

2014 NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY
TE RANGAHAU O AOTEAROA MŌ TE TAIHARA ME
TE HAUMARUTANGA 2014

Main Findings



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Findings summary

The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS) provides policy makers, researchers and the public with information about the extent and nature of crime and victimisation in New Zealand. The NZCASS is a nationwide, face-to-face survey of New Zealand residents aged 15 years and over. 6943 adults were interviewed between February and June 2014 about crime that happened in 2013.

How much crime is there?

- 1.9 million incidents of crime were identified in 2013 – down 30% from 2.7 million in 2008.
- 865,000 adults experienced 1 or more offences in 2013 – down 31% from 1.3 million in 2008.
- While almost a quarter (24%) of adults in New Zealand experienced 1 or more household or personal incidents in 2013, over three quarters (76%) of adults experienced no crime.
- 31% of adults said there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood – down from 35% in 2009.

What is the nature of crime?

- Offences committed against individuals (rather than households) make up the majority of crime in New Zealand.
- A smaller percentage of people were considered chronic¹ victims of crime in 2013 (3% of adults experienced 53% of all crime) than in 2008 (6% of adults experienced 52% of all crime). This means the concentration of crime has increased.
- The crime rates for violent interpersonal offences decreased in 2013, compared with 2008. However, violent interpersonal offences continue to be the most common type of repeat victimisation.
- 2% of adults were the victim of 1 or more sexual offences in 2013 – down from 3% in 2008.
- 39% of violent interpersonal offences involved alcohol (either the offender, the victim or both were drinking).
- 18% of violent interpersonal offences involved a weapon.

Who experiences crime?

- Māori were more likely than the New Zealand average to experience all types of crime in 2013. It was still the case that Māori have higher victimisation than Europeans, even after both age and deprivation were controlled for.
- People aged 65 and over were less likely to be the victim of crime, while those under 40 were more likely.
- One-parent households were more likely than the New Zealand average to be the victim of 1 or more offences in 2013.
- People experiencing financial hardship or living in more highly deprived areas were more likely to be the victim of crime than the New Zealand average.

1. Chronic victims of crime are those who experienced 5 or more offences within a given period.



Reporting crime

- 31% of all crime was reported to Police (68% was not).² There was no statistically significant change from 2008 or 2005.
- 24% of violent interpersonal offences committed by an intimate partner were reported to Police. There was no statistically significant change from 2008 or 2005.
- 83% of comparable³ crime was not recorded in Police statistics – down from 87% in 2008.

Victims' experiences and needs

- 59% of victims defined what happened to them as 'a crime', with no statistically significant change from 2008 or 2005.
- Victims of violent interpersonal offences were less likely to define what happened to them as 'a crime' (37%).
- Where someone was the victim of a crime in the year before the survey, they were more likely to be fearful or worried about experiencing the same crime.
- 45% of adults said they didn't know of any community services or organisations, apart from Police, that would be available to help them if they were the victim of a crime – up from 37% in 2009.
- Overall, victims received some kind of help or advice for 36% of all incidents.
- Victims of violent interpersonal offences received some kind of help or advice for 46% of incidents.



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CRIME AND AN OFFENCE?

The terms 'crime' and 'offence' are often used interchangeably. Within this report, 'crime' is a general description of an action or omission that constitutes an offence and is punishable by law. An offence is a specific crime that has been coded according to the Crimes Act 1961 and Police practice.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN INCIDENT AND AN OFFENCE?

In the NZCASS, an incident is a situation that happened at a specific place and time, where 1 or more offences were committed. In the NZCASS, we can code up to 2 offences within a single incident of crime.

For example, someone may have been threatened and assaulted. Both the threat and the assault are seen as separate offences.

As such, the total number of incidents will be lower than the total number of offences.

² Estimates will not add up to 100% because 'Don't know' responses are included.

³ The comparable subset of crime includes burglary, theft – from a vehicle/vehicle interference, assault, theft – of vehicle, robbery/theft from the person.

1. Introduction

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

The NZCASS was undertaken in 2006, 2009 and 2014.

This report provides an overview of the main findings from the 2014 NZCASS and answers the research objectives below.

This report does not present all the information that was collected in the NZCASS, nor does it discuss the technical aspects of the research in detail (see the technical manual online at justice.govt.nz/nz-crime-and-safety-survey).

Research objectives

The NZCASS aims to:

- provide information about the extent and nature of crime and victimisation in New Zealand
- measure the extent of crime that goes unreported to Police
- understand who experiences crime and how they respond
- identify the groups at above-average risk of victimisation
- improve our understanding of victims' experiences and needs
- provide a measure of crime trends in New Zealand.

What does the NZCASS cover?

The NZCASS gathers information on a range of personal and household offences but does not cover every type of crime that someone might experience.

SCOPE OF CRIMES/OFFENCES COVERED IN THE NZCASS

Crimes covered in the NZCASS

- personal offences: where the respondent was the victim of the crime (eg assaults, sexual offences and threats)
- household offences: where the respondent's household was the victim of the crime (eg burglary, theft from a dwelling)

Crimes not covered in the NZCASS

- 'victimless crimes' (such as drug offences)
- manslaughter and homicide
- crimes against children (14 years old and under)
- commercial crime/white-collar crime/crimes against businesses or public sector agencies
- e-crime/online offences
- crimes against people who do not live in permanent private dwellings
- crimes against people living in institutions⁴

The NZCASS also asks a range of questions about:

- neighbourhood crime and disorder
- fear of crime and feelings of safety
- perceptions of the criminal justice system
- victims' experiences and needs.

4. Those living in care facilities, prisons, army barracks, boarding schools and other similar institutions or non-private dwellings are excluded from the NZCASS sampling and interviewing process.



Understanding estimates of crime

Police statistics and those produced as part of the NZCASS are complementary sources of information that help to provide a picture of crime in New Zealand. Both sets of statistics have their own strengths and limitations.

Police statistics provide only a partial picture of crime in New Zealand because, for example:

- not all crime committed or experienced is reported to Police
- not all crime reported to Police is recorded in Police statistics.

The NZCASS is an important source of information because it captures incidents of crime that may not have been reported to Police or recorded in Police statistics.



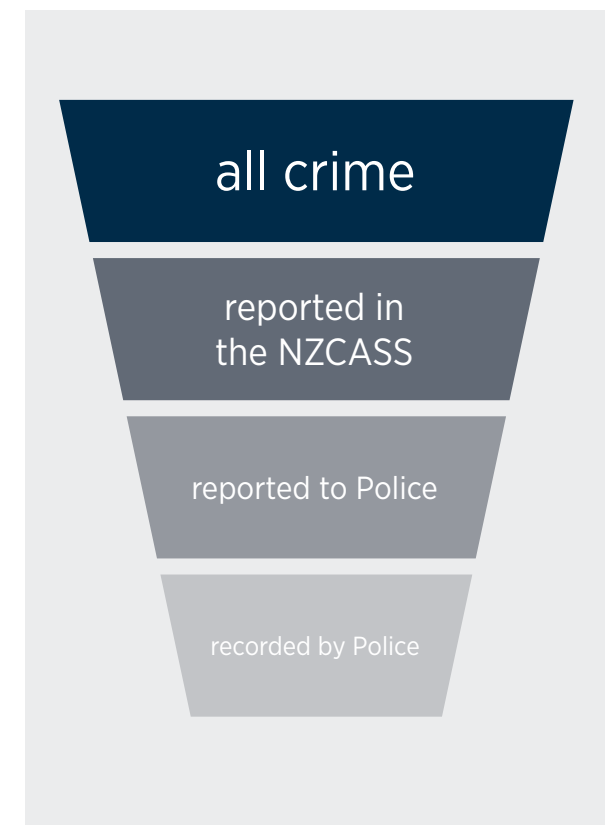
RECORDED POLICE STATISTICS

For more information on why not all crime reported to Police is recorded in official Police statistics go to chapter 5 'Reporting Crime' on page 116.

While the NZCASS provides information about crime not captured elsewhere, the total amount of crime in New Zealand is still unknown because:

- the NZCASS does not cover all types of crime
- the NZCASS is a sample survey, which means that:
 - not all respondents may want to talk about their experiences in the survey
 - not all respondents may remember the incidents that they have experienced
 - not all respondents may give us accurate information about incidents (on purpose or due to imperfect recall of the event)
 - not all New Zealanders give information about their experiences. The NZCASS is not a census of the population.

As such, the statistics produced as part of the NZCASS are considered estimates of crime only.⁵



5. The sampling error associated with each estimate has been provided in the NZCASS data tables, which can be found online justice.govt.nz/nz-crime-and-safety-survey



Methodology

The following section provides an overview of the key methodological aspects of the 2014 NZCASS. More detail about how the NZCASS was conducted in 2014 and in previous years can be found in the NZCASS technical manual.

DETAILS		
Overview	Nationwide, face-to-face, random probability survey, with 1 respondent selected in each household using multistage, unstratified, cluster-sampling methods.	
Target population	Total usually resident, non-institutionalised, civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 and over.	
Sampled areas	North Island, South Island and Waiheke Island.	
Dwellings included	Permanent, private dwellings.	
Sample composition	2 samples are drawn as part of the NZCASS: a general or 'main sample' and a Māori booster sample that aims to increase sample sizes for Māori.	
Sample size	Main sample:	5235
	Māori booster sample:	1708
	Total sample:	6943
Response rates	Main sample:	80.0%
	Māori booster sample:	84.7%
	Total sample:	81.0%
Interviewing period	10 February 2014 to 6 July 2014	
Average interview length	Total questionnaire	40 minutes and 45 seconds

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE



DETAILS	
Recall period	1 January 2013 to date of interview ⁶
Coding crimes/offences	<p>In the NZCASS, questions are asked about different things (incidents) that might have happened to the respondent or their household. These incidents are then coded by legal experts to determine whether or not the incident was a crime, and what type of offence (or offences) occurred.</p> <p>Important: the NZCASS does not ask respondents directly about 'crimes' that happened to them. This is because people don't always:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • view some things that happen as crimes • know what are legally considered crimes and what aren't.
Comparability between surveys	<p>The 2014 project team took great care to maintain comparability between survey years. The NZCASS methodology and application have remained largely consistent with the 2006 and 2009 iterations of the survey, but we have made some changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve response rates • improve project efficiency and transparency • bring questions and analysis in line with Statistics NZ standards and classifications • better meet users' information needs • provide more accurate estimates of crime. <p>Changes do not affect our ability to compare over time. All changes are declared and discussed in the NZCASS technical manual.</p>
Weighting	<p>Three types of weighting were applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household and individual weights: to ensure results represent the New Zealand population • incident weights: to adjust for the fact that detailed information was only collected for up to 6 incidents ('victim form information').
Imputation	<p>Data underwent a complex imputation process as detailed information was not collected about all incidents reported in the questionnaire.⁷</p> <p>As part of the imputation process a cut-off to the number of incidents experienced was applied to prevent a very small number of people having a large and potentially inaccurate influence on the number of offences. This process has remained consistent over all 3 surveys. In 2014, the cut-off capped incidents in the interviewer-administered section for 0.2% of respondents, and for incidents in the self-completion section for 0.7% of respondents. For further detail see the imputation chapter of the technical manual.</p>

6. While most critical questions use the recall period 1 January 2013 to the date of the interview, some questions relate to the date of the interview. For example, perceptions of crime, demographics and the lifetime prevalence questions relating to offences by a partner.

7. Detailed information about all offences was not collected in order to reduce respondent burden for highly victimised people.



About analysis

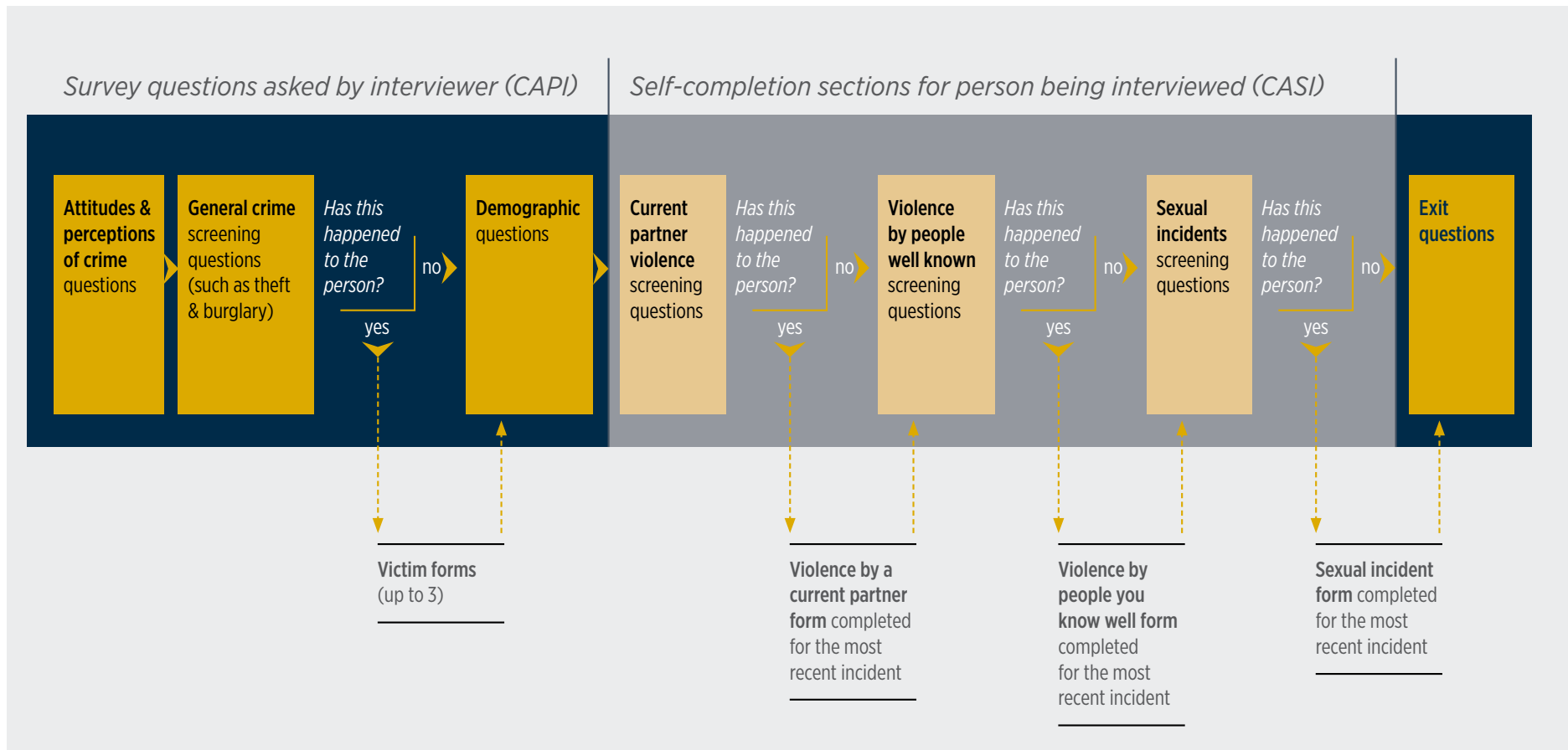
The following section provides information to help you understand and interpret the NZCASS findings in this report.

DETAILS	
Revised 2006 and 2009 estimates	<p>Improvements in methodologies, systems and statistical processes help make statistics more complete, accurate and useful. As part of the 2014 NZCASS, estimates for both 2006 and 2009 have been revised and recalculated.</p> <p>Because of this, some estimates previously published may have changed. We recommend you refer to the NZCASS data tables or contact the Ministry of Justice for time series information rather than use figures from previous publications.</p>
Classifications, groupings and standards	<p>Offences have been classified and grouped together in different ways at different stages of the report to address the majority of users' needs and ensure sample sizes are large enough (where possible) to conduct analysis.</p>
Significant differences/changes	<p>Statistical significance has been tested at the 95% confidence level between years and/or groups (unless otherwise stated).</p> <p>Where a difference between groups (such as women compared to men) or between years (like 2008 to 2013) is stated in this report, this has been tested and is statistically significant.</p> <p>Where a change between years does not show a statistically significant increase or decrease, these figures are generally not discussed. However, where a difference might be misinterpreted by readers, the report clearly states there is no statistically significant change or difference.</p>
How variable are results?	<p>Information that should be used with caution is flagged with a hash (#). This indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • count estimates or means have a relative standard error $\geq 20\%$ and $< 50\%$, or • percentages have a margin of error of ≥ 10 and < 20 percentage points. <p>The report does not include count estimates or means with a relative standard error $\geq 50\%$ or percentages with a margin of error of ≥ 20 percentage points.</p>
Counting multiple offences	<p>Some incidents involved multiple offences. Where this occurred, the 2 main offences were coded and counted.</p>



Overview of questionnaire

The NZCASS questionnaire is made up of several components as follows.



CAPI – computer-assisted personal interviewing
CASI – computer-assisted self-interviewing

Other resources available

Because the NZCASS collects such a large amount of information, we can't present everything in this report. As such, we've provided users with a number of other reporting resources. You can find all of these resources on the NZCASS pages of the Ministry of Justice website.



Web pages

All key information has been provided in HTML format for users. The NZCASS pages replicate key information in this report and the technical manual.

[JUSTICE.GOV.T.NZ/NZ-CRIME-AND-SAFETY-SURVEY](https://justice.govt.nz/nz-crime-and-safety-survey)



Factsheets

A range of infographic factsheets are available on the Ministry of Justice website.

Technical manual

The NZCASS technical manual provides a detailed description of the design and methods used in the 2014 NZCASS. Researchers and analysts will find this information useful.

Questionnaire

The full 2014 NZCASS questionnaire is available online.



Data tables

A set of formatted, static data tables provide all core reporting information. These tables include estimates and sampling error tables for:

- the extent and nature of crime
- reporting crime
- who experiences crime
- victims' experiences and needs
- public perceptions of crime and disorder.

Data items (variables) list

This is the full list of all data items (variables) available for analysis and reporting. Researchers and analysts interested in investigating what types of additional analysis may be feasible will find this useful.



2. How much crime is there?

This chapter discusses the extent of crime and victimisation in New Zealand. The estimates of crime discussed are based on data collected through the NZCASS only.

Chapter 5 'Reporting crime' on page 116 discusses how NZCASS crimes compare to Police statistics.

How much crime is there?

People can think about the ‘amount of crime’ in different ways depending on what question needs to be answered. Sometimes we think about the number of *incidents* or *offences* committed, while other times we need to think about the number of *people* or *households* that were the victims of crime.

As such, when assessing how much crime there is in New Zealand, this report looks at 4 main measures:

1. the number of incidents or offences committed in a given year
2. the average number of offences for every 100 households or 100 adults (incidence rates)
3. the number of households and/or adults victimised once or more
4. the percentage of households or adults that were victimised once or more (prevalence rates).

This section will also touch on how much crime *people think there is* in their neighbourhoods – the perception of the amount of neighbourhood crime.



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CRIME AND AN OFFENCE?

The terms ‘crime’ and ‘offence’ are often used interchangeably. Within this report, ‘crime’ is a general description of an action or omission that constitutes an offence and is punishable by law. An offence in the NZCASS is a specific crime that has been coded according to the Crimes Act 1961 and Police practice.



REMINDERS

- ‘Adults’ refers to people aged 15 or over.
- The statistics in this chapter are based on information collected through the NZCASS only. Chapter 5 ‘Reporting crime’ on page 116 discusses how NZCASS crimes compare with Police offence statistics.

Number of incidents and offences

The estimated number of incidents and offences reported in the NZCASS is a key measure of the volume of crime in New Zealand.



WHAT OFFENCES ARE INCLUDED IN THESE TOTALS?

- burglary
- theft – household property
- damage – household property
- theft – of vehicle
- damage – to vehicle
- theft – from vehicle/ vehicle interference
- sexual offences
- theft – from the person
- assault
- robbery
- kidnapping
- threat – of force
- threat – to damage property
- damage – personal property
- theft – of personal property

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN INCIDENT AND AN OFFENCE?

In the NZCASS, an incident is a situation that happened at a specific place and time, where 1 or more offences were committed. In the NZCASS, we can code up to 2 offences within a single incident of crime.

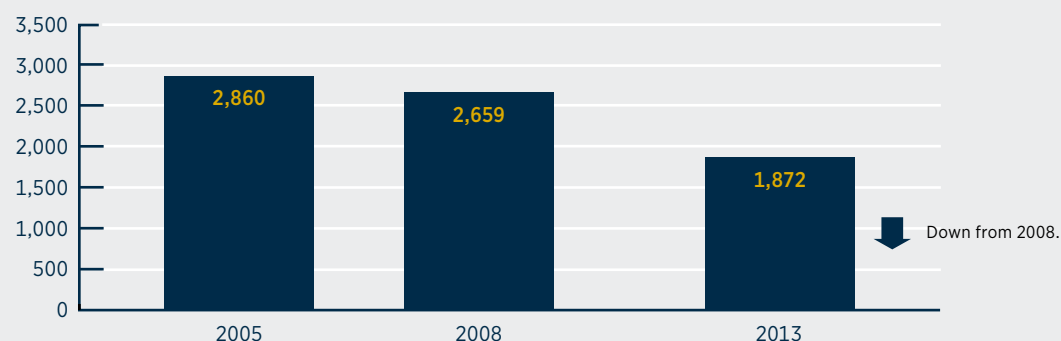
For example, someone may have been threatened and assaulted. Both the threat and the assault are seen as separate offences.

As such, the total number of incidents will be lower than the total number of offences.

The total number of incidents in the NZCASS has fallen since 2008 (2.7 million), down by 30% to 1.9 million^A in 2013.

2.7 million
1.9 million

GRAPH 2.1: TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY YEAR^A (000s)



A. We calculated the total number of incidents of crime by adding together the total number of household incidents and personal incidents. This means that there will be a slight overcount of incidents because in some cases both a personal and household offence was committed. In 2013, this was the case for only 1.1% of all incidents.



Household and personal offences

'Household offences' are when the respondent's household is the victim of crime rather than the respondent personally.

'Personal offences' are when the respondent themselves is the victim of a crime (rather than their household).



NZCASS HOUSEHOLD OFFENCES ARE:

- burglary
- theft – household property
- damage – household property
- theft – of vehicle
- damage – to vehicle
- theft – from vehicle/vehicle interference.

NZCASS PERSONAL OFFENCES ARE:

- sexual offences
- assault
- robbery
- kidnapping
- threat – of force
- threat – to damage property
- damage – personal property
- theft – of personal property
- theft – from the person.



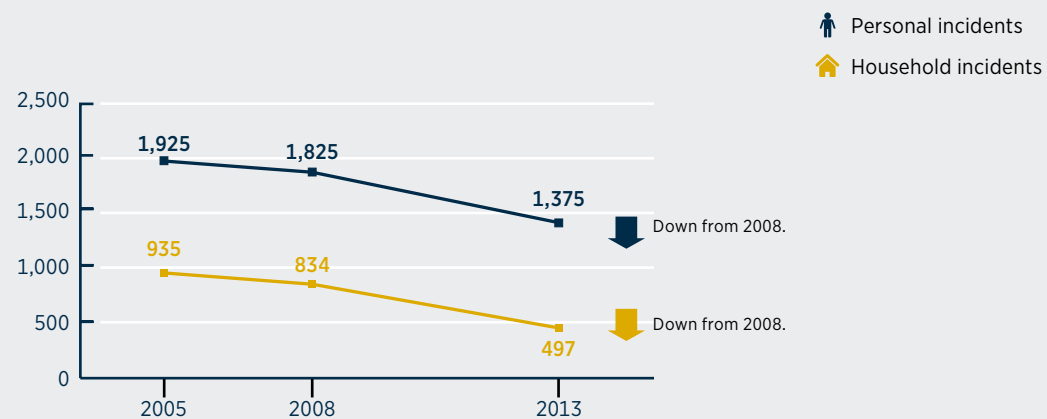
Since 2008, the number of household incidents has dropped more than the number of personal incidents (a 40% decrease in household incidents compared to a 25% decrease in personal incidents).

Number of household and personal incidents

It's estimated that 497,000 (almost half a million) household incidents and 1,375,000 (1.4 million) personal incidents occurred in 2013.

While there was no statistically significant change between 2005 and 2008 for either household or personal incidents, both have fallen since 2008.

GRAPH 2.2: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL INCIDENTS BY YEAR (000s)



Within an incident of crime, up to 2 offences can be coded. The personal and household offences totals count the number of incidents that happened, not the number of offences.

Number of household offences (2013)



Household offences	000s	Increase or decrease since 2008	
Burglary	203	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (304,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (330,000) and 2008.
Theft – household property	46	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (106,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (96,000) and 2008.
Damage – household property	119	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (214,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (231,000) and 2008.
Theft – of vehicle	18	↓	Decreasing trend: decrease between 2005 (45,000) and 2008 (30,000), then again in 2013.
Damage – to vehicle	74	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (125,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (138,000) and 2008.
Theft – from vehicle/vehicle interference	50	↓	Decreasing trend: decrease between 2005 (113,000) and 2008 (77,000), then again in 2013.
ALL HOUSEHOLD INCIDENTS	497⁸	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (834,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (935,000) and 2008.

8. The total number of all household incidents will be different from the sum of all household offences because there can be up to 2 offences coded as part of 1 incident in the NZCASS.



Number of personal offences (2013)



Personal offences	000s	Increase or decrease since 2008	
Sexual offences	186	-	There was no statistically significant change between 2005 (317,000) and 2008 (285,000), and between 2008 and 2013. There was however a decrease in the number of sexual offences between 2005 and 2013.
Assault	512	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (744,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (670,000) and 2008.
Robbery	17 [#]	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (49,000). Note: due to the high sampling error for the number of robberies in 2013 this estimate could be as high as 27,000, and in 2008 could have been as low as 32,000.
Threat – of force	401	-	There was no statistically significant change between 2005 (530,000) and 2008 (417,000), or between 2008 and 2013. There was however a decrease in the number of threat of force offences between 2005 and 2013.
Threat – to damage property	135	-	No statistically significant change between 2005, 2008 or 2013.
Damage – personal property	67	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (135,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (137,000) and 2008.
Theft – personal property	68	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (150,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (125,000) and 2008.
Theft – from the person	13 [#]	-	No statistically significant change between 2005, 2008 or 2013.
ALL PERSONAL INCIDENTS	1375⁹	↓	Down in 2013 when compared to 2008 (1,825,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (1,925,000) and 2008.

[#] Use with caution: the count estimate has a relative standard error between 20% and 50%.

9. The total number of all personal incidents will be different from the sum of all personal offences because there can be up to 2 offences coded as part of 1 incident in the NZCASS.

Number of offences per 100 households or 100 adults (incidence rates)

The total estimated number of incidents and offences discussed previously don't take into account how large or small the population is. As such, we also use 'incidence rates' to measure crime.

Incidence rates have 2 main uses:

1. They give us a better measure of the volume of crime over time because the total number of households or adults (15 years and over) in the New Zealand population is taken into account.
2. Sometimes, they can be used to compare the amount of crime between countries. We have not done this in the NZCASS for a number of reasons (see the NZCASS international comparisons of crime webpage for more detail).

Incidence rates are reported as an average and take into account that some people or households are victimised more than once, but they do not take into account that victimisation is unevenly distributed across the population.



	2005	2008	2013	
Number of household offences per 100 households	60.0	51.5 ¹⁰	29.3	Decreasing trend: decrease in the number of household offences per 100 households between 2005 and 2008, and again in 2013.
Number of personal offences per 100 adults	59.0	53.3	38.2	Down in 2013 compared to 2008. No statistically significant change between 2005 and 2008.

The top 3 incidence rates in 2013 were for:

- assaults (14 offences per 100 adults), down from 22 offences per 100 adults in 2008
- burglaries (12 offences per 100 households), down from 19 offences per 100 households in 2008
- threat of force (11 offences per 100 adults), down from 16 offences per 100 adults in 2005 but with no statistically significant change between 2008 (12 offences per 100 adults) and 2013.



For more incidence rates refer to the NZCASS data tables.

10. Rounds to 52 household offences from unrounded numbers.

Number of households and adults victimised

The estimated numbers of households and adults who were victims of crime offer another measure of how much crime there is. This measure helps us understand how victimisation is distributed across the population.

The total number of adults who were a victim of either a household or personal offence, once or more, fell in 2013 – down 31% from 2008.

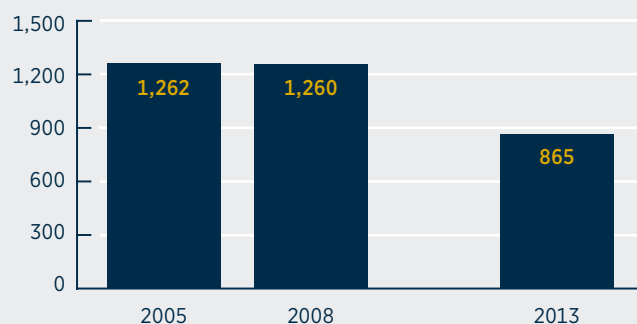
Both the number of households and the number of adults victimised once or more has decreased in 2013. The number of households victimised has fallen by 36% since 2008, while the number of adults victimised has fallen by 30%.



LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS OR ADULTS VICTIMISED

These estimates do not take into account that people or households can be victimised more than once like incidence rates do.

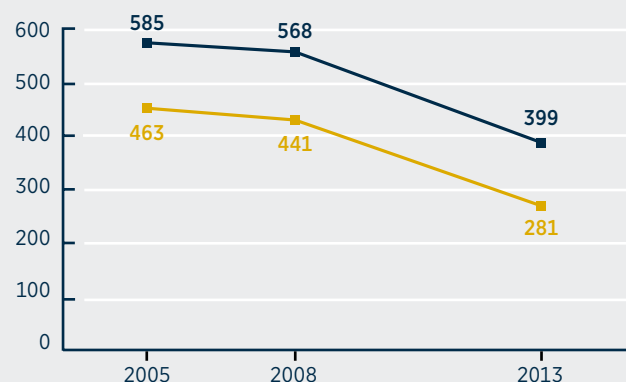
GRAPH 2.3: TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO EXPERIENCED 1 OR MORE HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL OFFENCES BY YEAR (000s)



Down from 2008.

These statistics are person weighted. This means the statistics relate to offences against adults where they were a victim of a personal crime or who lived in a household that was a victim of a household crime.

GRAPH 2.4: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS OR ADULTS VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE BY YEAR (000s)



Down from 2008.

Down from 2008.

Number of adults
Number of households

Number of households victimised once or more by offence type (2013)



Household offences	000s	Increase or decrease since 2008	
Burglary	136	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (213,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (214,000) and 2008.
Theft – household property	34	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (74,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (69,000) and 2008.
Damage – household property	78	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (138,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (144,000) and 2008.
Theft – vehicle	17	↓	Decreasing trend: decrease between 2005 (37,000) and 2008 (27,000), then again in 2013.
Damage – vehicle	58	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (105,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (112,000) and 2008.
Theft – from vehicle/vehicle interference	44	↓	Decreasing trend: decrease between 2005 (97,000) and 2008 (67,000), then again in 2013.
ALL HOUSEHOLD INCIDENTS	281	↓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (441,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (463,000) and 2008.



Number of adults victimised once or more by offence type (2013)



Personal offences	000s	Increase or decrease since 2008	
Sexual offences	74	–	No statistically significant change in 2013 compared to 2008. The number of adults who experienced 1 or more sexual offences fell between 2005 (126,000) and 2008 (96,000).
Assault	196	⇓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (302,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (278,000) and 2008.
Robbery	16 [#]	⇓	The number of adults who experienced robbery increased between 2005 (18,000 [#]) and 2008 (44,000) but dropped again in 2013.
Threat – of force	175	⇓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (225,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (264,000) and 2008.
Threat – to damage property	71	–	No statistically significant change between 2005 (88,000) and 2008 (77,000), or between 2008 and 2013.
Damage – personal property	52	⇓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (97,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (91,000) and 2008.
Theft – personal property	58	⇓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (110,000). No statistically significant change between 2005 (97,000) and 2008.
Theft – from the person	11 [#]	–	Down in 2013 from 2005 (24,000 [#]) but no statistically significant change since 2008 (12,000 [#]).
ALL PERSONAL INCIDENTS	399	⇓	Down in 2013 compared to 2008 (568,000).

[#] Use with caution: the count estimate has a relative standard error between 20% and 50%.



Percentage of households or adults victimised (prevalence rates)

The percentage of households or adults who experienced 1 or more offences in a given year is known as the 'prevalence rate'. This measure tells us how widespread victimisation is.

Overall, the percentage of adults victimised once or more fell in 2013, down 13 percentage points from 2008.



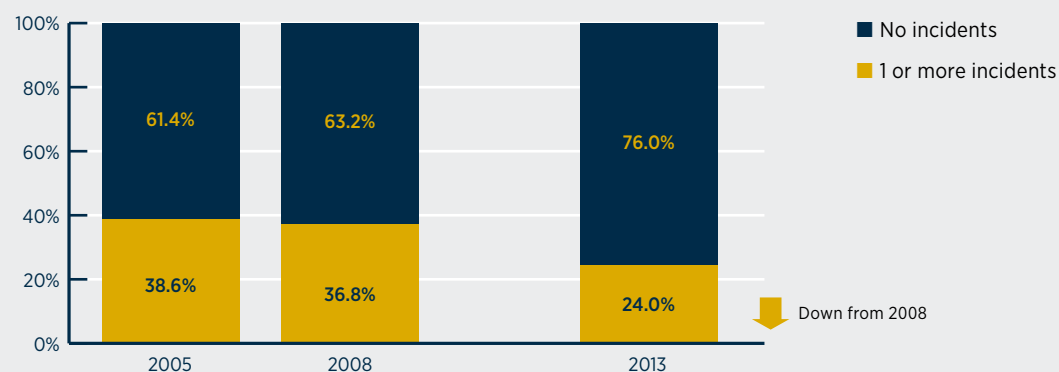
While almost a quarter (24%) of adults experienced 1 or more household or personal incidents, over three-quarters (76%) of New Zealanders experienced no crime in 2013.



LIMITATION OF PREVALENCE RATES

While the incidence rates discussed earlier take into account that some people and/or households are victimised more than once, prevalence rates do not.

GRAPH 2.5: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO EXPERIENCED 1 OR MORE HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL INCIDENTS BY YEAR



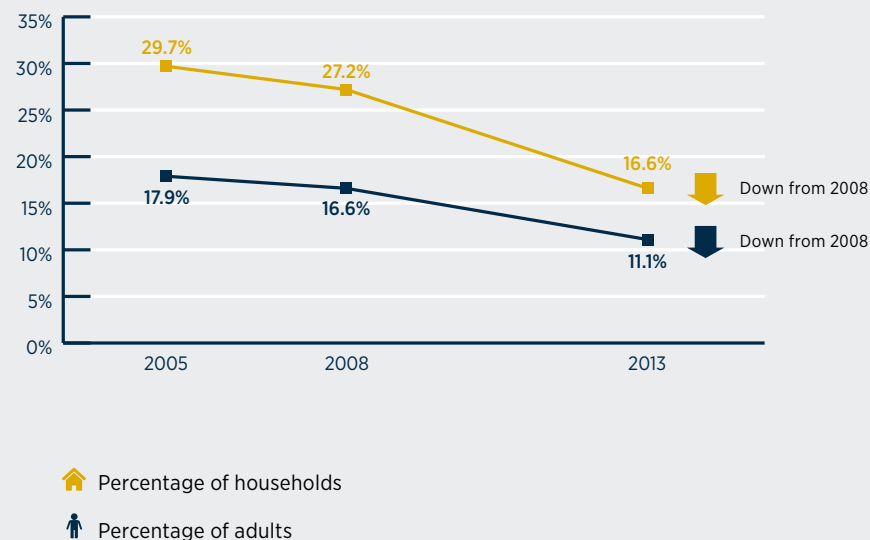
These statistics are person weighted. This means the statistics relate to offences against adults where they were a victim of a personal crime or who lived in a household that was a victim of a household crime.

Both the percentage of households victimised and the percentage of adults victimised are down from 2008.

In 2013, we found:

- the percentage of households that were victims of 1 or more household offences fell 11 percentage points from 2008. There was no statistically significant change between 2005 and 2008
- the percentage of adults who were victims of 1 or more personal offences fell 5 percentage points from 2008. There was no statistically significant change between 2005 and 2008.

GRAPH 2.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OR ADULTS VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE BY YEAR



Theft from vehicle/vehicle interference

The percentage of households that were victims of 1 or more theft from vehicle/vehicle interference offences has decreased over time – down from 7% in 2005 to 4% in 2008, and then to 3% in 2013.

Theft of a vehicle

The percentage of households that were victims of 1 or more theft of vehicle offences has decreased over time – down from 3% in 2005 to 2% in 2008, and then to 1% in 2013.

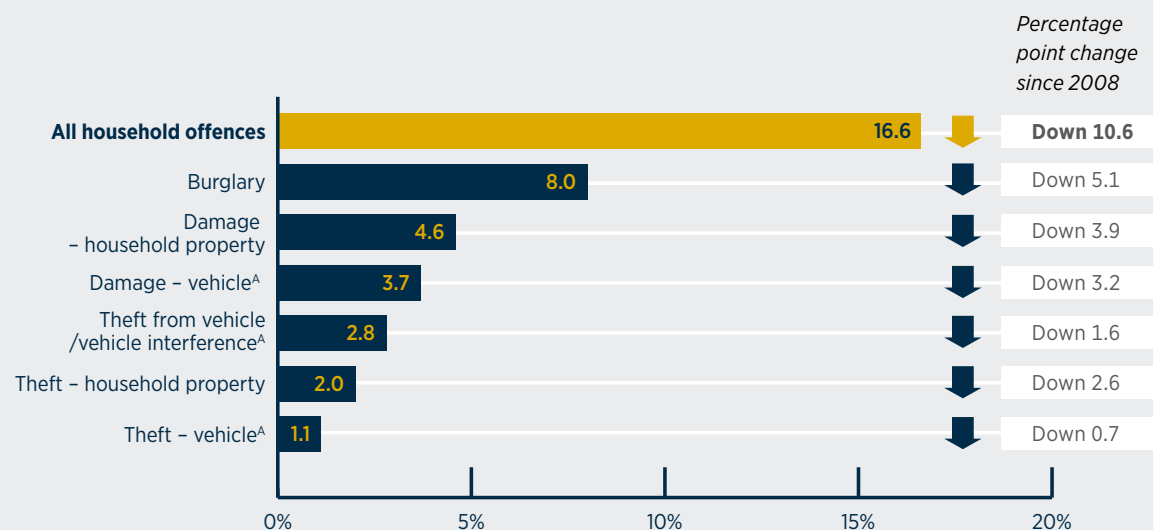


BURGLARY

- Burglary is a crime involving the home. This includes holiday homes, caravans, boats, garages and other buildings on a person's property.
- Burglary estimates include incidents where someone has either tried or succeeded in getting into a home without permission.
- Burglary does not require forced entry and, as such, thefts from enclosed yards are included in burglary estimates.

GRAPH 2.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE BY DETAILED OFFENCE TYPE (2013)

We found that victimisation fell most notably for burglary, damage to household property, and damage to vehicles.



A. Only for households with regular use of a vehicle at any time between 1 January 2013 and the date of the interview rather than all households. The reference period differs slightly to the numerator which is victimisations experienced in 2013 only.



Threat of force

The percentage of adults who were victims of 1 or more threats of force has decreased over time – down from 8% in 2005 to 7% in 2008, and then to 5% in 2013.

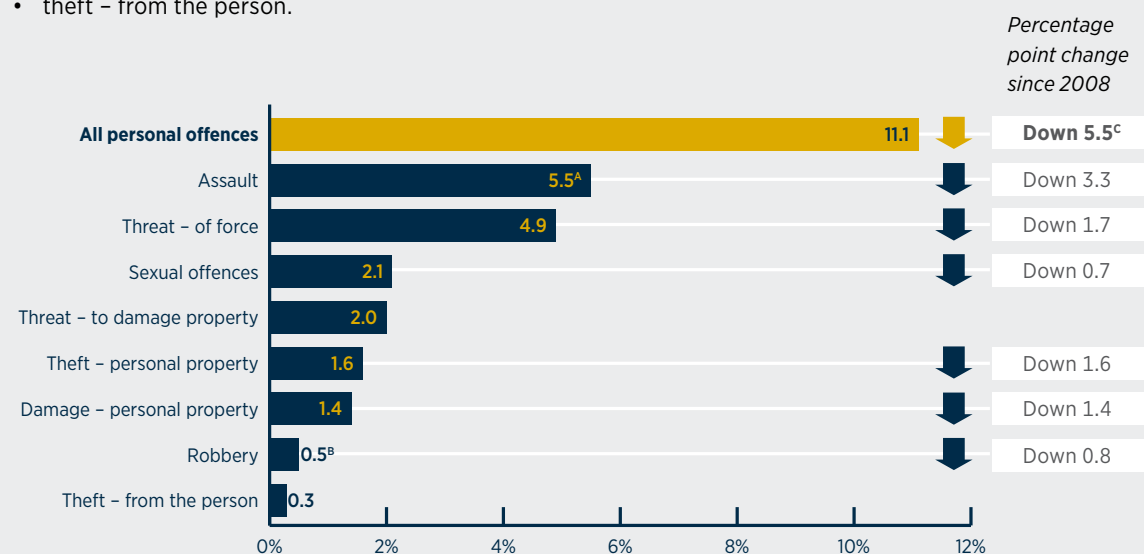
Sexual offences

The percentage of adults who were the victim of 1 or more sexual offences has decreased over time – down from 4% in 2005 to 3% in 2008, and then to 2% in 2013.

