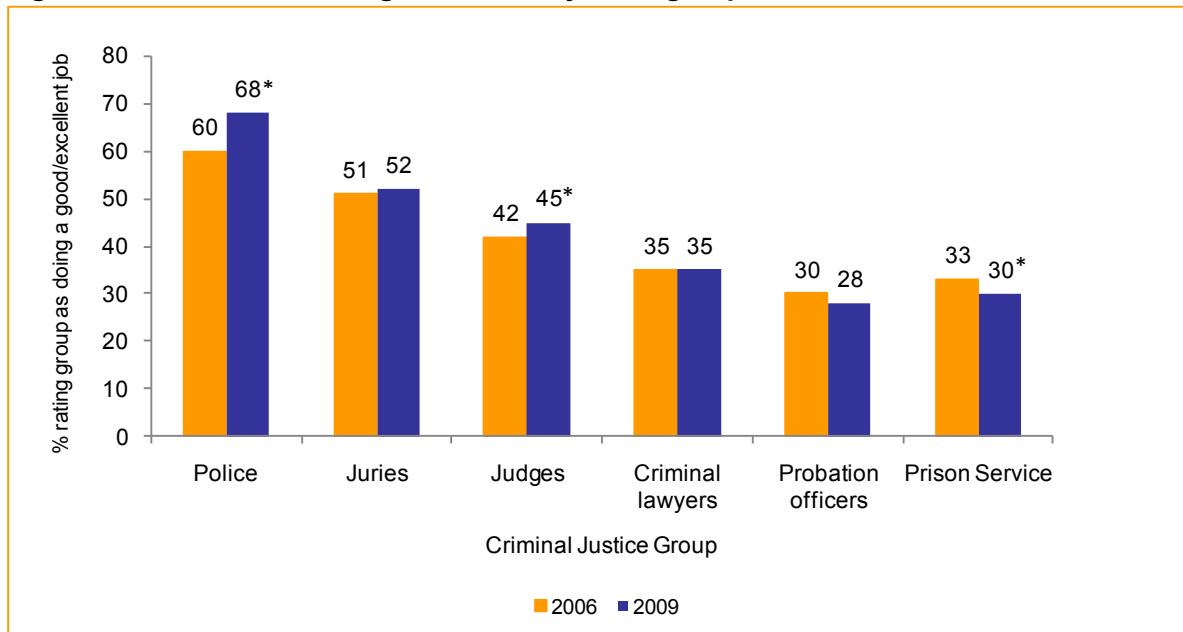
The groups that received the lowest rankings in 2009 were the Prison Service and probation officers, which were each ranked as performing poorly or very poorly by over a fifth (23%) of respondents. Judges and criminal lawyers were also more likely than other groups to be ranked negatively, with 17 percent of people rating judges, and 14 percent rating criminal lawyers, as doing a poor or very poor job. In contrast, only one in ten people ranked the Police as doing a poor/very poor job, and only six percent of respondents ranked juries in this way.

### 11.5. How has confidence in the system changed since the 2006 NZCASS?

Examining the 2009 results alongside those from the 2006 NZCASS reveals a number of significant changes in the rankings of different criminal justice groups. These results are shown in Figures 11.1 and 11.2 below (full figures are presented in Table B25 in Appendix B).



Figure 11.1: Positive rankings of criminal justice groups in 2006 and 2009



Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Combining the results for “excellent/good” and “poor/very poor”, the significant changes were as follows:

**The Police:** The Police were significantly more likely to be ranked as doing a good or excellent job in 2009, and significantly less likely to be ranked as doing a poor or very poor job.

**Judges:** The judiciary were significantly more likely to be ranked positively in 2009 compared to 2006.

**Probation officers:** Probation officers were slightly, but significantly, less likely to be ranked positively in 2009 and significantly more likely to be viewed as doing a poor or very poor job compared to 2006.

**Prison Service:** The Prison Service were similarly less likely to be viewed positively in 2009, and more likely to be rated as doing a poor/very poor job compared to 2006.

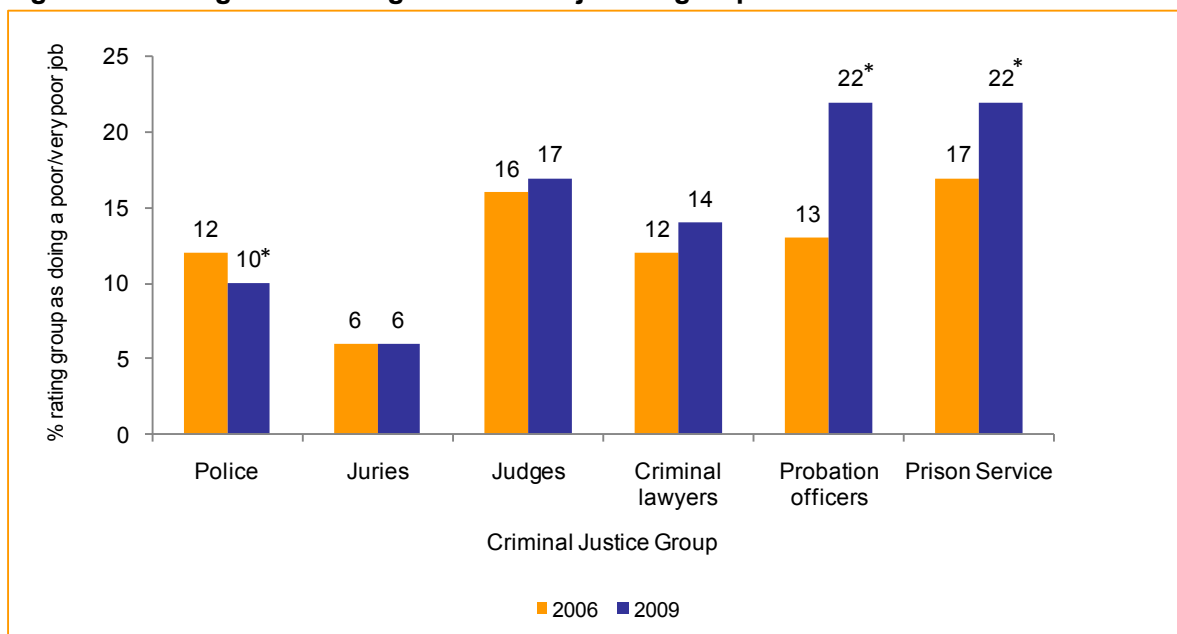
There were also significant declines in the proportions of respondents who said they did not know how well criminal justice groups were performing between 2006 and 2009, with the exception of the Police for whom only a very small proportion (1%) of respondents reported they did not know how well the Police were performing in both NZCASS surveys.

## 11.6. Who felt most and least confident in criminal justice groups?

A number of personal demographic and household factors were taken into account in ascertaining which groups were most and least likely to view criminal justice groups positively (see Chapter 2 for a discussion of common factors). In addition to these standard factors, the respondents’ victimisation status was also considered, in terms of whether the person (or their

household) had experienced any victimisation in 2008, and whether they had experienced multiple offences. The results of this analysis are shown in Tables 11.2 and 11.3 below (see Tables B26 and B27 in Appendix B for more detail).

**Figure 11.2: Negative rankings of criminal justice groups in 2006 and 2009**



Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

### 11.6.1. Who felt most confident in the different criminal justice groups?

Looking at those groups who provided significantly more positive rankings, Table 11.2 demonstrates that there was a clear divide between those who felt positive about the groups located at the front end of the system (the Police and juries) and those who felt more positively about the groups situated further within the system (judges, criminal lawyers, probation officers and the Prison Service).

In terms of the Police and juries, the significant findings are described below.

#### Personal factors

Older people aged 60 or more, European people, and those who were either married or widowed were more likely to rank both juries and the Police positively.

Women and those aged 40 to 49 were more likely to rank the Police positively.

#### Economic factors

Retired people provided significantly more positive rankings for both groups.

People living in households managing well financially and located in the least deprived areas of the country (NZDep1&2) provided more positive rankings of the Police.

**Household factors** Households containing couples without children living at home were more likely to view both these groups positively, while single people households were more likely to hold positive views of the Police only.

People who owned their own home, and in the case of juries, people renting social housing were also more likely to have positive views.

**Geographic factors** People living in areas that were less urbanised (ie, 'other urban areas' or rural areas) were more likely to rank both groups highly. People living in metropolitan cities other than Auckland were more likely to have positive views of juries.

Those living in the lower North Island (and also South Islanders in the case of juries) were also more likely to have positive views.

A very different group of factors was associated with confidence in the other criminal justice groups. Those groups who held significantly more positive views about judges, criminal lawyers, probation officers and the Prison Service are described below.

**Personal factors** Younger people aged between 15 and 24 were more likely to hold positive views of these groups.

Pacific people were more likely to hold positive views of all groups, with the exception of criminal lawyers.

Māori were more likely to rate probation officers and the Prison Service as doing a good or excellent job.

**Economic factors** Students were more likely to rank judges and criminal lawyers positively.

Unemployed people and/or people on benefits were more inclined to hold positive views of probation officers and the Prison Service.

People living in households located in the most 20 percent deprived areas of the country (NZDep5) were more likely to rank probation officers and the Prison Service positively.

**Household factors** Households containing extended family and whānau were more likely to rank probation officers positively, while sole parent households were more likely to provide positive rankings of the Prison Service.

People living in social housing were more likely to have positive views about all four groups.

**Geographic factors** People living in metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland) were more likely to view judges, criminal lawyers and the Prison Service positively.

Those living in the lower North Island were also more likely to have positive views about judges and the Prison Service, while South Islanders were also more likely to hold positive views about the Prison Service and criminal lawyers.

**Table 11.2: Factors associated with high rankings of criminal justice groups in 2009**

Factors	Police NZ Average = 68%		Juries NZ Average = 52%		Judges NZ Average = 45%		Criminal lawyers NZ Average = 35%		Probation officers NZ Average = 28%		Prison Service NZ Average = 30%	
<b>Personal factors</b>												
Sex	Female	+2%	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
Age	40 – 49years	+2%	60+ years	+6%	15 – 24 years	+7%	15 – 24 years	+4%	15 – 24 years	+7%	15 – 24 years	+8%
	60+ years	+12%										
Ethnicity	European	+4%	European	+2%	Pacific	+10%	Nil		Pacific	+25%	Pacific	+12%
									Māori	+7%	Māori	+3%
Marital status	Widowed	+13%	Widowed	+6%	Single	+4%	Nil		Nil		Divorced/separated	+5%
	Married	+4%	Married	+2%								
<b>Economic factors</b>												
Employment status	Retired	+13%	Retired	+4%	Student	+8%	Student	+6%	Unemployed/benefits	+9%	Unemployed/benefits	+8%
Financial situation	Managing well	+2%	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	+9%
NZ Deprivation Index	Least deprived		Nil		Nil		Nil		Most deprived		Most deprived	
	NZDep1	+ 5%							NZDep5	+8%	NZDep5	+5%
	NZDep2	+3%										
<b>Household factors</b>												
Household composition	Single person	+6%	Couple with no children at home	+4%	Nil		Nil		Extended family/whānau	+14%	Sole parent	+5%
	Couple with no children at home	+6%										
Tenure	Owner occupiers	+3%	Social renters	+8%	Social renters	+10%	Social renters	+7%	Social renters	+22%	Social renters	+14%
			Owner occupiers	+1%								
<b>Geographic factors</b>												
Urbanisation	Other major urban areas	+4%	Metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)	+5%	Metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)	+7%	Metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)	+7%	Nil		Metropolitan cities (excluding Auckland)	+4%
			Other major urban areas	+4%								
Region	Lower North Island	+4%	Lower North Island	+4%	Lower North Island	+5%	South Island	+3%	Nil		Lower North Island	+3%
			South Island	+4%							South Island	+3%

**Notes:**

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

Victim status has not been included because no victim types were significantly more likely to hold positive views of any criminal justice group.

### 11.6.2. Who felt least confident in the different criminal justice groups?

A similar divide between the criminal justice groups was apparent when the low rankings were analysed, with similar factors associated with low levels of confidence in the Police and juries and a rather different set of factors associated with negative perceptions of criminal lawyers, judges, probation officers and the Prison Service. As shown in Table 11.3, the differences between the Police and the other criminal justice groups were particularly pronounced.

Those groups significantly more likely to rank the Police as doing a poor or very poor job were:

- aged between 15 and 39 years
- Asian or Māori
- either single or living in a de facto relationship
- occupying more vulnerable economic positions (ie, were students or unemployed and/or on benefits, living in households struggling or just coping financially, and living in the 40 percent most deprived areas of the country, NZDep4 and 5)
- living in households comprised of flatmates or sole parents
- living in privately rented accommodation
- residing in Auckland
- located in the upper North Island
- victims, especially those who had experienced multiple crimes in 2008.

In contrast, those most likely to consider criminal lawyers, judges, probation officers, and the Prison Service to be doing a poor/very poor job were quite different, with the exception of regional factors and victimisation status, which portrayed similar results to those found for the Police. Those most likely to hold less positive views of the latter stage groups of the criminal justice system were:

- male (with the exception of the Prison Service)
- aged between 40 and 49 (while those aged 60+ years held more negative views of criminal lawyers and judges only)
- European
- married (with the exception of the Prison Service)
- retired (in relation to criminal lawyers and judges only)
- employed (in relation to probation officers and the Prison Service only)
- struggling financially (with the exception of the Prison Service) or just coping financially (with the exception of probation officers)
- living in households comprised of couples without children and owner occupied homes (with the exception of the Prison Service on both counts)
- living alone (in the case of criminal lawyers only).

