

Correction: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) module report – Social wellbeing and perceptions of the criminal justice system

20 August 2020

In August 2020, a mistake in code used for analysis in the report was detected in the *NZCVS module report – Social wellbeing and perceptions of the criminal justice system*. Three errors have been corrected, all relating to conclusions of statistical significance tests. No estimates or confidence intervals in the report are affected by the error.

The corrections made to the report are summarised below.

Correction 1

Victims of multiple crimes (68%) are statistically significantly more likely than adults overall (62%) to view *supporting people so they don't commit crime in the first place* as one of the most important aims of the system.

Previously published on page 58:

“We also find no significant variation in views of the most important aims of the criminal justice system by whether someone had experienced a crime in the previous 12 months, even when concentrating on those people who had experienced multiple incidents of crime.”

Correction on page 58:

“We also find almost no significant variation in views of the most important aims of the criminal justice system by whether someone had experienced a crime in the previous 12 months, even when concentrating on those people who had experienced multiple incidents of crime. The only statistically significant difference is that victims of multiple crimes are 6 percentage points more likely than adults overall to view *supporting people so they don't commit crime in the first place* as one of the most important aims of the system (68% compared to 62%).”

Correction 2

Māori adults (16%) are statistically significantly more likely to say they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system than adults overall (11%).

Previously published on page 64:

“Some ethnic groups were more likely to think they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system than others (Figure 6.4). Figure 6.4 shows that only Pacific peoples (22%)

were statistically significantly more likely to say they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system than adults overall who had come into contact with the criminal justice system (11%). Both Pacific peoples and Māori (16%) adults were statistically significantly more likely to say they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system than New Zealand Europeans.”

Correction on page 64:

“Some ethnic groups were more likely to think they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system than others (Figure 6.4). Figure 6.4 shows that only Pacific peoples (22%) and Māori (16%) were statistically significantly more likely to say they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system than adults overall (11%) and New Zealand Europeans (9%) who had come into contact with the criminal justice system.”

Previously published on page 65:

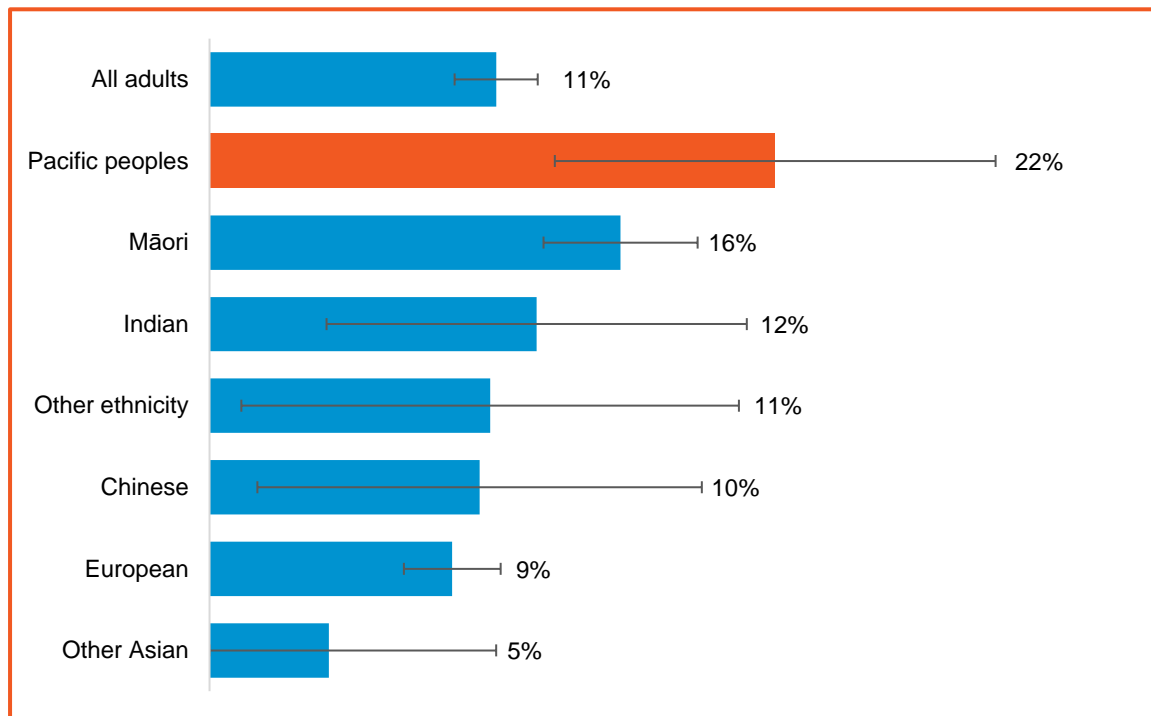


Figure 6.4: Percentage of adults who would say they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system in the previous 12 months, by ethnicity, NZCVS Cycle 2 (2018/19)

Correction on page 65:

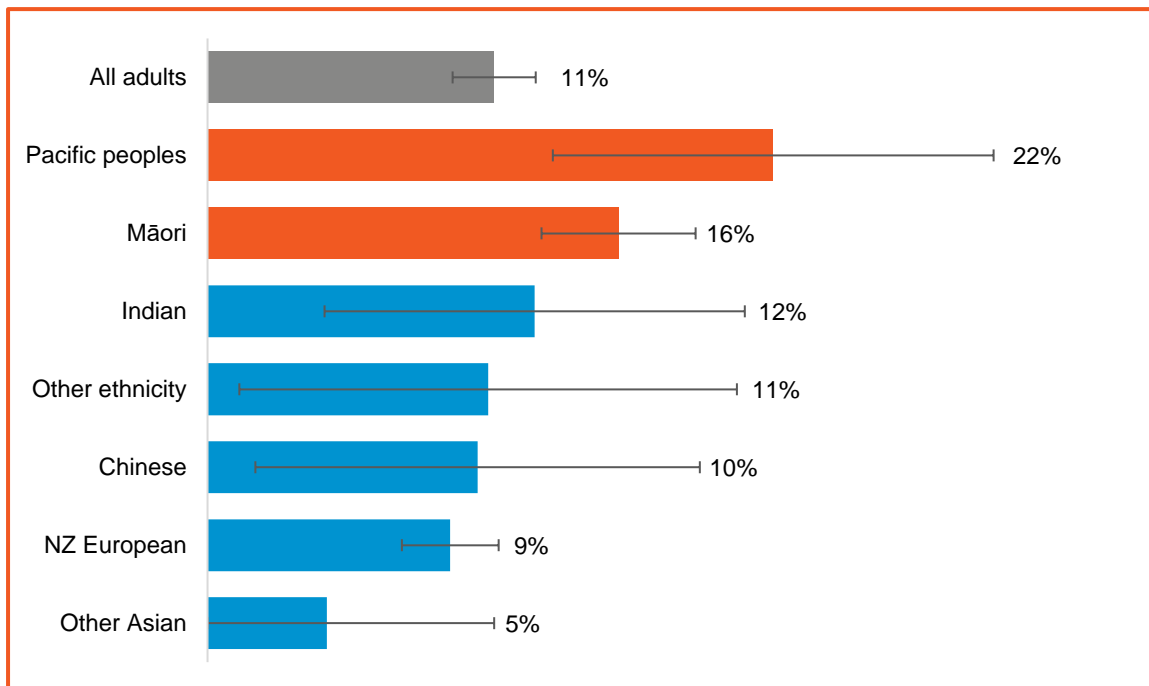


Figure 6.4: Percentage of adults who would say they were not treated fairly by the criminal justice system in the previous 12 months, by ethnicity, NZCVS Cycle 2 (2018/19)

Correction 3

Those who had been in a vehicle stopped by Police (36%) in the previous 12 months were statistically significantly more likely to have been a victim of crime than adults overall (30%).