GRAPH 2.8: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE BY DETAILED OFFENCE TYPE (2013)

There was no statistically significant change from 2008 for either:

- threat – to damage property
- theft – from the person.



A. Rounds to 5% from unrounded numbers.

B. Rounds to 0% from unrounded numbers.

C. Rounds to 5 percentage points from unrounded numbers.

Perceptions about the amount of neighbourhood crime

While there have been a range of decreases across the different measures of crime, to find out if this reduction in crime is visible to New Zealanders in their neighbourhoods we ask people two questions:

- Do you think there is a crime problem in this neighbourhood?
- Do you think that in the last 12 months there has been more crime or less crime in your neighbourhood than before, or has it stayed about the same?

The percentage of adults who said they thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood fell from 35% in 2009 to 31% in 2014. This mirrors the patterns that we've seen in the different measures of crime discussed so far in this chapter.

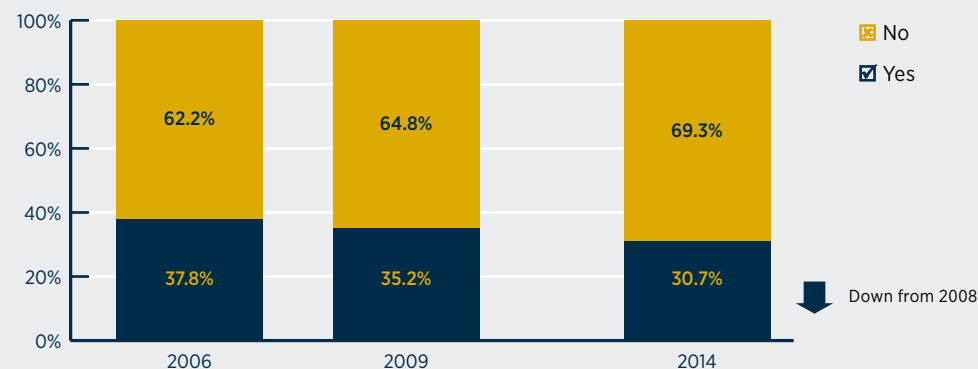


REFERENCE YEARS

This set of questions asks respondents about their perceptions of crime in their neighbourhood at the time of the interview. Since interviews for the 2014 NZCASS took place between February and June 2014, respondents are answering these questions for 2014. Likewise, respondents in previous years were answering these questions for 2006 and 2009.

This differs from the discussion so far about crime rates, where the recall period for offences committed was from 1 January in 2005, 2008 or 2013.

GRAPH 2.9: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO THOUGHT THERE WAS A CRIME PROBLEM IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD BY YEAR



'Don't know' responses are excluded.

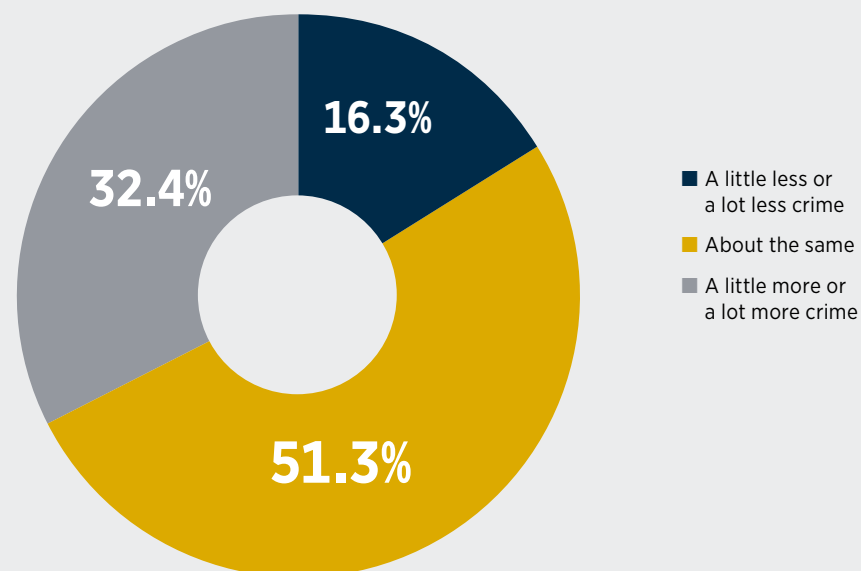
Where adults had lived in their neighbourhood for 12 months or more and where they thought that there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood:

- 16% said that there was a little or a lot less crime
- around half of people (51%) said that the level of crime had stayed about the same
- 32% said that there was a little or a lot more crime.

This means that while a smaller percentage of people thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood in 2013, around a third of those people thought crime had increased over the last 12 months.

GRAPH 2.10: PERCEPTIONS OF CHANGE IN THE LEVEL OF NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS (2014)

In 2014, 31% of people thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood (see graph 2.9). This graph shows how those people thought crime had changed over 12 months.



'Don't know'/'no crime around here' responses are excluded.

Who was more likely to think there was a crime problem?

When we look at who was more likely to think there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood, we find the following.

Factor group	Adults who thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood
New Zealand (NZ) average	On average, 30.7% of adults said they thought there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood (2014).
<i>People more likely to think there was a crime problem:</i>	
Personal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> were women (33.2%): 2.5¹¹ percentage points higher than the NZ average identified as Māori (41.8%): 11.1 percentage points higher than the NZ average were separated/divorced (36.4%): 5.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average were partnered, but not in a legally registered relationship (35.8%): 5.1 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lived in a 'one-parent with child(ren)' household (36.8%): 6.1 percentage points higher than the NZ average lived in rented government accommodation (46.7%): 16.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> were not in the labour force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertaking home or caring duties (37.7%): 7.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average not actively seeking work/unable to work (38.7%): 8.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average said they couldn't pay for an unexpected expense of \$500 (35.0%): 4.3 percentage points higher than the NZ average said they would be 'very limited'/'couldn't buy it' in buying a non-essential item they wanted for \$300 (35.8%): 5.1 percentage points higher than the NZ average lived in the most deprived (quintile 5) areas (46.7%): 16.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average had a personal income of \$30,000 or less (32.5%)¹²: 1.8 percentage points higher than the NZ average had a household income of \$30,000 or less (35.3%): 4.6 percentage points higher than the NZ average, or between \$30,001 and \$70,000 (33.0%): 2.3 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Geographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lived in a 'main urban area' (32.5%)¹²: 1.8 percentage points higher than the NZ average lived in the North Island (other than Auckland or Wellington) (36.0%): 5.3 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Other	In addition to these factors, those who had been the victim of crime in 2013, or who had participated in a neighbourhood support group, were more likely than the NZ average to think that there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood.

11. Rounds to 3 percentage points from unrounded numbers.

12. Rounds to 32% from unrounded numbers.



3. What is the nature of crime?

This chapter discusses the nature or characteristics of crime and victimisation in New Zealand. The estimates discussed in this chapter are based on data collected only through the NZCASS.

When assessing the nature of crime, this report looks at:

- what adults think about the nature of crime in their neighbourhoods
- what the makeup (composition) of crime is by offence type
- what the nature of violent interpersonal crime is
- how victimisation is distributed
- what the nature of multiple/repeat victimisation is
- whether the victim and/or offender(s) were affected by alcohol or drugs.

Perceptions about the types of neighbourhood crime

Before discussing what the NZCASS estimates can tell us about the nature of crime, it's interesting to look at what types of crime adults think are in their neighbourhoods.

While the majority (69%) of adults didn't think there was a crime problem in their neighbourhood, we asked those who did to identify the crimes they thought were a problem from a list of options.



REFERENCE YEARS

This set of questions asks respondents about their perceptions of crime in their neighbourhood at the time of the interview. Since interviews for the 2014 NZCASS took place between February and June 2014, respondents are answering these questions for 2014. Likewise, respondents in previous years were answering these questions for 2006 and 2009. This differs from the discussion so far about crime rates, where the recall period for offences committed was from 1 January in 2005, 2008 or 2013.

Type of problem	2014	Increase or decrease since 2009	
Burglary/break-ins	69.0%	↑	Burglary remains the most commonly perceived crime problem in 2014. Increase from 2009 (64.8%), up 4.2 percentage points.
Petty thefts	27.6%	↑	Increase from 2009 (21.5% ¹³), up 6.1 percentage points.
Vandalism/graffiti	26.4%	↓	Decrease from 2009 (33.6%), down 7.2 percentage points.
Theft from and damage to cars	17.9%	–	No statistically significant change between 2009 (15.9%) and 2014. Decrease from 2006 (26.7%), down 8.8 percentage points.
Dangerous driving/speeding/hoons in cars	15.5% ¹⁴	↓	Decrease from 2009 (24.1%), down 8.6 percentage points.
Youths on street/youths fighting	14.0%	–	No statistically significant change between 2009 (15.8%) and 2014. Decrease from 2006 (17.2%), down 3.2 percentage points.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

13. Rounds to 22% from unrounded numbers.

14. Rounds to 15% from unrounded numbers.



Type of problem	2014	Increase or decrease since 2009	
Drinking/drunken behaviour/underage drinking	14.0%	–	No statistically significant change from 2009 or 2006.
Domestic violence	14.0%	↑	Increase from 2009 (8.3%), up 5.7 percentage points.
Drug use	13.5% ¹⁵	–	No statistically significant change from 2009 or 2006.
Theft of cars	13.1%	↓	Decrease from 2009 (16.4%), down 3.3 percentage points.
Selling drugs/growing or manufacturing drugs	10.3%	–	No statistically significant change from 2009 or 2006.
Gangs/gang activity	7.7%	–	New question in the 2014 NZCASS.
Assault	7.2%	↓	Decrease from 2009 (10.7%), down 3.5 ¹⁶ percentage points.
Street attacks	5.5% ¹⁷	–	No statistically significant change from 2009 or 2006.
Prowlers	4.8%	↑	Increase from 2009 (3.2%), up 1.6 percentage points.
Drink driving	4.7%	–	No statistically significant change between 2009 and 2014. Decrease from 2006 (9.2%), down 4.5 ¹⁸ percentage points.
Sexual crimes	1.8%	–	No statistically significant change from 2009 or 2006.
Other	7.3%	–	Other responses were mainly made up of either crimes that were out of scope for the NZCASS (such as theft of stock/farm equipment and murder), or antisocial behaviours and non-criminal signs of social disorder (such as yelling, begging and roaming dogs).

15. Rounds to 13% from unrounded numbers.

16. Rounds to 3 percentage points from unrounded numbers.

17. Rounds to 5% from unrounded numbers.

18. Rounds to 5 percentage points from unrounded numbers.



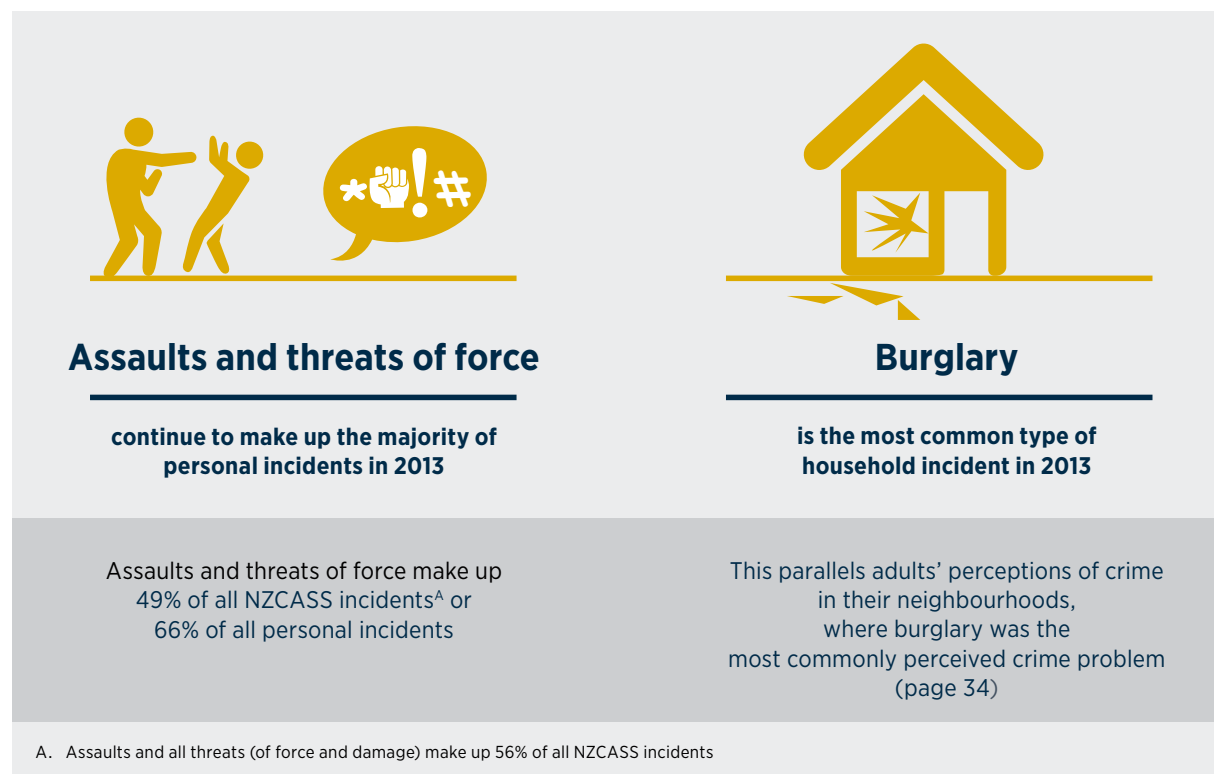
What is the profile of crime?

While public perceptions of crime and disorder give us one view on the nature of crime in New Zealand, perceptions can be influenced by a wide variety of things (such as media coverage). To get a better understanding, we need to look at what NZCASS estimates say about what crimes are really taking place.

While personal incidents continue to make up the majority of crime collected through the NZCASS, we find that the profile (or composition) of crime has changed since 2008 with the percentage of:

- personal incidents increasing to 73% in 2013, from 69% in 2008
- household incidents decreasing to 27% in 2013, from 31% in 2008.


The percentage of personal incidents has increased because the number of personal incidents has decreased at a slower rate than household incidents. As such, personal incidents now make up a larger percentage of all crime.




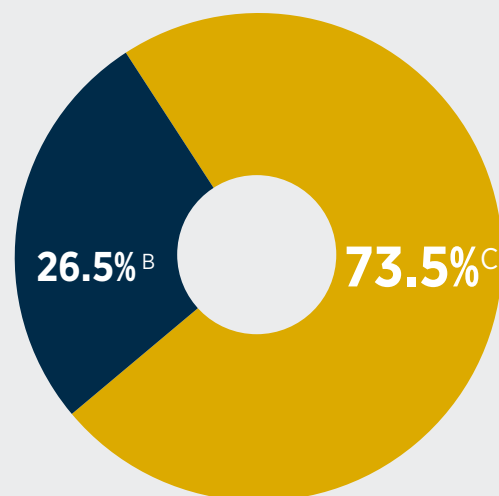


Household offences	% of total incidents
Burglary	10.8
Damage – household property	6.4
Damage – vehicle ^A	3.9
Theft – from vehicle/vehicle interference ^A	2.7
Theft – household property	2.5 ^F
Theft – vehicle ^A	1.0
All household incidents^E	26.5^B

GRAPH 3.1: THE PROFILE OF CRIME BY PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD OFFENCES (2013)

 Household

 Personal



Personal offences	% of total incidents
Assault	27.3
Threat – of force	21.4
Sexual offences	9.9
Threat – to damage property	7.2
Damage – personal property	3.6
Theft – personal property	3.6
Robbery	0.9
Theft – from the person	0.7
All personal incidents^D	73.5^C

A. Households with regular use of a vehicle.

B. Rounds to 27% from unrounded numbers.

C. Rounds to 73% from unrounded numbers.

D. Individual offence groupings don't add up to the total percentage of all personal incidents because the NZCASS can code up to 2 offences to an incident.

E. Individual offence groupings don't add up to the total percentage of all household incidents because the NZCASS can code up to 2 offences to an incident.

F. Rounds to 2% from unrounded numbers.

The nature of violent interpersonal crime

To understand the nature of violent interpersonal crime, we look at:

- violent interpersonal offences by offence type and the victim's relationship to the offender
- lifetime experience of partner and sexual violence
- coercive and controlling behaviours
- whether a weapon was used as part of the incident.

We can define interpersonal violence a number of different ways. The NZCASS definition is based on:

- the interpersonal violence typology and definitions used by the World Health Organization (WHO)
- the definitions of violence and relationships provided in the Domestic Violence Act 1995 (DVA).



INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

The NZCASS definition of interpersonal violence does not align exactly with either the WHO or the DVA definitions because some types of violence (eg deprivation and neglect) are out of scope for the NZCASS or are covered in slightly different ways (eg coercive and controlling behaviours).

Where 'violent interpersonal offences' are reported in the NZCASS, it means that someone has been the victim of 1 or more of the following:

1. assault¹⁹
2. abduction/kidnapping
3. robbery
4. sexual offences²⁰
5. threats (threatening to kill, assault, threatening behaviour, threatening to damage property)
6. damage to personal or household property, where the victim had contact with the offender, or found out who the offender was and knew them well.

The second aspect to interpersonal violence is the type of relationship the victim had with the offender. Where a victim had contact with the offender or later learned who committed the offence, the NZCASS asked what their relationship to the offender was at the time it happened.

The diagram on the next page shows how relationship types are grouped. At the top of the hierarchy there is the all violent interpersonal offences total. This includes all relationship types and instances where the victim's relationship to the offender is unknown.

Violent interpersonal offences can then be split into two broad relationship groups – family and community ('people who are not family').

The concept of family is complex. In this report we define family as anyone who is related by blood or through an intimate partnership. This means that relationships like a parent's partner or boyfriend/girlfriend are included, along with victims' ex-partners. It should be noted that these groupings have been chosen for simplicity and within the limitations of the survey²¹.

Within the community grouping there are people known to the victim (eg friends, colleagues and neighbours) and strangers.



DEFINITION OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

- The NZCASS definition of violent crime differs from some other published crime statistics because offences like murder and manslaughter are not included.
- Due to the nature of the boyfriend/girlfriend relationship, these types of relationships have been included in the 'intimate partner' and 'family' groups.
- For the purposes of this analysis, ex-partners are included in the intimate partner groups.

19. Assault includes grievous assault and other assault.

20. Sexual offences include sexual violation (vaginal, anal or oral) and indecent assault.

21. The NZCASS does not collect detailed information about relationships such as how long the relationship was for, whether people had lived together or have children together etc.



CONFRONTATIONAL CRIME

The term 'confrontational crime' was used in the NZCASS reports in 2006 and 2009 to describe a set of offences when committed by current partners, people known well or strangers.

Confrontational crime estimates from 2006 and 2009 can't be compared with interpersonal violence estimates because:

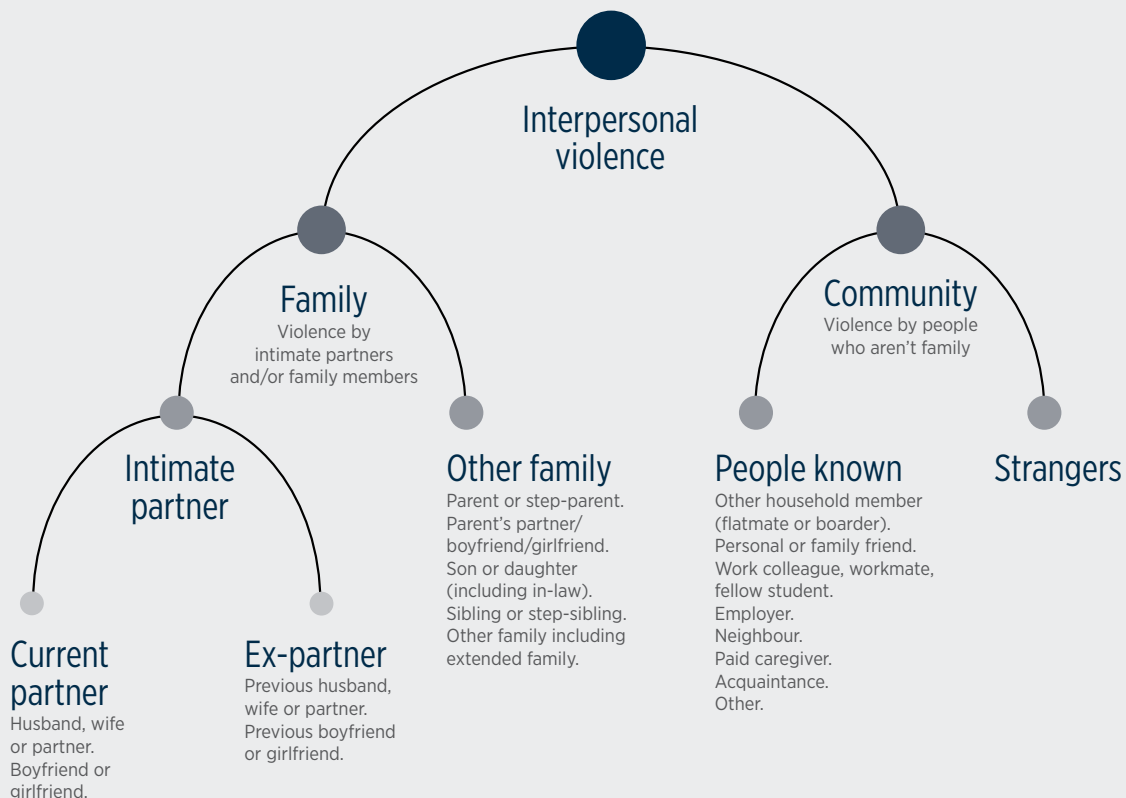
- different offences are included
- different relationship groups are used
- interpersonal violence estimates are calculated using offences from any part of the questionnaire, while confrontational crime estimates were restricted to offences collected in specific parts of the questionnaire.

To make sure that trends can be looked at over time, we have retrospectively calculated estimates from 2006 and 2009.

WHY DID WE CHANGE?

NZCASS users told us that the confrontational crime categories weren't in line with the WHO and DVA definitions of interpersonal violence. As such, we adapted analysis and reporting to better meet people's information needs, where possible within the constraints of the research.

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE RELATIONSHIP HIERARCHY





Summary

1. Introduction

2. How much crime is there?

3. What is the nature of crime?

4. Who experiences crime?

5. Reporting crime

6. Victims' experiences & needs



VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES OVER TIME

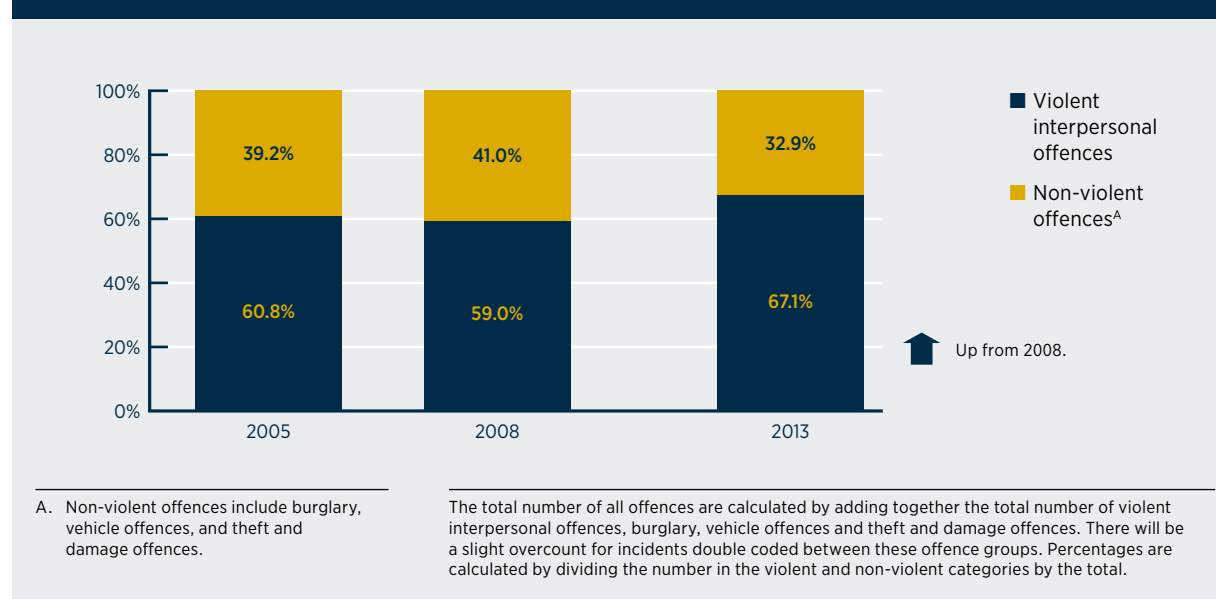
Looking at the different crime rates for violent interpersonal offences, there were no statistically significant changes between 2005 and 2008, but all estimates fell in 2013 compared to 2008.

While crime overall and violent interpersonal offences are declining, when we look at the composition of violent and non-violent crime over time, we find that the percentage of violent interpersonal offences has increased in 2013 from both 2005 and 2008.

The percentage of violent interpersonal offences has increased because the number of these offences has decreased at a slower rate than non-violent offences. As such, violent offences now make up a larger percentage of all crime.

Violent interpersonal offences	2005	2008	2013	Increase or decrease since 2008
Total number of offences (000s)	1,919	1,794	1,379	↓
Number of offences per 100 adults	58.8	52.4	38.3	↓
Total number of adults victimised once or more (000s)	551	530	376	↓
Percentage of adults who were victimised once or more	16.9%	15.5% ²²	10.4%	↓

GRAPH 3.2: THE PROFILE OF CRIME BY VIOLENT OFFENCES COMPARED TO NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES BY YEAR



22. Rounds to 15% from unrounded numbers.

VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES BY RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER

When we look at the number of violent interpersonal offences by the victim's relationship to the offender, we find that intimate partners commit the largest number of offences.

Intimate partner

There was no statistically significant change between 2005 (696,000) and 2008 (611,000), or between 2008 and 2013. However, there was a decrease over the whole period – between 2005 and 2013.

People known (excluding family)

The number of violent interpersonal offences committed by people known to the victim (excluding family) fell between 2005 (530,000) and 2008 (413,000). There was no statistically significant change between 2008 and 2013.

Family (excluding intimate partners)

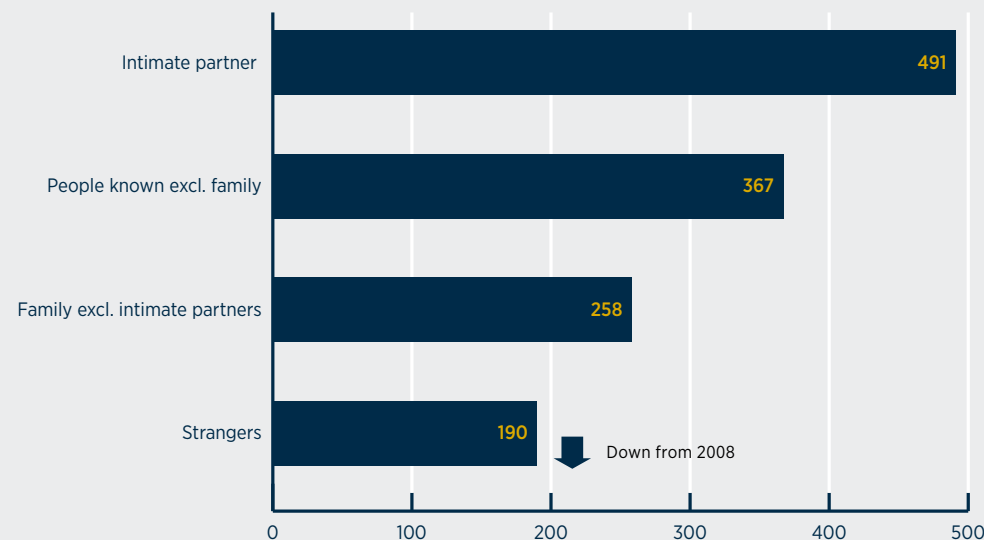
There was no statistically significant change in the number of violent interpersonal offences committed by family members (excluding intimate partners) from either 2005 or 2008 to 2013.

Strangers

There was no statistically significant change between 2005 (344,000) and 2008 (385,000) but the number of violent interpersonal offences by strangers fell between 2008 and 2013.

GRAPH 3.3: NUMBER OF VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES (000s) BY VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER (2013)

The number of violent interpersonal offences committed by a family member (an intimate partner or another type of family member) was 781,000^A in 2013.



Intimate partner is for adults who have ever had a partner, rather than all adults.

A. The estimates for different relationship groups are calculated independently and cannot be added up. (See 'warning' box below.)



Warning: You cannot add together the number of offences committed by different types of people because:

- multiple offenders could have been involved
For example, if a victim was attacked by their brother and his friend, the brother would be counted under 'other family' while the brother's friend would be counted under either 'people known' or 'stranger'.
- the victim's relationship to the offender is unknown for a small number of incidents.

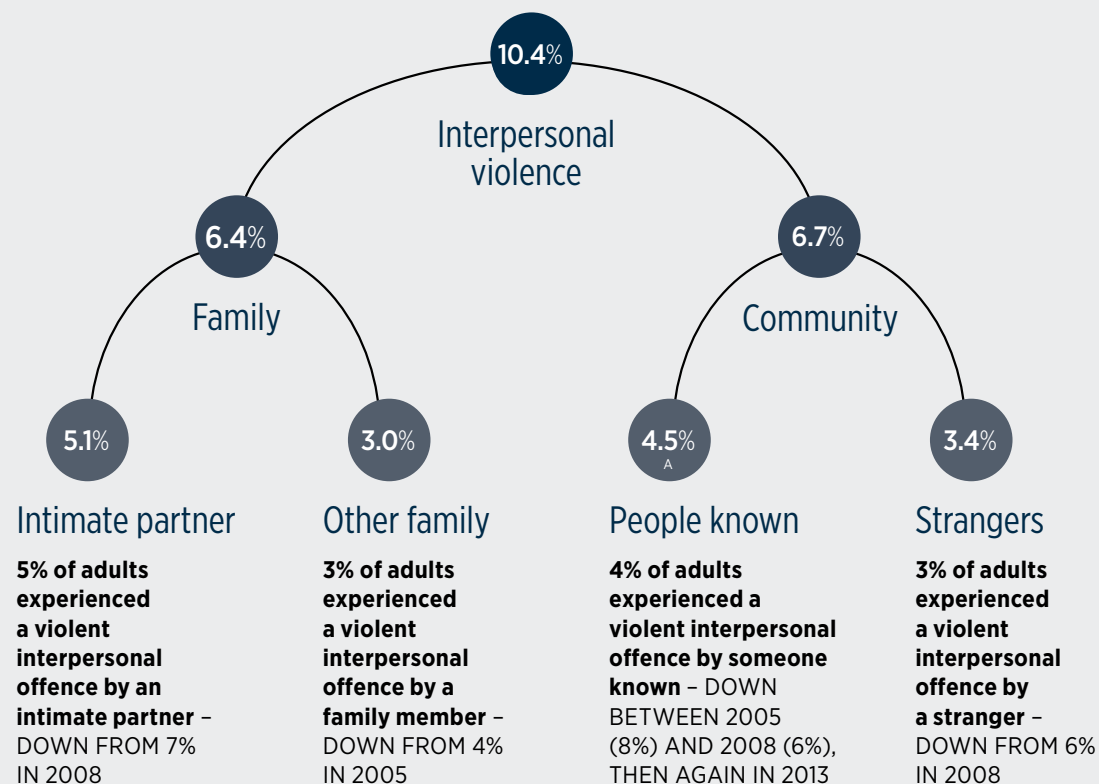


WHY DON'T THE PERCENTAGES ADD UP?

You cannot add together the different relationship groups in this hierarchy because:

- multiple offenders could have been involved
 - for example, if a victim was attacked by their brother and his friend, the brother would be counted under 'other family' while the brother's friend would be counted under either 'people known' or 'stranger'
- not everyone has been in an intimate partnership
 - this means that the 'intimate partner' and 'other family' percentages will not add up to the 'family' percentage
- people could have been the victim of more than 1 offence
 - for example, if someone had been assaulted by a stranger and threatened by a step-parent then these incidents would be counted under both 'stranger' for the incident involving assault by a stranger, and 'other family' for the incident involving a threat by the step-parent
- the victim's relationship to the offender is unknown for a small number of incidents
 - this means that the family and community percentages will not add up to the 'interpersonal violence' total because the interpersonal violence total includes instances where the relationship to the offender was unknown.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER (2013)



A. Rounds to 4% from unrounded numbers.



VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES BY OFFENCE TYPE

In 2013, people were most likely to be the victim of threat or damage offences, when in the context of interpersonal violence. This is followed by physical offences and then sexual offences.

Threats and damage offences

The number of adults who were the victim of 1 or more threat and damage offences fell from 2008 (354,000).

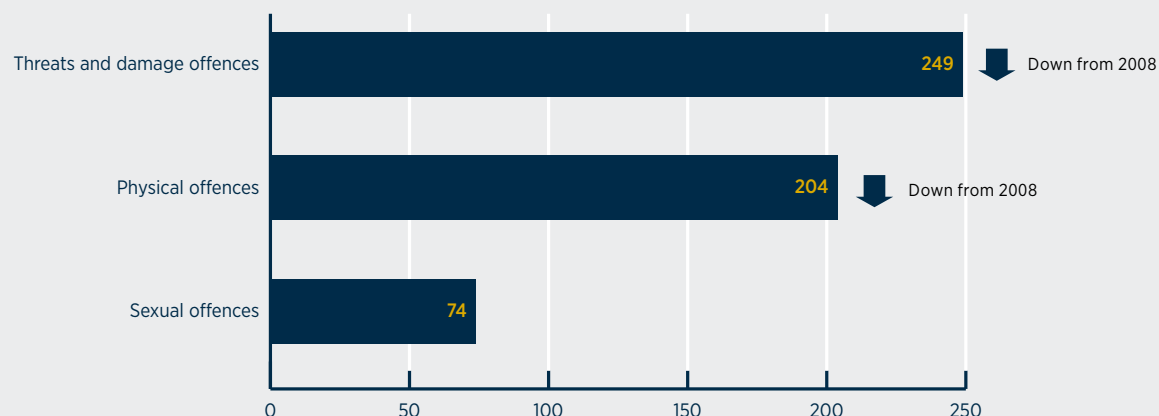
Physical offences

The number of adults who were the victim of 1 or more physical offences fell from 2008 (322,000).

Sexual offences

The number of adults who were the victim of 1 or more sexual offences fell between 2005 (126,000) and 2008 (96,000), but there was no statistically significant change between 2008 and 2013.

GRAPH 3.4: NUMBER OF ADULTS VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE (000s) BY TYPE OF VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCE (2013)



THREATS AND DAMAGE OFFENCES include:

- threat of force/assault
- threat to damage property
- damage to property (personal or household) where the victim had contact with the offender, or found out who the offender was and knew them well.

SEXUAL OFFENCES include:

- sexual violation (vaginal, anal or oral penetration)
- indecent assault.

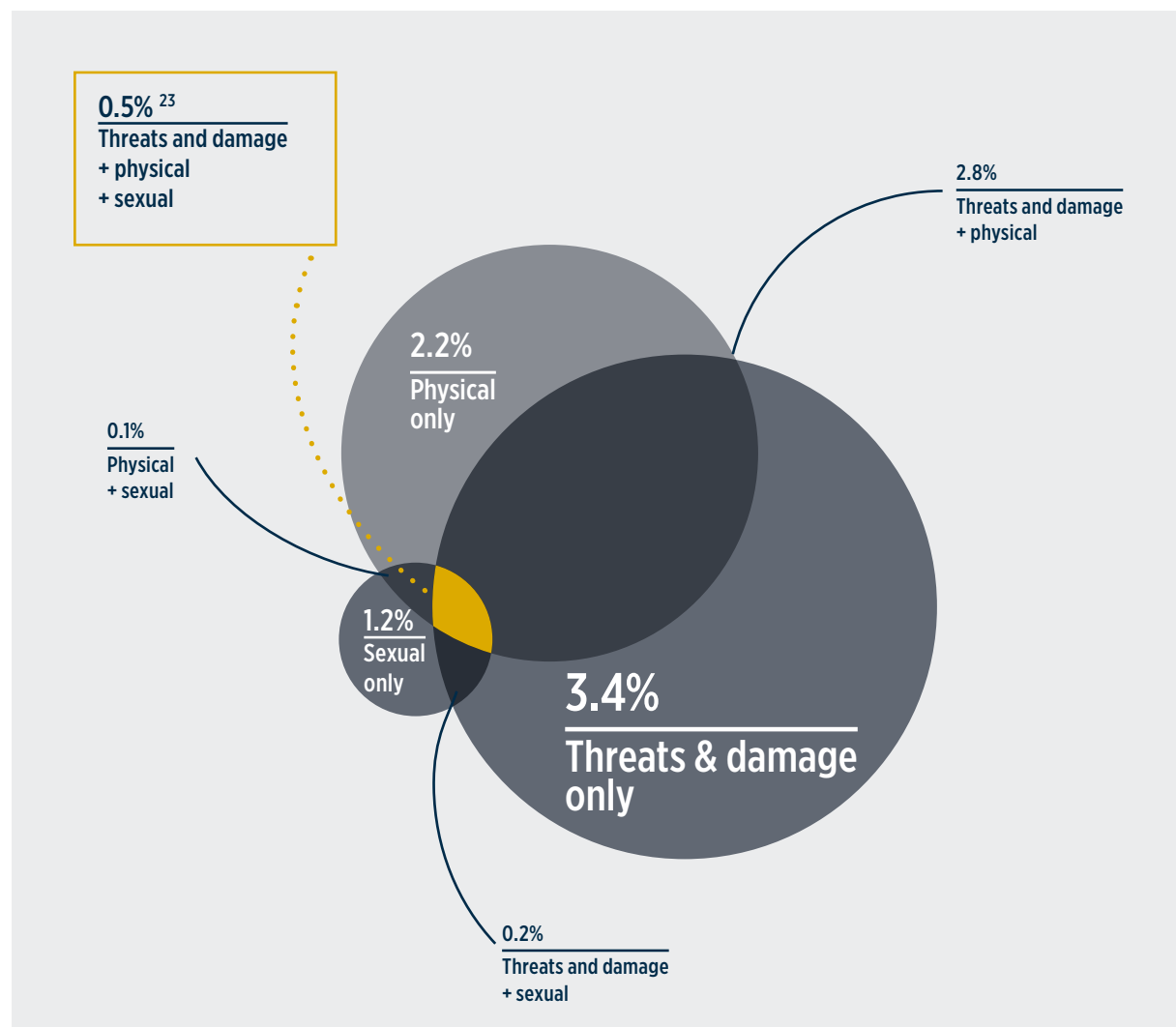
PHYSICAL OFFENCES include:

- assaults (grievous and other)
- abduction/kidnapping
- robbery.

Overlap between violent interpersonal offences

One question asked is: What percentage of people experience only 1 type of violence compared to those who experience multiple types?

- It's estimated that in 2013, 0.5%²³ of all adults experienced all 3 types of interpersonal violence (physical, sexual, and threats and damage offences).
- The most common combination of violent interpersonal offences is 'physical offences' and 'threats and damage offences' – with 3% of all adults being the victim of both of these offence types in 2013.



23. Rounds to 1% from unrounded numbers.

VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES BY OFFENCE TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER

Physical offences

6% of adults were the victim of 1 or more physical offences in 2013, down from 9% in 2008.

Sexual offences

2% of adults were the victim of 1 or more sexual offences in 2013, down from 3% in 2008.