**Table 11.3: Factors associated with low rankings of criminal justice groups in 2009**

Group	Police NZ Average = 10%		Juries NZ Average = 6%		Judges NZ Average = 17%		Criminal lawyers NZ Average = 14%		Probation officers NZ Average = 22%		Prison Service NZ Average = 22%	
<b>Personal factors</b>												
Sex	Nil		Male	+1%	Male	+3%	Male	+1%	Male	+1%	Nil	
Age	15 – 24 years	+5%	Nil		60+ years	+6%	40 – 59 years	+3%	40 – 59 years	+2%	40 – 59 years	+2%
	25 – 39 years	+3%			40 – 59 years	+2%	60+ years	+5%				
Ethnicity	Asian	+8%	Nil		European	+1%	European	+1%	European	+2%	European	+1%
	Māori	+3%										
Marital status	De facto	+4%	Single	+2%	Married	+3%	Married	+2%	Married	+2%	Nil	
	Single	+3%										
<b>Economic factors</b>												
Employment status	Student	+6%	Nil		Retired	+6%	Retired	+6%	Employed	+1%	Employed	+2%
	Unemployed/benefits	+6%										
Financial situation	Struggling	+11%	Nil		Struggling	+7%	Coping	+2%	Nil		Struggling	+9%
	Coping	+2%			Coping	+2%						
NZ Deprivation Index	Most deprived		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
	NZDep5	+3%										
	NZDep4	+2%										
<b>Household factors</b>												
Household composition	Flatmates	+8%	Nil		Couple with no children	+3%	Single	+3%	Couple with no children	+2%	Nil	
	Sole parents	+6%					Couple with no children	+2%				
Tenure	Private renters	+5%	Nil		Owner occupiers	+1%	Owner occupiers	+1%	Owner occupiers	+1%	Nil	
<b>Geographic factors</b>												
Urbanisation	Auckland	+3%	Auckland	+2%	Minor urban or rural areas	+3%	Nil		Nil		Auckland	+3%
											Minor urban or rural areas	+3%
Region	Upper North Island	+2%	Upper North Island	+1%	Upper North Island	+2%	Upper North Island	+2%	Upper North Island	+1%	Upper North Island	+3%
<b>Victim status</b>												
	Victim of multiple crimes	+10%	Victim of multiple crimes	+3%	Victim in 2008	+1%	Victim of multiple crimes	+4%	Victim of multiple crimes	+3%	Victim of multiple crimes	+4%
	Victim in 2008	+6%							Victim in 2008	+3%	Victim in 2008	+3%

**Notes:**

This analysis is restricted to those differences which, when compared to the NZ average, are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Percentage differences were calculated prior to rounding.

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# Appendix A: Methodology

The survey comprised three broad stages: data collection, data processing, and data analysis. Each of these stages involved a number of technical methods and procedures. This appendix provides some high level information on each stage to describe what was involved in producing the data for this report. More detailed information can be found in the 2009 NZCASS Technical Report.

## 1 Data Collection

### 1.1 Survey sample

#### 1.1.1 Survey population

The NZCASS findings are based on a national representative sample of people aged 15 years and over, who live in private households in New Zealand.

The survey population excluded people usually resident in institutions, hospitals, retirement homes, and prisons. Also excluded were members of the New Zealand armed forces, non-New Zealand diplomats and their non-New Zealand staff, members of non-New Zealand armed forces stationed in New Zealand, overseas visitors in New Zealand for less than 12 months, and residents of offshore islands, except Waiheke Island.

#### 1.1.2 Sample design

As in 2006, two samples were drawn: a main sample of all New Zealand residents aged 15 years and over, and an additional Māori booster sample. A Māori booster sample was used to increase the number of interviews with Māori to allow for more reliable estimates of this population group.

The survey sample was drawn using multistage sampling methods; unstratified and cluster sampling. The sample frame was developed using Statistics New Zealand's meshblocks<sup>46</sup> as the primary sampling unit. Detailed information on the sample design is available in the 2009 NZCASS Technical Report.

Unstratified sampling methods were used to select 1,000 meshblocks from the Census count of private, occupied dwellings. Meshblocks were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling.

The dwellings to be approached for the main sample were identified by cluster sampling; whereby dwellings were selected for the sample in a systematic way from a single 'start point' in each meshblock. Every 'x'th dwelling was selected. This approach ensured that dwellings were selected throughout the meshblocks. The cluster size for each meshblock (the average number of dwellings to be approached) was set at 6.5.

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<sup>46</sup> See glossary for a description of a meshblock.

The Māori booster sample dwellings were selected within the same 1,000 meshblocks. The booster sample was selected by approaching the dwellings in-between the 'x'th houses from the main sample, up to a maximum of 16 dwellings per meshblock.

One respondent was selected to participate in the survey from each selected and eligible household. The individual was randomly selected by the interviewer by identifying the person aged 15 years and over, who had the next birthday. For the Māori booster sample there was an additional eligibility criteria of ethnicity, where the usually resident adult (aged 15 or over), also had to identify as Māori to be eligible.

The sample design described above was slightly different to the design used for the 2006 survey, but there was no significant impact on which comparisons could be made between the two surveys. The most notable differences were the change from stratified sampling in 2006 to unstratified (using PPS) sampling in 2009, the change in primary sampling unit from Nielsen Area Units to Statistics New Zealand's meshblocks, and selecting both the main and booster samples within the same primary sampling unit in 2009. The differences in the sample design are described in more detail in the 2009 Technical Report.

### 1.1.3 Sample size and response rate

The total survey sample size was 6,106 respondents. This was an increase from the sample size of 5,416 in 2006. Of the 6,106 respondents in the 2009 survey, 4,809 were from the main sample, and 1,297 were from the Māori booster sample (Table A1).

As shown in Table A1, the overall response rate of the 2009 survey was 70 percent. The response rates for the main and Māori booster samples were 71 percent and 69 percent respectively. This was an increase from the 2006 survey response rates of 59 percent (main sample) and 56 percent (Māori booster sample).

**Table A1: Sample size and response rates for the 2006 and 2009 surveys**

	Number of interviews achieved		Response rate	
	2006	2009	2006	2009
Main sample	4,229	4,809	59%	71%
Booster sample	1,187	1,297	56%	69%
Overall survey sample	5,416	6,106		70%

## 1.2 Fieldwork

The 2009 survey was conducted in the field between February and July 2009. Respondents were asked to report on incidents that had occurred from 1 January 2008 until the point they were interviewed.

### 1.2.1 Interview mode

The interviews were conducted using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and CASI (Computer Assisted Self Interviewing) methods. CAPI involved the interviewer reading out the survey questions and entering the respondents' answers directly into a laptop computer. For CASI the interviewer gave the laptop to the respondent to read the questions and directly enter

in their own responses. CASI allowed victims to record their victimisation experiences without revealing these to the interviewer, and was used to gather information on sensitive topics, including: violence by partners, violence by people well known to the victim, and sexual incidents.

### 1.2.2 Interview length

The average interview duration for the 6,106 NZCASS interviews was 49 minutes. By comparison, the average interview length was 52 minutes in 2006. The average interview duration measured the time taken for the survey, as recorded by the laptops, plus 10 minutes for setting up prior to the interview and disengaging after the interview.

Table A2 shows there was a wide variation in interview duration. Six percent of interviews were less than 30 minutes long, 74 percent were 30 to 59 minutes, and 20 percent were 60 minutes or longer.

**Table A2: Interview duration by range**

Interview range (duration* in minutes)	Frequency	Percentage
0 – 29	358	6
30 – 39	1,717	28
40 – 49	1,716	28
50 – 59	1,102	18
60 – 69	554	9
70 – 79	313	5
80+	346	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes:

\* Interview duration is the time taken for the survey, plus 10 minutes to set up and disengage the interview.

The large range in interview length shown in Table A2 can be explained by analysing the interview length by the number of Victim Forms completed (Table A3). The average duration increased as the number of completed Victim Forms increased. (See section 1.3 for information on the questionnaire structure and a description of Victim Forms).

**Table A3: Mean interview durations by the total number of Victim Forms completed**

Number of Victim Forms completed (CAPI or CASI)	Mean interview duration*
0	41
1	51
2	59
3	69
4	77
5	90
6	100
<b>All (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6)</b>	<b>49</b>
One or more (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6)	58

Notes:

\* Interview duration is the time taken for the survey, plus 10 minutes to set up and disengage the interview.

Table A3 provides a detailed breakdown of the interview length by the number of Victim Forms completed. Each Victim Form required approximately 10 minutes to complete. If no Victim Forms were completed, the mean interview duration was 41 minutes. In addition approximately ten minutes were required for each Victim Form, up to a maximum of six Victim Forms which had an average interview duration of 100 minutes.

### 1.2.3 Interviewer management

Prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, extensive training was provided to all interviewers. General interviewer training was provided to all new interviewers. In addition to the general training, all interviewers attended a day-long training session, which provided specific training on the NZCASS. This training included:

- an overview of victimisation surveys and their use
- an introduction to the questionnaire and more detailed training on difficult sections
- interviewer and respondent safety given the subject nature of the NZCASS
- a practice run through of the survey.

During the fieldwork interviewers were supported by a supervisor and were given a detailed interviewer manual with specific instructions. Multiple auditing methods were employed throughout the fieldwork to check the interviewers' work, including telephone, face to face, and electronic audits (see the Technical Report for more detail about the interview auditing process). Collectively these audits validated the authenticity of interviews and identified any suspect interviews.

## 1.3 Questionnaire

The 2009 questionnaire was largely a replication of the 2006 version. Very few changes were made to ensure estimates could be compared between the two surveys and changes measured. The changes introduced for the 2009 survey were:

- deleting the section on e-crime
- deleting the cost of crime questions
- altering the questions on access to support agencies (the intent of the questions remained the same, but they were reworded to address some analysis issues encountered from the 2006 survey)
- adding a demographic question on the respondent's sexual orientation
- including all the CAPI Police response questions in the CASI (ie, specific) Victim Forms (in 2006 only some of these questions had been included in the CASI/specific Victim Forms)
- a small number of other minor alterations made to specific questions.

### 1.3.1 Questionnaire structure

As shown in Figure A1, the questionnaire was divided into a number of sections. The first part of the survey used CAPI software, shown as blue boxes. The second part of the survey used CASI software, shown as orange boxes.<sup>47</sup> The full 2009 questionnaire can be accessed on the Ministry of Justice website: [www.justice.govt.nz](http://www.justice.govt.nz).

<sup>47</sup> See Section 1.2.1 for a description of CAPI and CASI.

### 1.3.2 Attitude and perception questions

The attitude and perception questions were asked to all respondents, irrespective of whether or not they were victims. The topics covered in this section included:

- whether respondents considered crime to be a problem in their neighbourhood
- fear of crime
- feelings of safety walking alone at night
- worry about crime
- confidence in the criminal justice system.

### 1.3.3 Screener questions

As shown in Figure 1, the survey had a series of victimisation screener questions in the CAPI section and in each of the three CASI sections. The screener questions were intended to establish whether the respondent had experienced an offence since January 2008 that was within the scope of the survey. For example, a CAPI section one screener question asked respondents *'Since 1st January 2008 has any of your household property been stolen from inside your home or garage by someone who was allowed to be there? For example, a workman doing a job, or a visitor or a boarder or someone living at home'*.

There was an important distinction between personal and household offences in the screener questions. For household offences, such as burglary and vehicle offences, respondents answered the questions on behalf of the whole household. For personal offences such as assaults and threats, respondents were asked to report on their individual experience only and not the experiences of others in their household.

The screener questions were worded in everyday language, rather than using legal terms and definitions, and were asked to all respondents. Those who answered 'yes' to at least one of the questions went on to complete a Victim Form.

### 1.3.4 Truncation of the number of offences

When respondents recorded that they had experienced an incident in response to a screener question, they were then asked how many times they had experienced that type of incident. The laptops were programmed to truncate the number of digits that could be entered into these 'how many times' questions.

In the CAPI section the maximum number of times a respondent could record one type of event occurring was 97, which was the highest two digit number available (98 and 99 are applied to other meanings eg, don't know). The responses were entered by the interviewers who were given the instruction 'if more than 97 enter as 97'. The limit in the CASI section was higher, the maximum was truncated at 999 (the highest three digit number). Having these limits was intended to reduce the chance for error in accidentally recording too many incidents.

### 1.3.5 Victim Forms

Information obtained in the Victim Forms was used in the offence coding process to help determine what, if any, offence had been committed. It was also used in the analysis to provide more detailed information about victims' experiences of different types of crimes. Topics covered in the Victim Forms included:

- location of the offence
- details of the offender
- the perceived involvement of alcohol and/or drugs
- relationship between the offender and victim
- details of any items stolen
- details of any damage
- whether the victim was injured and whether medical attention was required
- offender's use of weapons
- victim's emotional reactions to the incident
- whether the Police were involved
- details of the victims' satisfaction with the Police response
- the victim's interaction with support/helping agencies
- the victim's overall rating of how serious they considered the incident
- the victim's definition of the incident (ie, whether they perceived the event as 'a crime' or something else).

A maximum of six Victim Forms could be completed by any one respondent: a maximum of three CAPI Victim Forms and a maximum of one Victim Form for each of the three CASI sections. Where a respondent recorded more incidents of victimisation in the screener questions than the number of Victim Forms allowed for that section, there was a process for selecting incidents for which a Victim Form would be completed.