Previously published on page 66:

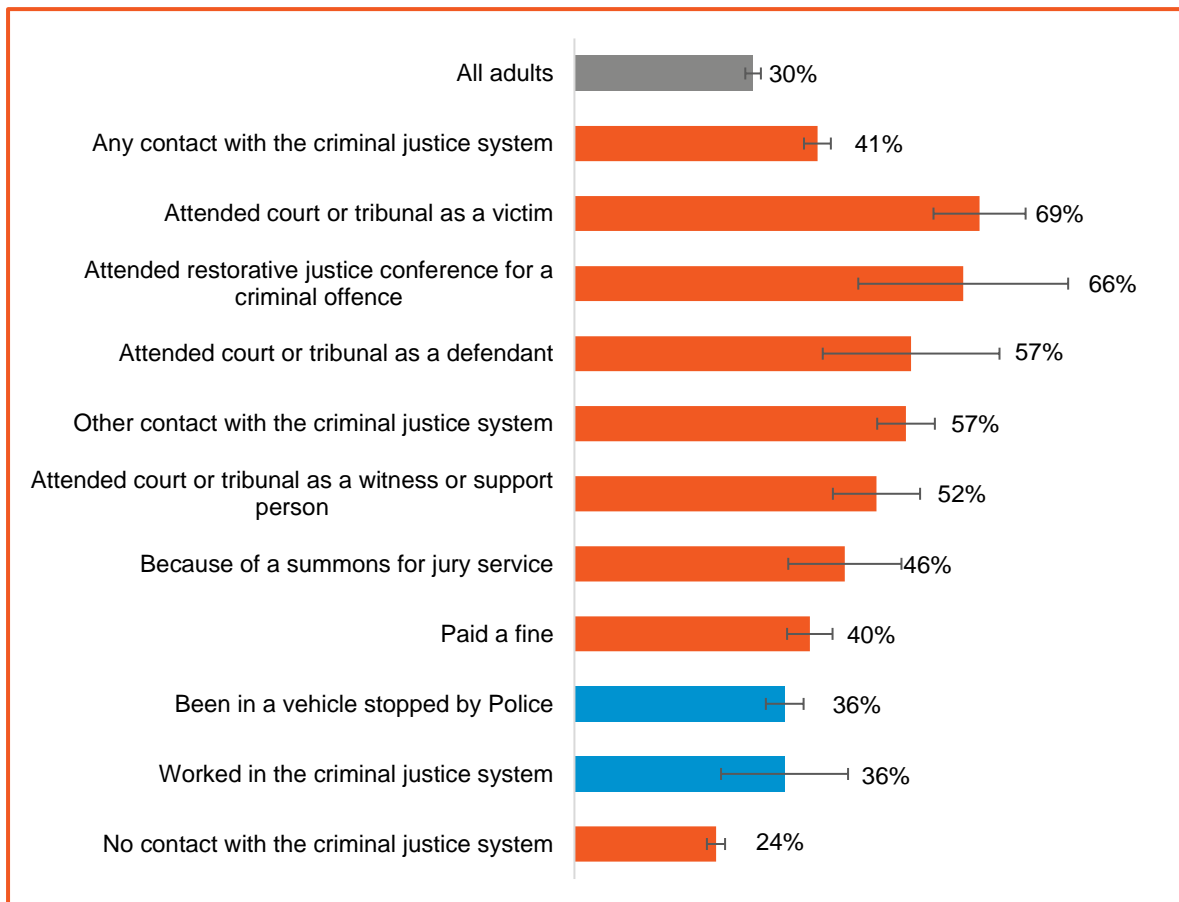


Figure 6.5: Percentage of adults who experienced an incident of crime once or more in the previous 12 months, by contact with the criminal justice system in the previous 12 months, NZCVS Cycle 2 (2018/19)

Correction on page 66:

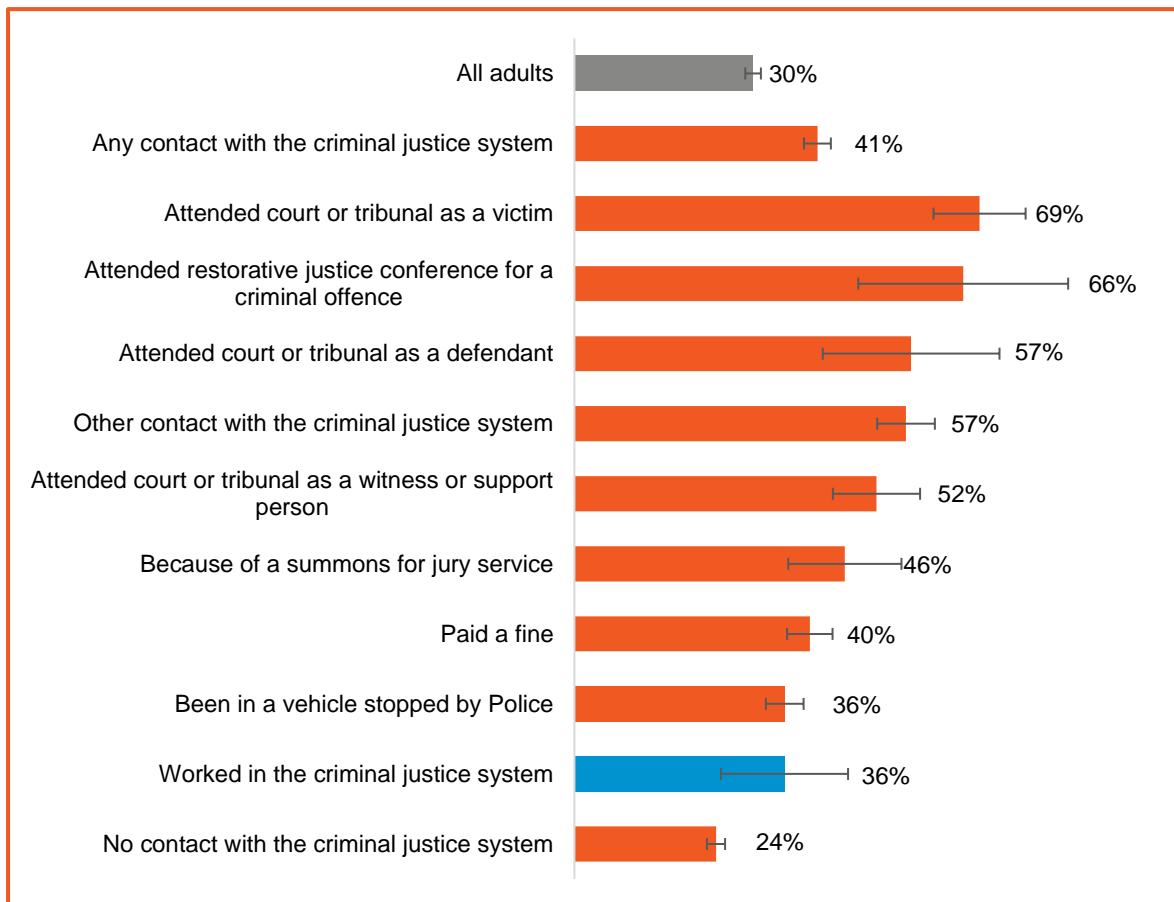


Figure 6.5: Percentage of adults who experienced an incident of crime once or more in the previous 12 months, by contact with the criminal justice system in the previous 12 months, NZCVS Cycle 2 (2018/19)

Previously published on page 66:

“Individuals who had attended court or a tribunal as a witness or support person (52%), or because of summons for jury service (46%) are significantly more likely to have experienced an incident of crime than adults overall (30%). Though individuals who had been in a vehicle stopped by Police (36%) or who worked in the criminal justice system (36%) have a slightly higher rate of victimisation than the national average (30%), these differences are not statistically significant.”

Correction on page 66:

“Individuals who had attended court or a tribunal as a witness or support person (52%), or because of summons for jury service (46%) are significantly more likely to have experienced an incident of crime than adults overall (30%). Those who had been in a vehicle stopped by Police (36%) were six percentage points more likely to have been a victim of crime than adults overall. Though individuals who worked in the criminal justice system (36%) have a slightly higher rate of victimisation than the national average (30%), this difference is not statistically significant.”