Threats and damage offences

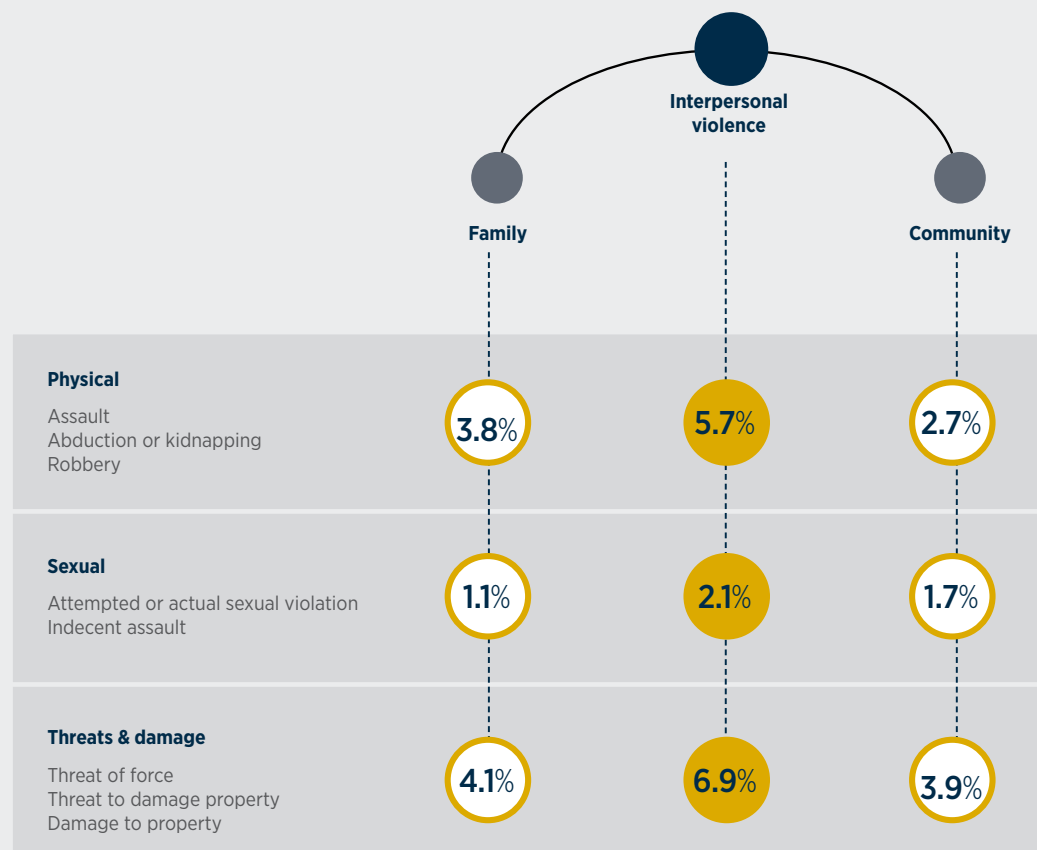
7% of adults were the victim of 1 or more threat or damage offences in 2013, down from 10% in 2008.



You cannot add together the different relationship groups in this hierarchy because:

- multiple offenders could have been involved
- people could have been the victim of more than 1 offence
- the victim's relationship to the offender is unknown for a small number of incidents.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE THE VICTIM OF 1 OR MORE OFFENCES,
BY TYPE OF OFFENCE AND BROAD RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER (2013)



Physical offences

In 2013, 3% of adults were the victim of 1 or more physical offences by an intimate partner, down from 5% in 2008.

Sexual offences

In 2013, 1% of all adults were the victim of 1 or more sexual offences where they knew the offender (but the offender was not a family member or intimate partner), down from 3% in 2005.

Threats and damage offences

In 2013, 3% of adults were the victim of 1 or more threat or damage offences by an intimate partner, down from 5% in 2008.



NEED MORE DETAIL OR A DIFFERENT TYPE OF BREAKDOWN?

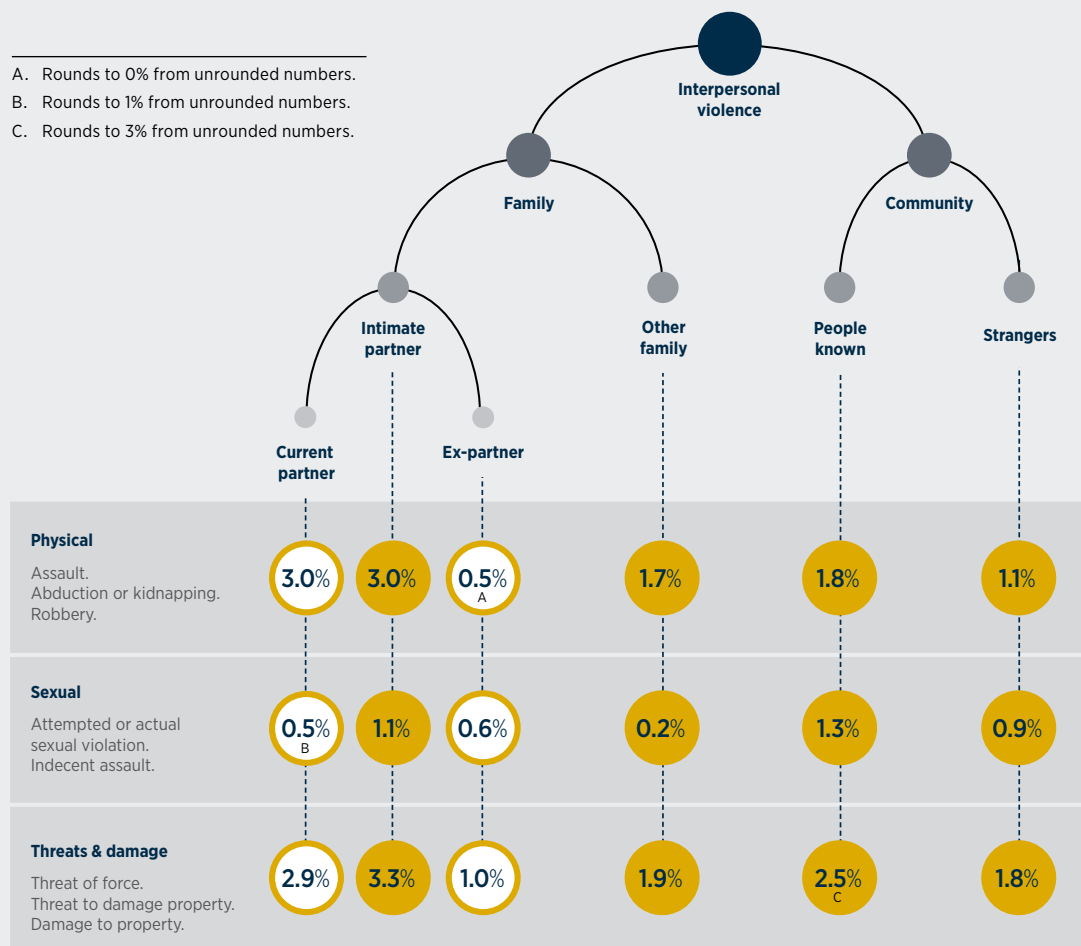
Find crime measures for all violent interpersonal offences, broken down by the victim's relationship to the offender and by different types of offences over time, in the NZCASS data tables.



You cannot add together the different relationship groups in this hierarchy because:

- multiple offenders could have been involved
- not everyone has been in an intimate partnership
- people could have been the victim of more than 1 offence
- the victim's relationship to the offender is unknown for a small number of incidents.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE,
BY OFFENCE TYPE AND DETAILED RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER (2013)





INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Overall, we find that women (6%) were more likely than the men (4%) to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence by an intimate partner in 2013.

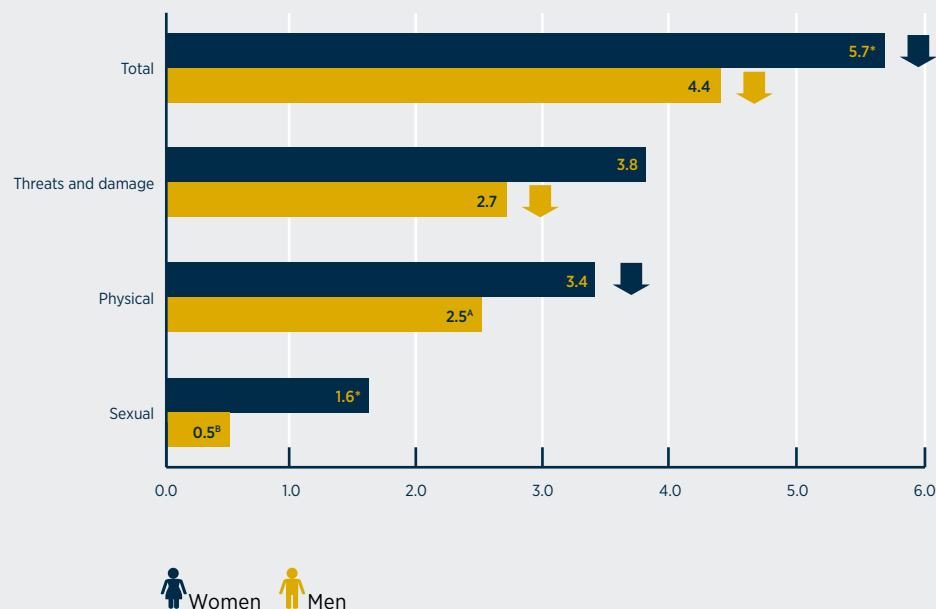
Drilling down further into the different types of violent interpersonal offences, we find that:

- women (2%) were more likely than men (0.5%²⁴) to have experienced a sexual offence committed by an intimate partner in 2013
- there was no statistically significant change over time to the percentage of adults who experienced sexual offences committed by an intimate partner.

Threats and damage offences; physical offences

- While there appear to be differences between men and women for physical offences and for threats and damage offences, these are not statistically significant.
- The percentage of women experiencing 1 or more physical offences committed by an intimate partner was 3% in 2013 down from 5% in 2008.
- The percentage of men experiencing 1 or more threat and damage offences committed by an intimate partner was 3% in 2013 down from 4% in 2008.

GRAPH 3.5: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE THE VICTIM OF 1 OR MORE VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THEIR INTIMATE PARTNER (2013)



* Statistically significant difference between men and women at the 90% confidence level.

For adults who have ever had a partner.

A. Rounds to 2% from unrounded numbers.

B. Round to 0% from unrounded numbers.

Arrows show a decrease from 2008.

24. Rounds to 0% from unrounded numbers.

LIFETIME EXPERIENCE (PREVALENCE) OF PARTNER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In addition to asking respondents whether they had experienced a range of crimes in the year before the interview (annual prevalence), the NZCASS also asked whether someone had ever experienced certain types of incidents (lifetime prevalence).

Where a respondent had ever had a partner,²⁵ they were asked whether they'd ever experienced a range of incidents.

As in previous years, women (26%) were more likely than men (14%) to have experienced 1 or more incidents of partner violence at some point during their lives.



NON-RESPONSE

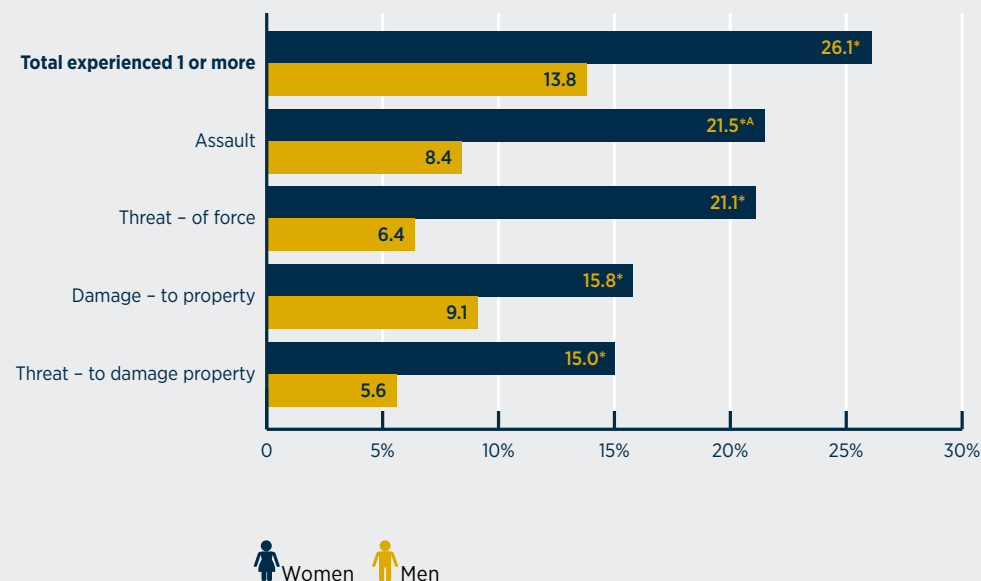
With sensitive questions like these, respondents may not want to admit that an incident has taken place and may choose the response options: 'don't know/can't remember' and 'don't wish to answer'. As such, we have included people who said 'yes', 'don't know/can't remember' and 'don't wish to answer' in these estimates.

People who refused to complete the self-completion section of the questionnaire are excluded. In 2013, 131 respondents out of 6943 did not complete the self-completion section (1.9% of the respondent sample). Of this 131:

- 30 respondents (22.9%) said that they didn't complete this section because it was 'too personal'
- 10 respondents (7.6%) said that it was because it was 'too upsetting'.

Both of these responses suggest that an incident of some kind is likely to have happened.

GRAPH 3.6: LIFETIME EXPERIENCE OF PARTNER VIOLENCE: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE, BY GENDER (2014)



* Statistically significant difference between women and men at the 95% confidence level.

For adults who have ever had a partner.

Percentages include people who said 'yes', 'don't know/can't remember' and 'don't' wish to answer'. Those who refused the self-completion components are excluded.

A. Rounds to 22% from unrounded numbers.

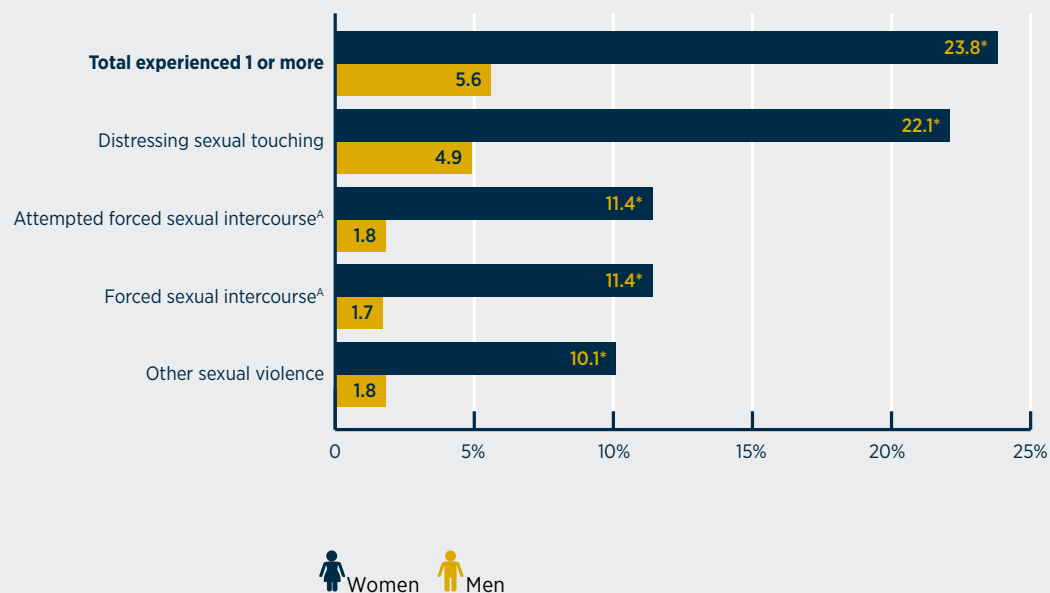
25. For people who have ever had a partner. The questionnaire doesn't explicitly ask this in reference to current partners at the time of incident. Depending on the respondent's interpretation of the question, responses could include incidents by ex-partners.

Women are more likely than men to have experienced 1 or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives (24% compared to 6%).



For discussion about who is more likely to have experienced interpersonal violence see chapter 4 'Who experiences crime?' on page 98.

GRAPH 3.7: LIFETIME EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE:
PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE, BY GENDER (2014)



* Statistically significant difference between women and men at the 95% confidence level.

A. Forced sexual intercourse is defined as forced oral sex, or forced anal or vaginal penetration. Percentages include people who said 'yes', 'don't know/can't remember' and 'don't wish to answer'. Those who refused the self-completion components are excluded.

COERCIVE AND CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS

Where a respondent had a current partner, they were asked a range of questions about different types of coercive and controlling behaviours that they might have experienced.

In the context of intimate partner violence, these behaviours are often considered types of psychological violence (or abuse) along with offences like threats and damage to property. While the NZCASS does not collect information about all possible types of psychological violence, the following information can help us understand behaviours and trends.



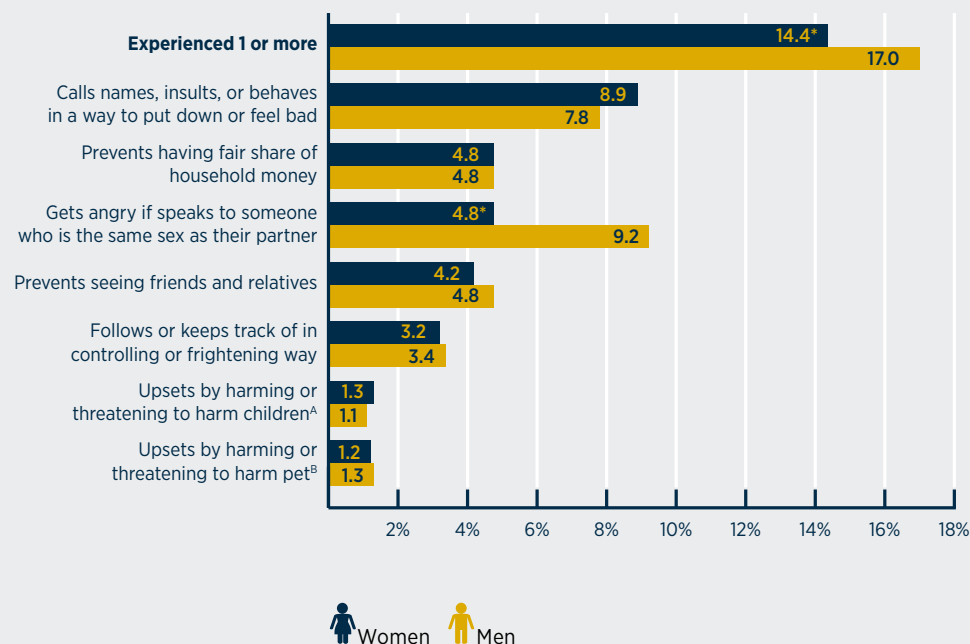
COERCIVE AND CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS ARE NOT PUBLISHED AS PART OF THE CRIME MEASURES BECAUSE:

- These behaviours are often not legally considered crimes. For example, calling someone a name can be abusive, but is not necessarily criminal.
- We collect the information differently from other types of victimisation.



For discussion about who is more likely to experience 1 or more coercive and controlling behaviours by a current partner see chapter 4 'Who experiences crime?' on page 100.

GRAPH 3.8: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH A CURRENT PARTNER WHO EXPERIENCED COERCIVE AND CONTROLLING BEHAVIOUR (2014)



* Statistically significant difference between women and men at the 95% confidence level.

A. Includes only people with children.

B. Includes only people with pets.

Percentages include people who said 'frequently', 'sometimes' and 'don't wish to answer'. Those who refused the self-completion components are excluded.

Overall

Women were less likely than men to experience 1 or more of the coercive and controlling behaviours asked about.

The percentage of both men and women experiencing 1 or more of the coercive and controlling behaviours has fallen since 2006, down from 25% (men) and 20% (women). There was no statistical change between 2009 and 2014 for either women or men.



- For women the most common behaviour experienced was 'being called names, insulted, being put down or made to feel bad'. This was also one of the most common behaviours experienced by men.
- There was no statistically significant difference between men and women.
- When looking at this experience over time, it has decreased for both genders, down from 14% (women) and 12% (men) in 2009.



- One of the most common behaviours experienced by men was that their partner had gotten angry when they had spoken to someone who was the same gender as their partner.
- As in previous years, women were less likely to report this behaviour than men. This behaviour has decreased significantly, down from 9% (women) and 13% (men) in 2009.



USE OF WEAPONS

One aspect of violent interpersonal crime is the use of weapons. Where a victim had contact with the offender (or offenders), they were asked whether or not the person(s) who did it had a weapon or something they used, or threatened to use, as a weapon.

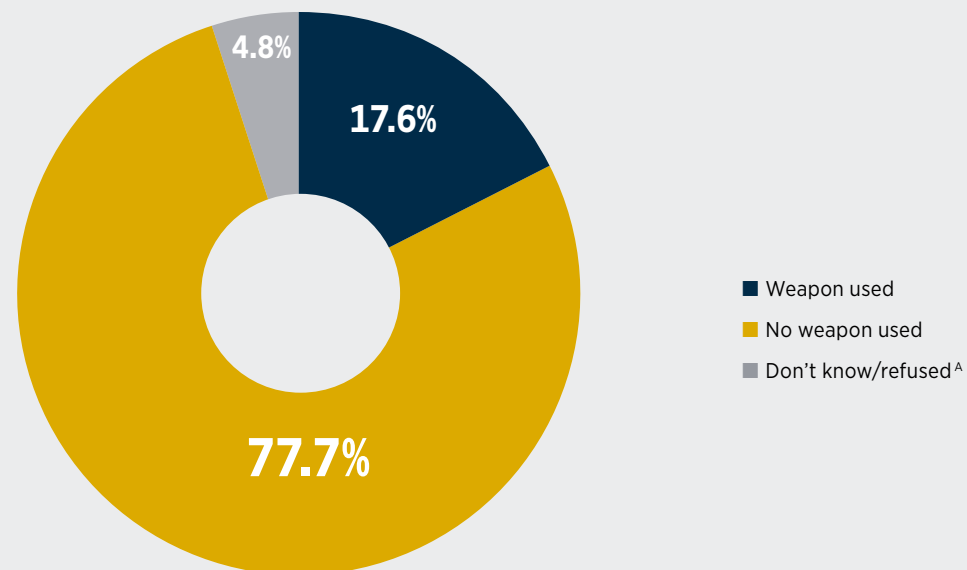
Trends

There was no statistically significant change between 2008 (15%) and 2013 in the percentage of violent interpersonal offences where a weapon was used.

Family violence

When looking at this information by the victim's relationship to the offender, we don't find any differences in the use of weapons between offenders who are family members compared to non-family members. Nor are there any differences over time.

GRAPH 3.9: PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES WHERE A WEAPON WAS USED (2013)



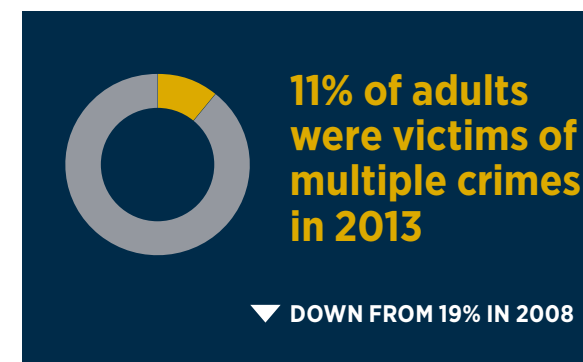
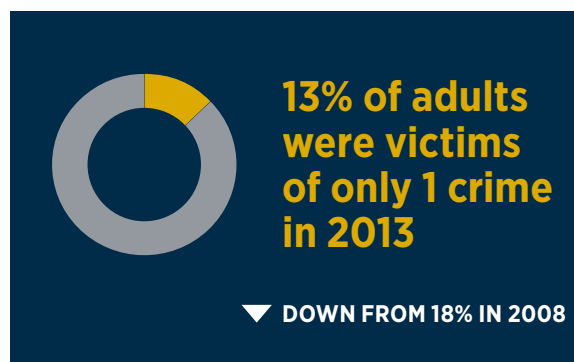
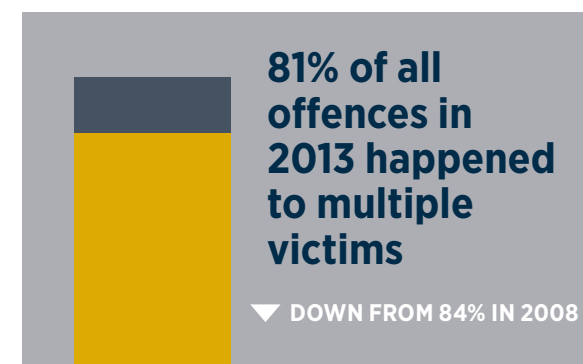
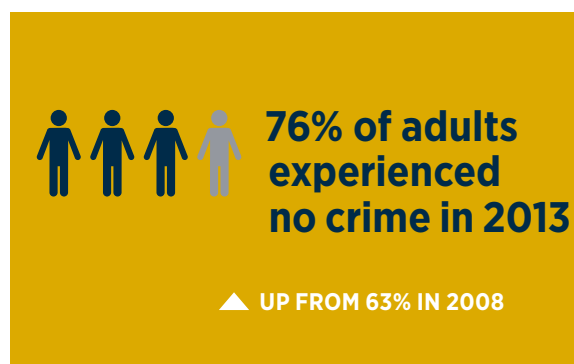
A. 'Don't know'/'refused' includes incidents where the victim selected 'don't know'/'refused' during the interview, and a small number of incidents (3.1% in 2013) that were not sequenced through questions on weapon use. These were post-coded as 'don't know'.

The distribution of crime and multiple/repeat victimisation

The estimates discussed so far tell us how many incidents or offences have happened and how many people or households have been victims, but they don't tell us whether people are experiencing crimes multiple times, or how much crime is experienced by how many people.

When discussing whether people have experienced crime multiple times or just once (in a given period), we use 2 terms: 'multiple victimisation' and 'repeat victimisation'. Although these terms seem similar, they refer to slightly different things:

1. **Multiple victimisation** is when someone has been the victim of crime more than once regardless of the type of offence (for example, someone might have been assaulted, had their car stolen and had their house burgled all in the same year).
2. **Repeat victimisation** is when someone has been the victim of the same offence more than once (for example, 2 or more burglaries).



HOW IS CRIME DISTRIBUTED?

As found in 2005 and 2008, a small percentage of people experience a large percentage of all crimes collected in the NZCASS. When someone has experienced 5 or more offences in 12 months, they are considered a 'chronic victim of crime'.

In 2013, 3% of adults experienced 5 or more offences or 53% of all crime, compared to 2008 where 6% of adults experienced 52% of all crime.



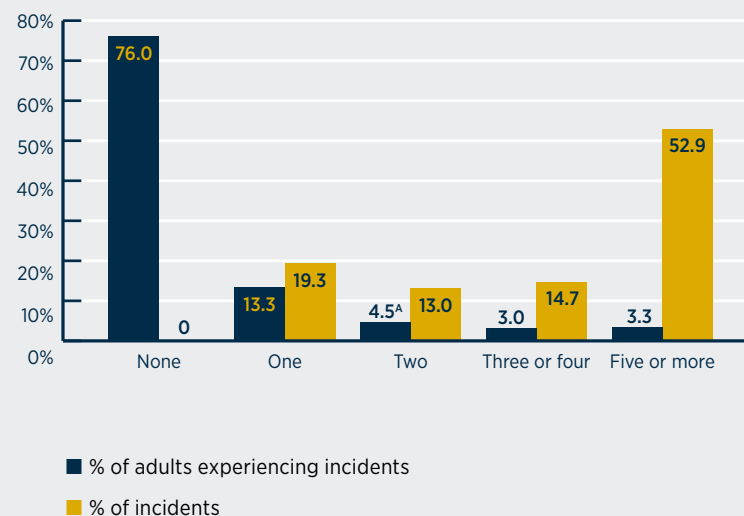
WHO IS MORE LIKELY THAN THE NZ AVERAGE TO BE CHRONIC VICTIMS OF CRIME?

When we look at who is more likely than the NZ average (3%) to be chronic victims of crime in 2013 we find that:

- 9% of Māori experienced 5 or more offences
- 7% of 20–29 year olds experienced 5 or more offences
- 5% of adults living in the most deprived areas (quintile 5) experienced 5 or more offences.

For more information about who is more likely to be the victim of crime see chapter 4 'Who experiences crime?' on page 66.

GRAPH 3.10: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO EXPERIENCED CRIME AND THE PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED (2013)



A. Rounds to 4% from unrounded numbers.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMISATION OVER TIME

We can look at victimisation another way through the 'Gini coefficient'. The Gini coefficient summarises the distribution of victimisation in a single statistic and allows us to make comparisons over time and between groups.

The Gini coefficient is a complementary estimate, which can be looked at alongside the percentage of adults who experienced different amounts of crime. For example, 3% of adults experienced 53% of crime in 2013.

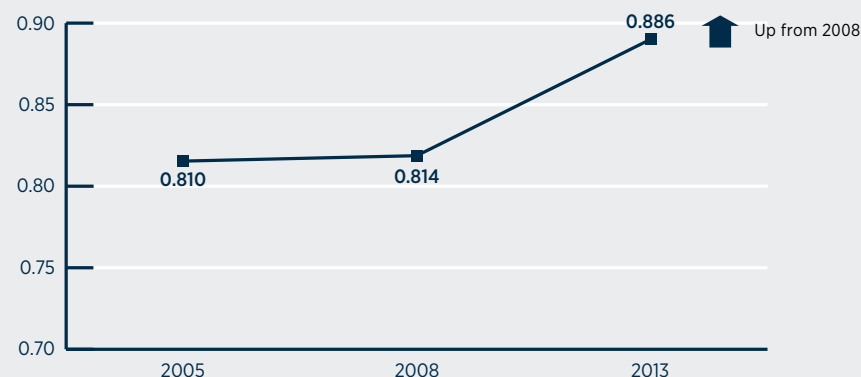
The Gini coefficient produces a value between 0 and 1:

- A value of 0 indicates that everyone in the population experienced the same amount of crime.
- A value of 1 indicates that 1 person in the whole population experienced all of the crime.

This means that the smaller the Gini coefficient, the more even the distribution of crime. The larger the coefficient, the more concentrated crime is among a group of highly victimised people.

When we look at the Gini coefficient for adults over time, we find that while there was no statistically significant change in the concentration of crime between 2005 and 2008, it has increased in 2013. This means that while crime is falling overall, there is still a small group of chronic victims and the distribution of victimisation is becoming more unequal over time.

GRAPH 3.11: GINI COEFFICIENT – THE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMISATION BY YEAR (TOTAL ADULT POPULATION)



The population for the calculation of these Gini coefficients is the total adult population (people who were not victimised are included).



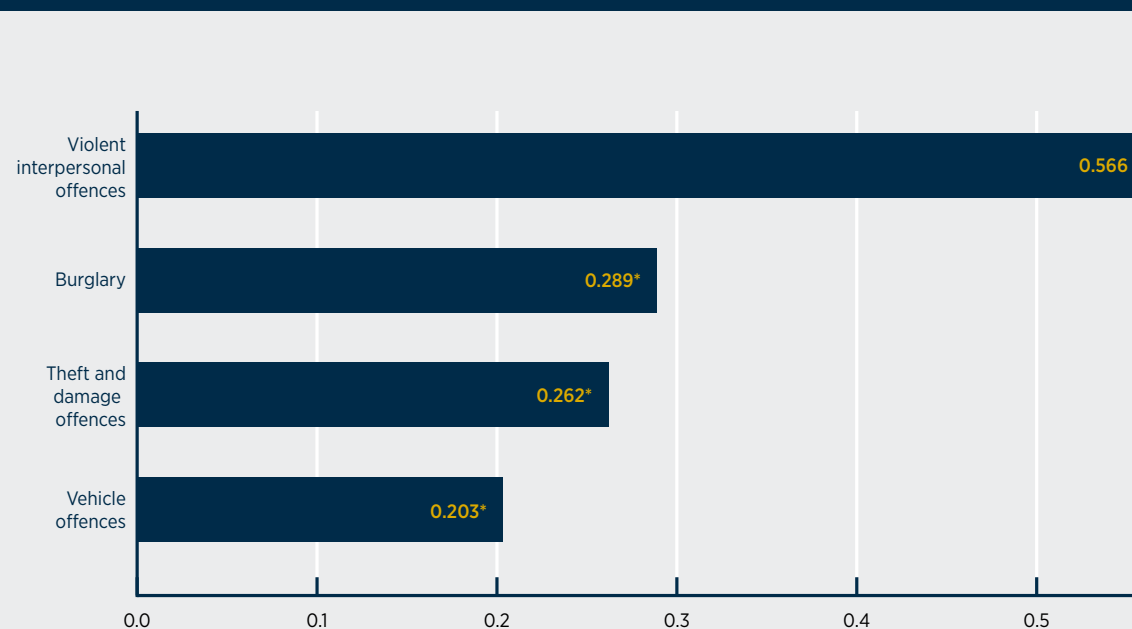
GINI COEFFICIENT

Read more about the Gini coefficient on the NZCASS 'Technical information' webpages or in the NZCASS technical manual.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMISATION BY OFFENCE TYPE

When we look at the Gini coefficient for victims between offence groups, we find that the highest concentration of crime is for violent interpersonal offences – there is a small group of victims who are highly victimised by interpersonal violence.

GRAPH 3.12: GINI COEFFICIENT – THE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMISATION BY OFFENCE GROUP (TOTAL VICTIM POPULATION) (2013)



* Statistically significant difference to the violent interpersonal offences Gini coefficient at the 95% confidence level.

The population for the calculation of these Gini coefficients is the total victim population (people who were not victimised are excluded).

REPEAT VICTIMISATION

Repeat victimisation is when someone has experienced the same type of offence 2 or more times. Repeat victimisation can be looked at in 2 ways:

1. The percentage of all adults or households who were repeat victims.
2. The percentage of victims who experienced an offence 2 or more times.

Repeat victimisation by offence type

To put repeat victimisation in perspective, we look at the percentage of *all adults or households* who experienced the same type of offence 2 or more times in 2013:

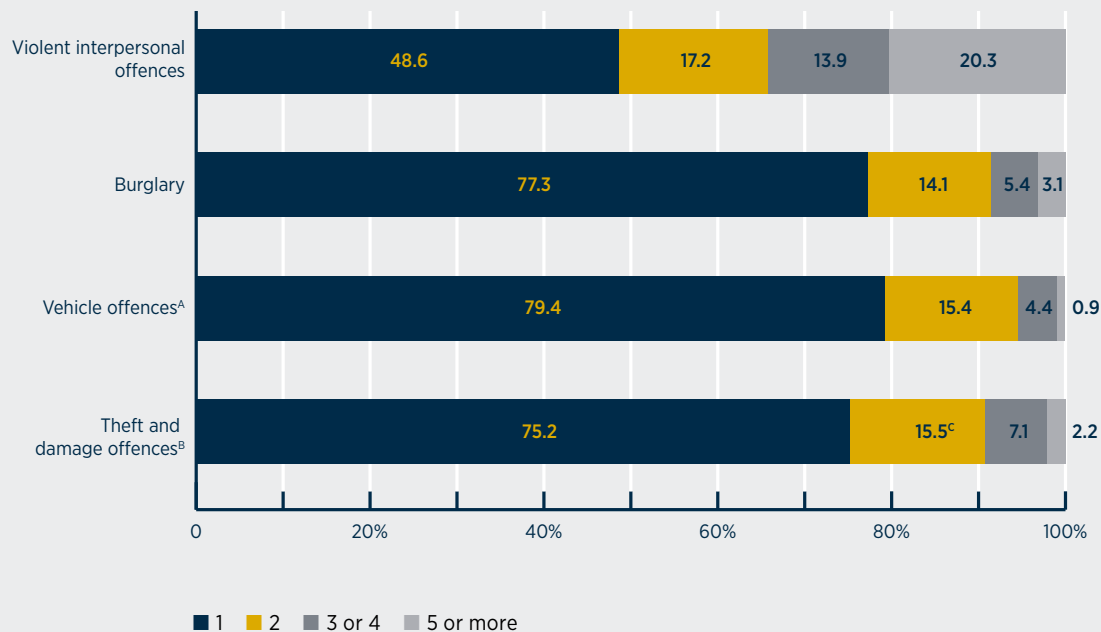
- 5% of adults were the victim of 2 or more violent interpersonal offences.
- 2% of households were the victim of 2 or more burglaries.
- 2% of adults were the victim of 2 or more theft and damage offences.
- 1% of households were the victim of 2 or more vehicle offences.

When we look specifically at the percentage of *victims* (rather than all adults) who experienced the same type of offence 2 or more times, we find the following in 2013.

- 51% of violent interpersonal offence victims were repeat victims.
- 23% of burglary victims were repeat victims.
- 21% of vehicle offence victims were repeat victims.
- 25% of theft and damage offence victims were repeat victims.

There were no statistically significant changes from 2008 for any of these offence groupings.

GRAPH 3.13: PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS EXPERIENCING REPEAT CRIMES BY OFFENCE TYPE (2013)



A. Only for households with regular use of a vehicle at any time between 1 January 2013 and the date of the interview rather than all households. The reference period differs slightly to the numerator which is victimisations experienced in 2013 only.

B. Damage offences include incidents when the victim did not have contact with the offender, or if the victim found out who the offender was and did not know them well.

C. Rounds to 15% from unrounded numbers.



WHO IS MORE LIKELY THAN THE NZ AVERAGE TO BE A REPEAT VICTIM OF A VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCE

When we look at who were repeat victims of violent interpersonal offences, we find that those more likely than the NZ average (5%) include:

- young adults (9% of 15 to 19 year olds; 11% of 20 to 29 year olds)
- Māori (12%)
- people in a non-legally registered partnership (that is, not married or in a civil union) (9%) or non-partnered (8%)
- people who were unemployed (15%), studying (9%), not actively seeking work/unable to work (9%) or undertaking home or caring duties (7%)
- people who were financially stressed (10% of people who were very limited or couldn't buy a non-essential item for \$300, or 11% of people who said they couldn't meet a \$500 unexpected expense)
- people who were living in the most deprived areas (quintile 5) (8%)
- people with a personal or household income equal to or less than \$30,000 a year (both 7%)
- people who were living in households made up of 1-parent with child(ren), with or without other people (13% and 10% respectively)
- people who were living in rented government (9%) or rented private (8%) homes
- people who were living in Auckland (6%).

For more information about who is more likely to be the victim of crime see chapter 4 'Who experiences crime?' on page 66.

CRIME PREVENTED IF REPEAT VICTIMISATION WAS CAPPED (2013)

By looking at how much crime could be prevented if no more than 2 repeat offences occurred, we can see what impact an intervention might have if it could prevent further repeat victimisation.

If we could stop victimisation after 2 offences, in 2013 we could have prevented around:



36,000[#]
burglaries

18% OF ALL BURGLARIES



11,000[#]
vehicle offences

8% OF ALL VEHICLE OFFENCES



810,000 violent
interpersonal
offences

59% OF ALL VIOLENT
INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES



48,000[#]
theft & damage
offences

14% OF ALL THEFT & DAMAGE OFFENCES

[#] Use with caution: the count estimate has a relative standard error between 20% and 50%.



Repeat victimisation by intimate partners

As discussed above under 'distribution of victimisation by offence type', there are a small number of people who are highly victimised by violent interpersonal offences. To understand this more, we looked at repeat victimisation of people who experienced violent interpersonal offences by an intimate partner.



OTHER RELATIONSHIP TYPES

Looking at other relationship types, if we could stop victimisation after 2 offences, in 2013 we could have stopped around:

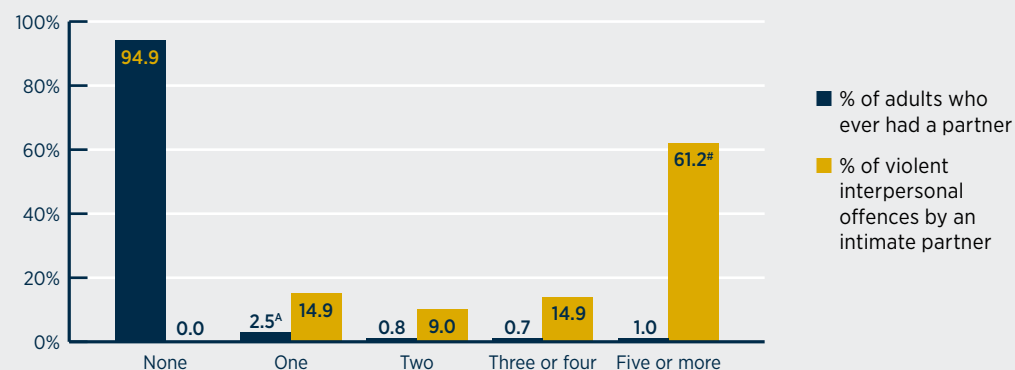
- 109,000[#] violent interpersonal offences by family members excluding intimate partners (or 42% of these offences)
- 140,000 violent interpersonal offences by people who were known to the victim, but who were not an intimate partner or family member (or 38% of these offences)
- 37,000[#] violent interpersonal offences by strangers (or 19% of violence by strangers).