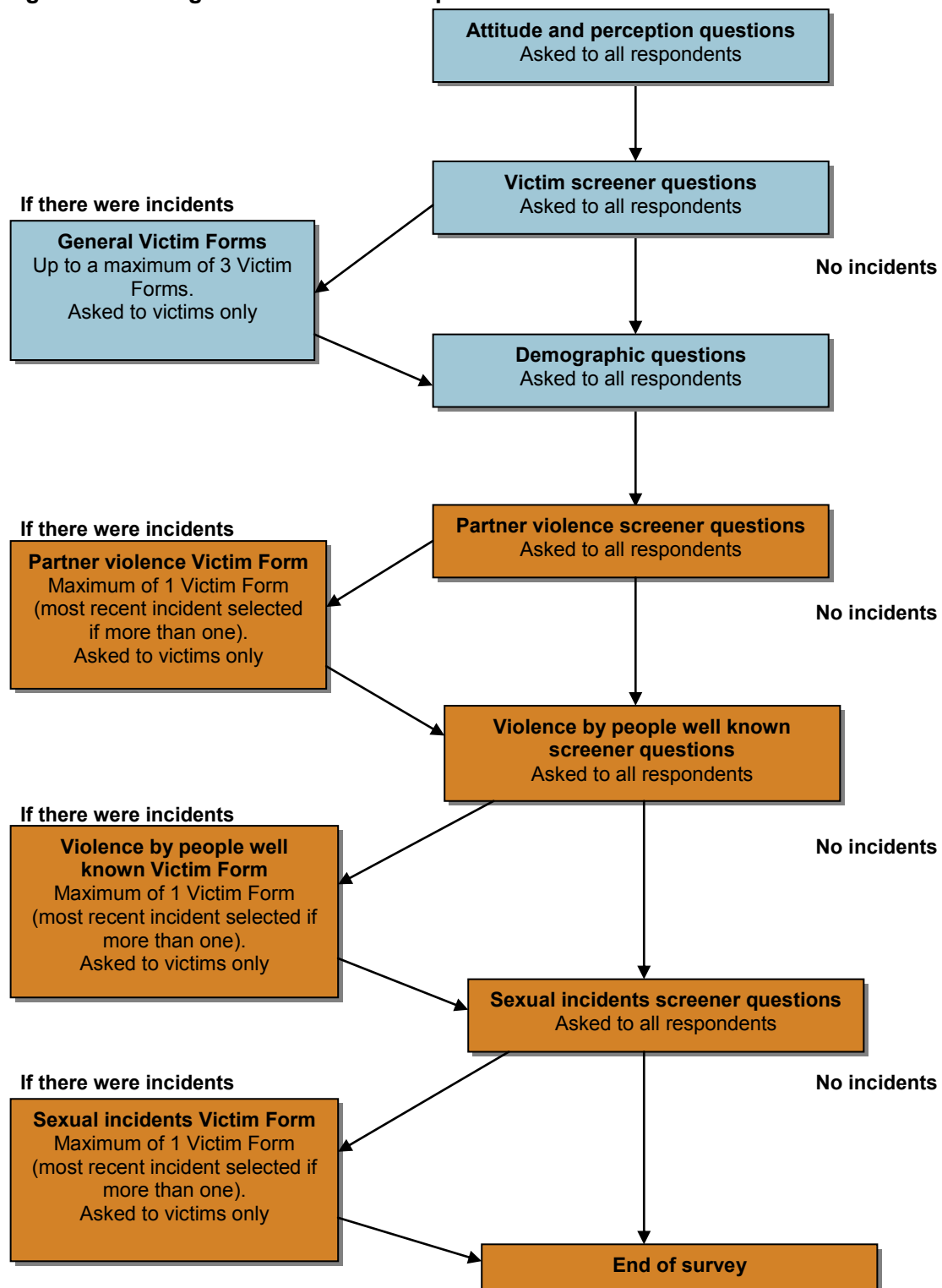
In the CAPI section, the laptops were programmed to automatically select three incidents from the screener questions for the Victim Forms. The selection of incidents was not a random process. Incidents were given a weight of 1, 2, or 3 depending on the type of offence: the bigger the weight, the greater the chance of selection for a Victim Form. In the CASI section, the computer did not select the incidents. Rather, for each of the three CASI sections the respondent was asked to select the most recent event for the Victim Form. More information about the selection of incidents for Victim Forms can be found in the 2009 Technical Report.

## 2 Data processing

After the data collection stage, three additional processes were applied to the data prior to the data analysis. This involved:

- offence coding, to ensure only incidents that were legal offences were included in the survey counts
- weighting the data so that inferences could be made about the NZ population and the total amount of crime
- imputation to account for missing data.

Figure A1: Diagram of the NZCASS questionnaire



## 2.1 Offence coding

All of the incidents that were selected for a Victim Form went through the offence coding process, to assess whether they constituted offences according to legal principles. The offences were coded by a team of law graduates and staff from Victoria University of Wellington.

The coding was performed, as much as possible, to reflect Police policy and procedures for recording offences. Police were consulted on the application of offence codes to ensure that the coding process was in line with Police policy. Details of the offence codes are provided in the 2009 Technical Report.

The decisions on which offence code to apply were based on which screener question the incident was recorded at, the incident description given in each Victim Form (with the exception of the third CASI form on sexual incidents, where victims were not asked to describe the incident), and other information collected in the Victim Forms.

### 2.1.1 Out of scope offences

Some incidents were considered not relevant or out of scope of the survey coverage, and were given an 'out of scope' code. There were four ways in which incidents could be classified as out of scope:

1. The respondent was a victim of a crime, but there was not enough information collected in the survey to determine what the offence was.
2. The incident could not be given a relevant offence code because it did not involve a criminal offence (eg, car accidents, trolley damage), or because there was not enough information to determine if there was an offence.
3. An offence was committed, but the offence type was not in the scope of the survey. Personal and household offences that are not in the survey scope included:
  - incest
  - indecent exposure
  - extortion/blackmail
  - unlawfully in building (no clear intent to commit offence)
  - peeping Toms, lurking
  - fraud
  - theft from outside the home that was valued below \$10.
4. An offence was committed that was covered by the survey, but the respondent (for personal offences) or the respondent's household (for household offences) was not the victim.

### 2.1.2 Attempted offences

Where there was a clear attempt to commit an offence, this was coded as an offence and included in the overall crime estimates. Simply preparing to commit an offence was not counted as an attempt. There had to be a clear indication that the offender was trying to complete the offence.



### **2.1.3 Incidents involving more than one offence**

It is possible that a single incident may have involved more than one offence type. When there was more than one offence committed in a single incident, but one offence was incidental to the other, or the means to committing it, only the main offence was coded. For example, if there was incidental damage caused in the course of a burglary (eg, damaging a window to enter a building), the incident was only coded as burglary. However, if the incident involved two offence types that were dissimilar and unrelated, both offences were given offence codes. For example, if there was gratuitous damage which was not incidental, but occurred in addition to the burglary (eg, the offender kicked in the television), this would be coded as burglary and damage.

For the incidents allocated more than one offence code, both offence codes were included in the analyses of the prevalence and incidence rates. However, only one offence (the most serious offence) was used for the incident analysis to avoid counting the same incident twice.

## **2.2 Weighting**

To ensure findings from the survey were representative of the New Zealand population and the total amount of crime, the data was weighted. Survey weights were applied to the NZCASS data to account for factors such as differential selection probabilities, non-response patterns, and sample skews relative to the population figures. There were three different types of weights applied: people, household, and incidents.

### **2.2.1 People weights**

Individual people weights restored imbalances between the characteristics of the people sampled and the characteristics of the New Zealand population, based on information from the 2006 New Zealand Census. This included characteristics such as sex, age, ethnicity, and urbanisation.

### **2.2.2 Household weights**

Given that the sample only surveyed one person per selected and eligible household, people living in households with a large number of people had a reduced probability of selection. Household weights adjusted for a household's probability of selection, and the under-representation of people living in larger households.

### **2.2.3 Incident weights**

Incident weights accounted for the process for selecting incidents for Victim Forms. Given that incidents recorded at screener questions were not randomly selected for a Victim Form, the incident weights took into account the probability that an incident was selected for the Victim Form.

While the weighting did take account of some of the bias and non-response, it could not account for all bias associated with non-response. Weighting for non-response is based on the assumption that the people and households responding are similar to those not responding. However, it is not known if there were differences between respondents and non-respondents in aspects such as lifestyle or level of education, which are known to be associated with victimisation levels.

## 2.3 Imputation

As detailed above, a maximum of six incidents recorded at the screener questions could be selected for a Victim Form for one respondent. Victim Forms went through the offence coding process to determine what, if any, offence had been committed. Incidents not selected for a Victim Form did not go through the offence coding process. In fact, most incidents (63%) recorded in the screener questions did not get selected for a Victim Form.

To accurately calculate prevalence and incidence rates, additional information was required on the incidents not selected for the Victim Forms. Imputation techniques were used in the data processing stage account for the missing information on:

- whether the incident was in the scope of the survey
- the type of offence (the relevant offence code)
- the date of the offence
- and (on some occasions) the likelihood that the incident was recorded a second time in another screener question.

The imputation methods used to account for the missing data were complex and are covered in detail in the 2009 Technical Report.

### 2.3.1 Heavy victimisation cut-off

To improve the reliability of estimates, a cut off was imposed on the number of victimisations that could be counted for each respondent. This cut off was in addition to the truncation of incidents in the questionnaire (see section 1.3.4).

The maximum number of offences that were counted for each respondent was capped at 30 for offences from the CAPI section, and 30 from the CASI section (10 offences for each of the three CASI sections). Any remaining offences above this value were not included in the victimisation estimates.

Incidents that were given 'out of scope' codes were not included in the 30 CAPI and 30 CASI incidents. The cut off was only applied to incidents that were given relevant offence codes. The incidents to be deleted were selected randomly. The cut off ruled out 2.3 percent of offences from the main questionnaire that would otherwise have been counted, and 12.7 percent offences from the CASI sections. The same method was used for the 2006 survey.

## 3 Data analysis

### 3.1 Household and personal offences

The NZCASS measures household and personal crimes. Information on the offences within these categories is collected slightly differently, and treated differently with different weights in the analysis.

#### 3.1.1 Personal offences

The personal offence category consists of offences where the respondent was the victim. Offences included in this category were:

- assaults
- threats
- sexual offences
- robbery
- theft of personal property
- vandalism to personal property
- threats of vandalism to personal property.

In the survey, the personal crime screener questions asked respondents only to record offences that happened to them personally, not to other members of their household. As NZCASS does not survey people under the age of 15, personal offences measured in the survey only reflect offences where the victim was aged 15 or over.

### 3.1.2 Household offences

Household offences included offences where the whole household was the victim of the offence, and not just the respondent. Offences included in this category were:

- burglary
- theft in a dwelling
- other household theft
- theft of a vehicle
- theft from a vehicle
- vehicle interference
- bicycle theft
- vandalism to household property
- vandalism to vehicles.

For these offence types the respondent answered the survey on behalf of the whole household. In the survey the household crime screener questions asked respondents to record offences that happened to them or to someone living in their household.

## 3.2 Datasets

To understand how the data was analysed, it is necessary to first understand the different datasets used. There were four different datasets used for the 2009 survey analysis (see Figure A2):

- main dataset
- incident dataset
- replicate weights dataset
- imputation dataset.

Different types of information can be drawn from each dataset, or a combination of these datasets.

### 3.2.1 Main dataset

The main dataset largely comprised the raw responses from the questionnaire, with offence codes, weights and derived variables. This dataset was mainly used for the analysis of the attitude and perception questions, such as respondents' concerns about crime, feelings of safety, and perceptions of the criminal justice system.

### 3.2.2 Imputation dataset

The imputation dataset was used to determine the estimates for overall crime, and the estimates for different offence types and offence categories. This dataset was used to calculate the incidence rates, prevalence rates, and victimisation concentrations.

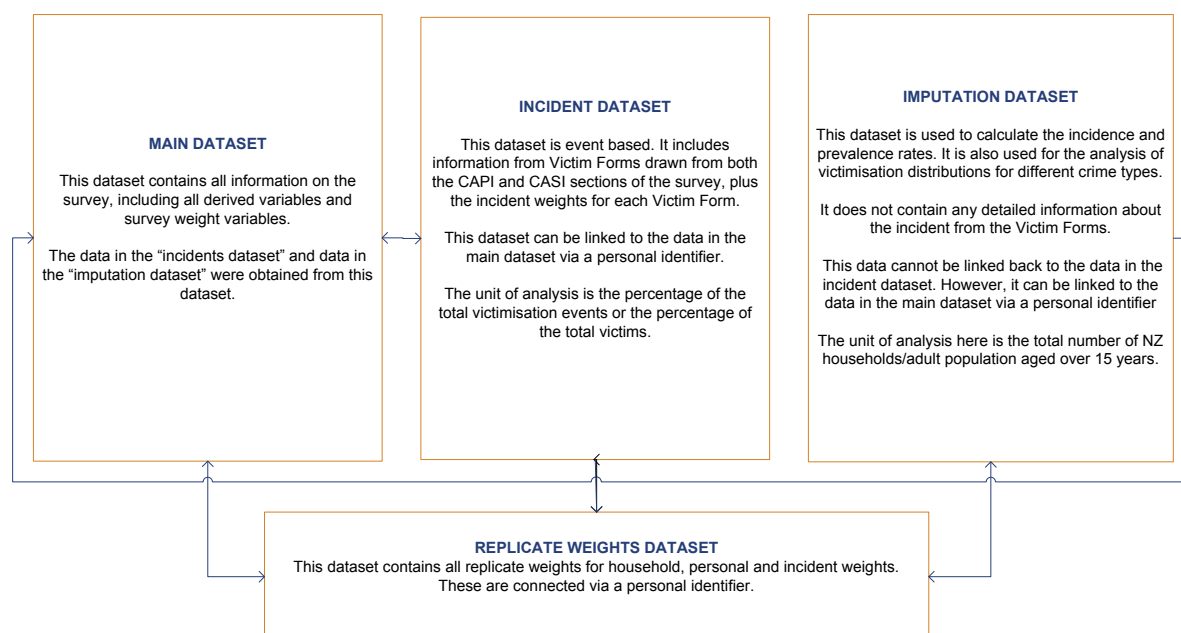
### 3.2.3 Replicate weight dataset

The replicate weight dataset was not used on its own to produce findings. It was used with the main dataset or the imputation dataset to assign weights for each respondent.

### 3.2.4 Incident dataset

The incident dataset was much smaller than the other datasets and only contained the information extracted from the Victim Forms (CAPI and CASI). This dataset only included information on respondents who were victims, and did not include survey information on respondents who did not record any victimisations in the screener questions. Population prevalence and incidence rates cannot be estimated from this dataset, as it did not include information on the offences that were not selected for a Victim Form.

Figure A2: Description of the four NZCASS datasets



### 3.3 Analysis tests

A number of different statistical tests were used to calculate the findings presented in this report. Two of the most important tests are highlighted here.

#### 3.3.1 Comparison of victimisation rates

To compare the victimisation rates between the 2006 and 2009 surveys and to compare subgroups within the 2009 survey, statistical significance tests were conducted. The outcomes of the tests were used to determine whether differences were statistically significant or if they happened by chance. Results presented in this report were statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Two different significance tests were used:

- Rate ratios were used as the test-statistic to determine the statistical differences in prevalence rates between subgroups within the 2009 survey.
- Approximate Z-tests were used to test the statistical differences in incidence, prevalence and concentration results between the 2006 and 2009 surveys.

An assumption of the statistical testing procedures for testing differences between surveys is that the samples arising from different surveys are statistically independent.

#### 3.3.2 Calculating the reliability of estimates

Given that the information is taken from a sample, and not the full population, all of the estimates were subject to sampling error. The standard error was calculated for each estimate to measure the extent to which the estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken.

The standard error was then used to calculate the Relative Standard Error (RSE), which measures the reliability of the estimates. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself. This is then expressed as a percentage of the estimate. In this report an RSE over 20 percent was considered high. An estimate with a high RSE was considered statistically unreliable, and as such these estimates are presented in grey italic font in the Tables in the report.

## 4 Quality assurance

Rigorous quality assurance processes were followed in the data processing and analysis stages. External quality assurance checks were conducted at the following stages:

- offence coding
- weighting and imputation
- data analysis
- report writing of the Main Findings Report.

Further detail on the information provided in this Appendix can be found in the 2009 Technical Report. Additional technical information is available from the Ministry of Justice on request.