([#] Use with caution: the count estimate has a relative standard error between 20% and 50%.)

GRAPH 3.14: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO EXPERIENCED CRIME AGAINST THE PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCE COMMITTED BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER (2013)

In 2013, 1% of adults who'd ever had a partner experienced 61%[#] of violent interpersonal offences by an intimate partner. This means that intimate partner violence is highly concentrated among a small group of people.

If we could stop victimisation after 2 offences, in 2013 we could have stopped around 271,000 violent interpersonal offences by intimate partners (or 55% of intimate partner violence).

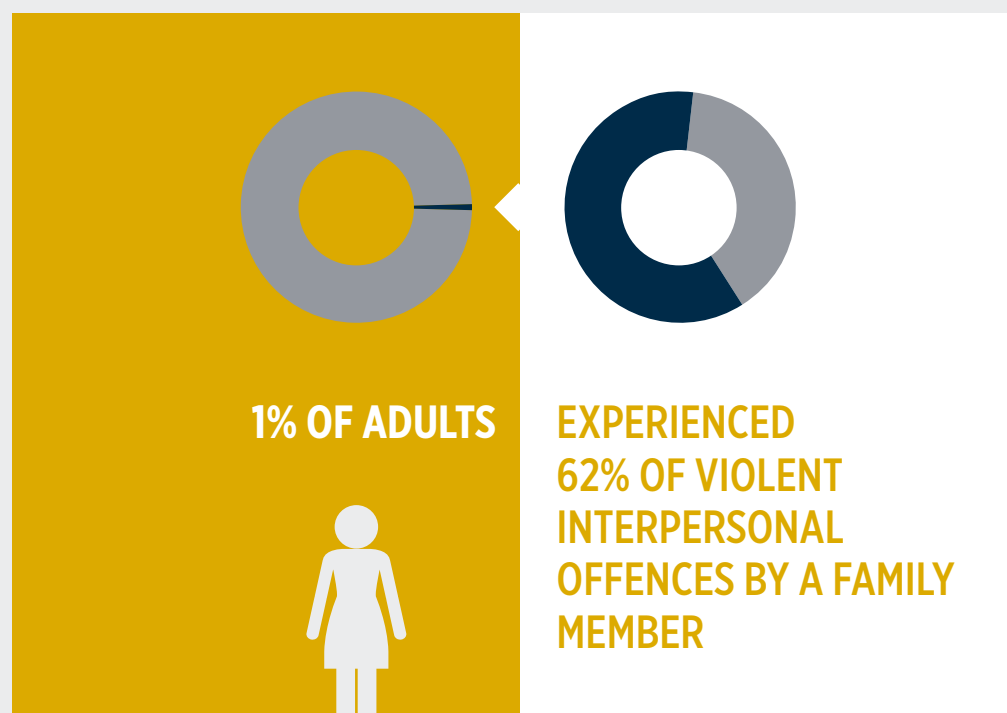


[#] Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

A. Rounds to 3% from unrounded numbers.



A small percentage of adults experienced most family violence in 2013



'Family' includes intimate partners and other family members

The involvement of alcohol and drugs

Where the victim had contact with the offender(s), they were asked if they thought the person²⁶ was affected by alcohol or drugs.

Involvement of alcohol

When a victim had contact with the offender or offenders, they were asked 'as far as you know, at the time it happened, was the person who did it affected at all by alcohol?' If they answered 'yes', the victim was asked how certain they were that the person was affected by alcohol.

When this question was cognitively tested, people commonly interpreted it as witnessing the drinking or signs and symptoms associated with drinking, such as staggering, slurred speech, abusive behaviours, slow reactions and, most commonly, the smell of alcohol.

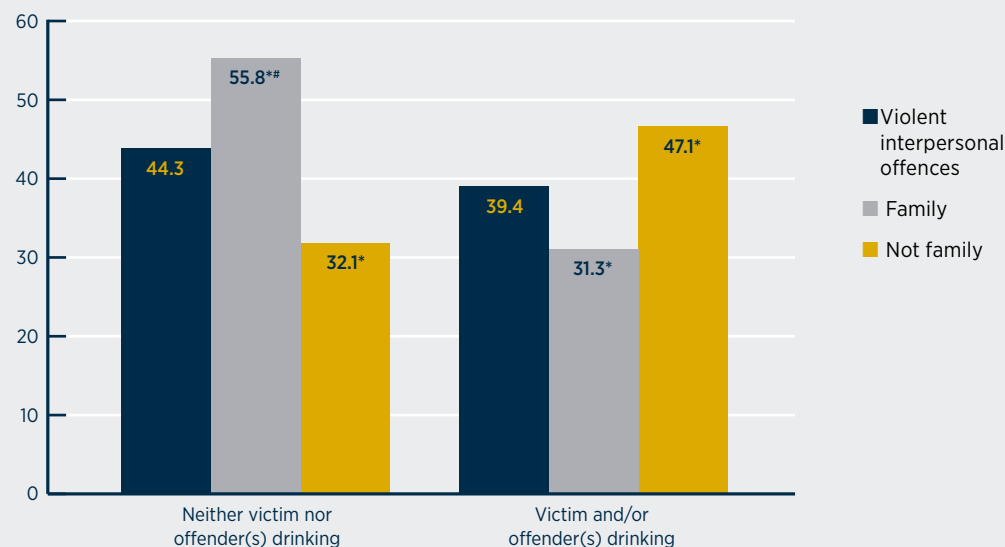
Victim and/or offender drinking

Women (30%) were less likely than men (51%#) to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence where they and/or the offender(s) had been drinking.

Neither victim nor offender drinking

- Women (55%) were more likely than men (32%#) to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence where neither they nor the offender(s) had been drinking.
- Violent interpersonal offences by a family member were less likely to involve the victim and/or offender drinking (31%) than total violent interpersonal offences (39%).

GRAPH 3.15: PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES INVOLVING ALCOHOL (2013)²⁷



* Statistically significant difference from the 'total violent interpersonal offences' estimate at the 95% confidence level.

'Don't know/can't remember' and 'refused' categories are included in the denominator (base) but not presented.

Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

26. For incidents involving multiple offenders, the categories relate to whether any of the offenders were affected.

27. When we looked at drinking behaviour by more detailed offence groups (violent physical offences, sexual offences, and threats and damage offences), we weren't able to see any strong themes in the data because of a high sampling error. We were also unable to provide this information by more detailed relationship groups as the sampling error became too high.

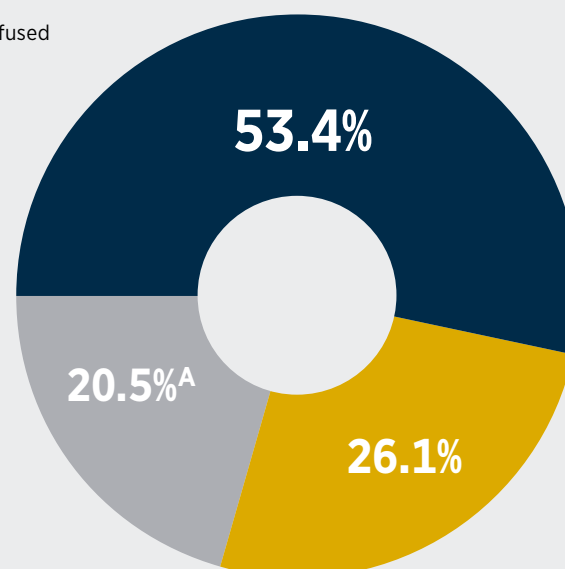
Involvement of drugs

Victims were also asked: 'As far as you know, at the time it happened, was the person who did it affected at all by drugs?'

When this question was cognitively tested, people most commonly interpreted this question to be asking about legal or illegal substances used to alter mood or behaviour. Most people said that unless they had witnessed the drug-taking personally, they were not sure that they could recognise the symptoms of drugs or not. As such, we find that there is a larger percentage of 'don't know' responses for this particular question.

GRAPH 3.16: PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES INVOLVING DRUGS (2013)

■ No
■ Yes
■ Don't know/refused



■ There was no statistically significant change since 2008 in the percentage of violent interpersonal offences where the victim thought the offender(s) was affected by drugs.

For incidents involving multiple offenders, the categories relate to whether the offenders were affected by drugs.

A. Rounds to 21% from unrounded numbers.



4. Who experiences crime?

This chapter discusses the characteristics and circumstances of people who are most likely to experience different types of crime. These characteristics and circumstances are called factors of victimisation.

Factors of victimisation

The factors discussed in this chapter include:

- **demographic items** that help describe individuals, such as age, gender and ethnicity – this information helps us understand what types of people are most at risk
- **economic and geographic items** that help to describe people's circumstances and where they live
- items that describe the **type of households** that people live in – for example, whether someone lives in their own home or rents.

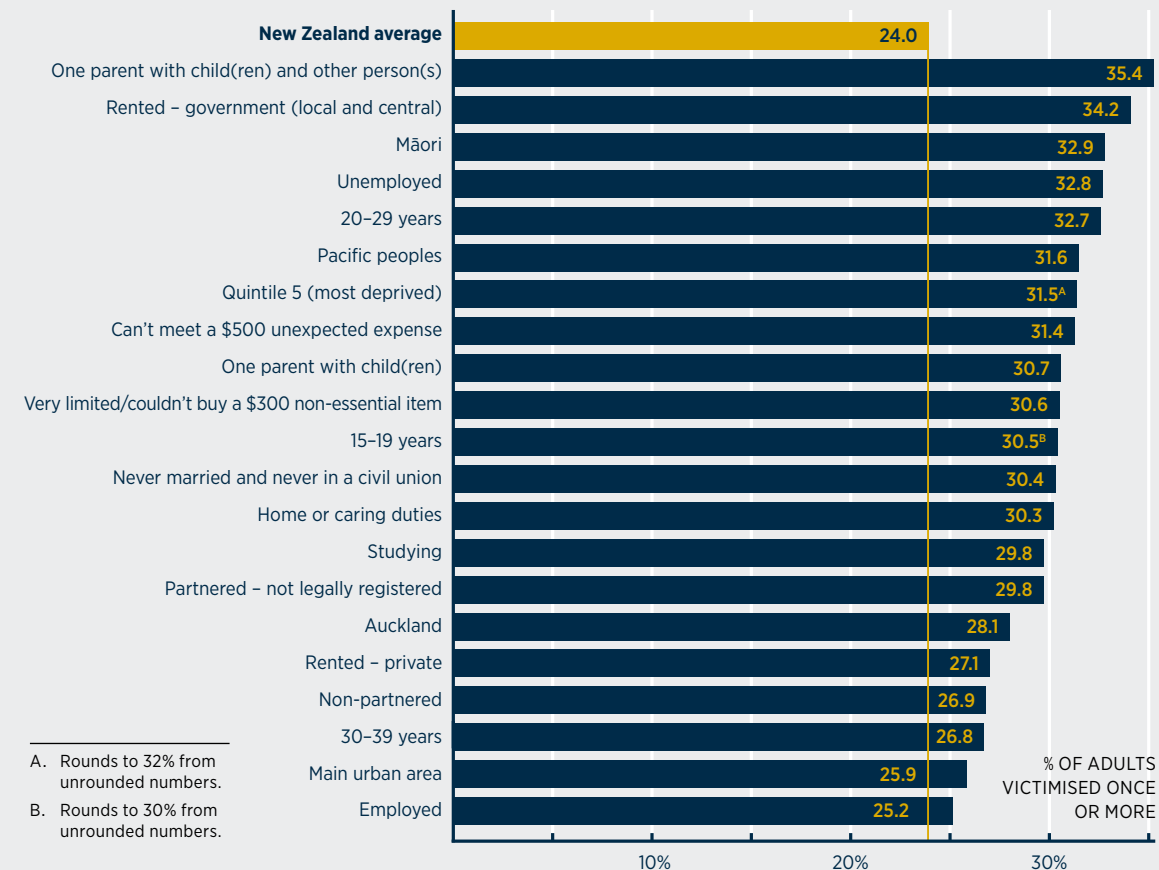
Each factor has been looked at against one of the key measures of crime, such as the percentage of women victimised once or more in 2013. The estimates for each factor have then been compared with the NZ average and tested to see which ones are statistically above or below the national average.

This analysis shows what types of people have a significantly higher or lower rate of victimisation than the NZ average, but it can't tell us:

- how strongly different factors relate to one another
- which factors are the best predictors of victimisation.



GRAPH 4.1: GROUPS WITH HIGHER RATES OF VICTIMISATION THAN THE NZ AVERAGE – ALL OFFENCES (2013)



Which factors best predict victimisation?

When we look at the factors of victimisation, it's important to remember that they're often strongly related to one another. For example, students are often young, financially limited, and may live with flatmates and in rented accommodation.

This presents a difficulty when looking at factors alone because we can't tell which factors are most strongly related to, and predict, higher rates of victimisation. For example, does being a student really put someone at more risk of victimisation, or is it more because they are younger or because they are more likely to live in shared accommodation, where there is more opportunity for crime to take place?

To understand which factors best explain victimisation, we use a type of multivariate analysis called regression. This allows us to understand how strongly different factors are related to one another and identify which ones are the strongest predictors of victimisation. For example, this might mean that when all the different factors are considered in the regression model, age is the main explanatory (predictive) factor, rather than being a student, on a lower income or living in shared accommodation.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FACTORS THAT PREDICT VICTIMISATION

Discussion about which factors best predict victimisation has been included in each section of this chapter (where relevant) and a summary of all explanatory (predictive) factors by offence type is included in the appendix on page 145.

Continuous factors

The following table shows the (continuous) factors that were identified as being the best predictors of victimisation at the 'all offences' level in 2013.

Best predictor of victimisation (all offences)	Description
Age	The younger the person is, the more likely they are to be victimised.
Financial stress (limited to buy or couldn't buy non-essential item for \$300)	The more limited a person feels in buying a non-essential (discretionary) item for \$300, the more likely they are to be victimised.
Average rating of social disorder	The more social disorder there was in a neighbourhood, the more likely a person is to be victimised.
Personal income	The higher a person's income, the more likely they are to be victimised.

'Financial stress' and 'personal income' are different measures of socio-economic status. The financial stress measure above is about buying optional items that are not necessities. For example, someone may have a high personal income, but because of expenses (such as mortgages and children) be limited in buying, or unable to buy, a non-essential item for \$300 (financial stress). Similarly, pensioners generally have a low personal income, but may experience lower financial stress.



Categorical factors

The following table shows the (categorical) factors that were identified as being the best predictors of victimisation at the 'all offences' level in 2013. Arrows show whether the factor best predicts higher or lower odds of victimisation.

When we control for a range of variables, we find that the certain factors are more likely to predict victimisation and are considered the key drivers of victimisation – for example:

- When you hold other factors constant, Māori are more likely to be victims of crime than non-Māori.
- People who are retired are less likely to be victims of an offence than those who are not retired, even after age and other factors have been controlled for – that is, retirees' lower risk of victimisation is not simply explained by their higher average age for 'all offences' victimisation.

All offences	Factor
↑	Māori
↑	Auckland
↑	Canterbury
↑	Main urban area
↑	Secondary urban area
↑	1-parent with child(ren)
↑	Partnered – not legally registered
↓	Retired



WHEN USING REGRESSION RESULTS, note:

- There are factors that the NZCASS does not measure and cannot be included in analysis. This means that the analysis does not provide a perfect explanation of what best predicts victimisation.
- While only the factor that best predicts victimisation will be identified in this analysis, it does not mean that other factors are unimportant.
- A factor may not be identified as a predictor of victimisation because it has a relatively low sample size. For example, being a Pacific person may be an important predictive factor but, due to the low sample size for this group in the NZCASS, this factor is not identified in regression analysis.



Gender

Overall, neither men (24%) nor women (24%) were more or less likely to be victims than the NZ average (24%) in 2013. Even after controlling for a range of factors, gender was not considered a predictor of victimisation at the all offences level.

Looking at different types of personal offences, we find that:

- neither men (7%) nor women (6%) were more or less likely to be the victim of a theft or damage offence, when compared to the NZ average (6%) in 2013
- neither men (10%) nor women (10%) were more or less likely to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence when compared to the NZ average (10%) in 2013.



LIFETIME EXPERIENCE

- Women (26%) were more likely than the NZ average (20%) to have been the victim of 1 or more offences by a partner at some point during their lives, while men (14%) were less likely.
- Women (24%) were more likely than the NZ average (15%) to have been the victim of 1 or more sexual offences at some point during their lives, while men (6%) were less likely.

For discussion about the lifetime experience of physical and sexual offences, see chapter 3 'What is the nature of crime?' on page 50.

WHEN WE LOOK AT VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES
BY THE VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER,
WE FIND THAT:



Men (4%) were more likely than the NZ average (3%)
TO HAVE BEEN THE
VICTIM OF A VIOLENT
INTERPERSONAL OFFENCE
**committed by
a stranger**



Women (6%) were more likely than the NZ average (5%)
TO HAVE BEEN THE
VICTIM OF A VIOLENT
INTERPERSONAL OFFENCE
**committed by an
intimate partner**

Even after controlling for other factors, being female was one of the best predictors of violent interpersonal offences by an intimate partner



Ethnicity

Overall, Māori (33%) and Pacific peoples (32%) were more likely than the NZ average to have experienced 1 or more offences in 2013.

EUROPEAN VICTIMISATION

While Europeans (23%) were less likely than the NZ average (24%) to be victims at the all offences level in 2013, this difference is relatively small.²⁸

When we compared the demographic differences of the European population to the non-European population, we found a range of differences that have implications for victimisation. For example, on average, the European population tends to be older.

Before controlling for demographic differences we found no statistically significant difference to the NZ average in the percentage of European adults who were the victim of a theft or damage offence, or a violent interpersonal offence. However, after controlling for other factors (like age and retirement), we find that Europeans were more likely than other ethnicities to be victims of these offences.



EUROPEAN

European includes NZ European and other European ethnicities.



28. Europeans are the largest ethnicity group in New Zealand and in the NZCASS. This means that small differences are more likely to be statistically significant.



MĀORI VICTIMISATION

As in 2005 and 2008, Māori continued to show higher rates of victimisation for every type of offence grouping in 2013. To understand Māori victimisation more, we looked at:

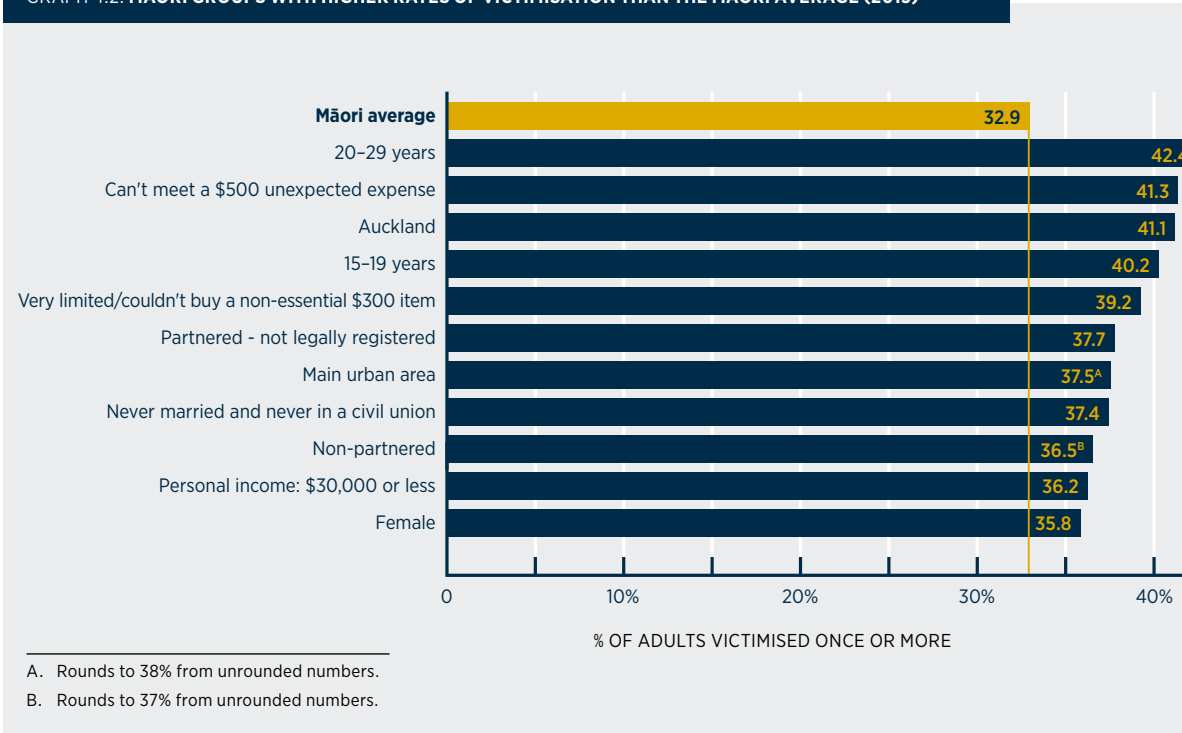
- who in the Māori population were more at risk of victimisation, and which factors were higher than the Māori average
- whether Māori would still be more highly victimised (and to what degree) if we controlled for key factors and if 'all else was equal'
- Māori victimisation by offence type.

Māori factors of victimisation

Generally, Māori who were more likely than the Māori average (33%) to have been victims 1 or more times in 2013:

- lived in Auckland and/or a main urban area
- were younger
- were financially stressed
- were not in a legally registered partnership
- were female.

GRAPH 4.2: MĀORI GROUPS WITH HIGHER RATES OF VICTIMISATION THAN THE MĀORI AVERAGE (2013)



MĀORI SAMPLE

The number of interviews achieved with people identifying as Māori in 2014 was 2384 out of 6943. This includes interviews conducted as part of both the main sample and Māori booster sample.

REPEAT VICTIMISATION OF MĀORI

Overall, 9% of Māori experienced 5 or more offences in 2013, which means that Māori were more likely to be chronic victims of crime when compared to the NZ average (3%).



Controlling for age and deprivation (multiple standardisation)

As discussed previously, Māori have been identified as a more highly victimised group. Because Māori are overrepresented in certain socio-demographic and geographic areas that are linked to higher victimisation rates, the question often asked is: Is victimisation due to being Māori or is it more to do with other factors, such as age or socio-economic status?

To answer this question, we undertook analysis called 'multiple standardisation'. This method of analysis allowed us to control for multiple factors at the same time (in a similar way to regression) and provides us with the ability to discuss the size of the gap between Māori and Europeans when it comes to victimisation and how much that gap can be attributed to different factors.

To determine which factors should be controlled for as part of the multiple standardisation process, we did a conceptual assessment. We built from the hypothesis that victimisation had more to do with deprivation than ethnicity. We used the 2013 New Zealand Census findings to assess the main demographic differences between Māori and European populations. This assessment determined that age and the New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2013 (NZDep13) quintiles were the most suitable factors to standardise by. Statistical analysis supported this conceptual assessment.²⁹

When we look at the differences between Māori and Europeans for age and deprivation, we find that Māori have a younger population and proportionally more Māori live in areas of high deprivation. Since younger people and those living in more deprived areas are more likely to be victimised, we asked: If the demographic profile of Māori and Europeans was the same as the combined average, would Māori still be more highly victimised?

To answer this, we re-weighted Māori and European to give them both the same age and deprivation structure as the combined Māori/European population. By doing this, we control for population differences in age and deprivation. This meant that any remaining differences in victimisation were not because of these two factors (age and deprivation).



LEARN MORE ABOUT STATISTICAL METHODS

You can find more information about the statistical methods used in the 2014 NZCASS technical pages on the Ministry of Justice website.



MĀORI COMPARED TO EUROPEANS

For the multiple standardisation analysis, Māori have been compared to the largest ethnic group of Europeans, rather than non-Māori combined. This is due to non-Māori being a diverse group of ethnicities with quite different victimisation rates, and age and deprivation profiles.

29. Tree analysis was undertaken and confirmed the conceptual assessment.

Without any standardisation, there is a difference of 10 percentage points between Māori and European. Māori were 10 percentage points more likely than Europeans to have been the victim of 1 or more offences in 2013.

Once we standardised individually for deprivation and age, we found that:

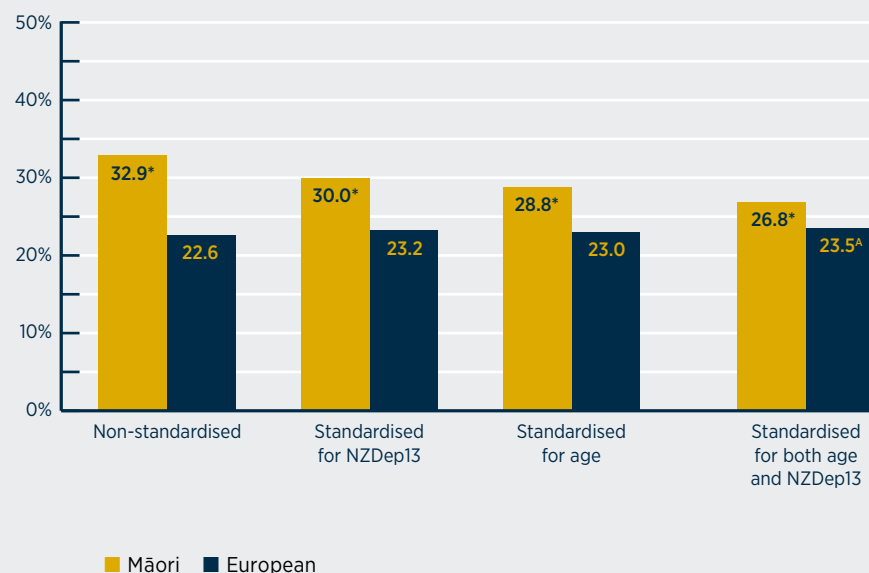
- when deprivation is controlled for
 - the difference reduces to 7 percentage points
- when age is controlled for
 - the difference reduces to 6 percentage points.

After we controlled for both deprivation and age, the gap between Māori and European victimisation closes to 3 percentage points. This is still a statistically significant difference and shows there is something else that makes Māori more highly victimised.

Controlling for an even wider range of factors through regression, we found that in 2013, Māori were more likely than non-Māori to be victimised for every offence, except vehicle offences. This seems to confirm the multiple standardisation findings that show there is something else which makes Māori more highly victimised.

GRAPH 4.3: VICTIMISATION OF MĀORI AND EUROPEAN BEFORE AND AFTER STANDARDISATION (2013)

% OF ADULTS VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE



* Statistically significant difference between Māori and European at the 95% confidence level.

A. Rounds to 23% from unrounded numbers.

Victimisation by offence type

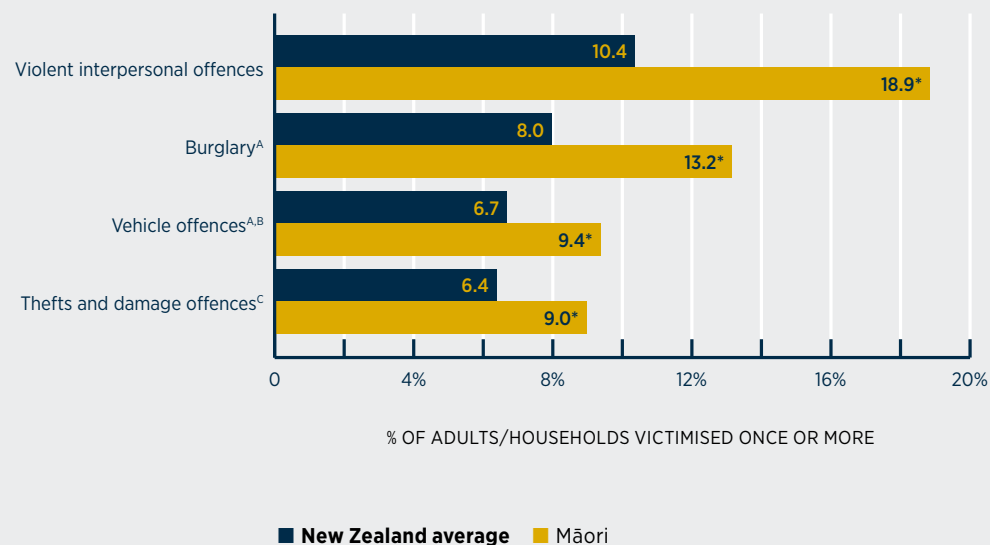
Overall, Māori continue to be more highly victimised than the NZ average across all offence types, including violent interpersonal offences.



For some offences only people who could have experienced the offence are included.

- The percentage of households who experienced a vehicle offence is only for households with regular access to a vehicle.
- The percentage of adults who experienced intimate violence is only for adults who have ever had a partner.

GRAPH 4.4: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MĀORI AND THE NZ AVERAGE BY OFFENCE TYPE (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level.

- A. Burglary and vehicle offences are household offences. Ethnicity is based on the respondent interviewed, rather than all household members. The interpretation that can be applied for burglary and vehicle offences is that the estimates reflect the average ethnic group of the household members.
- B. Only for households with regular use of a vehicle at any time between 1 January 2013 and the date of the interview rather than all households. The reference period differs slightly to the numerator which is victimisations experienced in 2013 only.
- C. Damage offences include incidents when the victim did not have contact with the offender, or if the victim found out who the offender was and did not know them well.



Victimisation by relationship to offender

Intimate partners

- Māori (11%) were more likely than the NZ average (5%) to have been victimised once or more by an intimate partner in 2013.
- The percentage of Māori experiencing violent interpersonal offences committed by an intimate partner decreased in 2013 (11%) – down from 17% in 2008.

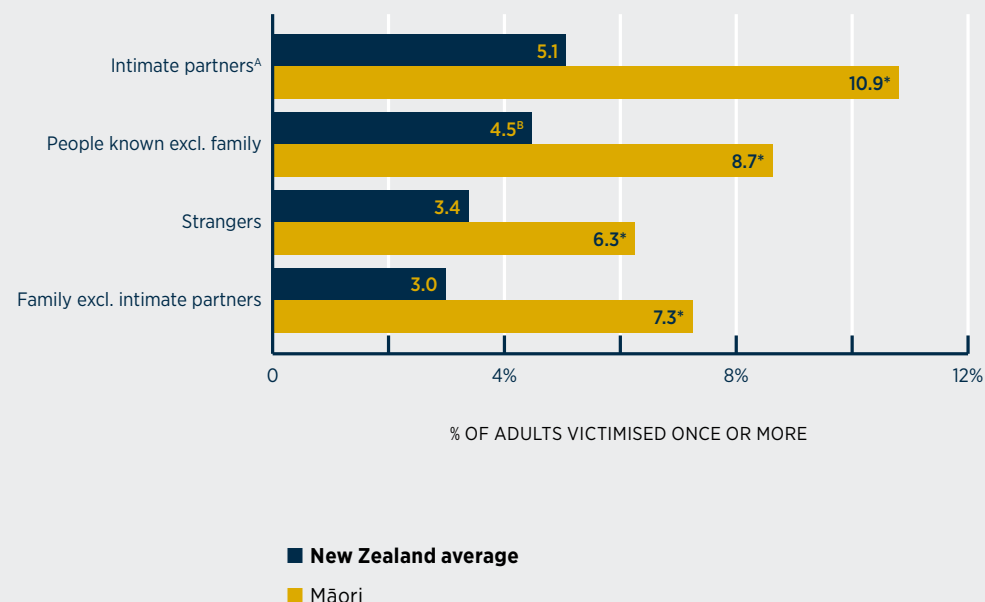
People known

The percentage of Māori experiencing violent interpersonal offences committed by a person known (who was not a family member) decreased in 2013 (9%) – down from 12% in 2008.

Strangers

The percentage of Māori experiencing violent interpersonal offences committed by a stranger decreased in 2013 (6%) – down from 11% in 2008.

GRAPH 4.5: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MĀORI AND THE NZ AVERAGE – VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES BY THE VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level.

A. For adults who have ever had a partner rather than all adults.

B. Rounds to 4% from unrounded numbers.

VICTIMISATION OF OTHER ETHNICITIES

- Overall, Pacific peoples (32%) were more likely than the NZ average (24%) to have been the victim of 1 or more offences in 2013.³⁰
- When we look at the different offence types, we find that Pacific peoples were more likely to be the victim of a burglary (12%) when compared to the NZ average (8%).
- People identifying as Asian were more likely to be the victim of a vehicle offence (11%) than the NZ average (7%).



Burglary and vehicle offences are household offences. It can be artificial to analyse household offences against personal factors, such as ethnicity, since this depends on which respondent in the household was selected for the interview. Therefore, caution is advised regarding the interpretation of these results.

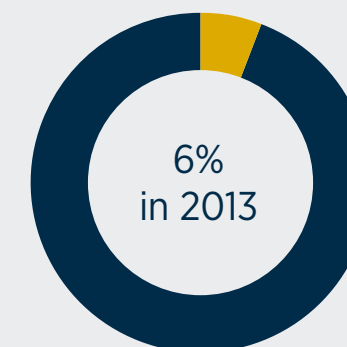
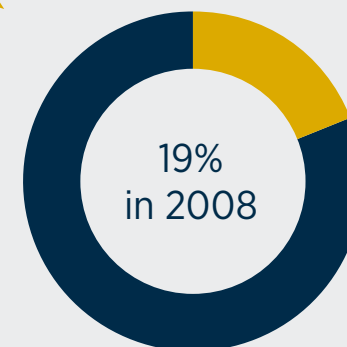
The interpretation for these factors is that the estimate reflects the average profile of the household members.

Intimate partner violence has fallen among Pacific peoples

Pacific peoples are no longer more likely than the NZ average to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence by an intimate partner.

Pacific peoples are more likely than the NZ average to experience 1 or more coercive and controlling behaviours (see page 101 for more information).

While this sounds like a large reduction, remember that all estimates have sampling error. The 2008 estimate could be as low as 10.9% and the 2013 estimate could be as high as 10.6%, but this difference is statistically significant.



30. This 32% is statistically higher than the NZ average when analysing factors of victimisation. However, once a range of factors were controlled for we found Pacific peoples was not one of the best predictors of victimisation at the 'all offences' level in 2013. This may be partly due to the smaller sample size for Pacific peoples (314 respondents), which reduces the power for this to be one of the strongest predictors.

Age

As in previous years, people aged 65 and over were less likely to be the victim of crime in 2013 and people aged under 40 were more likely than the NZ average.

On average in 2013, there were:



115 offences
PER 100 ADULTS
aged 20-29
years

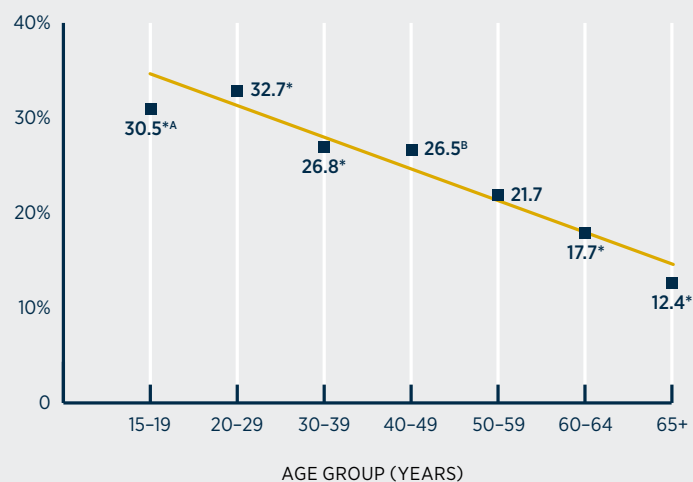


25 offences
PER 100 ADULTS
aged 65 years
and over

There is a strong correlation³¹ between age and victimisation. The younger someone is, the more likely they are to be the victim of crime.

GRAPH 4.6: CORRELATION BETWEEN AGE AND VICTIMISATION – ALL OFFENCES (2013)

% OF ADULTS VICTIMISED
ONCE OR MORE



* Statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level.

A. Rounds to 30% from unrounded numbers.

B. Rounds to 27% from unrounded numbers.

31. r-squared = 0.92



VICTIMISATION OF YOUNG ADULTS

Violent interpersonal offences

Both 15–19 year olds (17%) and 20–29 year olds (18%) were more likely to experience a violent interpersonal offence compared to the NZ average (10%).

Burglary

20–29 year olds were more likely to experience a burglary (10%) compared to the NZ average (8%).

Vehicle offences

Both 15–19 year olds (10%) and 20–29 year olds (9%) were more likely to experience a vehicle offence compared to the NZ average (7%).

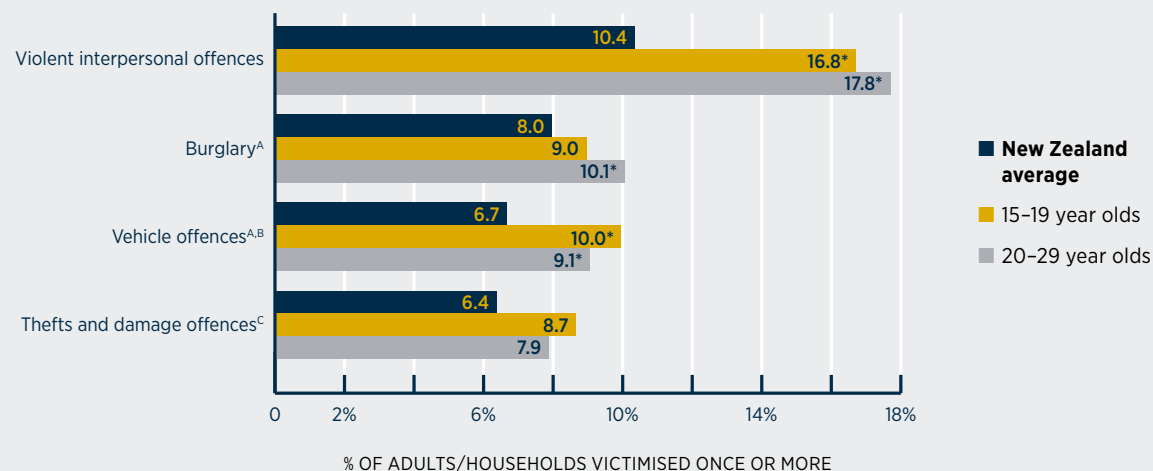


Note that burglary and vehicle offences are household offences, and age is based on the respondent's age rather than all household members. As such, we advise caution when interpreting these statistics.

When we controlled for a range of factors, we found that being young was one of the strongest predictors of victimisation in 2013 for every offence.

The correlation between age and victimisation is seen for both Māori and non-Māori. Interestingly, for theft and damage offences, the rate of decrease is steeper for non-Māori than for Māori.

GRAPH 4.7: DIFFERENCES IN VICTIMISATION BETWEEN YOUNGER AGE GROUPS AND THE NZ AVERAGE BY OFFENCE TYPE (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level.

- A. Burglary and vehicle offences are household offences. Age is based on the respondent interviewed, rather than all household members. For burglary and vehicle offences the estimates reflect the average profile of the household members.
- B. Only for households with regular use of a vehicle at any time between 1 January 2013 and the date of the interview rather than all households. The reference period differs slightly to the numerator which is victimisations experienced in 2013 only.
- C. Damage offences include incidents when the victim did not have contact with the offender, or if the victim found out who the offender was and did not know them well.

Intimate partners

- 20–29 year olds (13%) were more likely to experience a violent interpersonal offence by an intimate partner compared to the NZ average (5%) in 2013 – down from 2005 (18%), but with no statistically significant change from 2008 (15%).

People known (excluding family)

- 15–19 year olds (9%) were more likely to experience a violent interpersonal offence by someone known (but who was not a family member) compared to the NZ average (4%) in 2013 – down from 20% in 2008.
- 20–29 year olds (7%) were more likely to experience a violent interpersonal offence by someone known (but who was not a family member) compared to the NZ average (4%) in 2013 – down from 2005 (13%), but no statistically significant change from 2008 (9%).

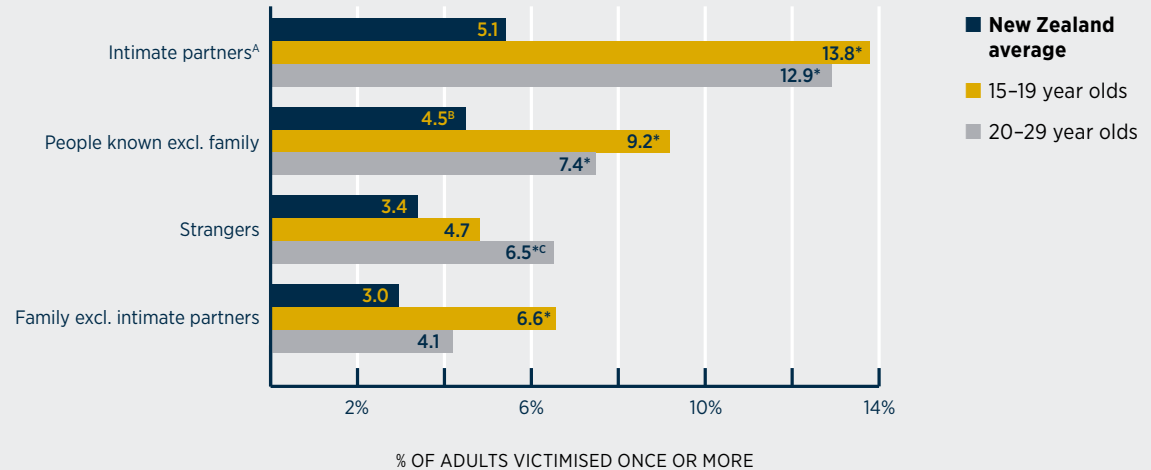
Strangers

20–29 year olds (6%) were more likely to experience a violent interpersonal offence by a stranger compared to the NZ average (3%) in 2013 – down from 11% in 2008 and 12% in 2005.

Family (excluding intimate partners)

15–19 year olds (7%) were more likely to experience a violent interpersonal offence by a family member (excluding intimate partners) compared to the NZ average (3%) – down from 13% in 2008.

GRAPH 4.8: DIFFERENCE IN VICTIMISATION BETWEEN YOUNGER AGE GROUPS AND THE NZ AVERAGE - VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES BY THE VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level.

A. For adults who have ever had a partner rather than all adults.

B. Rounds to 4% from unrounded numbers.

C. Rounds to 6% from unrounded numbers.



VICTIMISATION OF PEOPLE 30–64 YEARS OLD

When we looked at victimisation in 2013 by the different offence types, we found that:

- 30–39 year olds were more at risk of being the victim of a vehicle offence (9%) when compared to the NZ average (7%)
- 40–49 year olds were more at risk of being the victim of:
 - burglary (11%) when compared to the NZ average (8%)
 - vehicle offences (9%) compared to the NZ average (7%).



When we looked at the difference between people aged 60–64 and those 65 and over, we found that the 2 groups have some interesting differences in victimisation. A higher percentage of 60–64 year olds (18%) have been a victim once or more compared to 12% of people aged 65 years and over in 2013.

VICTIMISATION OF SENIORS (65+ YEARS OLD)

As discussed previously, seniors (people aged 65 years and over) (12%) were less likely to be the victim of crime in 2013 when compared to the NZ average for 'all offences' (24%).

One issue not discussed yet, however, is elder abuse. While the NZCASS does not cover all types of abuse, such as neglect, we looked at the number of seniors who were the victim of violent interpersonal offences.

On average, for every 100 people aged 65 years and over there were 12[#] violent interpersonal offences in 2013



Use with caution: count estimate has a relative standard error between 20% and 50%.

We found that seniors (4%) were less likely than the NZ average (10%) to have experienced 1 or more violent interpersonal offences in 2013.

When we break down violent interpersonal offences by the victim's relationship to the offender, we find that regardless of the relationship, seniors were less likely to experience violent interpersonal offences than the NZ average.

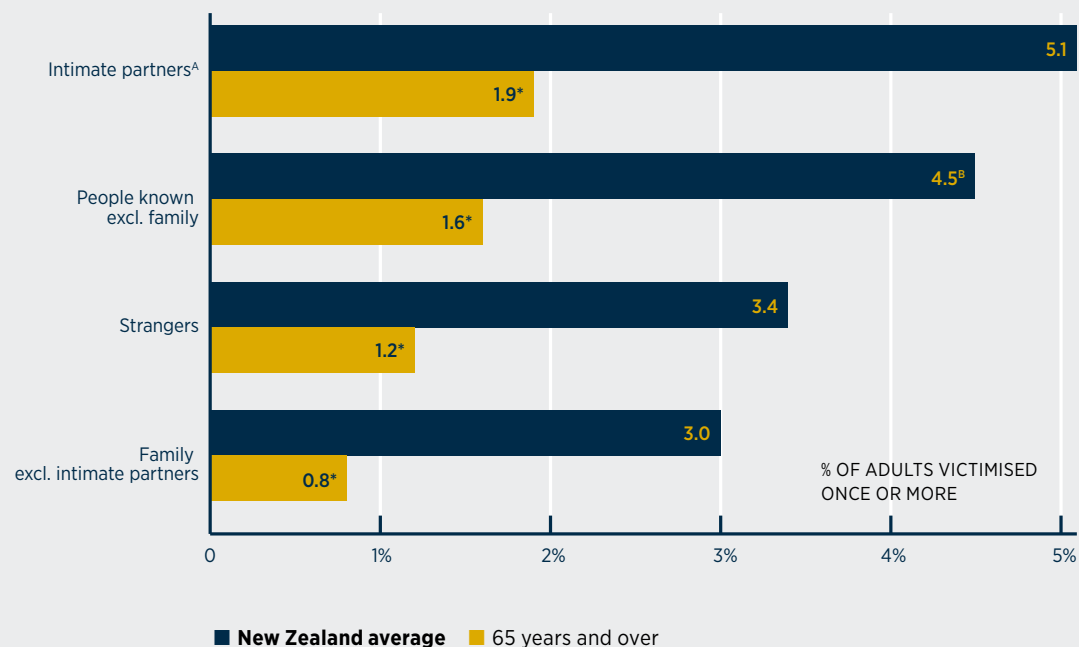
We found no statistically significant changes between 2005, 2008 and 2013 when comparing the victimisation of seniors over time by their relationship to the offender.



VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES include:

- assaults (grievous and other)
- abduction/kidnapping
- robbery
- sexual violation (vaginal, anal or oral penetration)
- indecent assault
- threat of force/assault
- threat to damage property
- damage to property (personal or household) where the victim had contact with the offender, or found out who the offender was and knew them well.

GRAPH 4.9: DIFFERENCE IN VICTIMISATION BETWEEN SENIORS AND THE NZ AVERAGE - VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES BY THE VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER (2013)



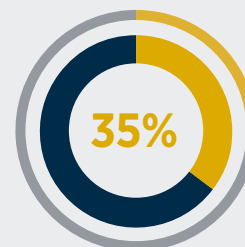
* Statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level.

A. For adults who have ever had a partner rather than all adults.

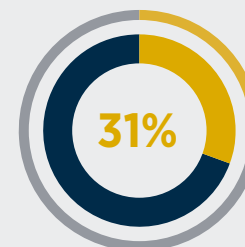
B. Rounds to 4% from unrounded numbers.



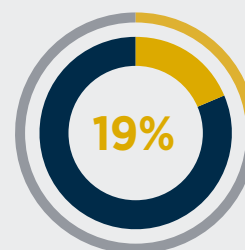
People are more or less likely to be victimised depending on what kind of household they live in



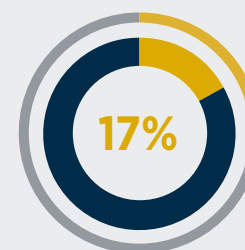
People who live in a household made up of 1-parent with a child (or children) and other people were **MORE** likely to be victimised than the NZ average



People who live in a household made up of 1-parent with a child (or children) were **MORE** likely to be victimised than the NZ average



People who live **alone** were **LESS** likely to be victimised than the NZ average



People who live as part of a couple (with no other people) were **LESS** likely to be victimised than the NZ average

Household factors

One-parent households were more likely to have been the victim of 1 or more crimes when compared to the NZ average in 2013. Being a one-parent household has also been identified as a main predictor of victimisation for some offences.

The household composition groupings used in the 2014 NZCASS are derived groupings and are in line with Statistics NZ classifications and groupings.³²

While most groupings are intuitive from their label or description (for example, '1-person household') some groups may be new to some users.

- **Multiple family households**

Statistics NZ defines a family (or family nucleus) as a couple, with or without child(ren), or 1-parent and their child(ren), all of whom usually live together in the same household. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household. This means that a multiple family household is one where multiple families are living in the same household (for example, 2 married couples flatting together or a married couple plus 1 partner's mother and father).

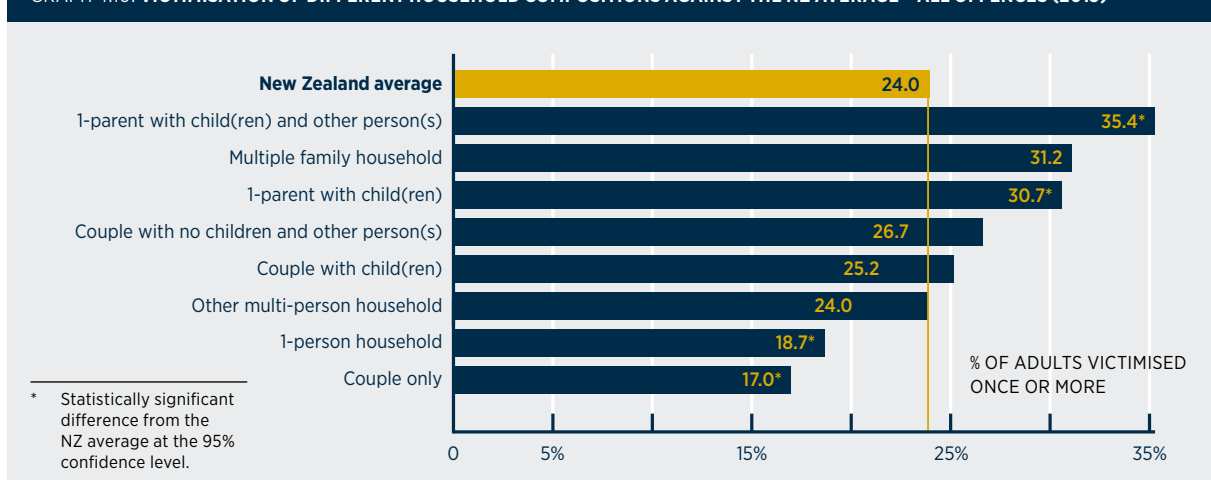
- **Other persons**

These people can be either related (but not part of a family nucleus) or unrelated (for example, a friend, flatmate or aunt).

- **Other multi-person households**

These households have related and/or unrelated people living together but there are no couples, or parents with a child or children (for example, flatting arrangements, 2 siblings living together or 1 person with a boarder).

GRAPH 4.10: VICTIMISATION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITIONS AGAINST THE NZ AVERAGE – ALL OFFENCES (2013)



While people living in multiple family households seem to be more highly victimised, there is no evidence of a statistically significant difference.

Households where there was a couple with child(ren) and other persons (36%#) were also more likely to be victimised in 2013; however, this estimate is not presented in this graph and should be used with caution due to high sampling error.



When looking at the findings in this section, remember that household composition and relationship status relate to the respondent's situation at the time of the interview – not necessarily at the time of the offence.

32. The categories have been updated since the 2009 NZCASS. As such, we are unable to compare the 2014 results to 2009 and 2006.

ONE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

To understand whether victimisation was because someone was living in a one-parent household or because of other factors, such as income and age, we control for these factors through regression. After this process, we found that the 'one-parent with child(ren)' factor was one of the best predictors of victimisation of all offences, burglary, and violent interpersonal offences in 2013.

Victimisation by offence type and relationship to offender

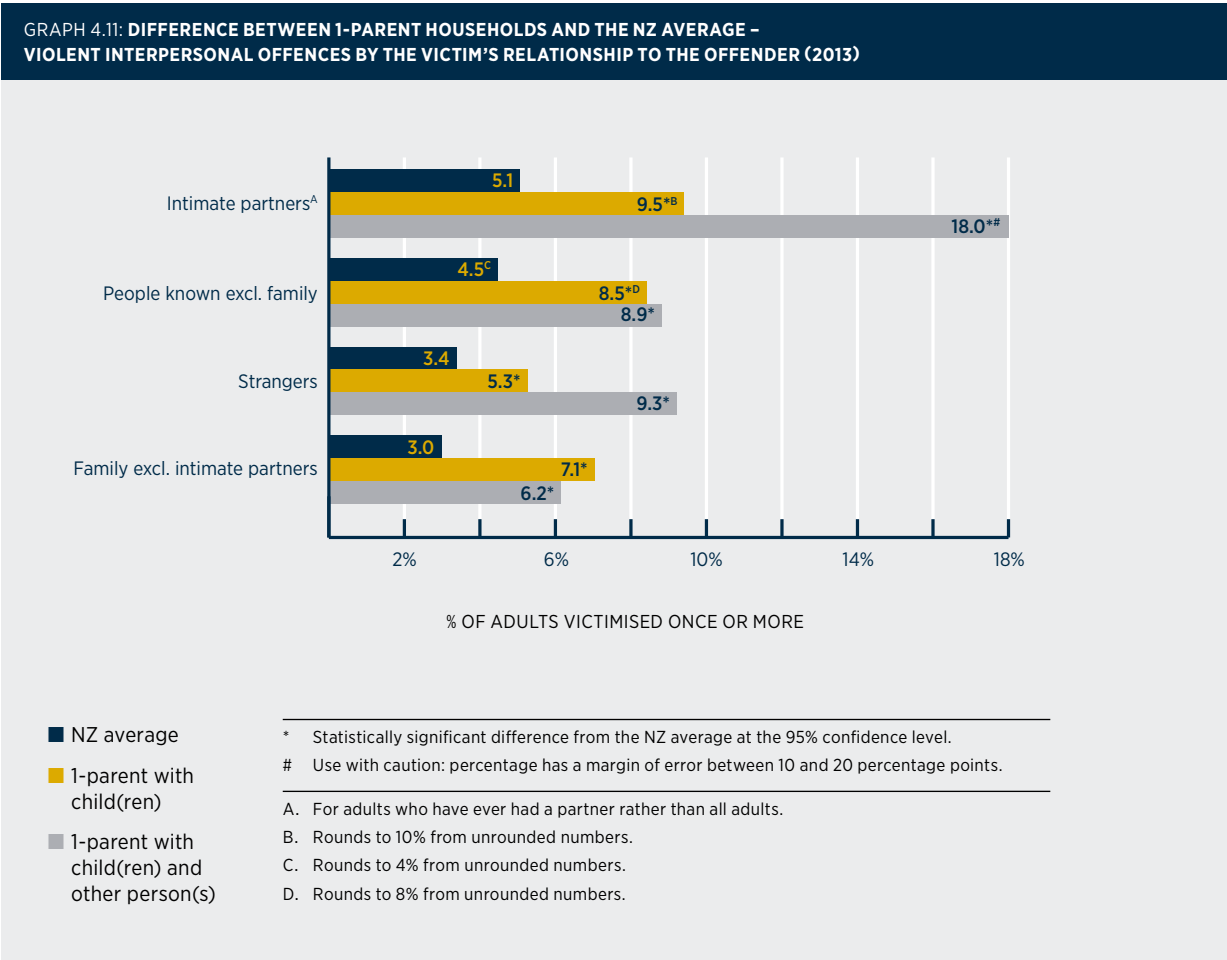
Household composition	Were more likely to experience 1 or more ...
1-parent with child(ren)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> violent interpersonal offences (17.5%), compared to the NZ average (10.4%) burglaries (11.4%), compared to the NZ average (8.0%) vehicle offences (11.1%), compared to the NZ average (6.7%)
1-parent with child(ren) and other people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> violent interpersonal offences (21.1%), compared to the NZ average (10.4%) theft and damage offences (12.0%), compared to the NZ average (6.4%)

Interestingly, once we controlled for a range of factors, we found that people who could meet an unexpected expense³³ and lived in a household made up of 1-parent with child(ren) were more likely to be the victim of theft and damage offences.



33. Question asked: If you or your partner (if any) had an unexpected expense of \$500 in the next week, could you pay it within a month without borrowing? Note: Using overdrafts, loans, credit cards, hire purchases and/or borrowing from friends/family are considered borrowing unless the amount is paid back within a month of the start date of the arrangement. Using savings is not considered borrowing.

Drilling down into violent interpersonal offences, we found that one-parent households were more likely to be the victim of violence across all different relationship types.



OTHER HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITIONS

Looking at which factors were higher than the NZ average, we found that:

Household composition	Were more likely to experience 1 or more...
Couple with child(ren)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• burglaries (9.8%), compared to the NZ average (8.0%)• vehicle offences (8.0%), compared to the NZ average (6.7%)
Couple with child(ren) and other people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• burglaries (14.9%), compared to the NZ average (8.0%)
Multiple family household	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• vehicle offences (12.4%), compared to the NZ average (6.7%)

Once we controlled for a range of other factors, we found that in 2013:

- couples with child(ren) were more likely to experience burglary
- households with a couple with child(ren) and other people were also more likely to experience burglary.

TENURE AND LANDLORD TYPE

People who lived in rented accommodation were more likely than the NZ average (24%) to be the victim of 1 or more offences in 2013:

- 34% of adults living in rented government (local or central) accommodation were victimised in 2013
- 27% of adults living in private rented accommodation were victimised in 2013.

Those who lived in a home they owned (including with a mortgage) were less likely to be victims of crime in 2013 (22%).

Victimisation by offence type

• Violent interpersonal offences

People living in rented accommodation as either government tenants (18%) or private tenants (14%) were more likely to experience a violent interpersonal offence compared to the NZ average (10%).

• Burglary

People living in government-rented accommodation (13%) were more likely to experience a burglary compared with the NZ average (8%).

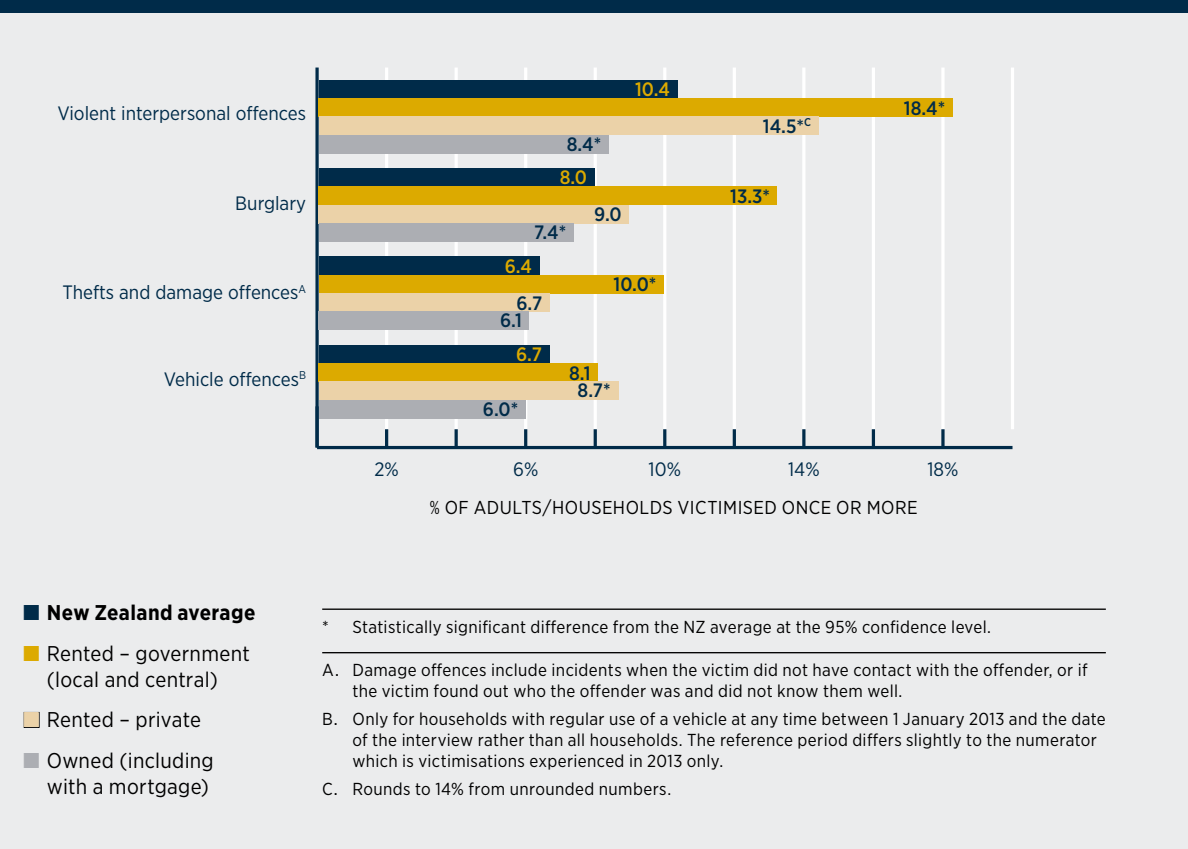
• Theft and damage offences

People living in government-rented accommodation (10%) were more likely to experience theft and damage offences compared to the NZ average (6%).

• Vehicle

People living in privately rented accommodation (9%) were more likely to experience vehicle offences compared to the NZ average (7%).

GRAPH 4.12: DIFFERENCES IN VICTIMISATION BETWEEN TENURE AND LANDLORD TYPE AND THE NZ AVERAGE BY OFFENCE TYPE (2013)



Once controlling for other factors, living in government-rented accommodation was one of the predicting factors associated with burglary in 2013.

Relationship status

The NZCASS looks at relationship status in 2 different ways.

- **Legally registered relationship status**

These groups tell us whether people were in a formalised legal relationship – either marriage or civil union.

- **Partnership status**

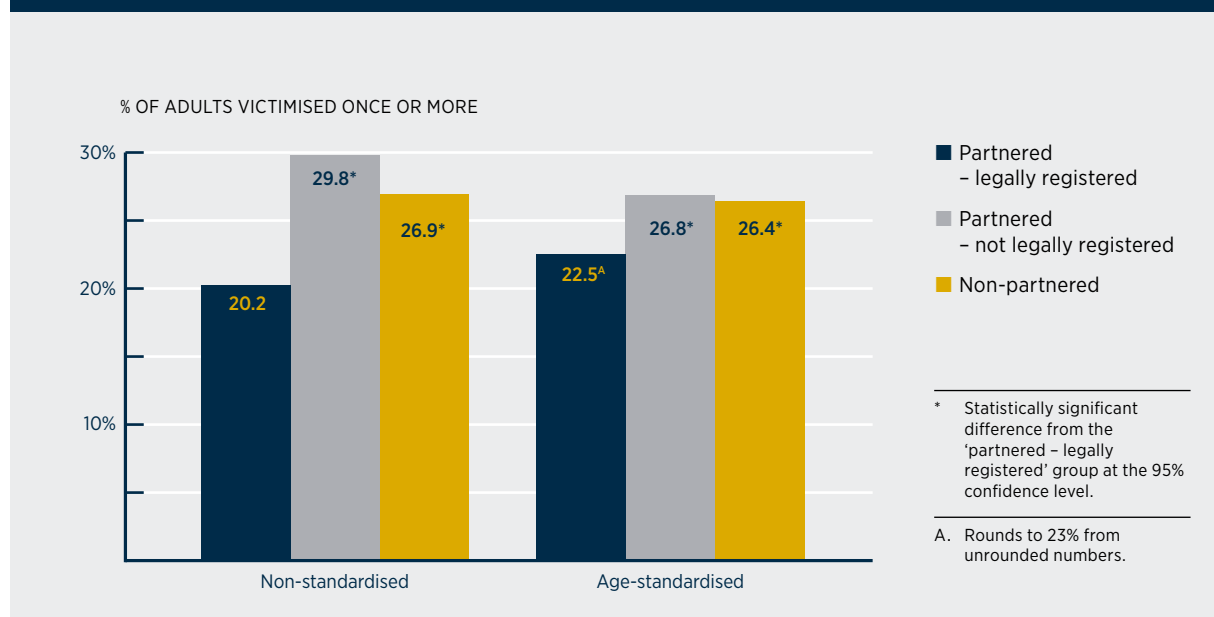
These groupings tell us whether people were in some kind of intimate relationship regardless of whether it was a formal or legal one. For example, 'partnered but not legally registered' relationships include de facto relationships and boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.

Overall, we find that the following groups were more likely to be victimised once or more when compared to the NZ average (24%):

- people who were partnered, but not in a legally registered relationship (30%)
- people who have never been married or in a civil union (30%)
- people who were not partnered (legally registered or non-legally registered) (27%).

As discussed at the start of this chapter, it's likely that these factors are related with others. For example, younger people are both highly victimised and tend to be unmarried and in less formal partnerships.

GRAPH 4.13: VICTIMISATION BY RELATIONSHIP GROUPINGS BEFORE AND AFTER AGE STANDARDISATION – ALL OFFENCES (2013)



When we adjusted for age differences through standardisation, in relationship status we found that:

- without any standardisation, at the 'all offences' level, there was a 10 percentage point difference between the victimisation of people in a legally registered partnership compared to a non-legally registered partnership, meaning those in a de facto or boyfriend/girlfriend type relationship were 10 percentage points more likely to be the victim of 1 or more offences in 2013 than people who were married or in a civil union
- once the age differences between partnership categories were set to be the same, this gap closed to 4 percentage points; however, this was still a statistically significant difference – which shows that something other than age made people in less formalised relationships more vulnerable to crime.

Victimisation by offence type and relationship status

The following table shows findings when looking at victimisation by different offence types.

Partnership status	Were more likely to experience 1 or more...
Never been married or in a civil union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violent interpersonal offences (16.9%), compared to the NZ average (10.4%) • burglary (9.4%), compared to the NZ average (8.0%) • theft and damage offences (7.8%), compared to the NZ average (6.4%) • vehicle offences (9.2%), compared to the NZ average (6.7%)
Partnered – not legally registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violent interpersonal offences (15.7%), compared to the NZ average (10.4%) • vehicle offences (9.0%), compared to the NZ average (6.7%)
Non-partnered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violent interpersonal offences (14.3%), compared to the NZ average (10.4%)

To understand which of these partnership factors best predict victimisation for violent interpersonal offences, we controlled for a wider range of factors (eg age, employment status, financial stress, income and urbanisation) and we found that being in a non-legally registered partnership is one of the main predictive factors associated with higher levels of victimisation for:

- all offences
- violent interpersonal offences
- violent interpersonal offences committed by an intimate partner.

Conversely, we found that living in a legally registered partnership (being married or in a civil union) is one of the main predictive factors associated with lower levels of victimisation for:

- violent interpersonal offences
- violent interpersonal offences committed by an intimate partner.



Standardising for age differences alone, we saw that most rates of victimisation for people not in a legally registered partnership were still higher when compared to those in a legally registered partnership.

This shows there was something about less formalised partnerships that made people more likely to be victimised, particularly by intimate partners.

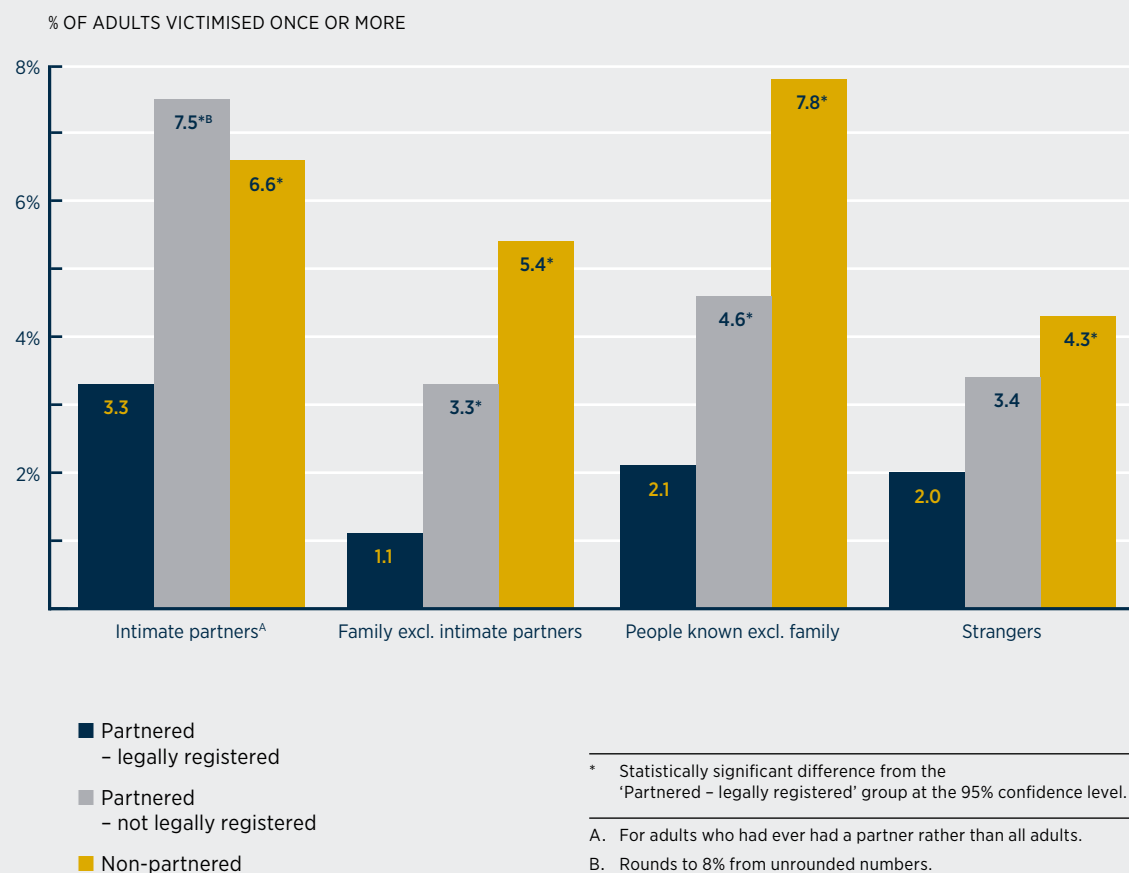


HOW CAN NON-PARTNERED PEOPLE BE THE VICTIM OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE?

As discussed in chapter 3 'What is the nature of crime?' on page 39, intimate partner violence includes violent interpersonal offences committed by ex-partners as well as current partners.

Partnership status reflected the respondent's situation at the time of the interview. This means that some people may have been partnered at the time the incident took place, but had since separated.

GRAPH 4.14: AGE-STANDARDISED VICTIMISATION BY RELATIONSHIP GROUPS AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER (2013)





Economic factors

We asked a number of questions in the NZCASS that help us understand who experiences crime from a socio-economic perspective:

- **New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2013 (NZDep13)**

This is a standard measure of relative deprivation in New Zealand and is used to identify which geographical areas in New Zealand are the most and least deprived.

- **Personal and household income**

- **Financial stress**

These questions give us an idea of how limited people were by their financial situation.


- **Employment status**

This includes a range of different categories depending on whether someone is or isn't in the labour force.

Overall, adults were more likely to experience 1 or more offences (when compared to the NZ average, 24%) in 2013 when they were:

- unemployed (33%)
- living in quintile 5 (most deprived) areas (32%)
- unable to meet a \$500 unexpected expense (31%)
- very limited or couldn't buy a \$300 non-essential item (31%)
- not in the labour force and instead undertaking home or caring duties (30%)
- studying (30%)
- employed (25%).

Overall, 5% of people living in quintile 5 areas experienced 5 or more offences in 2013. This means that people living in the most deprived areas were more likely to be chronic victims of crime when compared to the NZ average (3%).



NZDEP13

The New Zealand Index of Deprivation is produced by Otago University and uses a small set of indicators of deprivation that are appropriate for all ethnic groups. These are combined into a single simple index of individual socio-economic deprivation. These indicators include and combine information about:

- financial hardship
- employment status
- whether a person has received financial assistance from a government department
- purchase decisions about core utilities, like heating and staple items, such as shoes, fruit and vegetables.
- whether a person has received help from a community organisation for food or clothes.

The index is converted into 5 evenly sized categories called 'quintiles'.

Because NZDep13 combines a range of socio-economic factors, we excluded it from the regression modelling of the 2014 NZCASS. Because NZDep13 correlates with a range of other socio-economic factors, this makes it difficult to understand which specific factors are more important.



Adults who were unemployed experience more offences

197# offences
PER 100
adults
who were
unemployed

65 offences
PER 100
adults
who were
employed



Use with caution: the count estimate has a relative standard error between 20% and 50%.

After controlling for a range of variables, we found that the socio-economic factors that best predicted victimisation in 2013 were:

Financial stress

Can meet the cost of an unexpected expense worth \$500

People who were able to meet the cost of an unexpected expense were **less likely** to be the victim of 1 or more:

- violent interpersonal offences
- violent interpersonal offences by an intimate partner.

Financial stress

Felt limited about buying non-essential items worth \$300

The more limited a person is, the **more likely** they were to be the victim of 1 or more:

- crimes at the 'all offences' level
- theft and damage offences
- violent interpersonal offences.

Personal income

- For theft and damage offences, people who were at either end of the personal income scale were more likely to be victimised. Both those on low and high incomes were more likely to be the victim of theft and damage offences, but those on moderate incomes were less likely to be a victim.
- People on higher personal incomes were less likely to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence by an intimate partner but more likely to be a victim at the 'all offences' level.

Unemployed

People who were unemployed were more likely to be the victim of 1 or more:

- crimes at the 'all offences' level (33%), compared to the NZ average (24%)
- violent interpersonal offences (22%), compared to the NZ average (10%).

Studying

People who were studying were more likely to be the victim of 1 or more:

- crimes at the 'all offences' level (30%), compared to the NZ average (24%)
- violent interpersonal offences (17%), compared to the NZ average (10%).

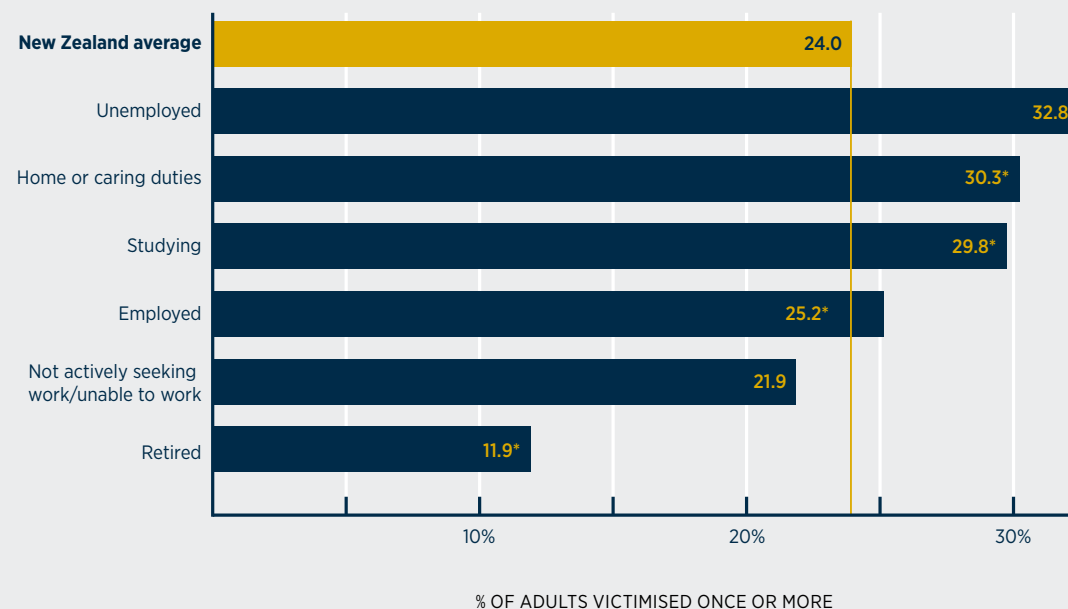
Retired

Overall, people who were retired were less likely than the NZ average to be a victim at the 'all offences' level, even after factors such as age were controlled for. This means that there was something about people who were retired (other than age) that made them less prone to victimisation.



We did not analyse employment status by burglary or vehicle offence victimisation because employment status related to the respondent being interviewed, rather than all household members. Since burglary and vehicle offences are household crimes this type of analysis would have been misleading.

GRAPH 4.15: VICTIMISATION OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS AGAINST THE NZ AVERAGE (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level.

Geographic factors

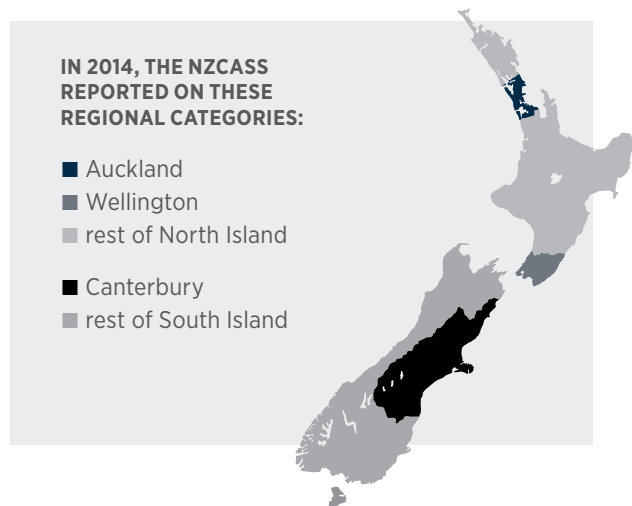
NZCASS results were only analysed by wider regions and levels of urbanisation, and not by local area³⁴.

In 2014, we brought the urbanisation categories we report on in line with Statistics NZ standards, so they differ from those reported in 2009. The 2014 urbanisation categories are:

- main urban area
- secondary urban area
- minor urban area
- rural.

We've been able to apply these new classifications retrospectively to the 2006 and 2009 iterations of the NZCASS to enable comparisons over time.

i It's important to remember that this information relates to where respondents were living at the time of the interview, which may differ from where the incident actually happened. For example, a person may live in Auckland but the incident may have taken place while they were on holiday outside the greater Auckland area. Likewise for household offences, a person may have been the victim of burglary while living in Christchurch, but they may have been living in Dunedin at the time of the interview.



34. It isn't possible to undertake local area analysis due to low sample sizes.

URBANISATION AND REGION

People living in main urban areas (26%) were more likely to be the victim of 1 or more offences when compared to the NZ average (24%). Conversely, those living in minor urban areas (18%) or rural areas (18%) were less likely than the NZ average to be victimised in 2013.

Main urban area

Once we controlled for a range of factors, those living in a main urban area were more likely than the NZ average to be victimised in 2013 by:

- crimes at the 'all offences' level
- burglaries
- vehicle offences.

Secondary urban area

Once we controlled for a range of factors, those living in a secondary urban area were more likely than the NZ average to be victimised in 2013 by:

- crimes at the 'all offences' level
- theft and damage offences
- violent interpersonal offences.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE BY REGION (2013)

NZ average = 24%

- Higher than NZ average
- No difference to NZ average
- Lower than NZ average

AUCKLAND

% VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE: **28%**

Down from 38% in 2008

Once we controlled for a range of factors, those living in Auckland were more likely to have experienced 1 or more:

- crimes at the 'all offences' level
- vehicle offences.

Looking at violent interpersonal offences by the victim's relationship to the offender, we found that those living in Auckland (4%) were more likely than the NZ average (3%) to experience a violent interpersonal offence when the offender was a stranger.

WELLINGTON

% VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE: **23%**

Down from 36% in 2008

REST OF NORTH ISLAND

% VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE: **22%**

Down from 37% in 2008

Once a range of factors were controlled for we found that those living in North Island areas (other than Auckland or Wellington) were less likely to have experienced 1 or more theft and damage offences.



CANTERBURY

% VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE: **24%**

Down from 37% in 2008

While the percentage of those victimised in Canterbury was not higher than the NZ average, once we controlled for a range of related factors, we found that those living in Canterbury were more likely to be the victim at the 'all offences' level in 2013.

REST OF SOUTH ISLAND

% VICTIMISED ONCE OR MORE: **18%**

Down from 33% in 2008



Who experiences interpersonal violence?

As discussed so far in this chapter, a range of factors associated are with interpersonal violence. This information is summarised in the table below.