## Appendix B: Supplementary tables

**Table B1: NZCASS estimates of crime and Police recorded crime in 2005 and 2008**

	% Reported to Police		% Recorded of reported		% Recorded of all NZCASS crime	
	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008
Thefts of vehicles	84	76	85	125	72	95
Thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference	52	58	99	102	52	59
Burglary	47	43	24	28	12	12
Robberies/thefts from the person	<i>22</i>	<i>18</i>	48	46	11	8
Assaults	36	32	13	19	5	6*
<b>Total comparable subset</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

**Table B2: Victims' definition of incident in the 2006 and 2009 NZCASS**

Offence group	A crime %		Wrong, but not a crime %		Just something that happens %	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
Interference with/theft from motor vehicle	82	84	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	11	8
Burglary	76	83*	11	6*	12	11
Theft of vehicles	84	79	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	9	6
Vehicle damage	72	73	15	16	13	12
Household thefts	70	63	18	22	13	<i>15</i>
Household damage	53	58	26	25	20	16
Robbery/theft from the person	71	58	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>28</i>
Sexual offences	38	45	37	<i>31</i>	23	23
Assaults	42	43	26	29	27	27
Personal property offences	50	35*	<i>16</i>	28	<i>33</i>	35
Threats	39	28*	28	38	29	31
<b>All offences</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

"Don't knows" are not included.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

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Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

**Table B3: Victims' perceptions of offence seriousness in the 2006 and 2009 NZCASS**

Offence group	Seriousness level					
	Low (1 – 4) %		Moderate (5 – 9) %		High (10 – 20) %	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
Sexual offences	25	20	28	24	46	55
Theft of vehicles	19	15	26	34	55	51
Robbery/theft from the person	20	27	40	24	40	49
Assaults	28	32	26	26	46	41
Burglary	34	32	27	31	38	36
Household thefts	49	34*	26	34	25	32
Threats	32	37	27	32	42	30*
Interference with/theft from motor vehicle	43	38	35	38	22	24
Vehicle damage	54	44*	23	37*	23	20
Household damage	58	45*	28	35	14	20
Personal property offences	47	61	24	22	29	18
<b>All offences</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

**Table B4: Percentage of offences known to the Police in the 2006 and 2009 NZCASS**

Offence type	2006 %	2009 %
Thefts of vehicles	84	76
Thefts from vehicles/vehicle interference	52	58
Burglary	47	43
Vehicle vandalism	20	33*
Assaults	36	32
Household vandalism	23	28
Threats	21	22
Damage to personal property	15	20
Household thefts	14	19
Robbery/theft from the person	22	18
Theft of personal property	27	17
Sexual offences	9	7
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.



**Table B5(A): Factors associated with reporting to the Police in the 2009 NZCASS**

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	32.7	Auckland (most urbanised)	31.8
Female	31.8	Other metropolitan cities	28.7
<b>Age</b>		Other major urban areas	34.2
15 – 24	25.6*	Secondary urban areas	28.3
25 – 39	35.5	Minor urban and rural areas	36.4
40 – 59	36.1	<b>Region</b>	
60+	36.1	Upper North Island	32.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>		Lower North Island	33.4
European	32.0	South Island	29.6
Māori	32.1	<b>Offence factors</b>	
Pacific peoples	<i>17.5</i>	<b>Offence Type</b>	
Asian	30.9	Sexual offences	<i>6.8</i>
Other ethnic groups	<i>43.9</i>	Assaults	31.8
<b>Marital status</b>		Threats	21.7*
Legally married	36.1	Personal property offences	<i>16.6</i>
De facto relationship	33.6	Thefts of vehicles	75.6*
Single/never married	30.4	Theft from vehicles	58.4*
Widowed	<i>27.3</i>	Vehicle damage	33.2
Divorced/separated	26.3	Burglary	42.5*
<b>Economic factors</b>		Household thefts	19.3*
<b>Employment status</b>		Household damage	27.9
Employed or self employed	35.0	<b>Perceived seriousness</b>	
Home duties	<i>36.2</i>	Most serious	47.7*
Retired	33.7	Moderate	36.4
Unemployed and/or on benefits	31.8	Least serious	14.6*
Student	<i>22.8</i>	<b>Victim's definition of event</b>	
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>		A crime	45.1*
Managing quite well	34.2	Wrong, but not a crime	16.0*
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	29.1	Something that just happens	11.3*
Struggling	33.8	<b>Victim/offender relationship</b>	
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>		Stranger	32.5
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	28.5	Person known	20.8*
Quintile 2	28.2	Person well known	29.7*
Quintile 3	33.6	Partner	25.4
Quintile 4	29.8	<b>Impact on victim</b>	
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	37.4*	<b>Victim injury status</b>	
<b>Household factors</b>		Injury sustained	32.9
<b>Household composition</b>		No injury sustained	20.6*
One person living alone	31.7	<b>Insurance status</b>	
Sole parent with children	34.5	Covered by insurance	53.2*
Couple with no children	36.5	Property not insured	29.0
Couple with children	33.7	Insurance claim lodged	85.7*
Extended family/whānau	23.4	Property insured, no claim lodged	33.7
Family – other combination	27.9	<b>Degree victim affected</b>	
Flatmates	32.6	Very much affected	45.4*
<b>Tenure</b>		Quite a lot affected	40.2*
Owned	30.3	Just a little affected	26.6*
Privately renters	32.3	Not at all affected	10.5*
Social renters – public housing	40.4	<b>New Zealand average</b>	
			<b>32.2</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

Table B5(B): Factors associated with non-reporting to the Police in the 2009 NZCASS

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	65.9	Auckland (most urbanised)	67.4
Female	66.9	Other metropolitan cities	70.0
		Other major urban areas	64.4
<b>Age</b>		Secondary urban areas	66.1
15 – 24	72.1*	Minor urban and rural areas	62.2
25 – 39	63.7		
40 – 59	63.0	<b>Region</b>	
60+	62.8	Upper North Island	66.1
		Lower North Island	64.5
		South Island	68.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>Offence factors</b>	
European	66.4	<b>Offence Type</b>	
Māori	66.1	Sexual offences	90.7*
Pacific peoples	81.2*	Assaults	66.7
Asian	68.3	Threats	77.0*
Other ethnic groups	<i>56.1</i>	Personal property offences	81.7*
<b>Marital status</b>		Thefts of vehicles	<i>24.2</i>
Legally married	62.7	Theft from vehicles	40.1*
De facto relationship	65.4	Vehicle damage	64.6
Single/never married	67.7	Burglary	56.7*
Widowed	72.3	Household thefts	80.5*
Divorced/separated	72.8	Household damage	70.5
<b>Economic factors</b>		<b>Perceived seriousness</b>	
<b>Employment status</b>		Most serious	50.8*
Employed or self employed	63.9	Moderate	62.0
Home duties	61.9	Least serious	84.3*
Retired	65.4	<b>Victim's definition of event</b>	
Unemployed and/or on benefits	67.1	A crime	53.3*
Student	74.9*	Wrong, but not a crime	83.4*
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>		Something that just happens	88.1*
Managing quite well	64.4	<b>Victim/offender relationship</b>	
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	69.5	Stranger	65.6
Struggling	65.5	Person known	78.6*
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>		Person well known	77.3*
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	68.7	Partner	73.8*
Quintile 2	69.9	<b>Impact on victim</b>	
Quintile 3	65.7	<b>Victim injury status</b>	
Quintile 4	68.8	Injury sustained	66.3
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	61.9	No injury sustained	77.6*
<b>Household factors</b>		<b>Insurance status</b>	
<b>Household composition</b>		Covered by insurance	44.5*
One person living alone	66.9	Property not insured	70.5*
Sole parent with children	65.1	Insurance claim lodged	<i>11.6</i>
		Property insured, no claim lodged	65.4
Couple with children	62.1	<b>Degree victim affected</b>	
Extended family/whānau	65.0	Very much affected	53.7*
Family – other combination	75.9*	Quite a lot affected	58.5*
Flatmates	65.3	Just a little affected	72.0*
<b>Tenure</b>		Not at all affected	87.3*
Owned	68.4	<b>New Zealand average</b>	
Privately renters	66.3	<b>66.4</b>	
Social renters – public housing	58.1		

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level. Figures in grey italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

**Table B6: Reasons victims gave for not reporting to the Police in the 2009 NZCASS**

	All offences %	Sexual offences %	Partner offences %	Offences by people well known %
Too trivial/no loss/not worth reporting/ unsuccessful attempt	53	<i>28</i>	50	38
Police couldn't have done anything; wouldn't have been bothered/interested; too busy/not enough police	24	<i>21</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>18</i>
Private/dealt with matter myself/ourselves	21	43	45	29
Didn't have enough evidence to report it	11	<i>13</i>	3	8
Inconvenient/too much trouble	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	2	4
Didn't want to get offender into trouble	5	<i>12</i>	<i>18</i>	6
Shame/embarrassment/further humiliation	7	<i>37</i>	<i>20</i>	5
Fear of reprisals/would make matters worse	6	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	9
Reported to other authorities (eg, superiors, company security staff etc)	2	2	1	4
Dislike/fear of police	2	4	1	8
Other/don't know	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>216</b>

Notes:

Multiple responses possible.

Some reasons have been grouped together due to their similarity.

For the purposes of this analysis partner offences, offences by offences and by people well known to the victim include: assaults, threats, and vandalism to property (excluding vehicles).

"Don't know" responses are included in the base.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

Table B7(A): Factors associated with high satisfaction with the Police

Personal factors		Geographic factors		Police response to victim/victimisation	
	%		%		%
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>		<b>Initial response</b>	
Male	49.0	Auckland (most urbanised)	47.8	Dealt with immediately/informed	75.8*
Female	59.5	Other metropolitan cities	46.9	Police wouldn't deal with it	
<b>Age</b>		Other major urban areas	65.7*	Police never dealt with matter	14.8
15 – 24	46.0	Secondary urban areas	77.3*	Victim did not want to be involved further	36.6
25 – 39	54.8	Minor urban and rural areas	54.0	Had to wait	39.2*
40 – 59	54.4	<b>Region</b>		<b>Waiting time</b>	
60+	64.5	Upper North Island	54.2	Reasonable	64.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>		Lower North Island	58.4	Unreasonable	21.3
European	53.4	South Island	50.9	<b>Level of interest shown</b>	
Māori	55.9	<b>Offence factors</b>		Sufficient	79.6
Pacific peoples	64.1	<b>Offence type</b>		Insufficient	18.7
Asian	28.1	Sexual offences	84.6	<b>Level of respect shown</b>	
Other ethnic groups	80.8	Assaults	59.2	Sufficient	74.5*
<b>Marital status</b>		Threats	50.3	Insufficient	5.7
Legally married	61.7*	Personal property offences	77.7*	<b>Provision of information</b>	
De facto relationship	50.2	Thefts of vehicles	54.2	Victim kept well informed	96.7*
Single/never married	48.3	Theft from vehicles	47.6	Victim kept fairly well informed	82.0*
Widowed	52.2	Vehicle damage	49.3	Victim not kept well informed	29.5*
Divorced/separated	62.8	Burglary	54.7	Victim not kept at all informed	16.4
<b>Economic factors</b>		Household thefts	56.9	Police have not investigated	37.7*
<b>Employment status</b>		Household damage	48.9	<b>Perceived seriousness</b>	
Employed or self employed	53.5	<b>Perceived seriousness</b>		Most serious (10 – 20)	58.3
Home duties	67.8	Most serious (10 – 20)	58.3	Moderate (5 – 9)	44.3*
Retired	70.2*	Moderate (5 – 9)	44.3*	Least serious (1 – 4)	63.7
Unemployed and/or on benefits	60.7	Least serious (1 – 4)	63.7	<b>Victim's definition of event</b>	
Student	40.2	<b>Victim's definition of event</b>		A crime	55.1
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>		Wrong, but not a crime	48.5	Wrong, but not a crime	48.5
Managing quite well	56.5	Something that just happens	53.5	Something that just happens	53.5
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	51.8	<b>Victim/offender relationship</b>		<b>Victim/offender relationship</b>	
Struggling	59.6	Stranger	72.0*	Stranger	72.0*
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>		Person known	64.9	Person known	64.9
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	52.9	Person well known	46.9	Person well known	46.9
Quintile 2	55.9	Partner	67.1	Partner	67.1
Quintile 3	55.2	<b>Victim injury status</b>		<b>Victim injury status</b>	
Quintile 4	51.9	Injury sustained	62.8	Injury sustained	62.8
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	55.3	No injury sustained	56.0	No injury sustained	56.0
<b>Household factors</b>		<b>Insurance status</b>		<b>Degree victim affected</b>	
<b>Household composition</b>		Covered by insurance	50.8	Very much affected	54.8
One person living alone	56.6	Property not insured	57.5	Quite a lot affected	48.1
Sole parent with children	57.9	Insurance claim lodged	57.4	Just a little affected	58.3
Couple with no children	61.7	Property insured, no claim lodged	45.5	Not at all affected	77.8*
Couple with children	55.8	<b>Degree victim affected</b>		<b>New Zealand average</b>	
Extended family/whānau	55.4	Very much affected	54.8	<b>54.4</b>	
Family – other combination	51.8	Quite a lot affected	48.1		
Flatmates	33.4	Just a little affected	58.3		
<b>Tenure</b>		Not at all affected	77.8*		
Owned	58.0				
Privately renters	43.2*				
Social renters – public housing	70.5*				

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level. Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Table B7(B): Factors associated with low satisfaction with the Police