When we looked at the percentage of who was more likely (than the NZ average) to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence once or more in 2013, we found that:	
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were more likely to be the victim of intimate partner violence (5.7%), compared to the NZ average (5.1%). • Men were more likely to be the victim of a violent offence by a stranger (4.0%), compared to the NZ average (3.4%).
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15–19 year olds were more likely to be the victim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – intimate partner violence (13.8%), compared to the NZ average (5.1%) – violence by a family member (excluding intimate partners) (6.6%), compared to the NZ average (3.0%) – violence by people known (excluding family) (9.2%), compared to the NZ average (4.5%³⁵) • 20–29 year olds were more likely to be the victim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – intimate partner violence (12.9%), compared to the NZ average (5.1%) – violence by people known (excluding family) (7.4%), compared to the NZ average (4.5%³⁵) – violence by strangers (6.5%³⁶), compared to the NZ average (3.4%). • 30–39 year olds were more likely to be the victim of violence by strangers (4.8%), compared to the NZ average (3.4%).
Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māori were more likely than the NZ average to be a victim of interpersonal violence whatever their relationship to the offender. • Pacific peoples were more likely to be the victim of violence by a stranger (6.1%), compared to the NZ average (3.4%). However, Pacific peoples were not more likely than the NZ average to be the victim of an offence by any other relationship group.
Relationship/partnership status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who had never been married or in a civil union and people who were not partnered were more likely to be a victim of interpersonal violence, whatever their relationship to the offender. • People who were partnered but not in a legally registered relationship, like de facto or boyfriend/girlfriend relationship, were more likely to be the victim of intimate partner violence (9.3%), compared to the NZ average (5.1%), but not of an offence by any other relationship group.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

35. Rounds to 4% from unrounded numbers. Whenever the NZ average for violence by people known is quoted, refer to this rounding.

36. Rounds to 6% from unrounded numbers.

37. Rounds to 10% from unrounded numbers.

38. Rounds to 8% from unrounded numbers.



When we looked at the percentage of who was more likely (than the NZ average) to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence once or more in 2013, we found that:

Employment status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who were unemployed were more likely to be a victim of interpersonal violence, whatever their relationship to the offender. • Similar to age, those who were studying were more likely to be the victim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – intimate partner violence (14.6%), compared to the NZ average (5.1%) – violence by a family member (excluding intimate partners) (6.9%), compared to the NZ average (3.0%) – violence by people known (excluding family members) (9.0%), compared to the NZ average (4.5%³⁵). • People not in the labour force and instead undertaking home or caring duties were more likely to be a victim of intimate partner violence (7.9%), compared to the NZ average (5.1%)
Financial stress and deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who were financially stressed or living in the most deprived areas were more likely to be a victim of interpersonal violence, whatever their relationship to the offender.
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those with a personal income of \$30,000 or less a year were more likely to be the victim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – intimate partner violence (6.6%), compared to the NZ average (5.1%) – violence by a family member (excluding intimate partners) (4.0%), compared to the NZ average (3.0%) – violence by people known (excluding family members) (6.1%), compared to the NZ average (4.5%³⁵). • Those in a household with a household income of \$30,000 or less a year were more likely to be the victim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – violence by a family member (excluding intimate partners) (4.2%), compared to the NZ average (3.0%) – violence by people known (excluding family members) (6.2%), compared to the NZ average (4.5%³⁵).
Household composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-parent households, living with just their child(ren), were more likely to be the victim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – intimate partner violence (9.5%³⁷), compared to the NZ average (5.1%) – violence by a family member (excluding intimate partners) (7.1%), compared to the NZ average (3.0%) – violence by people known (excluding family members) (8.5%³⁸), compared to the NZ average (4.5%³⁵) – violence by strangers (5.3%), compared to the NZ average (3.4%). • Similarly, one-parent households living with their child(ren) and other people were more likely to be the victim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – violence by a family member (excluding intimate partners) (6.2%), compared to the NZ average (3.0%) – violence by people known (excluding family members) (8.9%), compared to the NZ average (4.5%³⁵) – violence by strangers (9.3%), compared to the NZ average (3.4%).
Tenure and landlord type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who were living in rented accommodation (either government or private) were more likely to be the victim of interpersonal violence, whatever their relationship to the offender.
Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in Auckland were more likely to be the victim of violence by strangers (4.3%), compared to the NZ average (3.4%).



COERCIVE AND CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS

Where a respondent had a **current partner**, they were asked a range of questions about different types of coercive and controlling behaviours they might have experienced.

Within the context of intimate partner violence, these behaviours are often considered types of psychological violence (or abuse) along with offences, like threats and damage to property. While the NZCASS does not collect information about all possible types of psychological violence, the following information provides some insight about who has experienced these types of behaviours.

In the NZCASS, we asked: 'We now have some questions about other situations that sometimes happen in relationships. Does your current partner ...

- prevent you from having your fair share of the household money?
- prevent you from seeing friends and relatives?
- if applicable, upset you by harming or threatening to harm your children?
- follow you or keep track of your whereabouts in a way you feel is controlling or frightening?
- call you names, insult you, or behave in a way to put you down or make you feel bad?
- get angry if you speak to another woman/man³⁹?
- if applicable, upset you by harming or threatening to harm your pet?

Responses are given on a scale:

Frequently ↔ *Sometimes* ↔ *Never*
(plus *Don't wish to answer* and *Not applicable*).

To understand who is most likely to experience these behaviours, we looked at the factors of victimisation against an average score for this question. The score was calculated as follows:

Score	Included
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Never</i> • <i>Not applicable</i>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sometimes</i> • <i>Don't wish to answer</i> • <i>Don't know</i>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Frequently</i>

This means that if all the participants in each group said that all of the behaviours had happened to them frequently, there would be a maximum score of 14 across the 7 behaviours, or 10 for people without pets and children.

39. Question is asked about speaking to someone that is the same gender as the victim's partner.



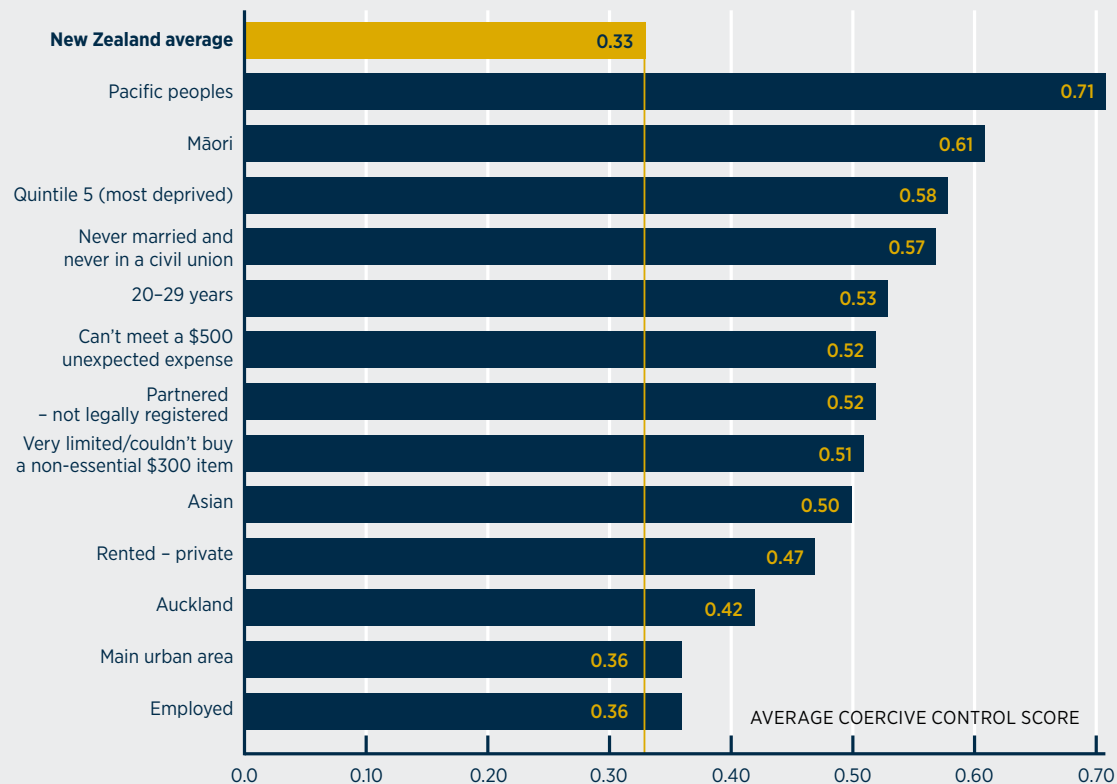
While Pacific peoples were not more likely than the NZ average to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence by an intimate partner in 2013, Pacific peoples were more likely to have experienced coercive and controlling behaviours from a current partner.



As discussed in chapter 3 'What is the nature of crime?' on page 52, men were more likely to report that their partner had gotten angry if they spoke to someone who was the same gender (as their partner). 9% of men experienced this behaviour as opposed to 5% of women.

No other statistically significant differences between men and women were observed for the coercive and controlling behaviours asked about in 2014.

GRAPH 4.16: COERCIVE AND CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS - FACTORS OF VICTIMISATION (2014)



Only factors higher than the NZ average with an acceptable sampling error are presented.



5. Reporting crime

This chapter discusses how much crime was reported to Police, the reporting behaviour of different types of victims, and how much crime is recorded in Police offence statistics.

The estimates and statistics discussed in this chapter are based on both NZCASS and Police data.



Reporting crime

The NZCASS is an important source of information because it captures incidents of crime that may not have been reported to Police or recorded in Police statistics.

The total amount of all crime in New Zealand is unknown because the NZCASS doesn't cover all types of crime, not all respondents may want to talk about their experiences in the survey and the NZCASS is not a census of the population.



To understand reporting behaviour, we look at 5 main things:

1. How much crime is reported to Police (according to victims)
2. What types of crime are reported or not reported to Police
3. Who is more or less likely to report crime to Police
4. Why adults report or don't report crime to Police
5. How much crime is recorded in Police statistics.



For discussion about victims' satisfaction with Police response when an incident is reported see chapter 6 'Victims' experiences and needs' on page 138.



Summary

1. Introduction

2. How much crime is there?

3. What is the nature of crime?

4. Who experiences crime?

5. Reporting crime

6. Victims' experiences & needs



How much crime is reported to Police?

Where someone experienced an incident of crime, they're asked whether Police found out or not.

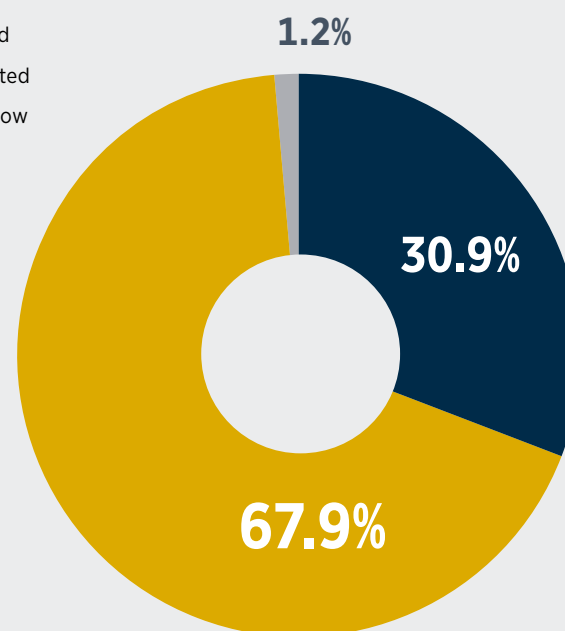
Because this information is given by respondents, it is open to 'recall error' – that is, people may say they reported an incident to Police, but in reality may not have. Likewise, the incident may have been reported, but the respondent may not have known, or may have forgotten.



Reporting to Police includes incidents where the victim or a member of the victim's household reported the incident to Police, or where the victim knew that the Police had found out about the incident in some way.

GRAPH 5.1: PERCENTAGE OF CRIME THAT WAS REPORTED TO POLICE (2013)

■ Reported
■ Unreported
■ Don't know



There have been no statistically significant changes since 2008 or 2005 in the percentage of crime that was reported to Police.

What types of crime are reported to Police?

In 2013, more household offences (38%) – as opposed to personal offences (24%) – were reported to Police. These percentages are in line with previous years, with no statistically significant changes over time.

Theft – vehicle

This continues to be the offence most commonly reported to Police in 2013 (76%[#])⁴⁰. There was no statistically significant change from 2008.

Theft – from vehicle/vehicle interference

This continues to be one of the most commonly reported offence groups in 2013 (49%[#]).

Burglary

There were no statistically significant changes to reporting of burglary between 2005 (47%), 2008 (44%) and 2013 (41%).

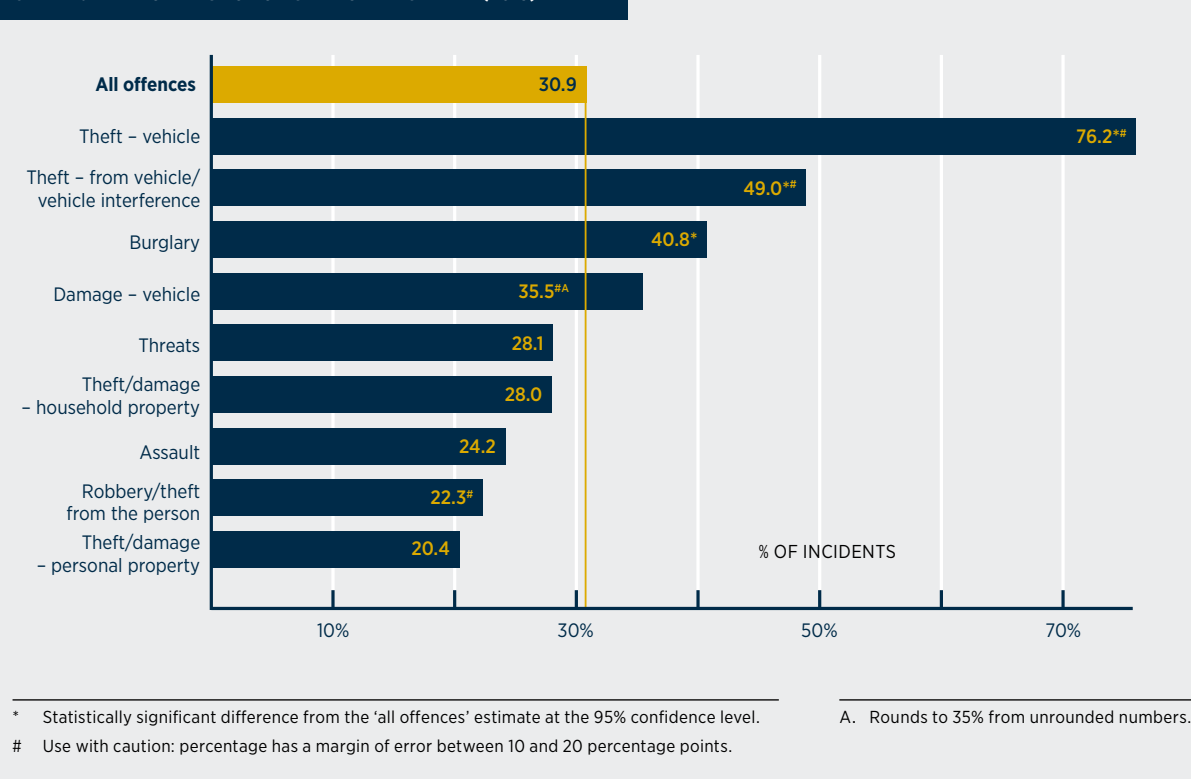
Assault

There were no statistically significant changes to reporting of assault between 2005 (36%) and 2008 (33%), or between 2008 and 2013 (24%). However, we did find a decrease over the entire period, 2005 to 2013.

Sexual offences

9% of sexual offences were reported in 2005 and 7%[#] of sexual offences were reported in 2008. An estimate for sexual offences in 2013 cannot be provided because of a high sampling error.⁴¹

GRAPH 5.2: REPORTING TO POLICE BY OFFENCE TYPE (2013)



40. The offence was the most likely to be reported to Police, even after taking the sampling error into account.

41. Because the number of sexual offences has decreased since 2005 (page 21), the sample size for the incidents reported to Police has also decreased. This means that the sampling error attached to the 2013 estimate has increased and cannot be published.

Reporting of violent interpersonal offences

According to victims of interpersonal violence, just under a quarter (24%) of all violent interpersonal offences were reported to Police in 2013. There was no statistically significant change over time in the percentage of violent interpersonal offences reported to Police.

	2005	2008	2013
All violent interpersonal offences	26.2%	25.6%	24.1%

Intimate partner

24% of violent interpersonal offences by an intimate partner were reported to Police in 2013.

Family (excluding intimate partners)

24%# of violent interpersonal offences by a family member (excluding intimate partners) were reported to Police in 2013.

People known (excluding family)

28% of violent interpersonal offences by someone known to the victim (who was not an intimate partner or family member) were reported to Police in 2013.

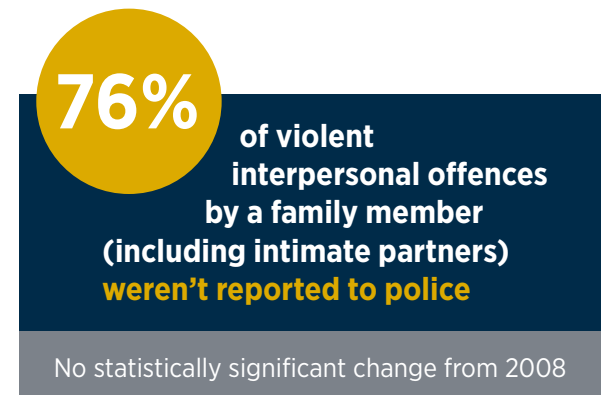
Strangers

23% of violent interpersonal offences by a stranger were reported to Police in 2013.

None of the differences in reporting to Police by relationship types were statistically significant. There were also no statistically significant changes over time in the percentage of violent interpersonal offences reported to Police for any of these relationship groups.



We found no statistically significant difference in the reporting behaviour of men and women who experienced violent interpersonal offences, with 25% of men and 23% of women reporting these offences to Police in 2013.



Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

Who is more or less likely to report crime to Police?

To help understand who is more or less likely to report crime to Police, we looked at reporting behaviour by a range of demographic and geographic factors.

Factor group	Non-reporting to Police
NZ average	On average, 67.9% of incidents were unreported to Police in 2013.
	<i>The incidents most likely to go unreported to Police in 2013 were those that involved victims:</i>
Personal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aged 15–19 years (80.4%): 12.5⁴² percentage points higher than the NZ average who identified as Asian (75.6%): 7.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average who had never been married/never in a civil union (72.6%): 4.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average who were non-partnered (71.4%): 3.5⁴³ percentage points higher than the NZ average
Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> living in an 'other multi-person household' (81.6%): 13.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who indicated they would be 'a little/quite limited' to buy a non-essential item they wanted for \$300 (74.9%): 7.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average living in the least deprived areas (quintile 1) (77.5%⁴⁴): 9.6 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Geographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> living in a 'main urban area' (69.6%): 1.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average

Factor group	Reporting to Police
NZ average	On average, 30.9% of incidents were reported to Police in 2013.
	<i>The incidents most likely to be reported to Police in 2013 were those that involved victims:</i>
Personal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aged 30–39 years (37.6%): 6.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average who were separated/divorced (44.3%): 13.4 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> living in a 'one-parent with child(ren)' household (39.9%): 9.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Economic	No economic factors were identified as being significantly higher than the NZ average.
Geographic	No geographic factors were identified as being significantly higher than the NZ average.

Gender

There was no statistically significant difference in the overall reporting behaviour of men and women when compared to the NZ average in 2013.

42. Rounds to 12 percentage points from unrounded numbers.

43. Rounds to 4 percentage points from unrounded numbers.

44. Rounds to 77% from unrounded numbers.




Why people report incidents to Police

We also found that people who had one or more of the following reactions were more likely than the NZ average (31%) to report the incident to Police:

- shock (43%)
- loss of confidence/feeling vulnerable (42%)
- fear (39%)
- more cautious/aware (38%)
- anger/annoyance (35%).

Conversely, when people had no emotional reaction to the incident, they were less likely to report the incident to Police than the NZ average (13% compared to 31%).



For discussion about victims' emotional reactions to the incident they experienced see chapter 6 'Victims' experiences and needs' on page 130.

Factor group	Reporting to Police
NZ average	On average, 30.9% of incidents were reported to Police in 2013.
The incidents most likely to be reported to Police in 2013 were those:	
Offence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• where the victim perceived the incident as being most serious (45.6%): 14.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average• where the victim defined the incident as 'a crime' (43.3%): 12.4 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Impact on victim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• that were covered by insurance (47.9%): 17.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average⁴⁵• where an insurance claim was lodged (80.7%): 49.8 percentage points higher than the NZ average• where the victim was affected 'very much' (47.5%^{#, 46}): 16.6 percentage points higher than the NZ average• where the victim was affected 'quite a lot' (41.1%): 10.2 percentage points higher than the NZ average.

Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

45. For incidents where the victim selected 'property was damaged or stolen'.
46. Rounds to 47% from unrounded numbers.

Why people don't report incidents to Police

To help us understand why people chose not to report an incident to Police, we:

- looked at reporting behaviour by factors related to the 'offence' and 'impact on the victim'
- asked victims why Police didn't come to know about the incident.



For discussion about how victims define what happened to them, whether they thought it was a crime and how serious they thought it was, see chapter 6 'Victims' experiences and needs' on page 125.

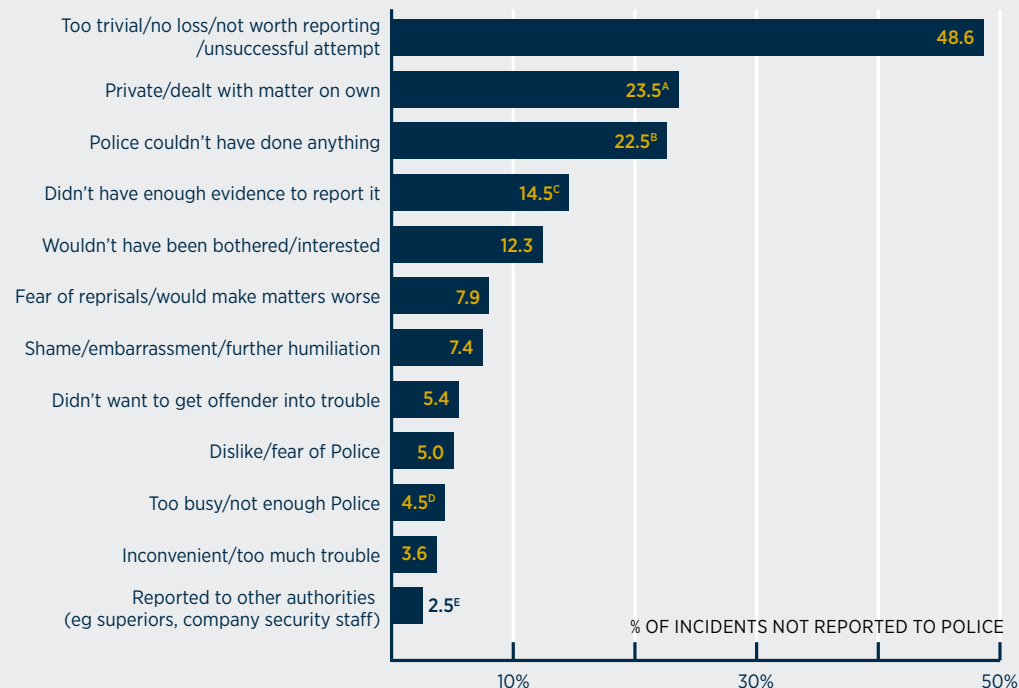
Factor group	Non-reporting to Police
NZ average	On average, 67.9% of incidents went unreported to Police in 2013.
<i>The incidents most likely to be unreported to Police in 2013 were those:</i>	
Offence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the victim perceived the incident as being least serious (83.9%): 16.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average • where the victim defined the incident as 'wrong, but not a crime' (83.8%): 15.9 percentage points higher than the NZ average • where the victim defined the incident as 'just something that happens' (89.6%): 21.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average • where the offender was an intimate partner (75.9%): 8.0 percentage points higher than the NZ average
Impact on victim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where no injury was sustained by the victim (87.6%): 19.7 percentage points higher than the NZ average⁴⁷ • where the victim was affected 'just a little' (77.1%): 9.2 percentage points higher than the NZ average • where the victim was affected 'not at all' (84.1%): 16.2 percentage points higher than the NZ average.

47. For assaults and sexual offences.

When a respondent had been the victim of a crime but Police did not come to know about it, respondents were asked why. When we compare different groups to the NZ average we find the following.

- **Too trivial/no loss/not worth reporting/unsuccessful attempt**
Those **more** likely were aged 65 years and over (64%#) and those **less** likely to select 'too trivial etc' were Māori (37%).
- **Private/dealt with matter on own**
Those **more** likely to select 'private/dealt with matter on own' were women (29%) and those **less** likely were men (17%).
- **Police couldn't have done anything**
Those **less** likely to select 'Police couldn't have done anything' were 15–19 year olds (11%).
- **Fear of reprisals/would make matters worse**
Those **more** likely to select 'fear of reprisals/would make matters worse' were women (11%) and 20–29 year olds (16%).
- **Shame/embarrassment/further humiliation**
Those **more** likely to select 'shame/embarrassment' were women (11%) and 20–29 year olds (13%).
- **Dislike/fear of Police**
Those **less** likely to select 'dislike/fear of Police' were 30–39 year olds (1%).
- **Inconvenient/too much trouble**
Those **less** likely to select 'inconvenient/too much trouble' were 30–39 year olds (1%) and 65 years and over (1%).

GRAPH 5.3: REASONS VICTIMS GAVE FOR NOT REPORTING TO POLICE, ALL OFFENCES (2013)



Percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could give more than one response. Some reasons have been grouped together because of their similarity, while others were grouped in the question and can't be separated.

'Other/don't know/no particular reason' not shown (13.3%).

- A. Rounds to 24% from unrounded numbers.
- B. Rounds to 22% from unrounded numbers.
- C. Rounds to 15% from unrounded numbers.
- D. Rounds to 5% from unrounded numbers.
- E. Rounds to 3% from unrounded numbers.

Main reason victims didn't report incidents to Police

As in 2008, the most common reason overall for not reporting an incident to Police in 2013 was that it was either too trivial, there was no loss, they didn't feel it was worth reporting, or the attempt was unsuccessful (49%).⁴⁸

- Victims of the following offences were more likely to give this reason for not reporting the incident to Police:
 - theft and damage offences (62%)
 - vehicle offences (60%)
 - burglary (59%).
- Victims of violent interpersonal offences were less likely to give this reason for not reporting the incident to Police (38%).

Reasons victims didn't report burglary

In addition to thinking that the incident was too trivial etc (59%), the 2 other key reasons victims gave for not reporting burglary were:

- Police couldn't have done anything (25%)
- didn't have enough evidence to report it (19%).



48. This reason for not reporting could not be separated for analysis, as the different components were combined in the question to respondents.

Reasons victims didn't report violent interpersonal offences

Victims of violent interpersonal offences gave a broader range of reasons for not reporting to Police than other offence groupings, many of which were higher when compared to 'all offences'.

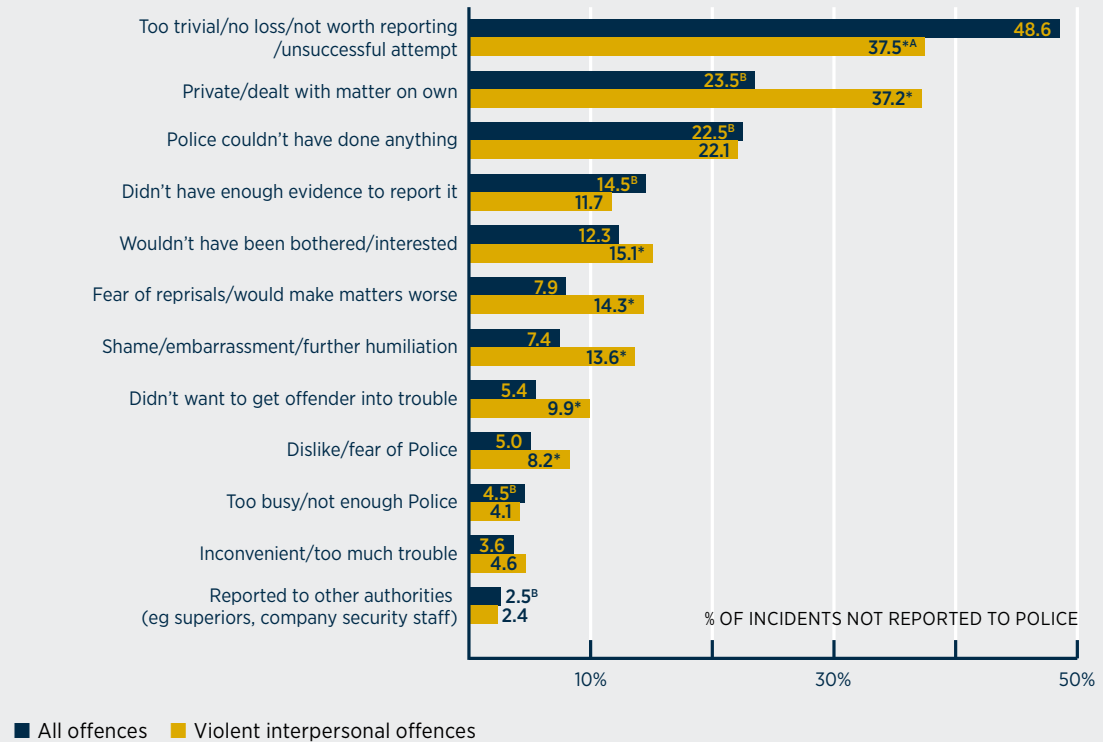
The responses with the most notable differences when compared to 'all offences' were:

- private/dealt with matter on own (37%): 14 percentage points higher than the NZ average (24%)
- fear of reprisals/would make matters worse (14%): 6 percentage points higher than the NZ average (8%)
- shame/embarrassment/further humiliation (14%): 6 percentage points higher than the NZ average (7%)
- didn't want to get the offender into trouble (10%): 4 percentage points higher than the NZ average (5%)



Percentage point differences in this report are calculated from unrounded numbers and may not equal the difference between 2 rounded percentages.

GRAPH 5.4: REASONS VICTIMS GAVE FOR NOT REPORTING TO POLICE: ALL OFFENCES COMPARED TO VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the 'all offences' estimate at the 95% confidence level. Percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could give more than one response. 'Other/don't know/no particular reason' not shown (13.3% for all offences, 16.7% for violent interpersonal offences).

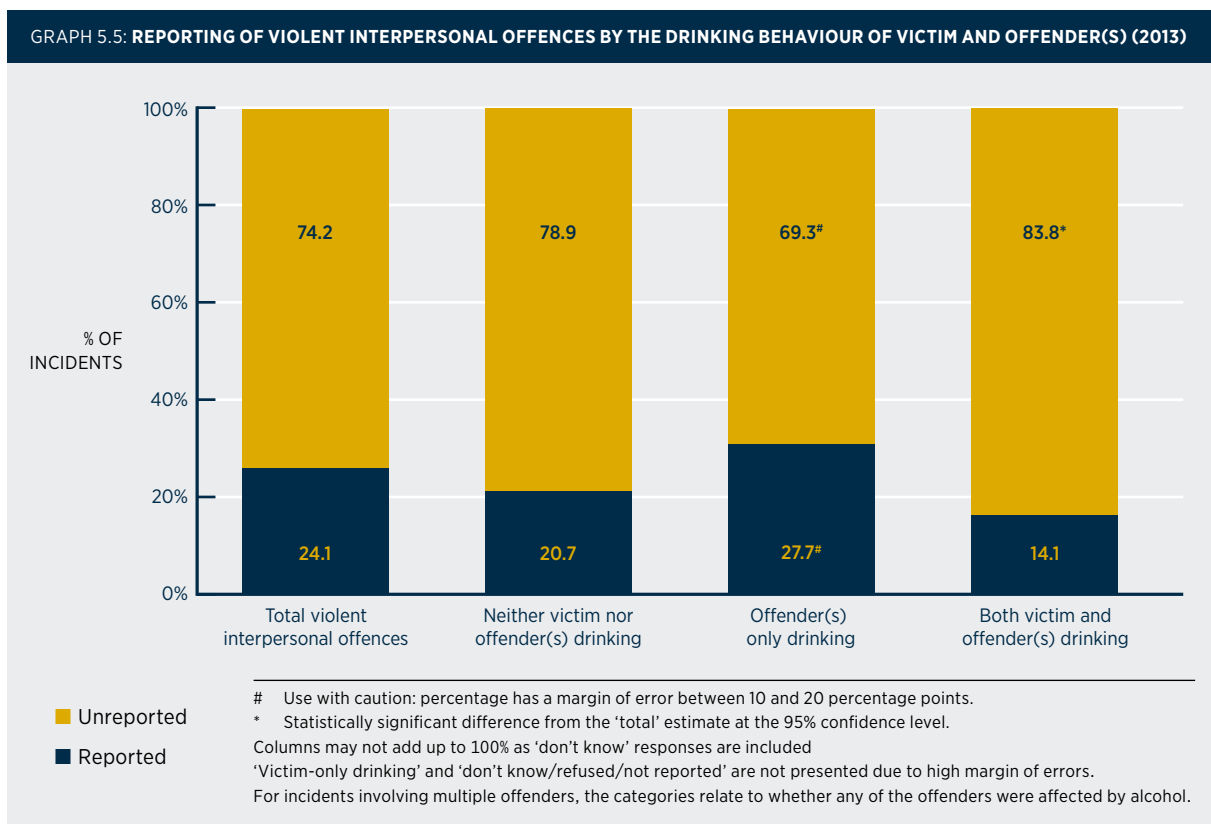
A. Rounds to 38% from unrounded numbers.
B. See graph 5.3 for whole number rounding of all offences.



Alcohol involvement in reporting behaviour

Where a violent interpersonal offence was committed and both the victim and offender(s) had been drinking, we found that the incident was more likely to go unreported to Police (84%) when compared to all violent interpersonal offences unreported (74%).

We found no statistically significant difference in reporting behaviour when the victim only⁴⁹ was drinking or when the offender(s) only were drinking.



49. The estimate for violent interpersonal offences reported to the Police when only the victim was drinking is suppressed due to high sampling error.

Comparing crime in the NZCASS to Police offence statistics

NZCASS and Police statistics⁵⁰ are both useful measures of crime. Remember, each set of statistics measures slightly different things, and each has its own strengths and limitations.

Crime recorded in Police offence statistics provides a limited picture of 'all crime in New Zealand' because:

- not all crime committed or experienced is reported to Police by victims
- not all crime reported to Police is recorded in the offence statistics.



REPORTED VS RECORDED CRIME

'Reported crime' refers to crime (offences) that victims in the NZCASS said they reported to Police and 'recorded crime' refers to crime (offences) recorded in Police statistics. The crime that is reported to Police but does not end up being recorded in the Police statistics is sometimes called the 'grey figure of crime'.

There are a number of things to note when comparing crime collected in the NZCASS with crime recorded in Police offence statistics:

- The NZCASS is a sample survey while Police statistics are administrative data.
- NZCASS respondents may say they have reported an incident to Police, but in reality may not have. Likewise they may have reported the incident to Police but may not remember or tell us that they have.
- Some incidents reported to Police may not be dealt with as a crime, if the offence was minor and both Police and the victim agree that Police's attendance was enough to resolve things.
- There may be insufficient evidence for Police to record an offence.
- Police count crimes differently in some cases.
- Offences may be classified differently.
- The offence categories or groupings included in calculations may differ.
- Police statistics may include offences that are out of scope for the NZCASS, such as murder or manslaughter.

Because of these complications, some NZCASS offences are more suitable to be compared with Police offence statistics than others. This is a 'comparable subset'. It's important to note that the complications in comparing NZCASS and Police statistics still apply for these offences but less so than offences we have not compared.

The comparable subset of offences are:

- theft of vehicle
- theft from vehicle/vehicle interference
- burglary
- robbery/theft from the person
- assault.

Approximately 43% of offences collected through the NZCASS in 2013 fell into categories that could be compared with crime recorded by Police (the comparable subset).⁵¹

The rest of this chapter will use only this comparable subset.

50. Police data included in this chapter was sourced from nz.stat, with additional data from the Police Statistical Services Unit to make data adjustments.

51. This differs from some other similar crime surveys, such as the 'Crime Survey for England and Wales' (CSEW), where over three quarters of offences collected through the CSEW in recent years fell into categories which can be compared with crime recorded by Police. Source: User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales (November 2014), p. 35.



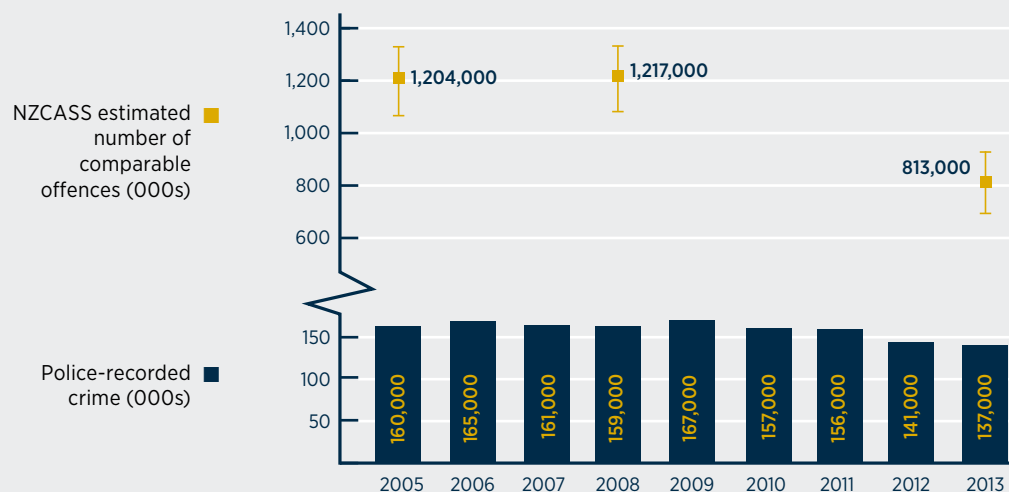
HOW MUCH (COMPARABLE) CRIME IS THERE?

In 2013, 137,000 comparable offences were recorded in Police offence statistics.

Police-recorded crime figures were relatively stable between 2006 and 2009 but began to fall from around 2009. NZCASS estimates mirror this pattern.

The percentage change (rate of decline) between 2008 and 2013 appears to be higher for NZCASS estimates of crime (down 33%) than for Police-recorded crime (down 14%). Once sampling error is taken into account, this percentage change for NZCASS estimates could be as low as 15%.

GRAPH 5.6: TRENDS IN NZCASS AND POLICE-RECORDED CRIME, 2005 TO 2013



Police-recorded crime figures are unadjusted to allow comparisons over time.



Police-recorded figures in this section are unadjusted. This means that they include some out-of-scope offences for the NZCASS, such as offences involving commercial vehicles and victims under 14 years old.



Estimates and numbers presented in this section are for the comparable subset of offences only.

HOW MUCH (COMPARABLE) CRIME WAS RECORDED IN POLICE STATISTICS?

17%⁵² of comparable crime was recorded in Police offence statistics in 2013.

Conversely, 83% of crimes were not recorded in Police statistics in 2013. The amount of unrecorded crime is down from 87% in 2008.



POLICE OFFENCE STATISTICS VS POLICE VICTIM STATISTICS

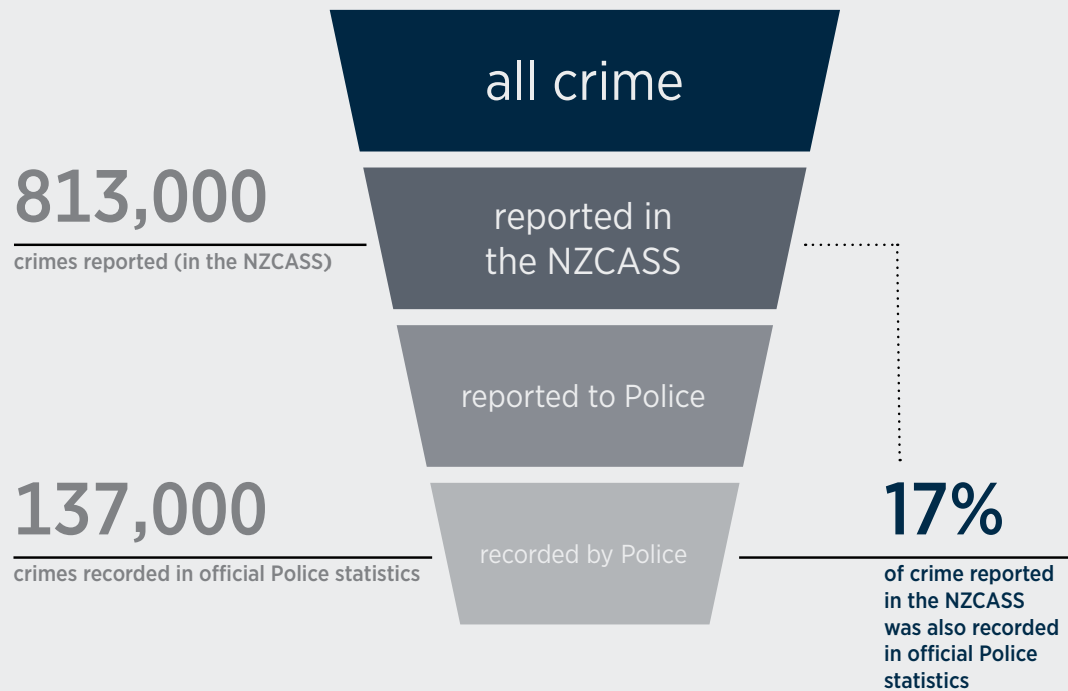
Traditionally, Police have counted offences ('historic Police offence statistics'); however, this series of statistics ended on 1 April 2015. The historic Police offence statistics have now been replaced by the Police 'recorded crime victim statistics' (RCVS).

Comparisons between NZCASS and Police statistics have been made based on the historic Police offence statistics (rather than RCVS) for 2 main reasons:

- The recall period for the 2014 NZCASS was 1 January 2013 to the date of interview (February–June 2014). The RCVS series only started from July 2014, meaning the time periods were not comparable.
- To look at trends with previous surveys, comparisons with Police needed to be made based on the same statistics.

Provisional victimisation statistics (which differ from the published RCVS)⁵³ have been used to improve comparability between NZCASS estimates and Police offence statistics in 2013 through the application of adjustments to exclude commercial vehicles and victims under 14 years.

2013 (UNADJUSTED FIGURES)



52. This figure is unadjusted to allow for comparisons over time. The adjusted 2013 estimate is 16%, which removes commercial vehicles and victims aged under 14 to improve comparability between Police-recorded figures and the NZCASS.

53. Provisional victimisation statistics were used because the RCVS series started from July 2014, and the provisional victimisation statistics relate to the 2013 calendar year.

HOW MUCH (COMPARABLE) CRIME IS REPORTED TO POLICE?

In 2013, 36% of comparable crime was reported to Police, which is down when compared to 2005 (44%), but with no statistically significant change from 2008 (41%).

63% of comparable crime was not reported to Police in 2013.



41%

of burglaries were reported to Police in 2013

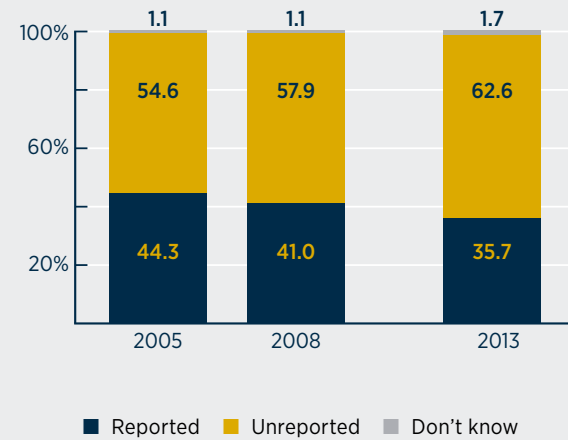
24%

of assaults were reported to Police in 2013

NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGE FROM 2008

GRAPH 5.7: REPORTED AND UNREPORTED CRIME OVER TIME (COMPARABLE SUBSET)


% OF INCIDENTS



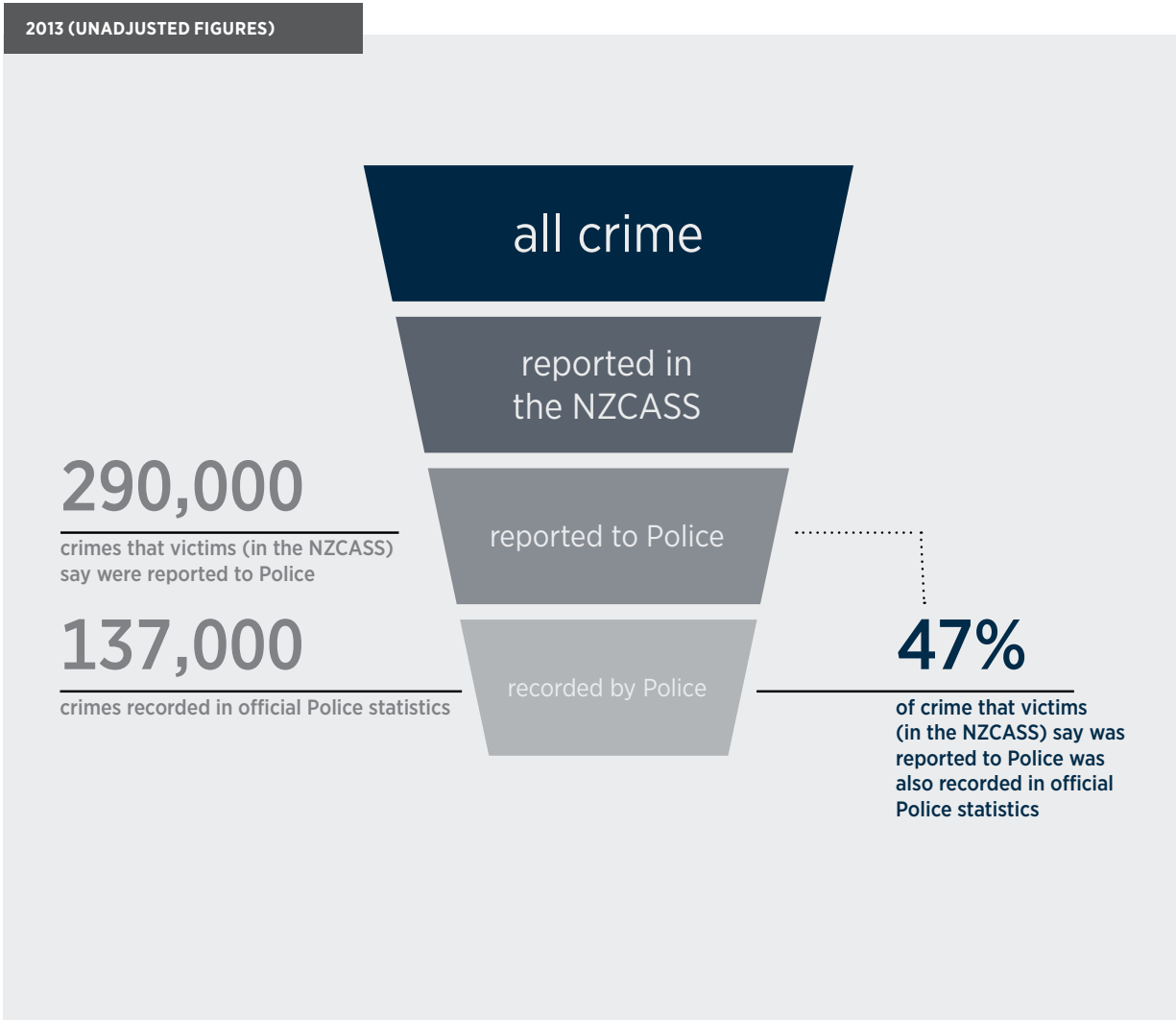
HOW MUCH (COMPARABLE) REPORTED CRIME WAS RECORDED IN POLICE STATISTICS

In 2013, 47%⁵⁴ of comparable crime that victims in the NZCASS say they reported to Police was also recorded in Police offence statistics. This is up from 32% in 2008 and 30% in 2005.

This also means that over half (53%) of incidents that victims say they reported to Police were not recorded in Police statistics in 2013.



'Reported crime' refers to crime (offences) that victims in the NZCASS say was reported to Police, and 'recorded crime' refers to crime (offences) recorded in Police statistics. Crime that's reported to Police but does not end up being recorded in Police statistics is sometimes called the 'grey figure of crime'.

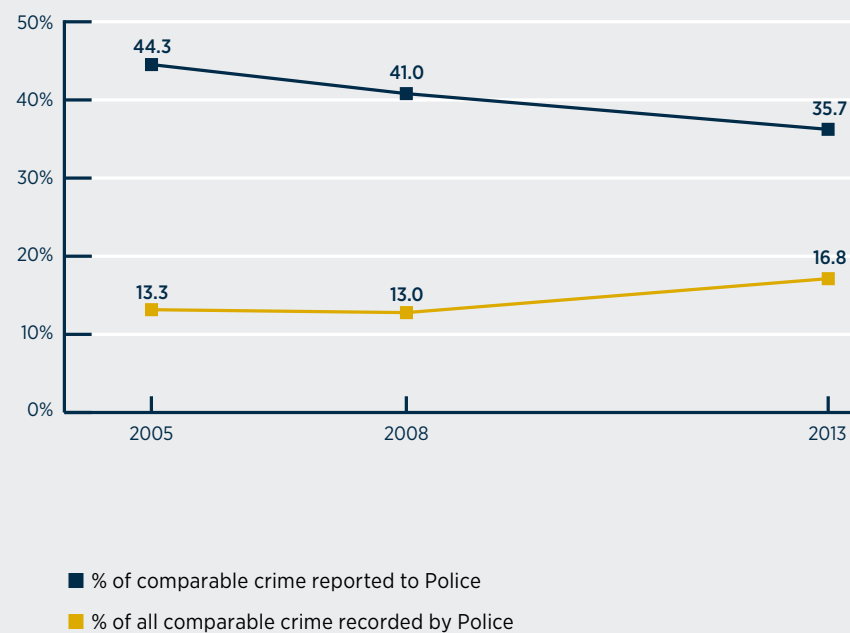


54. Reported figure is unadjusted to allow for comparisons over time. The adjusted 2013 estimate is 44%, which removes commercial vehicles and victims aged under 14 to improve comparability between Police-recorded figures and the NZCASS.

Crime reported to Police vs. recorded crime

When we looked at comparable crime reported to Police and comparable crime recorded by Police together, we found that while the percentage of crime reported to Police has decreased since 2005, the percentage of crime recorded by Police has increased.

GRAPH 5.8: COMPARISON OF REPORTING TO POLICE AND RECORDING OF OFFENCES OVER TIME (UNADJUSTED FIGURES)



Figures are unadjusted.

Burglary

48% of burglaries reported to Police were recorded in Police offence statistics in 2013.

Theft from vehicle/vehicle interference

141% of thefts from vehicle offences reported to Police were recorded in Police offence statistics in 2013.

Assault

26% of assaults reported to Police were recorded in Police offence statistics in 2013.

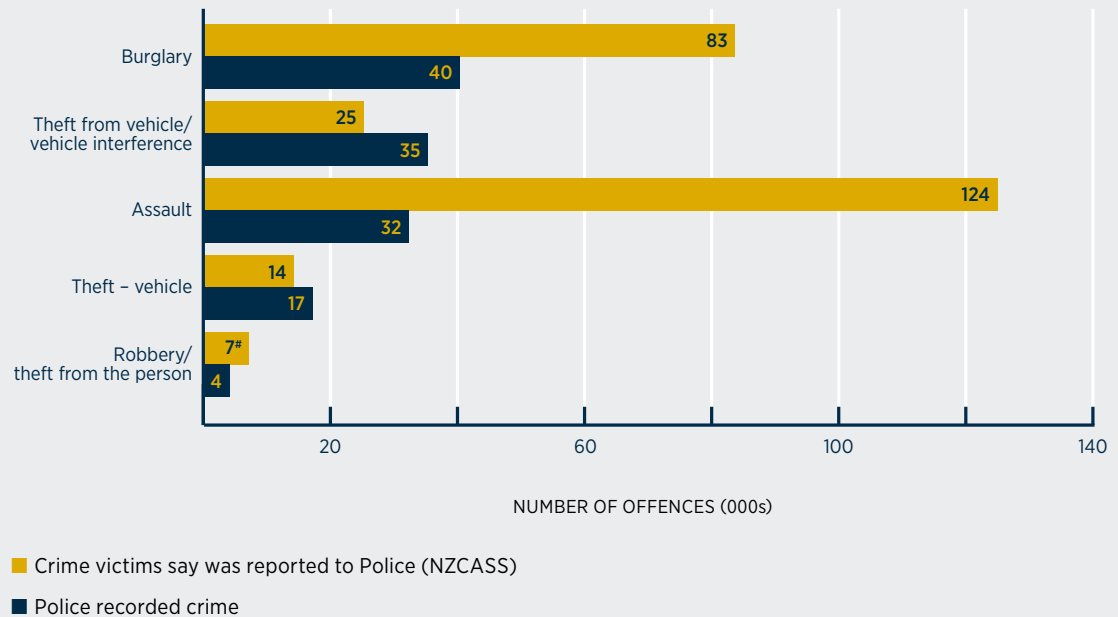
Theft – vehicle

122% of thefts of vehicle offences reported to Police were recorded in Police offence statistics in 2013.

Robbery

57% of robbery/theft from the person offences reported to Police were recorded in Police offence statistics in 2013.

GRAPH 5.9: CRIME THAT VICTIMS SAY WAS REPORTED TO POLICE AGAINST POLICE-RECORDED CRIME BY OFFENCE (ADJUSTED) (2013)



Use with caution: count estimate has a relative standard error between 20% and 50%.

Crime reported to Police includes incidents where the respondent or a member in the respondent's household reported the incident to Police, or if the respondent knew if Police found out about the incident in some other way.

The 2013 Police recorded figures were adjusted to improve comparability with the NZCASS to adjust for commercial vehicles and victims aged under 14 years (for more detail see 'Comparing NZCASS with Police statistics').

There are a number of caveats when comparing NZCASS and Police data. See 'Comparing NZCASS with Police statistics' for a detailed explanation.

Offence group	Discussion
Theft from vehicle/vehicle interference	<p>There appear to be more theft from vehicle/vehicle interference offences recorded in Police statistics than were reported in the NZCASS – that is, 141% of comparable crime that was reported to Police was recorded in Police offence statistics.</p> <p>Police sometimes count crimes differently from the NZCASS. For example, if 3 people are caught in a stolen car when it's stopped by Police, Police may count 4 offences – 1 count of 'unlawfully takes' and 3 counts of 'unlawfully gets into'. This means that while both the NZCASS estimate and the Police statistic for this offence group are correct, they are not completely equivalent.</p>
Theft of vehicle	<p>There appear to be more theft of vehicle offences recorded in Police statistics than were reported in the NZCASS – that is, 122% of reported crime was recorded by Police.</p> <p>The NZCASS and Police sometimes classify offences differently. For example, where a car is taken from an enclosed yard (or driveway), this is classified as a burglary in the NZCASS, but Police may record this type of offence as 'theft of car', rather than 'burglary'. This would lead to an overcount in the Police statistics presented here for 'theft of vehicle' and an undercount of Police statistics for 'burglary'.</p>
Burglary	<p>As noted above, there may be an undercount in Police burglary statistics. But when we look at the proportion of crime recorded by Police over time, we found that recording of burglary appears to have increased over time, up from 24% in 2005, 31% in 2008, and now to 48% in 2013.</p>



6. Victims' experiences and needs

This chapter aims to understand victims' experiences of crime, the emotional and physical effects of crime, what support or services victims accessed (if any), and what kinds of services and support they needed after experiencing a crime.

Victims' experiences

To understand victims' experiences of crime, we looked at:

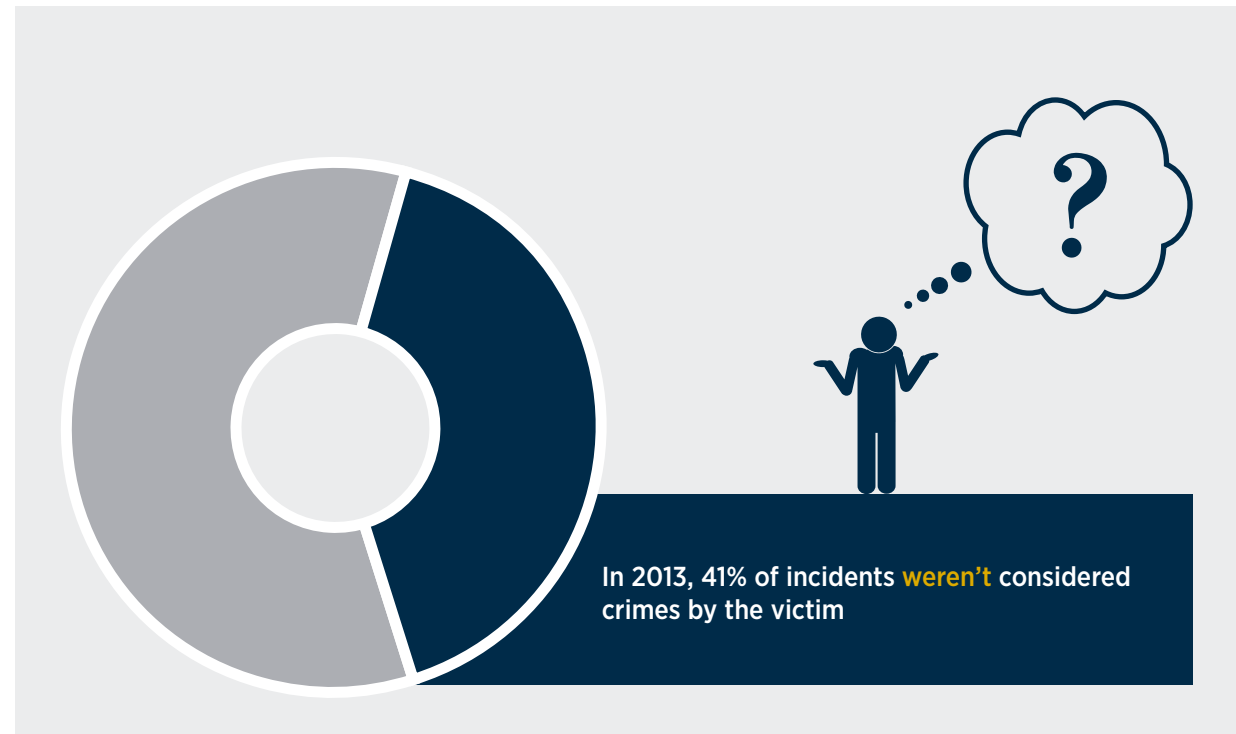
- how victims view what happened to them
- how victims were affected by crime
- what services or support victims accessed and how satisfied they were with this.

HOW DO VICTIMS VIEW WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM?

To answer this question, we looked at 2 key things:

- how victims define what happened to them
- how serious victims thought the incident was.

These 2 factors are important because they influence whether or not someone will report that incident to Police and how they were affected by the incident.



Victims' definition of the incident

The NZCASS asks questions about different things that might have happened to the respondent or their household. Then legal experts code these incidents to define what type of offence (or offences) happened.

The NZCASS does not ask respondents about crimes that happened to them. This is because people don't always:

- view some things that happen as crimes
- know what are legally considered crimes and what aren't.

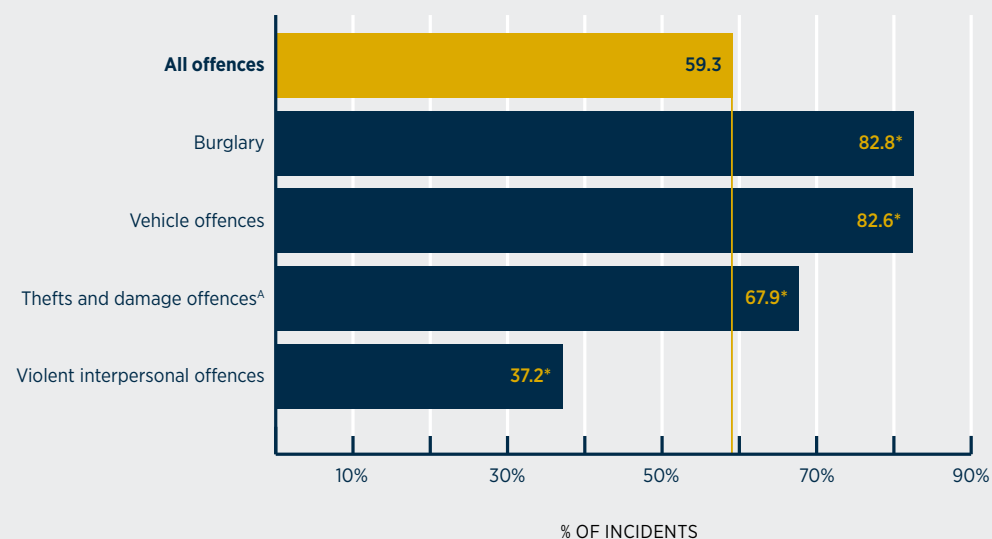
Because of this, victims are asked if they would describe the incident they experienced as:

- a crime
- wrong, but not a crime
- just something that happens.

As in 2008, burglary and vehicle offences were more likely to be defined as a crime by victims in 2013 (when compared to the 'all offences' total).

Victims were less likely to consider violent interpersonal offences a crime (when compared to the 'all offences' total).

GRAPH 6.1: VICTIM'S DEFINITION OF THE INCIDENT BY OFFENCE TYPE: 'A CRIME' (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the 'all offences' estimate at the 95% confidence level.

^A 'Don't know' responses are excluded from the denominator (base).

A. Damage offences include incidents when the victim did not have contact with the offender, or if the victim was given information on who the offender was and did not know them well.

Victims of violent interpersonal offences were more likely to consider the incident 'Wrong, but not a crime' (33%) or 'Just something that happens' (30%) when compared to 'all offences' in 2013.

When we look at how incidents have been defined over time for violent interpersonal offences, we find no statistically significant changes between 2005, 2008 and 2013 – either for all 'violent interpersonal offences' or for the different types of interpersonal violence (physical, sexual, or threat and damage offences).

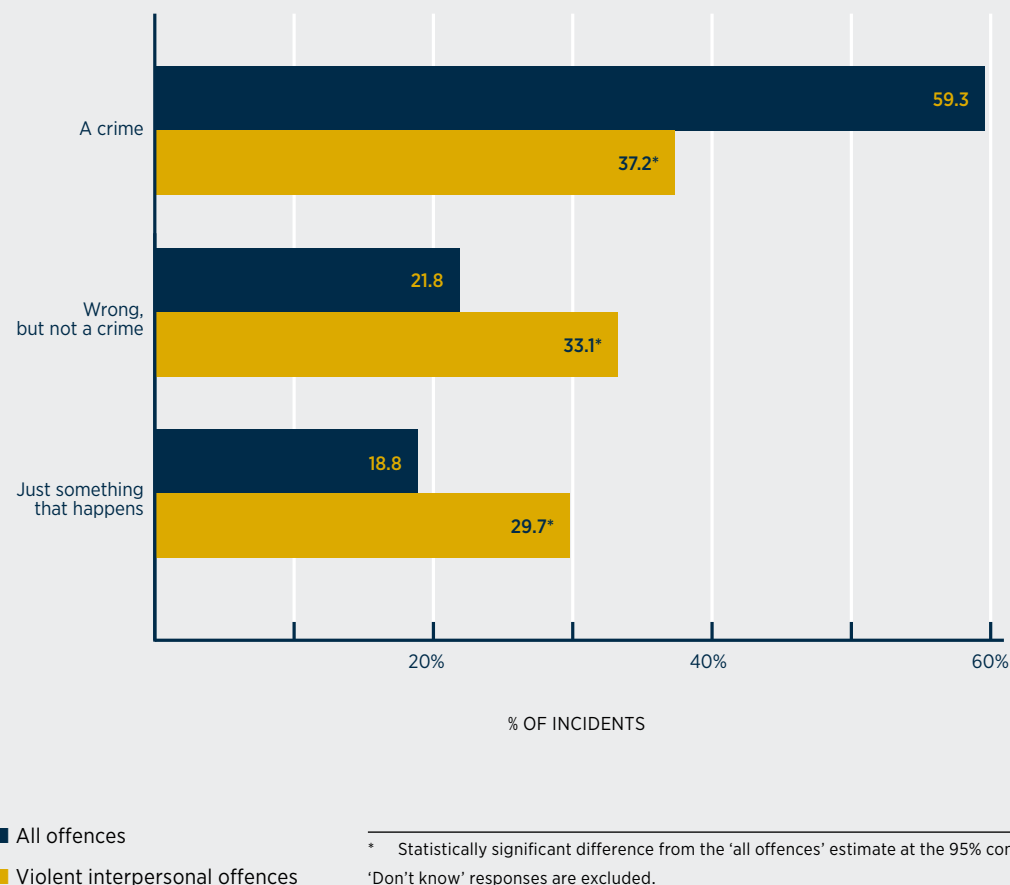
All offences

- Victims aged 30–39 (68%) or 50–59 (72%) were more likely than the NZ average (59%) to consider the incident 'a crime'.
- Victims aged 15–19 (37%) and 20–29 (28%) were more likely than the NZ average (22%) to consider the incident 'wrong, but not a crime'.

Violent interpersonal offences

- Victims were more likely to consider the incident 'a crime' when it was committed by someone who was not a family member (44%), as opposed to when the offence was committed by a family member (31%).
- Women (41%#) were more likely than men (24%) to consider the incident 'wrong, but not a crime'.
- Women (24%) were less likely than men (37%#) to consider the incident 'just something that happens'.

GRAPH 6.2: VICTIM'S DEFINITION OF THE INCIDENT – VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES (2013)



Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

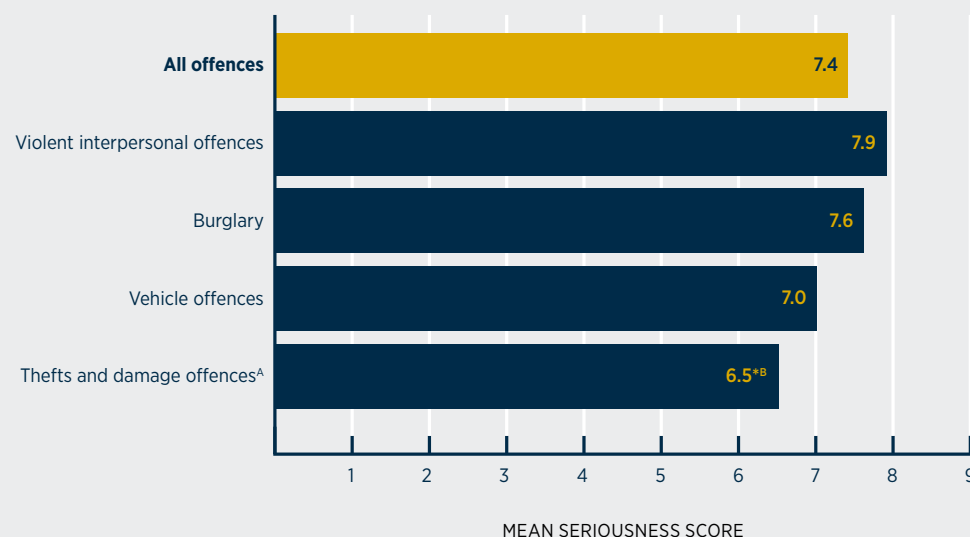
Perceived seriousness of crimes

In the NZCASS, victims are asked how serious they thought the incident was on a scale of 1 to 20, where 1 is a very minor incident like the theft of a newspaper from the gate, to 20 for the most serious crime, murder.⁵⁵ We use a mean (average) score to assess the level of perceived seriousness by different offence types.

The mean seriousness score for theft and damage offences was lower than that for all offences.

While the mean for violent interpersonal offences shows that victims ranked these offences as the most serious, there was no statistically significant difference from 'all offences' in 2013.

GRAPH 6.3: VICTIMS' PERCEPTION OF OFFENCE SERIOUSNESS (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the 'all offences' estimate at the 95% confidence level.

A. Damage offences include incidents when the victim did not have contact with the offender, or if the victim found out who the offender was and did not know them well.

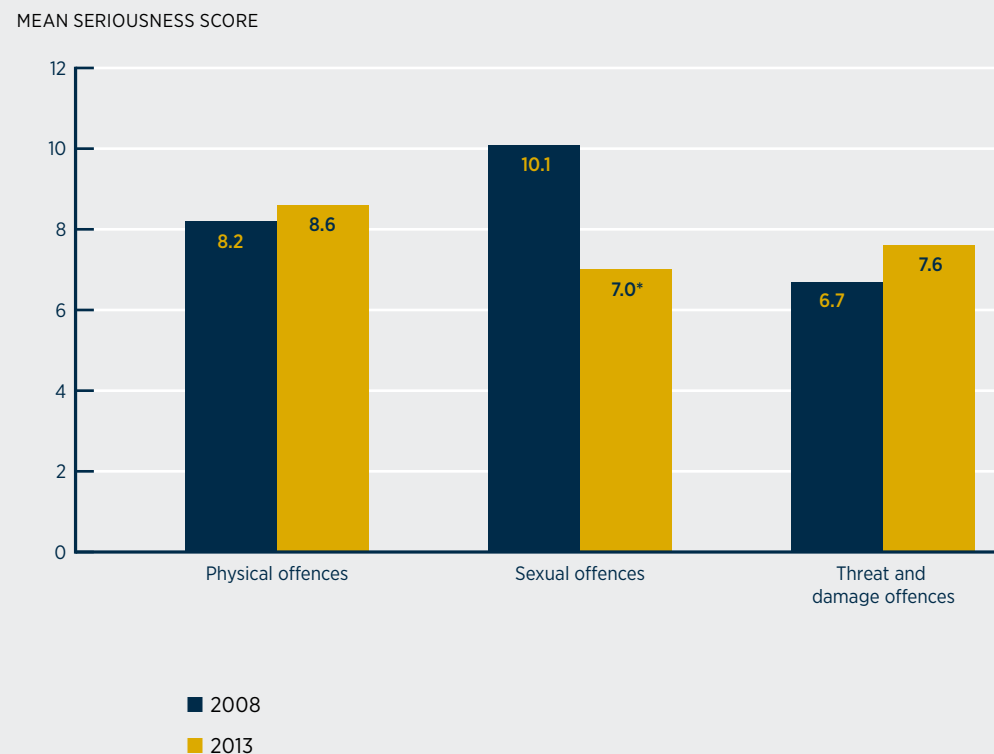
B. Rounds to 7 from unrounded numbers.

55. Seriousness rankings are not based on legal definitions of offences.

Perceived seriousness of violent interpersonal offences

Looking at the perceived seriousness of the different types of violent interpersonal offences, we found that victims' perceptions of the average seriousness of sexual offences have fallen from 2008 to 2013. There were no statistically significant changes between 2005 and 2013.

GRAPH 6.4: VICTIMS' PERCEPTION OF OFFENCE SERIOUSNESS BY TYPE OF VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCE BY YEAR



* Statistically significant difference between 2008 and 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

WHAT IMPACT DOES CRIME HAVE ON VICTIMS?

To assess the impact of crime on victims we look at:

- what emotional reactions victims had to the crimes they experienced
- how much victims report being affected by crime
- whether victims had to take time off work
- whether victims are more fearful than non-victims
- how worried people were about being the victim of crime.

Emotional reactions to crime

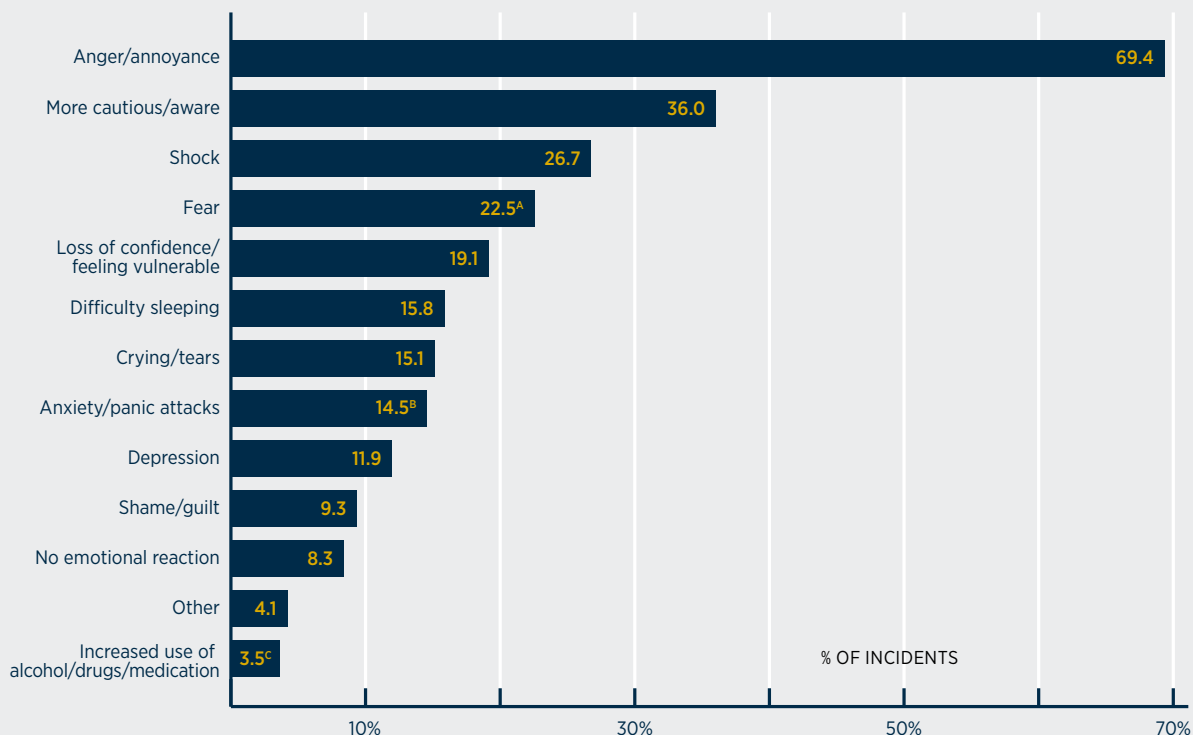
Anger/annoyance was the most common emotional reaction to crime regardless of the type of offence committed.

More people than the 'all offences' average (69%) noted 'anger/annoyance' as one of their reactions when they were the victim of a:

- vehicle offence (85%)
- theft or damage offence (80%)
- burglary (77%).

Victims of a burglary were also more likely to note being 'more cautious/aware' (43%) as a reaction to the incident when compared to the 'all offences' average (36%).

GRAPH 6.5: EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO VICTIMISATION – ALL OFFENCES (2013)



Percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could give more than 1 response.

A. Rounds to 23% from unrounded numbers.

B. Rounds to 14% from unrounded numbers.

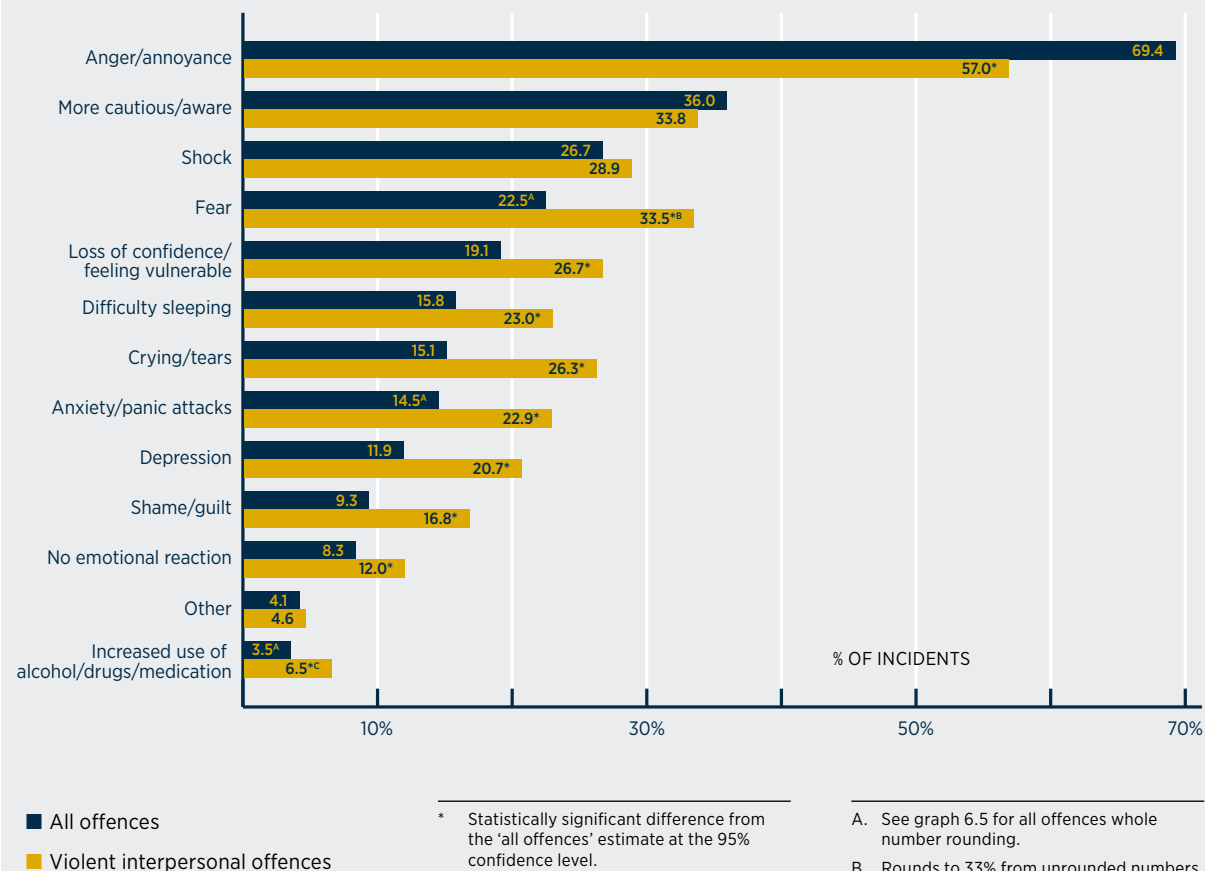
C. Rounds to 3% from unrounded numbers.

When we looked at violent interpersonal offences, we found more emotional reactions being reported by victims than the 'all offences' total.

The largest differences between the emotional reactions to violent interpersonal offences when compared to the 'all offences' average are:

- anger/annoyance: 12 percentage points lower
- crying/tears: 11 percentage points higher
- fear: 11 percentage points higher
- depression: 9 percentage points higher
- anxiety/panic attacks: 8 percentage points higher
- loss of confidence/feeling vulnerable: 8 percentage points higher
- shame/guilt: 7 percentage points higher
- difficulty sleeping: 7 percentage points higher.

GRAPH 6.6: COMPARISON OF EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO VICTIMISATION FOR VIOLENT INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES AGAINST ALL OFFENCES (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the 'all offences' estimate at the 95% confidence level.
Percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could give more than 1 response.

A. See graph 6.5 for all offences whole number rounding.
B. Rounds to 33% from unrounded numbers.
C. Rounds to 7% from unrounded numbers.

Reported effect of crime

Respondents were also asked how much they were affected by the incident on the scale:

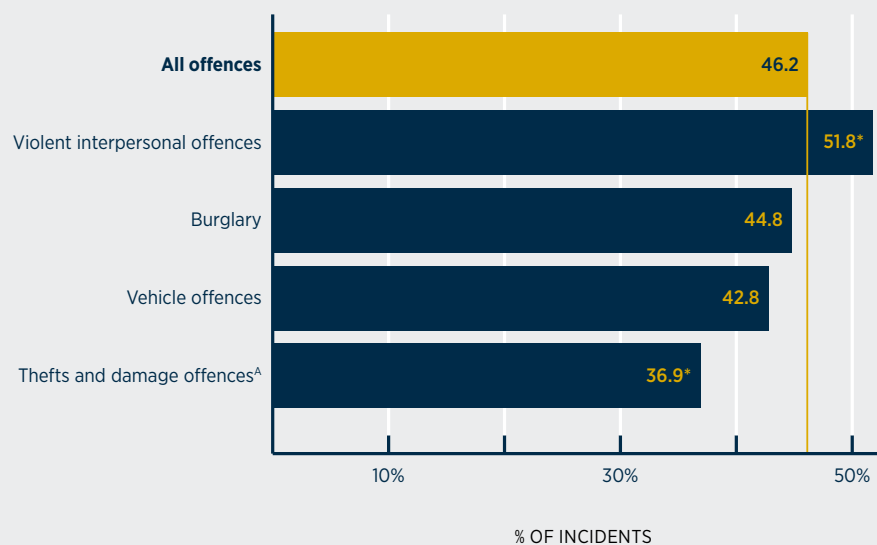
Very much ↔ *Quite a lot* ↔ *Just a little* ↔ *Not at all*

Violent interpersonal offence

Women were more likely to say that they were affected very much or quite a lot (62%) by the violent interpersonal offence they experienced compared with men (40%#).