Personal factors		Geographic factors		Police response to Victim/victimisation	
	%		%		%
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>		<b>Initial response</b>	
Male	28.8	Auckland (most urbanised)	30.7	Dealt with immediately/informed	9.9
Female	23.0	Other metropolitan cities	28.5	Police wouldn't deal with it	
<b>Age</b>		Other major urban areas	16.5	Police never dealt with matter	63.1*
15 – 24	27.0	Secondary urban areas	14.0	Victim did not want to be involved further	48.4
25 – 39	26.1	Minor urban and rural areas	29.7	Had to wait	40.2*
40 – 59	26.1	<b>Region</b>		<b>Waiting time</b>	
60+	20.8	Upper North Island	27.5	Reasonable	14.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>		Lower North Island	21.2	Unreasonable	56.3*
European	27.1	South Island	26.2	<b>Level of interest shown</b>	
Māori	23.2	<b>Offence factors</b>		Sufficient	5.4
Pacific peoples	20.5	<b>Offence type</b>		Insufficient	57.4*
Asian	37.5	Sexual offences	14.0	<b>Level of respect shown</b>	
Other ethnic groups	6.2	Assaults	28.9	Sufficient	9.2
<b>Marital status</b>		Threats	24.4	Insufficient	69.6*
Legally married	22.1	Personal property offences	13.7	<b>Provision of information</b>	
De facto relationship	35.5	Thefts of vehicles	24.1	Victim kept well informed	0.8
Single/never married	25.2	Theft from vehicles	26.5	Victim kept fairly well informed	3.1
Widowed	26.6	Vehicle damage	32.8	Victim not kept well informed	28.5
Divorced/separated	18.0	Burglary	21.3	Victim not kept at all informed	60.6*
<b>Economic factors</b>		Household thefts	34.6	Police have not investigated	34.0
<b>Employment status</b>		Household damage	34.2		
Employed or self employed	28.4	<b>Perceived seriousness</b>			
Home duties	20.6	Most serious (10 – 20)	25.9		
Retired	17.6	Moderate (5 – 9)	30.7		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	22.0	Least serious (1 – 4)	15.6		
Student	23.7	<b>Victim's definition of event</b>			
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>		A crime	25.3		
Managing quite well	23.9	Wrong, but not a crime	31.7		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	29.6	Something that just happens	24.5		
Struggling	23.1	<b>Victim/offender relationship</b>			
	19.1	Stranger	17.4		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>		Person known	25.4		
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	24.8	Person well known	25.5		
Quintile 2	26.0	Partner	18.3		
Quintile 3	29.2	<b>Victim injury status</b>			
Quintile 4	33.7	Injury sustained	26.6		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	19.9	No injury sustained	22.3		
<b>Household factors</b>		<b>Insurance status</b>			
<b>Household composition</b>		Covered by insurance	25.7		
One person living alone	22.3	Property not insured	21.8		
Sole parent with children	22.0	Insurance claim lodged	21.6		
Couple with no children	24.4	Property insured, no claim lodged	25.4		
Couple with children	25.8	<b>Degree victim affected</b>			
Extended family/whānau	21.8	Very much affected	28.5		
Family – other combination	21.3	Quite a lot affected	29.6		
Flatmates	40.8	Just a little affected	21.7		
<b>Tenure</b>		Not at all affected	9.1		
Owned	23.7	<b>New Zealand average</b>		<b>25.8</b>	
Privately renters	33.4*				
Social renters – public housing	13.4				

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

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Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

Table B8: Factors associated with victimisation risk in 2008

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	36.7	Auckland (most urbanised)	38.0
Female	36.2	Other metropolitan cities	40.9*
		Other major urban areas	37.3
		Secondary urban areas	32.0
		Minor urban and rural areas	30.1*
<b>Age</b>		<b>Region</b>	
15 – 24	53.2*	Upper North Island	37.9*
25 – 39	40.3*	Lower North Island	34.5
40 – 59	35.3	South Island	35.0
60+	20.4*		
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
European	35.3*		
Māori	49.7*		
Pacific peoples	39.4		
Asian	35.6		
Other ethnic groups	54.7*		
<b>Marital status</b>			
Legally married	29.5*		
De facto relationship	47.8*		
Single/never married	47.8*		
Widowed	21.4*		
Divorced/separated	40.0		
<b>Economic factors</b>			
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed or self employed	38.1*		
Home duties	31.1		
Retired	14.7*		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	48.6*		
Student	50.4*		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	34.1*		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	39.5*		
Struggling	48.9*		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	32.9*		
Quintile 2	32.0*		
Quintile 3	34.8		
Quintile 4	37.1		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	46.2*		
<b>Household factors</b>			
<b>Household composition</b>			
One person living alone	27.3*		
Sole parent with children	51.6*		
Couple with no children	27.1*		
Couple with children	38.5		
Extended family/whānau	38.2		
Family – other combination	43.6*		
Flatmates	49.5*		
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	33.0*		
Privately renters	44.0*		
Social renters – public housing	47.0*	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>36.5</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

**Table B9: The concentration of confrontational crime by partners in 2008**

Number of victimisations	% of adults	Number of adults	% of victims	% of victimisation	Number of victimisations (000s)
None	96*	3,875	-	-	-
One	2*	88	42	13	43
Two	<1	39	<i>18</i>	<i>11</i>	37
Three or four	<1	48	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	67
Five or more	<1	59	<i>21</i>	57	194
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>340</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Percentages do not always add to 100% and figures do not always add to the totals due to rounding.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

**Table B10: The concentration of confrontational crime by people well known in 2008**

Number of victimisations	% of adults	Number of adults	% of victims	% of victimisation	Number of victimisations (000s)
None	96	5,841	-	-	-
One	2	123	48	16	64
Two	<1	56	<i>19</i>	<i>13</i>	51
Three or four	<1	47	<i>17</i>	<i>20</i>	79
Five or more	<1	40	<i>15</i>	51	205
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>399</b>

Notes:

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Percentages do not always add to 100% and figures do not always add to the totals due to rounding.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers. Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

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Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

Table B11: Factors associated with the risk of confrontational crime by partners in 2008

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	3.3*	Auckland (most urbanised)	4.2
Female	5.2*	Other metropolitan cities	3.1
		Other major urban areas	4.6
		Secondary urban areas	4.8
		Minor urban and rural areas	4.9
<b>Age</b>		<b>Region</b>	
15 – 24	13.3*	Upper North Island	4.5
25 – 39	6.1*	Lower North Island	3.5
40 – 59	2.5*	South Island	4.4
60+	0.8		
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
European	3.5*		
Māori	11.3*		
Pacific peoples	13.1		
Asian	2.1		
Other ethnic groups	0.3		
<b>Marital status</b>			
Legally married	1.8*		
De facto relationship	8.0*		
Single/never married	13.0*		
Widowed	2.6		
Divorced/separated	16.1		
<b>Economic factors</b>			
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed or self employed	3.7		
Home duties	3.9		
Retired	0.5		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	16.0*		
Student	8.2		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	3.2*		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	5.8*		
Struggling	11.0		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	3.7		
Quintile 2	2.6		
Quintile 3	2.7		
Quintile 4	4.7		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	8.6*		
<b>Household factors</b>			
<b>Household composition</b>			
One person living alone	5.7		
Sole parent with children	26.7*		
Couple with no children	1.8		
Couple with children	3.4		
Extended family/whānau	8.2		
Family – other combination	7.9		
Flatmates	4.4		
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	2.6*		
Privately renters	8.0*		
Social renters – public housing	11.1	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level. Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.



**Table B12: Factors associated with risk of confrontational crime by people well known in 2008**

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	3.7	Auckland (most urbanised)	2.8*
Female	4.0	Other metropolitan cities	6.0*
		Other major urban areas	4.1
<b>Age</b>		Secondary urban areas	3.3
15 – 24	10.5*	Minor urban and rural areas	3.3
25 – 39	3.7		
40 – 59	2.5*	<b>Region</b>	
60+	<i>0.8</i>	Upper North Island	3.6
		Lower North Island	3.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>		South Island	4.7
European	3.7		
Māori	8.5*		
Pacific peoples	<i>5.0</i>		
Asian	<i>2.4</i>		
Other ethnic groups	6.7		
<b>Marital status</b>			
Legally married	1.3*		
De facto relationship	5.3*		
Single/never married	8.7*		
Widowed	<i>0.7</i>		
Divorced/separated	6.3		
<b>Economic factors</b>			
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed or self employed	2.8*		
Home duties	<i>3.9</i>		
Retired	<i>0.7</i>		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	7.6*		
Student	11.9*		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	3.1*		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	4.7		
Struggling	<i>9.3</i>		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	<i>2.8</i>		
Quintile 2	3.9		
Quintile 3	<i>2.7</i>		
Quintile 4	3.9		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	6.2*		
<b>Household factors</b>			
<b>Household composition</b>			
One person living alone	3.8		
Sole parent with children	11.3*		
Couple with no children	<i>1.5</i>		
Couple with children	3.7		
Extended family/whānau	<i>4.6</i>		
Family – other combination	3.7		
Flatmates	<i>5.2</i>		
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	2.8*		
Privately renters	5.1*		
Social renters – public housing	10.9*	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

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Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

**Table B13: The concentration of burglary in 2005**

<b>Number of victimisations</b>	<b>% of households</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>% of victims</b>	<b>% of victimisation</b>	<b>Number of victimisations (000s)</b>
None	86	4,630	-	-	-
One	10	550	72	47	154
Two	2	145	18	23	76
Three or four	<i>1</i>	67	8	16	54
Five or more	<i>&lt;1</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>14</i>	46
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>330</b>

Notes:

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.  
 Percentages do not always add to 100% and figures do not always add to the totals due to rounding.  
 Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers.  
 Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

**Table B14: Factors associated with burglary risk in 2008**

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	14.2	Auckland (most urbanised)	16.6*
Female	13.6	Other metropolitan cities	13.5
		Other major urban areas	15.4
<b>Age</b>		Secondary urban areas	11.7
15 – 24	21.2*	Minor urban and rural areas	10.5*
25 – 39	16.5*		
40 – 59	14.6	<b>Region</b>	
60+	8.2*	Upper North Island	15.7*
		Lower North Island	11.8*
<b>Ethnicity</b>		South Island	12.1
European	13.0*		
Māori	22.3*		
Pacific peoples	21.9*		
Asian	11.2		
Other ethnic groups	26.2		
<b>Marital status</b>			
Legally married	11.7*		
De facto relationship	17.2*		
Single/never married	19.0*		
Widowed	7.8*		
Divorced/separated	16.4		
<b>Economic factors</b>			
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed or self employed	14.7*		
Home duties	14.9		
Retired	6.2*		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	21.7*		
Student	17.2		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	12.0*		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	16.0*		
Struggling	26.7*		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	11.0*		
Quintile 2	11.6*		
Quintile 3	12.4		
Quintile 4	15.4		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	19.6*		
<b>Household factors</b>			
<b>Household composition</b>			
One person living alone	10.8*		
Sole parent with children	25.3*		
Couple with no children	11.1*		
Couple with children	13.7		
Extended family/whānau	16.6		
Family – other combination	18.2*		
Flatmates	19.2*		
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	11.7*		
Privately renters	18.0*		
Social renters – public housing	25.4*	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>13.9</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

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### Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

**Table B15: The concentration of vehicle crime in 2005**

Number of victimisations	% of households	Number of households	% of victims	% of victimisations	Number of victimisations (000s)
None	87	4,703	-	-	-
One	10	527	75	53	152
Two	2	122	17	24	69
Three or four	<1	53	7	17	48
Five or more	<1	11	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>284</b>

Notes:

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers.

Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

**Table B16: Factors associated with vehicle crime risk in 2008**

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	11.1	Auckland (most urbanised)	13.3*
Female	10.7	Other metropolitan cities	12.9*
		Other major urban areas	10.4
<b>Age</b>		Secondary urban areas	8.1
15 – 24	19.4*	Minor urban and rural areas	7.7*
25 – 39	13.6*		
40 – 59	11.2	<b>Region</b>	
60+	5.0*	Upper North Island	11.6
		Lower North Island	10.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>		South Island	10.1
European	10.6		
Māori	14.7*		
Pacific peoples	<i>12.4</i>		
Asian	9.9		
Other ethnic groups	<i>18.6</i>		
<b>Marital status</b>			
Legally married	9.0*		
De facto relationship	17.0*		
Single/never married	14.9*		
Widowed	<i>4.5</i>		
Divorced/separated	11.5		
<b>Economic factors</b>			
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed or self employed	12.1*		
Home duties	10.5		
Retired	3.6*		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	15.5*		
Student	15.6*		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	10.3		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	11.1		
Struggling	16.8*		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	10.4		
Quintile 2	9.7		
Quintile 3	11.0		
Quintile 4	11.0		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	12.6*		
<b>Household factors</b>			
<b>Household composition</b>			
One person living alone	6.6*		
Sole parent with children	15.9*		
Couple with no children	7.3*		
Couple with children	13.6*		
Extended family/whānau	12.7		
Family – other combination	16.0*		
Flatmates	19.3*		
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	9.8*		
Privately renters	14.0*		
Social renters – public housing	12.3	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>10.9</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

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Table B17: Factors associated with being 'very' or 'quite a lot' affected in the 2009 NZCASS

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	39.4*	Auckland (most urbanised)	51.8
Female	55.4*	Other metropolitan cities	48.4
<b>Age</b>		Other major urban areas	45.1
15 – 24	45.0	Secondary urban areas	43.2
25 – 39	49.7	Minor urban and rural areas	44.6
40 – 59	50.7	<b>Region</b>	
60+	42.7	Upper North Island	50.6
<b>Ethnicity</b>		Lower North Island	39.7*
European	43.7*	South Island	48.4
Māori	57.1*	<b>Offence factors</b>	
Pacific peoples	70.0*	<b>Offence type</b>	
Asian	49.3	Sexual offences	73.2*
Other ethnic groups	<i>63.0</i>	Assaults	54.8*
<b>Marital status</b>		Threats	49.6
Legally married	46.3	Personal property offences	39.2
De facto relationship	50.0	Thefts of vehicles	59.6
Single/never married	48.5	Theft from vehicles	41.3
Widowed	53.1	Vehicle damage	40.3
Divorced/separated	43.1	Burglary	47.2
<b>Economic factors</b>		Household thefts	43.7
<b>Employment status</b>		Household damage	36.0*
Employed or self employed	44.1*	<b>Perceived seriousness</b>	
Home duties	66.9*	Most serious (10 – 20)	76.8*
Retired	45.2	Moderate (5 – 9)	52.0*
Unemployed and/or on benefits	63.6*	Least serious (1 – 4)	17.6*
Student	37.8	<b>Victim's definition of event</b>	
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>		A crime	57.2*
Managing quite well	40.3*	Wrong, but not a crime	42.5
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	54.4*	Something that just happens	24.2*
Struggling	68.9*	<b>Victim/offender relationship</b>	
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>		Stranger	54.2
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	34.5*	Person known	63.1*
Quintile 2	40.1	Person well known	44.3
Quintile 3	48.2	Partner	60.8*
Quintile 4	52.7	<b>Impact on victim</b>	
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	54.5*	<b>Victim injury status</b>	
<b>Household factors</b>		Injury sustained	73.8*
<b>Household composition</b>		No injury sustained	47.3
One person living alone	52.7	<b>Insurance status</b>	
Sole parent with children	55.7	Covered by insurance	41.9*
Couple with no children	48.0	Property not insured	43.5*
Couple with children	43.6	Insurance claim lodged	52.3
Extended family/whānau	57.2	Property insured, no claim lodged	37.7*
Family – other combination	49.3	<b>New Zealand average</b>	
Flatmates	38.2	<b>47.7</b>	
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	40.2*		
Privately renters	51.7		
Social renters – public housing	66.8*		