There was no statistically significant difference in how affected victims were when a violent interpersonal offence was committed by a family member compared to a non-family member.

GRAPH 6.7: AFFECTED BY THE INCIDENT – VERY MUCH OR QUITE A LOT (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the 'all offences' estimate at the 95% confidence level.

A. Damage offences include incidents when the victim did not have contact with the offender, or if the victim found out who the offender was and did not know them well.

Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

All offences

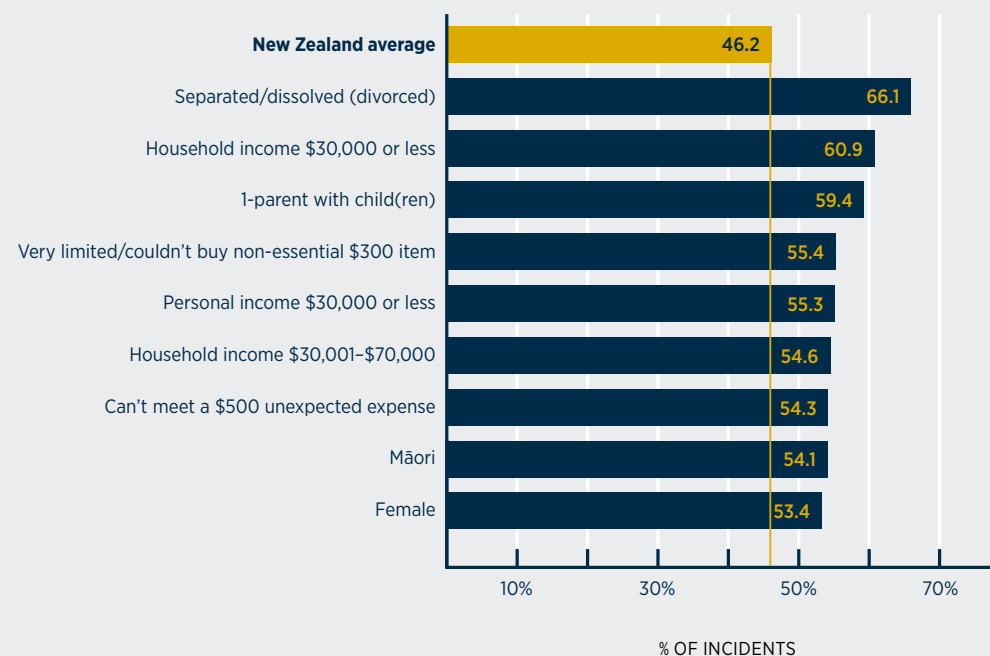
We can look at who is more likely to be affected by crime in 2 ways:

- through the demographic and geographic characteristics of the victim (graph 6.8)
- through factors related to the offence (eg how serious the victim thought the offence was).

When looking at the factors related to the offence, we find the victim was more likely to be affected very much or quite a lot (than the NZ average of 46%):

- when the incident was seen by the victim as more serious (10–20) (74%)
- where an insurance claim was lodged (57%)⁵⁶
- when the victim defined the incident as 'a crime' (56%).

GRAPH 6.8: GROUPS THAT WERE AFFECTED BY THE INCIDENT (VERY MUCH OR QUITE A LOT) MORE THAN THE NZ AVERAGE (2013)



56. For incidents where the victim selected 'property was damaged or stolen'.

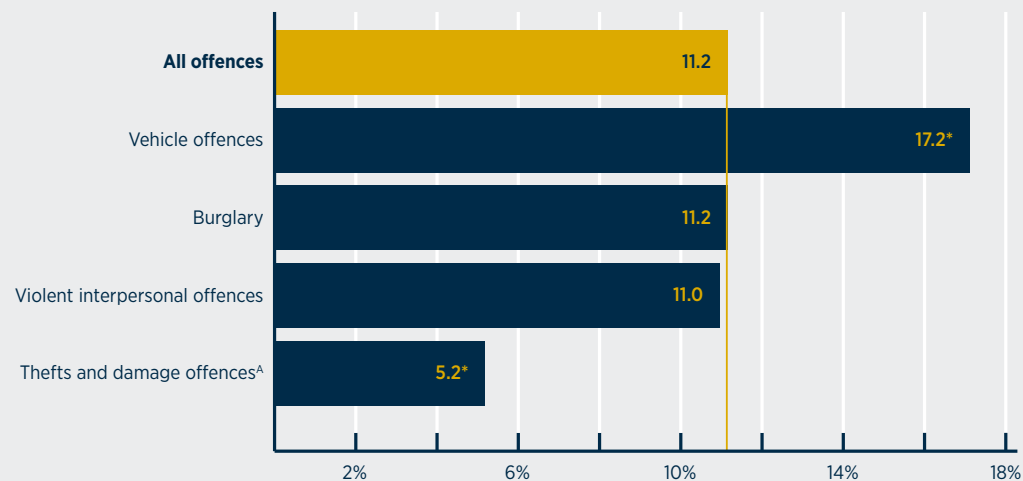
Time off work

Another possible effect of crime is taking time off work because of the incident. Where someone had experienced an incident, they're asked if they or anyone else had to take time off work for any reason (for example, to see Police, repair damage, make an insurance claim or have medical attention).

Vehicle offences

Victims of vehicle offences were more likely to take time off work as a result of the incident than all offences.

GRAPH 6.9: PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTS WHERE THE VICTIM HAD TO TAKE TIME OFF WORK (2013)



* Statistically significant difference from the 'all offences' estimate at the 95% confidence level.

Took time off work for the victim or anyone else to see Police, repair damage, make an insurance claim, have medical attention, etc.

'Don't know' responses are excluded from the denominator (base).

A. Damage offences include incidents when the victim did not have contact with the offender, or if the victim found out who the offender was and did not know them well.



Fear of crime

The NZCASS asked all respondents: 'How much is your own quality of life affected by fear of crime on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?' The scale responses to this question are then grouped: minimal (0–3); moderate (4–7); high (8–10).

Those who have experienced a crime in the previous year were more likely to report that fear of crime in 2014 had affected their quality of life moderately or highly (43% compared to 26% for non-victims).

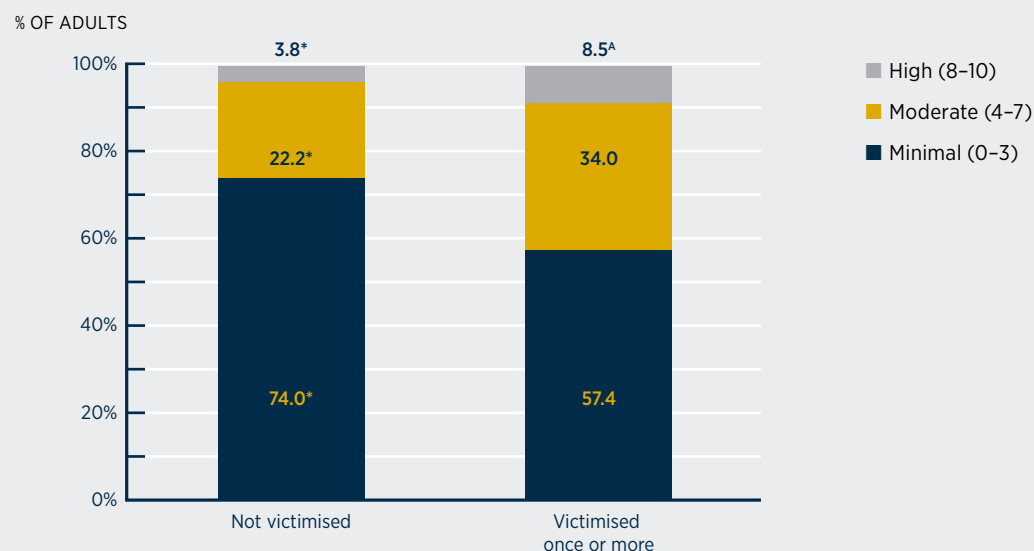


REFERENCE YEARS

Fear of crime questions are asked at the time of the interview. Since interviews for the 2014 NZCASS took place between February and June 2014, respondents are answering these questions for 2014. Likewise, respondents in previous years were answering these questions for 2006 and 2009.

This differs from the discussion so far about crime rates, where the recall period for offences committed was from 1 January in 2005, 2008 or 2013.

GRAPH 6.10: QUALITY OF LIFE AFFECTED BY FEAR OF CRIME BY WHETHER VICTIMISED OR NOT (2014)



* Statistically significant difference from 'victimised once or more' estimate at the 95% confidence level.

A. Rounds to 9% from unrounded numbers.

Worry about victimisation

We see similar patterns when we look at how worried people are about being the victim of different crimes by whether people have experienced that crime or not.

Where people had experienced a crime in 2013, they were more likely (regardless of the type of crime) to be either very worried or worried about being the victim of that crime in 2014. For example, those who had been the victim of 1 or more burglaries in 2013 were more likely to be worried about being the victim of burglary than those who had not experienced that crime.

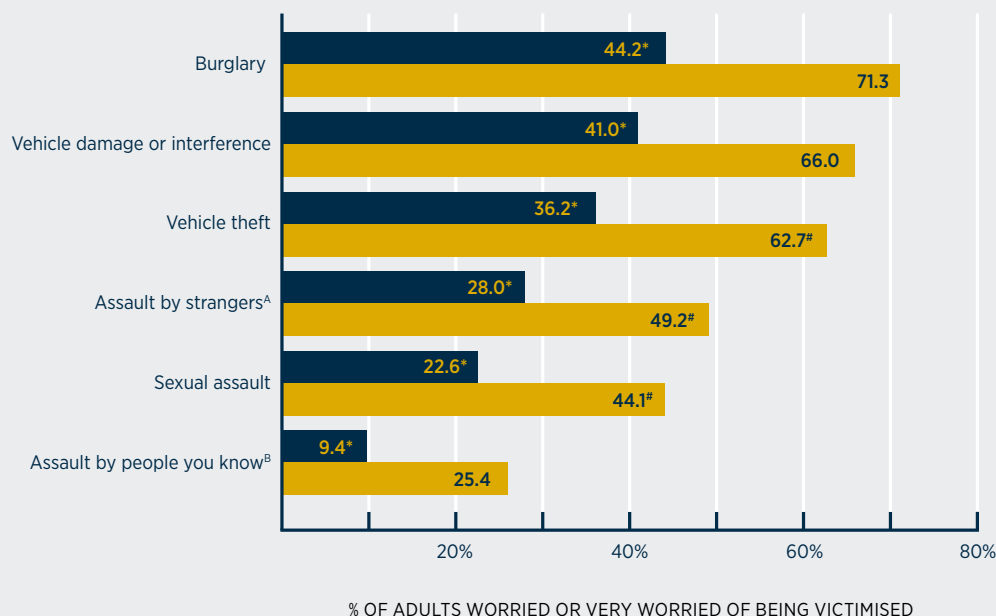
We found that there were 3 offences where victims were more likely to be worried or very worried than non-victims⁵⁷.

- **Burglary**
27 percentage points difference – 71% of victims were worried compared to 44% of non-victims.
- **Vehicle damage or interference**
25 percentage points difference – 66% of victims were worried compared to 41% of non-victims.
- **Assault by people you know**
16 percentage points difference – 25% of victims were worried compared to 9% of non-victims.



Question asked: 'Some people worry about being the victim of a crime... I would like you to tell me for each one, how worried you are about being a victim of this type of crime.'

GRAPH 6.11: PERSONAL WORRY ABOUT VICTIMISATION BY VICTIMISATION EXPERIENCE (2014)



■ Not experienced
■ Experienced once or more

Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

* Statistically significant difference to the 'experienced once or more' group.

'Don't know' responses of personal worry excluded.

A. By 'experienced physical violent interpersonal offences by strangers'.

B. By 'experienced physical violent interpersonal offences'.

57. Only estimates that do not have a high sampling error are presented.

At the start of the NZCASS, we also asked respondents how worried they were about being intimidated, harassed or assaulted because of their race, ethnicity or cultural group in 2014.

Overall, worry about being intimidated, harassed or assaulted due to ethnicity had decreased since 2009 (20%) with 16% of adults being very or fairly worried that they will be the victim of these kinds of incidents in 2014.

Asian

People identifying as Asian (43%) were more likely than the NZ average (16%) to be very or fairly worried about being intimidated, harassed or assaulted due to their ethnicity – down from 51% in 2009.

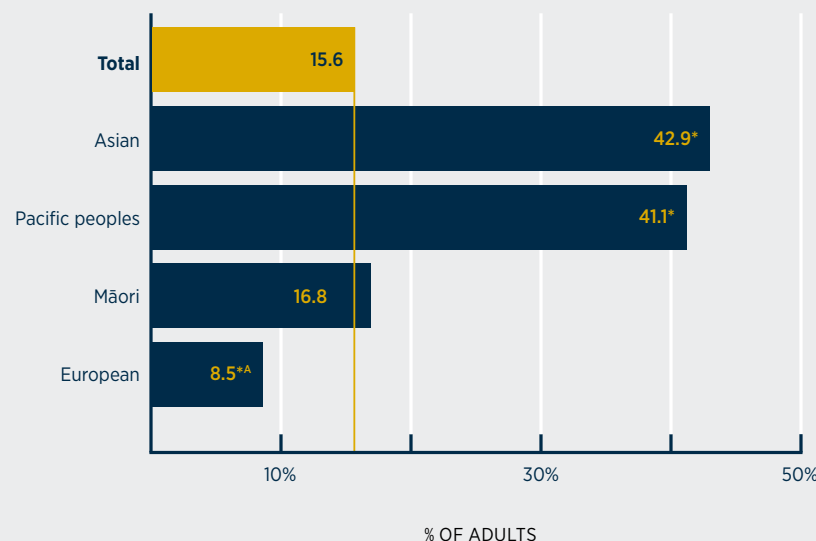
Pacific peoples

People identifying with one of the Pacific ethnicities (41%) were more likely than the NZ average (16%) to be very or fairly worried about being intimidated, harassed or assaulted due to their ethnicity.

Māori

While Māori (17%) were more likely than the NZ average (16%) to experience crime in 2013, they were not more or less likely than the NZ average to be very or fairly worried about being intimidated, harassed or assaulted due to their ethnicity – down from 26% in 2009.

GRAPH 6.12: FAIRLY WORRIED OR VERY WORRIED ABOUT BEING INTIMIDATED, HARASSED OR ASSAULTED DUE TO ETHNICITY (2014)



* Statistically significant difference from the 'Total' estimate at the 95% confidence level.

A. Rounds to 8% from unrounded numbers.

SERVICES AND SUPPORT ACCESSED BY VICTIMS

In this section, we look at what services or support victims accessed.

Police service

One aspect of experience is the service that victims received from Police. Where an incident was reported to Police, we asked a range of questions to assess opportunities for improvement to service and support.

There was no statistically significant change in overall satisfaction with Police response between 2013 and 2008⁵⁸ for all offences, violent interpersonal offences and non-violent offences.

Where Police came to know about an incident, victims were asked a series of questions about different aspects of the service they received. When we looked at the level of victims' satisfaction by these different aspects of service, we found that victims were more likely to be satisfied or very satisfied with the Police response, if:

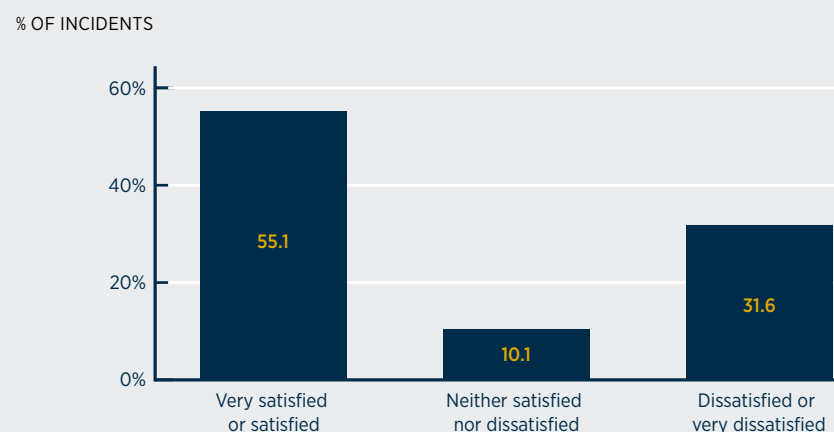
- the matter was dealt with immediately⁵⁹
- the victim was kept very well or fairly well informed about the progress of the investigation.

Other aspects of service that influence satisfaction are:

- the level of interest that Police showed in what the victim had to say
- the level of respect that Police showed.

There was no statistically significant change in the percentage of victims satisfied or very satisfied between 2008 and 2013 for any of these aspects of service.

GRAPH 6.13: SATISFACTION WITH POLICE RESPONSE (2013)



May not sum to 100% as don't know responses are included in the denominator (base).
For incidents reported to Police.

58. Satisfaction with the Police response can only be compared to the 2009 NZCASS.

59. Or the victim was told immediately that Police would not deal with it.

Community services, organisations and other sources of support

Awareness

In the NZCASS, respondents were asked an unprompted question about their awareness of community services or organisations (apart from Police), which would be available to them if they were the victim of a crime.

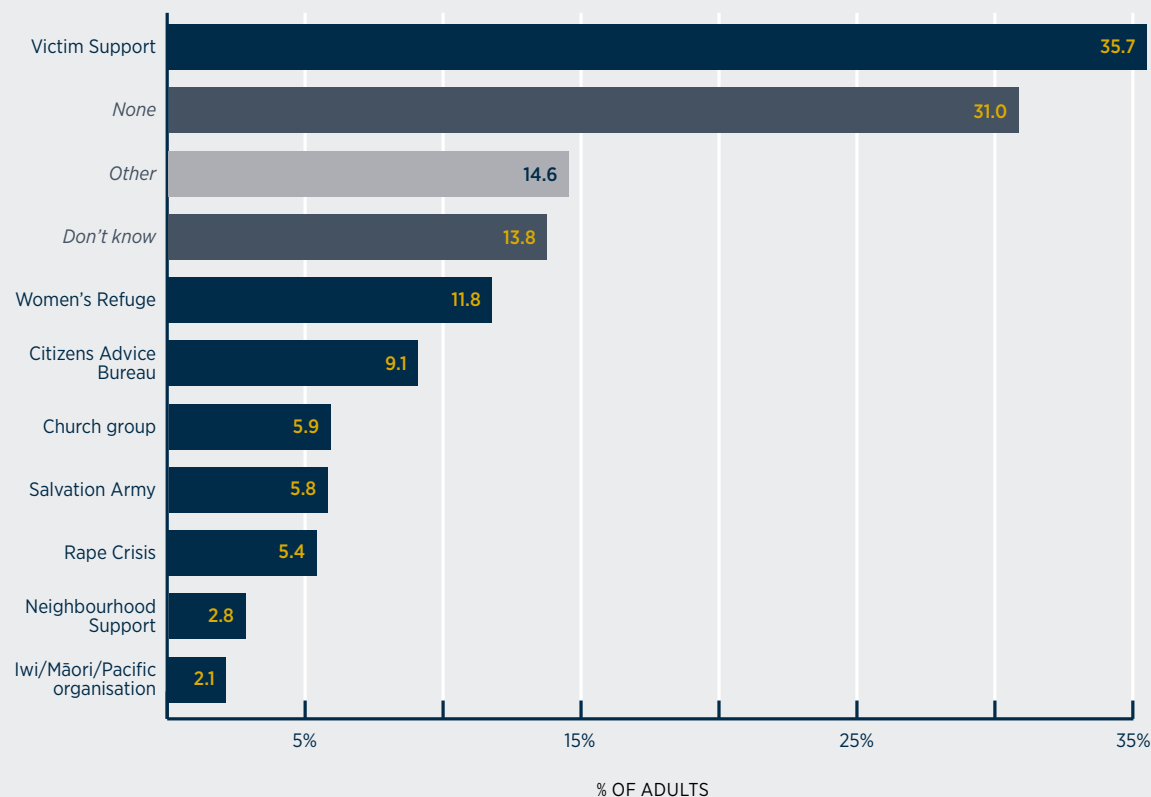
Around 55% of adults in 2014 were aware of at least 1 service or organisation that may have been able to provide help or information if they needed it.

45% of adults⁶⁰ said they didn't know of any community services or organisations apart from Police which would be available to them if they were the victim of crime, up from 37% in 2009. This indicates that a large percentage of people aren't aware of organisations that may be able to help them if they need it.

Another commonly selected option in 2014 was 'other' (15%). The 'other' responses are extremely diverse and included:

- 0800 or helpline services (eg Lifeline)
- different support services or organisations for seniors (such as Age Concern and Grey Power)
- counselling, psychiatric and addiction services
- different youth services (eg Youthline)
- primary and emergency health services (such as GPs, hospitals and ambulance services)
- other government departments, (eg Child, Youth and Family; Work and Income; and Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC))
- Community Law and various legal services.

GRAPH 6.14: AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND ORGANISATIONS (2014)



Percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could give more than 1 response.

Awareness of community services or organisations that would be available if someone was a victim of crime (excluding the Police). Awareness was asked in relation to time of interview (2014).

60. The 2014 estimate is the addition of 'None' (31%) + 'Don't know' (14%) responses. This estimate relates to the respondent's knowledge at the time of the interview in 2014 or 2009.

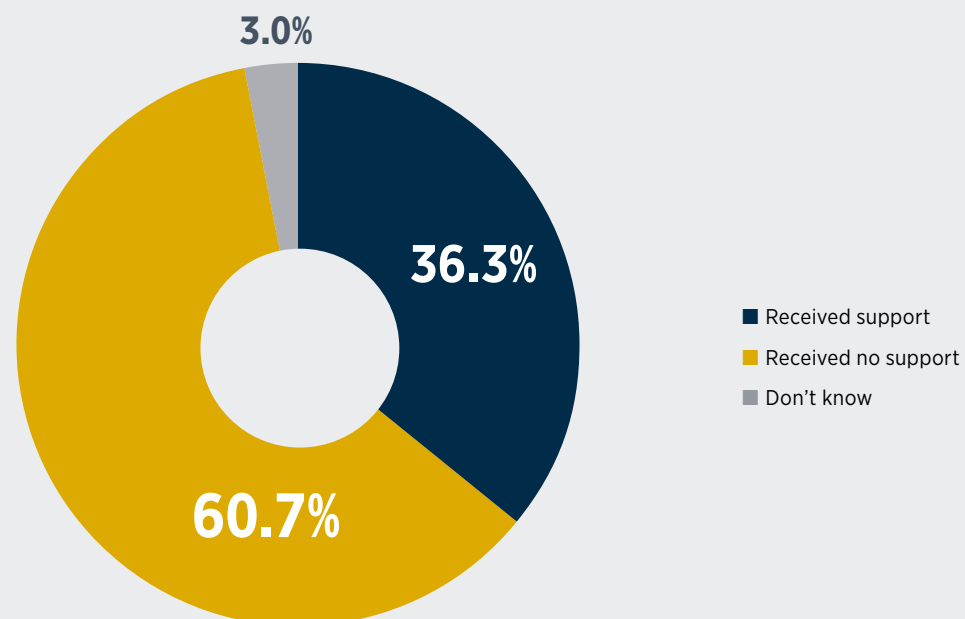
Support received

Where someone had been the victim of a crime, we asked:

- whether they or anyone else in their household got help or advice from family, friends or neighbours after the incident
- whether they were approached or contacted by a service or organisation offering help or advice after the incident
- whether they approached or contacted a service or organisation for help or advice after the incident.

GRAPH 6.15: PERCENTAGE OF ALL INCIDENTS WHERE VICTIMS RECEIVED SOME KIND OF HELP OR ADVICE (2013)

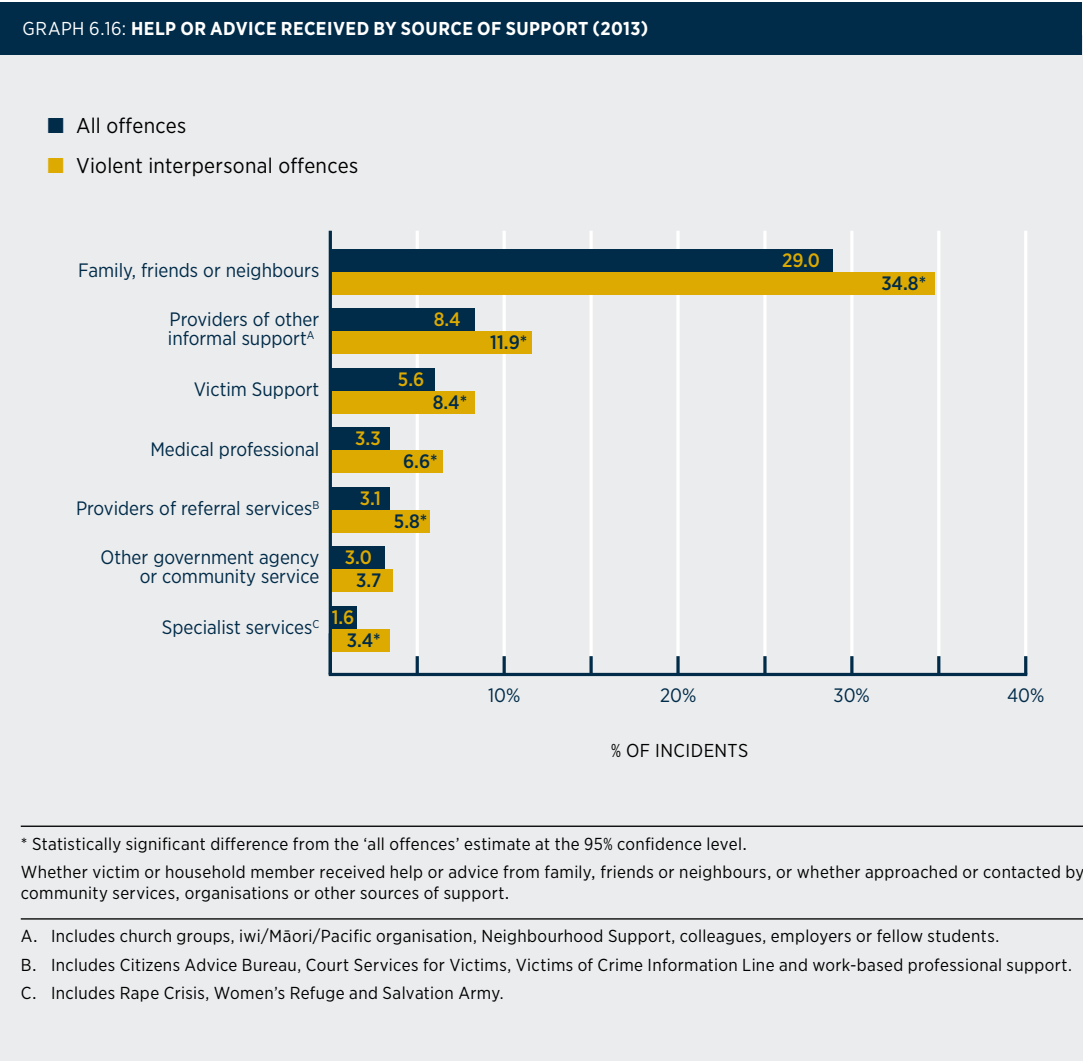
Victims received some kind of support for 36% of all incidents, while for 61% of incidents victims received no support.



Whether victim or household member received help or advice from family, friends or neighbours, or whether approached or contacted by community services, organisations or other sources of support.

Violent interpersonal offences

Where a violent interpersonal offence had happened, victims were more likely to get help or advice of some kind (46%) when compared to all offences (36%).

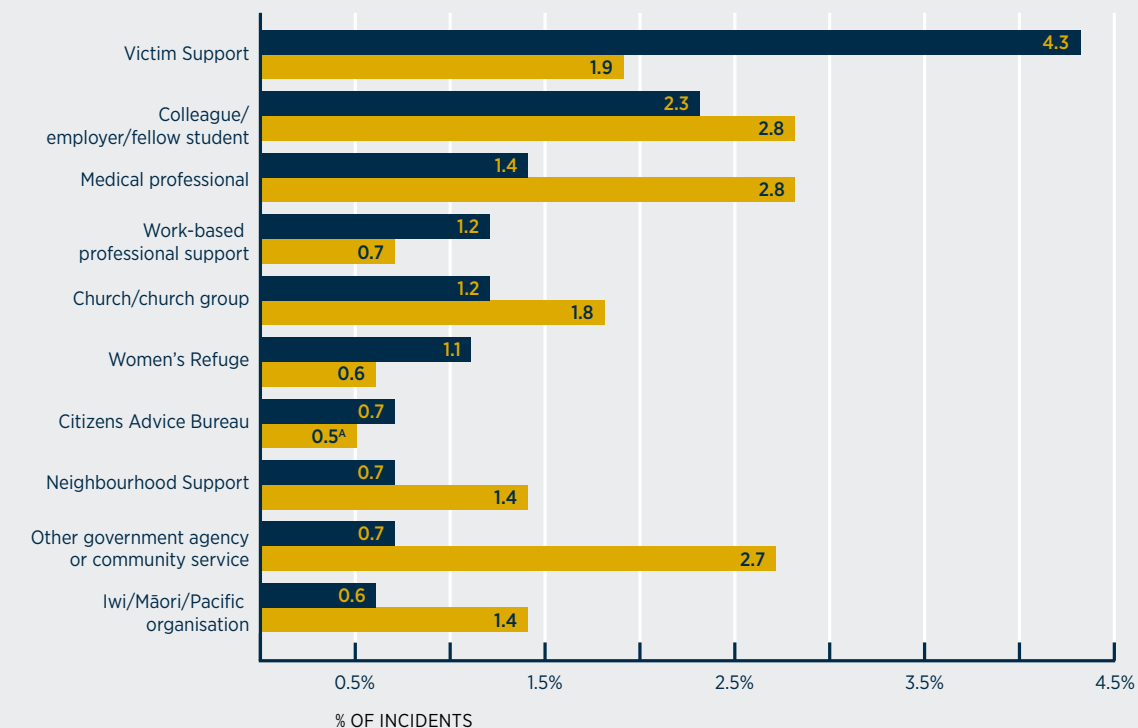


Victims seeking support compared to support organisations approaching victims

When we look at the difference in who approaches victims and who victims approach for help and advice, we find that Victim Support approached victims for 4% of all incidents, while victims tended to seek support mostly from:

- colleagues/employers/fellow students (3%)
- medical professionals (3%)
- other government agencies or community services (3%).

GRAPH 6.17: SUPPORT BY WHETHER THE VICTIM APPROACHED THE SOURCE OR THE SOURCE APPROACHED THE VICTIM (2013)



■ Source approached/contacted victim
 ■ Victim approached/contacted source

Percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could give more than one response. 'Don't know' responses are included in the denominator (base).

A. Rounds to 0% from unrounded numbers.

Victims' needs

To understand victims' needs in 2013, we looked at the help, advice and services that victims told us they would have liked but didn't get.

When someone was the victim of crime, we asked 2 questions to help understand their needs:

- Is there any type of help or advice you would have liked after the incident but did not get?
- If yes: What type of help or advice?

Practical help

- Financial help
- Help with dependants (eg children, elderly)
- Help with transport
- Help with language or translation

Information and advice

- More information/feedback from Police
- More information about what was happening from someone other than Police
- Legal advice
- Advice about how to keep safe
- Advice about how to keep my house secure

Personal emotional support

- Someone to talk to that I know (eg family, friends or neighbour)
- Someone to talk to from my own cultural group
- Someone to talk to who I don't know (that is someone anonymous who is not involved)
- Professional counselling

SUPPORT AND SERVICES VICTIMS WOULD HAVE LIKED

For 11%⁶¹ of all incidents experienced, victims said they would have liked some kind of help or advice:

- for 5% of incidents they would have liked information and advice
- for 5% of incidents they would have liked personal emotional support
- for 2% of incidents they would have liked practical help.

For 16% of incidents where a violent interpersonal offence was committed by an intimate partner, victims would have liked some kind of help or advice. Victims of these offences were more likely to have wanted 'Personal emotional support' (10%), when compared to all offences (5%).

For 13%[#] of incidents where a violent interpersonal offence was committed by a family member (who was not an intimate partner), victims would have liked some kind of help or advice. Victims of these offences were more likely to have wanted 'Practical help' (8%[#]), when compared to all offences (2%).

UNMET NEEDS FOR SUPPORT AND SERVICES

When we looked at the type of support that victims wanted but did not get, we found some of the most common unmet needs were:

- more information from Police (3%)
- professional counselling (3%)
- to talk to someone known (2%)
- advice about safety (2%)
- to talk to someone who was anonymous (2%).

[#] Use with caution: percentage has a margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points.

61. Percentages do not add up because respondents could give more than 1 response.



Where someone was the victim of crime, we asked 2 questions help us understand how well Police provided information to victims:

1. Did the Police advise you or anyone in your household where you could go for any further help or advice you needed?
2. How well did they (Police) keep you informed of the progress of their investigation?



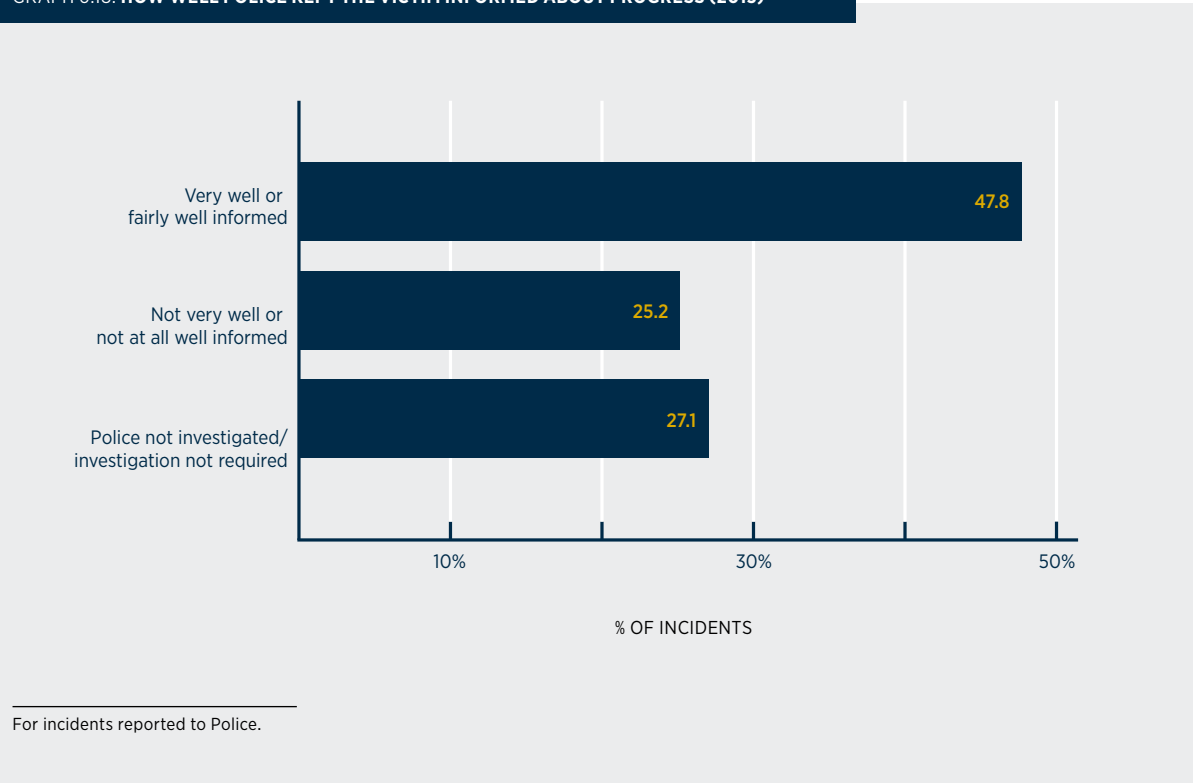
Where to go for more help or advice

For incidents reported to Police, 39% of victims said that Police had advised them or someone in their household where they could go for more information or advice, up from 29% in 2008.

Informed about progress

For all incidents reported to Police, 48% of victims said that Police kept them very well or fairly well informed about progress. There was no statistically significant change between 2008 and 2013.

GRAPH 6.18: HOW WELL POLICE KEPT THE VICTIM INFORMED ABOUT PROGRESS (2013)



Appendix: Summary of predictive factors

Regression was used to identify the best predictors of victimisation. The results are included throughout chapter 4 'Who experiences crime?'. This appendix summarises the model results. Further technical detail on the regression methodology and results can be found on the Analysis Methods page on the Ministry of Justice website.



WHAT FACTORS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS?

The explanatory factors included in the regression analysis are gender, age, ethnicity, partnership status, employment status, financial stress indicators, personal and household income, household composition, tenure and landlord type, urbanisation, region, and average rating of social disorder. Certain factors from this list were not included in each model, depending on whether it was a personal or household offence. A variable selection process was used to identify the 'best' predictors of victimisation; as a result, not all these variables were kept in the final models.

Note that the reverse interpretation of what is included in these tables can be applied. For example, households in Auckland have higher odds of victimisation of vehicle offences than non-Aucklanders and households not in Auckland have lower odds of victimisation of vehicle offences than Aucklanders.



WHEN USING REGRESSION RESULTS, note:

- There are factors that the NZCASS does not measure and cannot be included in analysis. This means that the analysis does not give a perfect explanation of what best predicts victimisation.
- While only the factor that best predicts victimisation will be identified in this analysis, it does not mean that other factors are unimportant.
- A factor may not be identified as a predictor of victimisation because it has a relatively low sample size. For example, being a Pacific person may be an important predictive factor but, due to the low sample size for this group in the NZCASS, this factor is not identified in regression analysis.



Continuous factors

The following table shows the (continuous) factors that were identified as being the best predictors of victimisation in 2013. A dot shows which factors best predict the different types of offences. We've given a short description to help readers interpret these findings.

Factor	Description	All offences	Burglary	Theft and damage offences	Vehicle offences	Violent interpersonal offences	Intimate partner violence
Age	The younger the person is, the more likely they are to be victimised.	●	●		●	●	●
Age and Māori	The younger a Māori person is, the more likely they are to be victimised.			●			
Limited to buy non-essential item for \$300	The more limited a person is financially, the more likely they are to be victimised.	●	–	●	–	●	
Personal income 1	The lower a person's income, the more likely they are to be victimised.		–		–		●
Personal income 2	The higher a person's income, the more likely they are to be victimised.	●	–		–		
Personal income 3	People at the lowest and highest ends of the personal income scale are the most likely to be victimised.		–	●	–		
Average rating of social disorder	The more social disorder there was in a neighbourhood, the more likely a person is to be victimised.	●	●	●	●	●	●

– Not included in model (depending on whether a personal or household offence).



Categorical factors

The following table shows the (categorical) factors that were identified as being the best predictors of victimisation in 2013. Arrows show whether the factor best predicts higher or lower odds of victimisation for the different types of offences listed.

For example:

- When you hold other factors constant, Europeans are more likely than non-Europeans to be the victim of 'theft and damage offences' and for 'violent interpersonal offences' in 2013 (see page 71 for more discussion about this predictor of victimisation).
- Those who are retired are less likely to be victims of an offence than those who are not retired, even after age and other factors have been controlled for – that is, retirees' lower risk of victimisation is not simply explained by their higher average age for 'all offences' victimisation.

Factor	All offences	Burglary	Theft and damage offences	Vehicle offences	Violent interpersonal offences	Intimate partner violence
Female		–		–		↑
European			↑		↑	
Māori	↑	↑	↑		↑	↑
Auckland	↑			↑		
Rest of North Island			↓			
Canterbury	↑					
Main urban area	↑	↑		↑		
Secondary urban area	↑		↑		↑	
1-parent with child(ren)	↑	↑			↑	
Can meet \$500 unexpected expense AND 1-parent with child(ren) and other person(s)			↑			
Couple only					↓	
Couple with child(ren)		↑			↓	

– Not included in model (depending on whether a personal or household offence).

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Factor	All offences	Burglary	Theft and damage offences	Vehicle offences	Violent interpersonal offences	Intimate partner violence
Couple with child(ren) and other person(s)		↑				
Partnered – legally registered		–		–	↓	↓
Partnered – not legally registered	↑	–		–	↑	↑
Can meet \$500 unexpected expense					↓	↓
Retired	↓	–		–		
Rented – government (local and central)	–	↑	–		–	–

– Not included in model (depending on whether a personal or household offence).





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