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level. Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

**Table B18: Factors associated with perception of a neighbourhood crime problem in 2009**

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	32.4*	Auckland (most urbanised)	37.3*
Female	35.7*	Other metropolitan cities	34.0
		Other major urban areas	34.4
<b>Age</b>		Secondary urban areas	24.5*
15 – 24	31.1	Minor urban and rural areas	31.8
25 – 39	35.1		
40 – 59	34.8	<b>Region</b>	
60+	34.4	Upper North Island	37.5*
		Lower North Island	33.0
		South Island	27.4*
<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>Victim status</b>	
European	33.0*	Victim of any offence in 2008	45.1*
Māori	41.6*	Multiple victim of any crime	49.2*
Pacific peoples	38.8	Multiple household crime victim	51.7*
Asian	34.5	Multiple personal crime victim	44.0*
Other ethnic groups	<i>32.5</i>		
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Legally married	33.4	<b>Neighbourhood support</b>	
De facto relationship	34.5	Member	39.0*
Single/never married	34.5	Not a member	37.7
Widowed	33.6		
Divorced/separated	38.3		
<b>Economic factors</b>			
Employment status			
Employed or self employed	34.1		
Home duties	33.4		
Retired	32.6		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	41.7*		
Student	32.0		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	31.5*		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	39.2*		
Struggling	38.2		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	25.0*		
Quintile 2	28.6*		
Quintile 3	33.1		
Quintile 4	35.8		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	49.0*		
<b>Household factors</b>			
Household composition			
One person living alone	34.8		
Sole parent with children	38.8		
Couple with no children	31.8		
Couple with children	33.5		
Extended family/whānau	38.5		
Family – other combination	34.1		
Flatmates	36.7		
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	33.0		
Privately renters	35.8		
Social renters – public housing	39.8	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>34.1</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

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**Table B19: Types of crime considered a neighbourhood problem in 2006 and 2009**

Crime problems	% of those who thought crime was a problem where they lived		% of New Zealand adults aged 15 or more	
	2006	2009	2006	2009
Burglary/break-ins	65	65	24	22
Vandalism/graffiti	40	34*	15	12*
Dangerous driving/speeding/hoons in cars	30	24*	11	8*
Petty thefts	26	22	9	7*
Theft from and damage to cars	27	16*	10	5*
Theft of cars	21	16*	8	6*
Youths on the street/youths fighting	17	16	6	5
Drinking/drunken behaviour/under-age drinking	15	12	6	4
Drug use	14	12	5	4*
Selling drugs/growing or manufacturing drugs	13	9	5	3*
Domestic violence	10	8	4	3
Other/don't know	11	10	4	3
Assault	9	11	3	4
Drink driving	9	4*	3	2*
Prowlers	6	3*	2	1*
Street attacks	5	6	2	2
Sexual crimes	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>6,106</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple responses were possible.



**Table B20: Factors associated with perceiving an increase in neighbourhood crime in the last 12 months**

	%		%
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Geographic factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Urbanisation</b>	
Male	21.4	Auckland (most urbanised)	23.7
Female	23.2	Other metropolitan cities	18.5*
		Other major urban areas	25.5*
<b>Age</b>		Secondary urban areas	24.5
15 – 24	24.5	Minor urban and rural areas	20.7
25 – 39	25.4*		
40 – 59	22.8	<b>Region</b>	
60+	18.0*	Upper North Island	24.5*
		Lower North Island	17.0*
		South Island	22.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>Victim status</b>	
European	21.3*	Victim of any offence in 2008	30.1*
Māori	25.8*	Multiple victim of any crime	34.4*
Pacific peoples	26.9	Multiple household crime victim	35.8*
Asian	25.0	Multiple personal crime victim	34.7*
Other ethnic groups	26.8		
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Legally married	21.3	<b>Neighbourhood support</b>	
De facto relationship	21.5	Member	25.2*
Single/never married	25.2	Not a member	24.1
Widowed	18.2*		
Divorced/separated	25.5		
<b>Economic factors</b>			
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed or self employed	21.7		
Home duties	23.4		
Retired	19.0*		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	29.3*		
Student	26.9		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	20.7*		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	25.3*		
Struggling	27.0		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	20.5		
Quintile 2	20.5		
Quintile 3	22.4		
Quintile 4	22.0		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	26.9*		
<b>Household factors</b>			
<b>Household composition</b>			
One person living alone	20.2		
Sole parent with children	25.7		
Couple with no children	19.0*		
Couple with children	23.9		
Extended family/whānau	25.1		
Family – other combination	21.7		
Flatmates	28.2		
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owned	21.3*		
Privately renters	25.7*		
Social renters – public housing	26.4	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>22.3</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

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Table B21: Factors associated with perceptions of neighbourhood safety after dark in 2009

	Safe %	Unsafe %		Safe %	Unsafe %
<b>Personal factors</b>			<b>Geographic factors</b>		
<b>Sex</b>			<b>Urbanisation</b>		
Male	79.7*	20.0*	Auckland (most urbanised)	60.5*	39.0*
Female	51.3*	48.1*	Other metropolitan cities	64.7	35.0
			Other major urban areas	62.0	37.7
<b>Age</b>			Secondary urban areas	65.1	34.6
15 – 24	64.1	35.8	Minor urban and rural areas	74.8*	24.6*
25 – 39	65.1	34.5			
40 – 59	68.7*	31.1*	<b>Region</b>		
60+	60.2*	38.5*	Upper North Island	62.7*	36.8*
			Lower North Island	68.3*	31.1*
<b>Ethnicity</b>			South Island	67.3	32.4
European	66.0*	33.6*			
Māori	69.2*	30.5*	<b>Victim status</b>		
Pacific peoples	58.7	41.3*	Victim of any offence in 2008	58.8*	41.1*
Asian	57.9*	41.4*	Multiple victim of any crime	56.7*	43.3*
Other ethnic groups	65.9	34.1	Multiple household crime victim	54.8*	45.1*
			Multiple personal crime victim	55.8*	44.2*
<b>Marital status</b>			<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Legally married	66.6*	33.0*	<b>Neighbourhood support</b>		
De facto relationship	63.9	36.1	Member	67.9	31.3
Single/never married	67.6*	32.3	Not a member	68.2	30.8
Widowed	48.4*	47.6*			
Divorced/separated	60.4	39.3*			
<b>Economic factors</b>					
<b>Employment status</b>					
Employed or self employed	68.5*	31.3*			
Home duties	53.6*	45.1*			
Retired	58.1*	40.2*			
Unemployed and/or on benefits	58.7*	41.1*			
Student	66.2	33.7			
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>					
Managing quite well	69.5*	30.2*			
Coping, unable to save if wanted	56.9*	42.4*			
Struggling	57.1	41.8			
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>					
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	77.1*	22.7*			
Quintile 2	71.1*	28.6*			
Quintile 3	64.9	34.7			
Quintile 4	58.4*	40.9*			
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	52.4*	47.0*			
<b>Household factors</b>					
<b>Household composition</b>					
One person living alone	58.2*	39.7*			
Sole parent with children	61.1	38.8			
Couple with no children	66.6	33.2			
Couple with children	67.1	32.7			
Extended family/whānau	63.9	35.0			
Family – other combination	65.4	34.3			
Flatmates	63.0	37.0			
<b>Tenure</b>					
Owned	66.8*	32.7*			
Privately renters	61.9*	37.8*			
Social renters – public housing	56.3*	42.8*	<b>New Zealand average</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

**Table B22: Personal worry about victimisation in 2009**

	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	Sample size
Having your credit card details misused	24	31	29	15	5,373
Having your house burgled	23	35	31	11	6,087
Traffic accident caused by a drunk driver	21	37	32	10	6,062
Having your car stolen	21	27	35	17	5,625
Having your car deliberately damaged or broken into	20	32	33	14	5,631
Being attacked and robbed	19	20	40	22	6,068
Being assaulted by strangers	17	21	40	23	6,064
Being sexually assaulted or raped	16	11	23	50	5,506
Being assaulted by people you know	7	7	17	69	5,671

Notes:

'Not applicable' responses have been removed from the base.

'Don't know' responses are included in the base.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers.

Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

**Table B23: Changes in personal worry about victimisation from 2006 to 2009**

	Very worried		Fairly worried		Not very worried		Not at all worried		Sample sizes	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
Having your credit cards misused	23	24	30	31	32	29*	15	15	4,688	5,373
Having your house burgled	26	23*	33	35	32	31	9	11*	5,407	6,087
Traffic accident caused by a drunk driver	26	21*	37	37	28	32*	10	10	5,376	6,062
Having your car stolen	24	21*	28	27	34	35	14	17*	4,906	5,625
Car deliberately damaged or broken into	23	20	34	32	31	33*	13	14*	4,911	5,631
Being attacked and robbed	21	19*	20	20	38	40	21	22	5,382	6,068
Being assaulted by strangers	19	17	20	21	39	40	23	23	5,382	6,064
Being sexually assaulted or raped	20	16*	10	11	24	23	46	50*	5,045	5,506
Being assaulted by people you know	9	7*	8	7*	20	17*	63	69*	5,173	5,671

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

'Not applicable' responses have been removed from the base.

'Don't know' responses are included in the base.

Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

Sample sizes shown are based on unweighted numbers.

Percentages have been calculated using weighted numbers.

**Table B24: Factors associated with personal worry about victimisation risk in 2009**

	%				
	Burglary	Credit card fraud	Assault by strangers	Assault by people well known	Sexual assault
<b>Personal factors</b>					
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	20.0*	20.4*	11.9*	4.9*	9.1*
Female	25.8*	27.0*	20.9*	9.5*	21.9*
<b>Age</b>					
15 – 24	23.2	26.1	20.9*	11.8*	26.0*
25 – 39	25.6*	23.4	17.9	6.9	18.3
40 – 59	23.0	24.2	15.4	6.9	13.8*
60+	19.9*	22.1	13.3*	4.5*	10.2*
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
European	16.6*	17.1*	11.3*	4.5*	10.8*
Māori	34.2*	37.3*	25.4*	12.7*	27.5*
Pacific peoples	53.6*	58.2*	44.4*	28.1*	50.4*
Asian	40.2*	39.6*	29.2*	10.4*	26.9*
Other ethnic groups	23.1	29.7	24.2	4.5	15.7
<b>Marital status</b>					
Legally married	22.1	22.6	15.5	6.8	14.4*
De facto relationship	26.7*	23.4	16.0	8.0	15.3
Single/never married	23.6	25.3	19.1*	8.6	22.0*
Widowed	19.8	24.4	15.7	4.7	14.5
Divorced/separated	21.7	26.6	16.7	6.4	15.0
<b>Economic factors</b>					
<b>Employment status</b>					
Employed or self employed	22.0	22.5*	14.8*	6.3*	13.6*
Home duties	33.5*	29.9*	24.6*	12.0*	26.3*
Retired	18.4*	20.4*	11.8*	4.0*	10.0*
Unemployed and/or on benefits	34.9*	38.3*	28.4*	11.1*	27.2*
Student	20.8	22.8*	20.0	12.6*	27.1*
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>					
Managing quite well	19.9*	20.8*	14.4*	6.0*	14.4*
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	28.2*	28.7*	19.7*	9.4*	18.7*
Struggling	33.2*	36.9*	25.4*	9.7	24.2*
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>					
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	15.2*	16.2*	12.3*	4.0*	10.2*
Quintile 2	15.9*	18.1*	10.4*	4.5*	10.1*
Quintile 3	23.3	25.7	15.3	6.2	15.1
Quintile 4	23.5	24.7	17.5	7.2	19.2*
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	38.6*	36.4*	28.2*	14.8*	27.9*
<b>Household factors</b>					
<b>Household composition</b>					
One person living alone	19.9*	22.9	14.6	4.5*	12.3*
Sole parent with children	24.5	25.1	18.8	8.3	24.0*
Couple with no children	19.5*	20.4*	13.1*	4.9*	10.5*
Couple with children	22.0	22.7	16.4	7.6	16.9
Extended family/whānau	38.4*	39.7*	30.0*	18.8*	32.8*
Family – other combination	28.2*	32.0*	22.0	8.2	22.0*
Flatmates	19.1	13.8	10.2*	3.7	9.8*
<b>Tenure</b>					
Owned	19.3*	21.3*	13.5*	5.1*	12.9*
Privately renters	27.7*	26.4*	20.9*	9.9*	19.8*
Social renters – public housing	45.7*	44.6*	32.3*	19.4*	41.6*

Table continued on next page.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

	%				
	Burglary	Credit card fraud	Assault by strangers	Assault by people well known	Sexual assault
<b>Geographic factors</b>					
<b>Urbanisation</b>					
Auckland (most urbanised)	29.5*	30.3*	20.9*	9.2*	20.9*
Other metropolitan cities	19.5*	17.3*	13.3*	4.6*	14.5
Other major urban areas	22.8	23.4	16.4	7.2	16.9
Secondary urban areas	15.5*	22.1	13.6	8.1	11.3*
Minor urban and rural areas	19.2*	21.5	14.3	7.1	12.5*
<b>Region</b>					
Upper North Island	26.3*	28.2*	19.5*	8.9*	19.0*
Lower North Island	19.1*	18.9*	12.5*	5.1*	13.2*
South Island	19.0*	18.1*	13.6*	5.5*	13.3*
<b>Victim status</b>					
Victim of any offence in 2008	28.1*	26.2*	18.5*	8.2	19.5*
Multiple victim of any crime	32.3*	27.9*	19.3*	9.7*	20.7*
Multiple household crime victim	35.0*	26.8	19.3	8.9	19.2
Multiple personal crime victim	35.6*	31.5*	21.8*	13.6*	27.2*
<b>New Zealand average</b>	23.0	23.8	16.5	7.3	16.3

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.  
 Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

**Table B25: Ratings of different criminal justice groups in 2006 and 2009**

	Excellent/Good		Fair		Poor/Very poor		Don't know	
	%		%		%		%	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
Police	60	68*	27	22*	12	10*	1	1*
Juries	51	52	30	33*	6	6	13	10*
Judges	42	45	33	31	16	17	9	7*
Criminal lawyers	35	35	33	36	12	14	20	16*
Probation officers	30	28*	31	32	13	22*	26	18*
Prison Service	33	30*	33	35	17	22*	17	13*

Notes:

\* indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

Table B26: Factors associated with high rankings of criminal justice groups in 2009

	%					
	Police	Juries	Judges	Criminal lawyers	Probation officers	Prison Service
<b>Personal factors</b>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	65.9*	51.7	44.1	34.6	26.8	29.0
Female	69.3*	51.2	46.0	35.4	29.1	30.6
<b>Age</b>						
15 – 24	57.9*	48.5	52.3*	39.2*	34.5*	37.3*
25 – 39	61.4*	46.8*	46.9	36.5	27.3	27.0*
40 – 59	69.5*	52.8	43.3	32.9*	27.0	28.9
60+	79.5*	57.2*	39.8*	33.5	24.9*	28.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
European	71.3*	53.4*	43.7*	34.9	24.5*	28.5*
Māori	59.9*	48.9	46.6	36.6	35.2*	32.9*
Pacific peoples	62.4	57.9	55.2*	37.3	52.7*	41.8*
Asian	50.2*	35.9*	46.1	31.2	30.6	28.9
Other ethnic groups	53.2	45.4	39.7	44.1	27.1	27.5
<b>Marital status</b>						
Legally married	71.7*	53.7*	43.7	33.9	25.7*	28.0*
De facto relationship	60.0*	48.6	45.9	34.6	30.4	31.7
Single/never married	59.2*	46.3*	49.0*	37.9	30.3	32.0
Widowed	80.1*	57.5*	36.2*	30.6	28.9	24.6*
Divorced/separated	69.6	52.1	45.3	36.6	29.3	34.6*
<b>Economic factors</b>						
<b>Employment status</b>						
Employed or self employed	66.8	52.1	44.9	34.8	27.2	28.7
Home duties	69.1	50.6	45.2	36.5	31.1	30.7
Retired	80.9*	55.5*	37.4*	29.4*	23.5*	27.3
Unemployed and/or on benefits	56.4*	47.7	49.1	39.0	37.3*	38.2*
Student	60.6*	46.0*	52.9*	41.4*	28.9	31.9
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>						
Managing quite well	69.5*	52.4	45.9	36.0	27.0	29.7
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	64.9*	50.9	43.7	33.9	29.6	29.9
Struggling	58.3*	40.6*	43.4	29.1	31.8	27.8
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>						
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	72.1*	52.2	45.4	35.7	24.3*	28.6
Quintile 2	70.4*	52.2	45.2	34.1	25.2	26.9*
Quintile 3	67.5	51.9	44.8	34.3	27.1	30.4
Quintile 4	65.5	50.0	44.8	34.1	28.0	28.8
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	62.0*	50.9	45.1	37.1	35.8*	34.7*
<b>Household factors</b>						
<b>Household composition</b>						
One person living alone	73.8*	54.3	42.7	33.5	28.0	29.2
Sole parent with children	60.5*	49.2	44.0	36.2	30.5	35.0*
Couple with no children	73.8*	55.1*	44.9	35.2	25.4*	28.9
Couple with children	67.8	50.1	44.3	33.4	25.0*	28.3
Extended family/whānau	62.7	52.8	49.3	39.3	41.8*	33.3
Family – other combination	62.8	48.2	49.0	35.3	31.9	34.5
Flatmates	52.7*	44.7	42.7	38.1	28.5	26.8
<b>Tenure</b>						
Owned	70.7*	52.9*	44.5	34.0	25.4*	28.7*
Privately renters	59.2*	45.6*	44.3	36.4	29.5	29.5
Social renters – public housing	66.1	59.8*	54.7*	42.4*	50.0*	43.8*

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Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

	%					
	Police	Juries	Judges	Criminal lawyers	Probation officers	Prison Service
<b>Geographic factors</b>						
<b>Urbanisation</b>						
Auckland (most urbanised)	62.4*	47.1*	44.7	32.8	27.4	26.8*
Other metropolitan cities	70.0	56.4*	51.8*	42.1*	29.4	33.8*
Other major urban areas	71.8*	55.5*	46.1	36.0	29.2	31.9
Secondary urban areas	70.8	47.9	39.7	33.0	32.7	30.2
Minor urban and rural areas	68.1	50.0	39.1*	30.8*	24.8*	27.9
<b>Region</b>						
Upper North Island	64.8*	47.9*	42.2*	32.7*	26.9	27.2*
Lower North Island	71.5*	55.5*	50.4*	37.7	27.8	33.2*
South Island	70.4	55.7*	46.5	37.9*	30.4	32.4*
<b>Victim Status</b>						
Victim of any offence in 2008	59.2*	49.0*	45.1	35.5	27.9	29.0
Multiple victim of any crime	54.3*	46.4*	43.6	35.5	27.5	28.2
<b>New Zealand average</b>	67.6	51.5	45.0	35.0	28.0	29.8

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand Average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY: 2009

Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

Table B27: Factors associated with low rankings of criminal justice groups in 2009

	%					
	Police	Juries	Judges	Criminal lawyers	Probation officers	Prison Service
<b>Personal factors</b>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	10.5	7.1*	19.6*	14.9*	23.7*	22.7
Female	9.2	5.1*	14.4*	12.1*	21.1	21.9
<b>Age</b>						
15 – 24	15.2*	5.9	9.6*	7.3*	16.4*	16.2*
25 – 39	12.8*	6.6	14.6*	10.2*	22.6	22.8
40 – 59	7.9*	6.3	18.8*	16.1*	24.4*	24.0*
60+	5.3*	5.3	22.5*	18.1*	23.8	24.0
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
European	8.1*	5.7	18.0*	14.0	24.0*	23.0*
Māori	13.3*	6.1	14.4*	12.6	20.1*	22.8
Pacific peoples	12.1	5.8	11.2	12.2	16.4	18.3
Asian	18.3*	8.3	13.8	10.5	15.8*	21.1
Other ethnic groups	16.2	7.8	21.8	11.1	31.1	27.5
<b>Marital status</b>						
Legally married	8.0*	5.8	19.8*	15.4*	22.4*	23.3
De facto relationship	13.4*	4.7	15.2	12.6	23.3	23.8
Single/never married	12.9*	7.7*	11.3*	8.8*	18.3*	19.0*
Widowed	5.8	4.5	18.9	16.0	19.0	23.4
Divorced/separated	9.8	6.8	16.3	15.7	23.0	25.2
<b>Economic factors</b>						
<b>Employment status</b>						
Employed or self employed	9.6	6.1	17.3	13.2	23.5*	24.0*
Home duties	7.1	4.8	12.3*	10.9	22.2	20.9
Retired	4.7*	5.4	22.6*	19.6*	22.6	21.7
Unemployed and/or on benefits	15.7*	6.7	14.7	12.3	20.6	21.5
Student	16.1*	6.2	10.9*	8.8*	17.8	15.6*
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>						
Managing quite well	8.4*	5.6	15.9*	12.5*	21.6	21.2*
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	11.7*	6.5	18.5*	15.0*	23.3	23.6
Struggling	20.6*	11.0	23.5*	18.6	27.5	31.5*
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>						
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	7.3*	4.8	17.1	13.0	22.9	21.5
Quintile 2	7.7*	5.7	17.2	14.8	23.2	22.5
Quintile 3	10.2	6.3	17.6	14.0	22.9	23.8
Quintile 4	12.0*	6.5	17.8	12.4	22.5	20.7
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	12.4*	7.2	14.8	13.1	20.2	23.1
<b>Household factors</b>						
<b>Household composition</b>						
One person living alone	7.6*	7.0	17.6	16.6*	20.6	24.8
Sole parent with children	15.8*	6.5	16.4	14.2	21.6	22.4
Couple with no children	6.7*	4.6*	20.2*	15.7*	23.9	22.9
Couple with children	9.0	6.2	16.2	12.6	24.8*	20.9
Extended family/whānau	13.4	5.2	14.7	11.6	20.2	22.5
Family – other combination	10.4	9.8	14.0	11.5	16.5*	20.4
Flatmates	17.6*	6.0	13.3	8.6	17.9	24.2
<b>Tenure</b>						
Owned	7.8*	5.6	18.3*	14.4*	23.7*	22.6
Privately renters	14.8*	7.4	14.4*	11.7*	21.2	22.6
Social renters – public housing	13.2	5.5	12.1	10.0	13.0*	17.9

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Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

	%					
	Police	Juries	Judges	Criminal lawyers	Probation officers	Prison Service
<b>Geographic factors</b>						
<b>Urbanisation</b>						
Auckland (most urbanised)	12.7*	7.7*	17.6	13.8	22.9	25.4*
Other metropolitan cities	7.7	4.7	14.1*	9.9*	21.6	17.1*
Other major urban areas	8.7	5.7	14.6*	14.4	22.5	21.0
Secondary urban areas	9.6	5.7	19.7	15.7	20.9	20.2
Minor urban and rural areas	9.1	5.6	20.3*	15.2	22.7	24.8*
<b>Region</b>						
Upper North Island	11.4*	7.3*	18.4*	15.1*	23.7*	25.7*
Lower North Island	9.0	4.8	14.1*	11.6	23.3	18.2*
South Island	7.2*	4.6*	16.2	11.5*	18.6*	18.4*
<b>Victim status</b>						
Victim of any offence in 2008	15.5*	6.8	18.3*	14.4	25.1*	25.7*
Multiple victim of any crime	19.0*	8.6*	18.9	17.3*	25.5*	25.8*
<b>New Zealand average</b>	9.9	6.1	16.9	13.5	22.4	22.3

Notes:

\* indicates statistically significant difference from the New Zealand Average at the 95% confidence level.

Figures in gray italics have a high relative standard error (>20%) and are not statistically reliable.



## Appendix C: Sample numbers

**Table C1: Sample numbers for the 2009 NZCASS**

Sample size		Sample size	
<b>Personal factors</b>		<b>Household factors</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Household composition</b>	
Male	2,642	One person living alone	1,069
Female	3,464	Sole parent with children	521
		Couple with no children	1,645
<b>Age</b>		Couple with children	1,729
15 – 24	733	Extended family/whānau	389
25 – 39	1,628	Family – other combination	393
40 – 59	2,177	Flatmates	305
60+	1,559		
		<b>Tenure</b>	
<b>Ethnicity</b>		Owned	3,938
European	4,507	Privately renters	1,636
Māori	1,840	Social renters – public housing	433
Pacific peoples	243		
Asian	451	<b>Geographic factors</b>	
Other ethnic groups	66	<b>Urbanisation</b>	
		Auckland (most urbanised)	1,647
<b>Marital status</b>		Other metropolitan cities	1,275
Legally married	2,801	Other major urban areas	1,392
De facto relationship	850	Secondary urban areas	393
Single/never married	1,297	Minor urban and rural areas	1,399
Widowed	474		
Divorced/separated	644	<b>Region</b>	
		Upper North Island	3,230
<b>Economic factors</b>		Lower North Island	1,435
<b>Employment status</b>		South Island	1,441
Employed or self employed	3,614		
Home duties	340		
Retired	1,043		
Unemployed and/or on benefits	631		
Student	410		
<b>Financial situation assessment</b>			
Managing quite well	3,703		
Coping, unable to save if wanted to	2,108		
Struggling	244		
<b>NZ Deprivation Index</b>			
Quintile 1 (Least deprived)	1,090		
Quintile 2	1,297		
Quintile 3	1,187		
Quintile 4	1,261		
Quintile 5 (Most deprived)	1,271		
		<b>Total respondents</b>	<b>6,106</b>

**Notes:**

Sample sizes for different groups do not always add to the total sample size because of multiple responses (ie, ethnicity) and respondents saying that they either didn't know or refusing to answer.



# Glossary

<b>Asian</b>	This ethnic category included the following groups: Asian (not further defined), Southeast Asian, Chinese, Indian, and Other Asian.
<b>Assault</b>	<p>Where there was an application of force (including thrown objects) against the respondent, whether or not an injury occurred. The respondent themselves must have been the victim of the assault.</p> <p>There were two categories of assault: grievous and other assault. Grievous assaults involved an aggravating element (where there was actual or intended injury or serious harm) in addition to the application of force. As the number of grievous assaults picked up by the NZCASS was small, they were combined with other assaults.</p>
<b>Burglary</b>	Burglary occurred when a person entered a dwelling as a trespasser with the intent to commit an offence of any kind. Burglary did not cover theft by a person who was entitled to be in the dwelling at the time of the offence (see <b>theft in a dwelling</b> ). A dwelling is a house, a caravan, a flat, or any connected outhouse, garage or enclosed yard. Burglary did not require forced entry; therefore thefts from an 'enclosed space', such as yards, for example, were counted as burglary. The NZCASS covered domestic burglary only. Burglary was a <b>household offence</b> as the whole household, not just the respondent, were victims.
<b>Comparable subset of crimes</b>	The group of offences for which comparisons were made between the Police figures and NZCASS to identify differences in reporting and recording/counting rates. The subset was comprised of burglary, thefts of and from a motor vehicle, motor vehicle interference, robbery, theft from the person and assault.
<b>Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)</b>	The mode of interviewing used in the 2001, 2006, and 2009 surveys. In CAPI, the interviewer entered responses to the questionnaire directly into a laptop computer. The questionnaire was loaded into a computer program that specified the questions, the range and structure of permissible answers, and included instructions for navigating through the questionnaire. Plausibility and consistency checks were incorporated to improve data quality.
<b>Computer Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI)</b>	This mode of interviewing was used in the three self-completion sections of the survey: violence by partners, violence by people well known, and sexual incidents. For CASI, the interviewer gave the laptop to the respondent enabling the respondent to enter their own responses to the questions directly into the laptop. CASI allows victims to record their experience of more sensitive victimisations without revealing them to the interviewer.

<b>Confidence intervals</b>	<p>These are used to address the fact that surveys can only produce estimates of the 'real' figure for the relevant population. Confidence intervals (also referred to as margins of error) show the range of values between which the true population value is estimated to lie. This report used a 95 percent confidence interval.</p> <p>At the 95 percent confidence level, one would expect the true population value to fall within the confidence interval in 95 percent of cases if the survey was repeated many times under the same conditions. When assessing the results of a single survey, there is a one in 20 chance that the 95 percent confidence interval for the survey estimate will not cover the true population value. Therefore, it is expected that non-sampling errors will be negligible. (See also <b>statistical significance</b>.)</p>
<b>Confrontational crimes</b>	<p>A non-legal term used in the NZCASS to refer to the grouping of assaults, threats (to the person or personal property) and personal property damage in the case of offences by partners and people well known to the victim (see Chapter 6). Elsewhere in the report, confrontational crime also includes sexual offences and robberies, and excludes personal property damage.</p>
<b>Concentration of crime</b>	<p>Concentration of crime is a measure that shows how many times one person or household has been victimised. It is used to illustrate multiple and repeat victimisation.</p>
<b>Dark figure of crime</b>	<p>'The dark figure of crime' is used to refer to the amount of crime that happens in any given year which is not recorded in the official Police crime statistics. Neither NZCASS estimates nor the Police recorded crime figures fully capture all of the crime happening in New Zealand in a given year.</p>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<p>In the NZCASS the ethnic groups reported were non-prioritised total ethnic groups. This means that those who identified with two or more ethnic groups were counted for each ethnic group they identified with.</p>
<b>European</b>	<p>This category included the following groups: European (not further defined), NZ European, Other European and New Zealander/Kiwi.</p>
<b>Family, other combination</b>	<p>This was an option respondents could select to describe their household. This option was differentiated from other response options of: one person living alone, solo parent with children, couple with children, couple without children, extended family/whānau, flatmates, and other.</p>
<b>Grey figure of crime</b>	<p>Crime that is reported to the Police but not counted in the official Police crime statistics is known as 'the grey figure of crime'. There are a number of plausible explanations for 'the grey figure'; for example, the Police may not believe the victim's account, there may be insufficient information provided to establish whether a crime has occurred, or the victim may not wish to take matters further.</p>
<b>Hooning</b>	<p>A colloquial term used in New Zealand to describe fast and/or reckless driving.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<p>A group of people in a private dwelling who shared common facilities and who considered they were a household.</p>

<b>Household crimes</b>	Refers to offences in the NZCASS in which the household was considered the victim of the crime. The respondent therefore answered on behalf of the whole household. Household offences were: burglary, theft from a dwelling, other household theft, thefts of and from vehicles, vehicle interference, bicycle theft, and vandalism to household property and vehicles.
<b>Imputation</b>	A process undertaken to fill in missing information, particularly as regards the offence codes, incident dates, whether an incident was in the scope of the survey, and whether it was the same as one reported at another screener question. Imputations are necessary because not all incidents that respondents mention at the screener questions are followed up by a Victim Form, but the incidents still need to be counted in the overall <b>incidence rates</b> and <b>prevalence rates</b> for the survey.
<b>Incidence rate</b>	The total number of offences that occurred in the reference period expressed as a percentage of the relevant population. It takes account of the fact that some people and/or households are victimised more than once. (See also <b>prevalence rates</b> .) Incidence rates do not provide a good measure of victimisation risk, however, as risk is not evenly distributed across the population.
<b>Meshblock</b>	The smallest geographic unit defined by Statistics New Zealand to collect statistical data. There are 41,384 meshblocks in New Zealand. They were used in the NZCASS as the primary sampling unit. In total 1,000 meshblocks were selected for the survey.
<b>Multiple victimisation</b>	When someone has been a victim more than once, of any offence type.
<b>Neighbourhood</b>	This term was left to the interpretation of the respondent. However, if the respondent asked what it meant, the interviewer read out, 'This neighbourhood means the streets around you.' In rural areas, the prompt was, 'This neighbourhood means your "district".'
<b>NZDep</b>	The NZ Index of Deprivation (NZDep) was developed by the Health Services Research Centre at the Ministry of Health. NZDep is made up of a weighted average of nine Census measures of socioeconomic status and has become a standard measure of relative deprivation in New Zealand. The index divides New Zealand into equal tenths. A score of ten indicates that a geographic area is in the most deprived ten percent of all areas in New Zealand. For this report, the deciles were reduced to quintiles (five parts) to make better use of sample numbers. The NZDep categories used for analysing the 2006 NZCASS data were based on the 2001 Census data, while the 2009 NZCASS analysis used NZDep categories based on data from the 2006 Census.
<b>Offences by partners</b>	Confrontational offences where the offender was the victim's partner (either same sex or opposite sex). The offender must have been the victim's partner at the time the incident occurred, and may or may not have been the victim's partner when the survey was conducted. Information on offences by partners was collected in the first self-completion (CASI) section.

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<b>Offences by people well known</b>	Confrontational offences where the victim identified that the offender was well known to them. This may have included, for example, offences committed by ex-partners, family members, or other household members. Information on offences by people well known was collected in the second self-completion (CASI) section.
<b>Offence codes</b>	All incidents of victimisation reported by respondents were allocated an offence code. The offence code reflected the legal definition of the offence. There was also a 'not relevant' code, which applied to incidents that were out of the survey scope, for example, the offence was not measured by the survey or the incident did not meet the legal definition of an offence.
<b>Other ethnic group</b>	This ethnic category included the following groups: Middle Eastern, Latin American, African, and 'Other'.
<b>Other household thefts</b>	An NZCASS category that covered thefts of household property which could not be classified as <b>burglary</b> . It included <b>thefts from a dwelling</b> by someone with a right to be there, and excluded thefts valued at \$10 or less.
<b>Pacific people</b>	This ethnic category included the following groups: Pacific peoples (not further defined), Samoan, Cook Island Māori, Tongan, Niuean, Tokelauan, Fijian, and Other Pacific Peoples.
<b>Personal crimes</b>	Personal crimes were those for which the respondent themselves (and not the whole household) was considered the victim of the crime. They were comprised of <b>sexual offences, assaults, threats, robbery, theft of personal property, vandalism</b> to personal property, and threats of vandalism to personal property. The NZCASS did not cover personal crimes against those under 15 years old.
<b>Prevalence rate</b>	Shows the percentage of the population (ie, the percentage of households or people) who were the victim of one or more offence in a given year. Unlike <b>incidence rates</b> , prevalence rates do not take account of the number of times one person or household has been victimised.
<b>Recall period</b>	The time over which NZCASS respondents were asked to report offences they had experienced. For the 2009 NZCASS this referred to 1 January 2008 up until the date of the interview. Offences that took place in 2009 were discounted in estimating incidence, prevalence, and concentration rates for 2008.
<b>Region</b>	Regions were grouped as follows: upper North Island, lower North Island and South Island. The upper North Island included all points within and north of the Waitomo, Ruapehu, Taupo, Kawerau and Gisborne districts, including Waiheke Island, and the lower North Island consisted of the rest of the North Island. The South Island covered the South Island only; the Chatham Islands and Stewart Island were not included.



<b>Relative standard error (RSE)</b>	A measure of an estimate's reliability. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error (SE) of the estimate by the estimate itself. This is then expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The SE itself measures the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken (see <b>sampling error</b> ). Estimates with high RSEs are not statistically reliable. For the purposes of this report estimates with an RSE over 20 percent were considered high, and should be viewed with caution. In the report figures presented in grey italic font indicate a high RSE.
<b>Relevant offences</b>	Relevant codes were the <b>offence codes</b> that meet the legal definitions of offences, and were within the scope of the survey.
<b>Repeat victimisation</b>	When someone had been the victim of the same offence type more than once.
<b>Reporting rate</b>	The number of victimisations that became known to the Police, as reported by victims in the NZCASS. Incidents may have become known to Police either through the victim or someone else reporting the matter, or because the Police themselves discovered the incident. Reporting rates were expressed as a percentage of all offences.
<b>Recording/enumeration rate</b>	Offences that were counted by the Police in the official crime statistics, in relation to the proportion of offences that victims stated were reported to the Police (as recorded in the NZCASS). There were differences between the amount of crime victims said was reported to the Police according to the NZCASS and the amount of crime counted in the official Police statistics. Crime that is reported to the Police but not counted in the official statistics is known as ' <b>the grey figure of crime</b> '.
<b>Risk rates/risk factors</b>	Risk rates were used to provide information on what type of people and households were likely to be victimised. The risk factors were based on prevalence counts. A number of personal, economic, household, and geographic factors were tested against the national average risk rate. Factors that were significantly more or less likely than the NZ average at the 95 percent confidence level are presented in the main body of the report. Risk factors only indicate an association between certain factors and victimisation, they do not indicate causation. Many risk factors are inter-related and overlap.
<b>Robbery</b>	An incident where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening them with force or violence either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft.
<b>Sampling error</b>	Sampling error arises because only a sample of the New Zealand population can be surveyed. The survey sample is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn. As such, it may produce estimates that differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the whole New Zealand population had been surveyed. The size of the error depends on the sample size, the size and nature of the estimate, and the design of the survey. It can be computed and used to construct <b>confidence intervals</b> , and is also taken into account in tests of <b>statistical significance</b> .

<b> Screener questions</b>	Screener questions are used to ascertain whether survey respondents have experienced incidents that come within the scope of the survey. The incidents are described in lay terms. The screener questions are intended to single out <i>separate</i> incidents of victimisation (even if there are affirmative answers to more than one screener question). The screeners in the <b>CAPI</b> questionnaire prompt respondents to exclude offences which were committed by partners or people well known to them, or which had a sexual element. These are covered in the three self-completion ( <b>CASI</b> ) components.
<b> Self-completion components</b>	Self-completion sections of the survey were completed by respondents using <b>CASI</b> . There were three such components in the NZCASS. The first focused on violence by partners, which included <b>assaults</b> , <b>threats</b> , <b>vandalism</b> to personal property and threats to damage personal property. The second focused on the same offences committed by people well known to the victim. The third focused on <b>sexual offences</b> . In each self-completion component, a maximum of one incident was selected for a Victim Form. Respondents who had experienced more than one incident were asked to select the 'last incident' that happened for the Victim Form.
<b> Sexual offences</b>	This included sexual violation/rape, and indecent assault. Information on sexual offences was collected in the third self-completion ( <b>CASI</b> ) section of the survey. The survey asked respondents about forced sexual intercourse, attempted forced sexual intercourse, distressing sexual touching, and other offences of sexual violence.
<b> Single</b>	Description used for people who have never been married.
<b> Social renters</b>	A term used for those who rented from a Local Authority or the Housing New Zealand Corporation. Those who rented but refused to say who they rented from, who gave an 'other' response, or who did not know their landlord, were included among social renters.
<b> Statistical significance</b>	Test to ascertain the reliability of estimates. Because the NZCASS estimates are subject to <b>sampling error</b> , differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. Tests at the 95 percent confidence level were used in this report. This is the level at which, if there was really no real difference, we would expect to see smaller differences than those observed 19 times out of 20.
<b> Thefts from the person</b>	Thefts directly from the victim's person, which did not involve threats or use of force (eg, pick pocketing, pulling a bag off someone's shoulder, or snatching a purse from a shopping bag). The respondent themselves must have been the victim, and the theft must have been from the person, not just, for example, from a handbag left in a supermarket trolley.
<b> Theft from vehicles</b>	Included theft of vehicle parts and accessories as well as theft of the contents of the vehicle (eg, car radio, hubcaps or clothes left on the back seat).

<b>Theft from a dwelling</b>	Theft by a person lawfully on the premises (eg, a relative, friend, tenant or tradesman). It included thefts of both personal and household property.
<b>Thefts of personal property</b>	Thefts that were away from the home (eg, handbags from offices) where there was no direct contact between offender and victim. The respondent themselves must have been the victim.
<b>Threats</b>	Threats included threats to kill, injure or assault the respondent and threats to damage personal or household property. The threats must have been directed to the respondent. The threats may have been verbal or physical, but there should have been an actual threat to harm the property or person. Verbal abuse was not counted as a threat.
<b>Urbanisation</b>	An area classification which covered: Auckland (including the North Shore, Waitakere and Manukau Cities, along with Papakura District and parts of Rodney and Franklin Districts); Other metropolitan urban areas (including Wellington [except Kapiti], Christchurch and Dunedin); Other main urban areas (ie, areas with populations of over 30,000); Secondary urban areas (ie, areas with populations from 10,000 to 29,999); and Rural/minor urban areas (the remaining areas).
<b>Vandalism</b>	Wilful damage that resulted from someone without lawful excuse destroying or damaging personal or household property. Vandalism ranged from arson to graffiti. Incidents where there was nuisance only (eg, letting down car tyres) were not included.
<b>Vehicle crime</b>	The term used in the report to cover the following vehicle-related offences: theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle (including vehicle parts and items within the vehicle), vehicle interference, and vehicle vandalism.
<b>Vehicle interference</b>	Tampering with a vehicle or an attempt to get into the vehicle, but there was no appreciable damage. Nothing was stolen and there is no indication of what was intended.
<b>Vehicle theft</b>	Vehicles stolen that belonged to any member of the respondent's household. It did not matter where the incident took place. The vehicle must have belonged to someone living at the respondent's home. Theft of vehicles that occurred at the respondent's home, but where the vehicle belonged to a visitor were not included. Where evident, thefts of business/company vehicles were also excluded.
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	Intentional and malicious damage to a vehicle, such as scratching a coin down the side of a car. It did not include incidental damage created during the course of committing another offence, such as theft of, or from, a vehicle.
<b>Vehicles</b>	All motorised land transport such as cars, vans, motorcycles, and scooters either owned or regularly used by someone in the household. Vehicles used solely for business purposes, such as lorries or work vans, were considered out of scope. Farm/quad bikes and tractors were also usually out of scope since they were likely to be owned by a business rather than a household as such.

<b>Victim</b>	A respondent who reported in the survey experiencing at least one offence against them personally, or against their household. Victims were counted once for each type of offence experienced, regardless of the number of offences of that type.
<b>Victim Forms</b>	Part of the survey used to collect detailed information about incidents reported in the survey <b>screeener questions</b> . Information collected in the Victim Forms included a description of the incident, the location of the offence, property loss, whether the offence was reported to the Police, whether alcohol was involved, and the impact on the victim. A maximum of six Victim Forms could be completed by one respondent. A maximum of three general Victim Forms could be completed from incidents reported in the <b>CAPI</b> screener questions, and a maximum of one specific Victim Form for each of the self-completion ( <b>CASI</b> ) sections. The information in the Victim Form was used to decide whether an incident was within the scope of the survey, and if so, to allocate the appropriate <b>offence code</b> .
<b>Weighted data</b>	Raw data from the survey is adjusted in various ways at the data processing stage to correct for imbalances introduced in sampling, and by the survey design, to produce better estimates. The weighting takes account of non-response, a household's probability of selection, and the under-representation of people living in larger households, while aligning the sample with population figures. The information on crime incidents for <b>Victim Form</b> analysis was also weighted to take account of the probability that the incident was selected for Victim Form completion.

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### **Acknowledgements**

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