

### **HELP CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES**

## Key findings

**Descriptive statistics** 

June 2021

Results drawn from Cycle 3 (2019/20) of the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey





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If you have any feedback or questions about NZCVS results, please email us on nzcvs@justice.govt.nz



#### **Foreword**



Kia ora koutou!

I am delighted to present the key findings report of the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) 2020.

Last year was the third year of data collection. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic we had to stop interviewing for more than 3 months. Still, 7,425 New Zealanders over the age of 15 were personally interviewed about their experience of crime in the last 12 months.

One may ask why this survey is so important. The answer is that the NZCVS is New Zealand's only comprehensive source of data about victims of crime. Without this survey we would have much less reliable information on New Zealanders' experiences with

crime, as only 25% of crime is reported to the Police. The results from the NZCVS will help government agencies to create safer neighbourhoods and communities.

The survey's anonymised database now contains information received from approximately 23,500 adults over three years. The increasing period of interviewing and number of respondents makes it possible to produce more accurate results and to start looking at changes in the volume and structure of victimisation over time.

However, we should not forget that behind each record there are real people with their real problems, issues and experiences. A survey like this cannot reflect the true effects of these experiences, large and small, across families, whānau, and communities. We need to ensure that we all honour those experiences by making use of the evidence collected here to monitor and improve the justice system and enhance the wellbeing of all New Zealanders.

Many people made this survey possible. Thank you to the research and evaluation staff at the Ministry of Justice who designed and analysed it, government departments, non-governmental organisations and academics who reviewed it and provided input. Thank you to CBG Public Sector Surveying for the hundreds of interviews, for their commitment and very professional contribution.

But most of all, thank you to the 7,425 people who told us the story of their experience of crime, a very heartfelt thank you from us. The gift of insight and information you have given us, many of you during the uneasy time of the COVID-19 pandemic, to help our community is very precious.

Ngā mihi

Andrew Kibblewhite

Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive



# Victimisation and COVID-19 in Cycle 3

Cycle 3 covered an unusual time in New Zealand because of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated alert level restrictions. New Zealanders faced various restrictions on their movements and social interactions – the strongest at Alert Level 4, which was in place nationwide from 25 March to 27 April 2020.

Data collection during Cycle 3 was suspended from 21 March to 2 July 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It was again paused in Auckland from 12 August to 2 September 2020 during a further COVID-19 outbreak. As a result, interviewing continued later into the year than planned and achieved a lower number of responses than in previous cycles (7,425 instead of 8,000). Nonetheless, a high response rate was still achieved (80% similar to the response rate in Cycle 2).

When interviewers returned to the field, precautions were made to ensure the safety of respondents and interviewers. This included pre-interview screening to identify household members who had COVID-like symptoms, those who were self-isolating, and those who worked in high-risk occupations. Interviewers also employed a set of enhanced health and safety measures recommended by the Ministry of Health, including sanitising of hands and equipment before and after an interview, body temperature control and wider wellbeing checks, thorough record-keeping, keeping masks and gloves available, and sanitising tablets before and after an interview. All interviewers undertook special COVID-related training. These efforts were important for maintaining a high response rate to the survey.

Victimisations recorded by the Police fell substantially in April 2020 compared with previous months, coinciding with the Alert Level 4 lockdown that began in March 2020.

It is not clear to what extent the reduction in Police-recorded victimisations are driven by the pandemic and pandemic response, as opposed to changes in how much crime was reported to the Police. Some types of crime, such as burglaries, might have fallen because people were at home more under some alert levels. On the other hand, the barriers to reporting some types of offending, such as family violence, may have increased under the restrictions.

Because the NZCVS captures both reported and non-reported crime, it offers the possibility to analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on crime. At the overall level, no significant change in victimisation was detected in Cycle 3 compared with the previous cycles. However, Alert Level 4 was in place for less than five weeks, so any impact might not be detectable in annual results.

Moving to the offence types level, the only significant change in victimisation was noticed for burglary. Section 3.4 attempts to analyse the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on this change. While some interesting findings were obtained, further research is needed for robust conclusions.



## **Executive Summary**

Welcome to the Cycle 3 (2019/20) Key findings report of the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS).

The NZCVS is the most comprehensive source of data on adult (aged 15 and older) victims of crime in Aotearoa New Zealand. Because only about 25 per cent of crime is reported to police, the NZCVS provides the only data on the true nature and volume of crime in New Zealand.

The survey also provides rich information on the experiences of victims of crime, and how they were affected.

Since it was established in 2017, the NZCVS has dramatically increased knowledge and understanding of crime and victimisation and is widely used by key government agencies and Non-Government organisations to support better policies and interventions.

While this Cycle 3 report is consistent with two previous NZCVS key findings reports, for the first time, we are able to compare the data over the three years representing around 23,500 interviews with New Zealanders about their experiences of crime. This allows us to analyse changes in the levels of crime and victimisation since the beginning of the NZCVS data collection in March 2018.

To be more succinct and user-friendly, this report is focussed on significant findings and trends which may inform policy development and strategic decisions in the Justice Sector. More information is available from statistical data tables supporting the report. Additionally, pooling the sample from all three years makes possible a richer analysis covering experiences of victims in smaller population groups. For example, this report reveals new information about victimisation of people with disability.

This report also covers many new topics not previously reported, including a deeper dive into the regional distribution of victimisation. Other new topics include the location where victimisations took place, the level of crime perpetrated by males against females and the amount of time victims took off work as a consequence of their experience. A new section also covers how safe New Zealand adults feel in general and how safe they feel when they are with their families and whānau.

Last but not least, this cycle of the NZCVS was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although comprehensive assessment of the influence of COVID-19 on victimisation requires specially organised research, in this report we provide an initial analysis. This analysis is focussed on changes in burglaries before and after the national lockdown in March–April 2020.

The report consists of nine sections. **Sections One and Two** briefly describe the NZCVS and provide information about the report itself. **We strongly recommend reading these sections as are key to understanding the report language and enabling correct interpretation of the survey results.** 



**Section Three** provides a high-level snapshot of victimisation and crime in New Zealand, using four different measures. It also compares the levels of victimisation across NZCVS cycles 1–3 (2018–2020). Apart from burglaries, which fell significantly between Cycles 1 and 3, there were no other statistically significant changes in individual offence types.

**Section Four** describes the level of victimisation across different demographic and socioeconomic groups both for Cycle 3 and over time. This analysis, in particular, found that in every NZCVS cycle, the proportion of Māori who are victimised is higher than any other ethnic group. The analysis also reveals that females who are separated or divorced are significantly more likely to be victimised, while males who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship are significantly less likely to be victimised.

This section also analyses the demographic factors associated with victimisation both in Cycle 3 and using pooled data across all three years. The level of victimisation is compared across factors including age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, deprivation and disability – as well as intersections of some of these characteristics. For example, after considering differences in age and deprivation, the gap in victimisation between Māori and the New Zealand average over three NZCVS cycles becomes not significant. In contrast, after accounting for age differences, people with disability were significantly more likely to experience crime than the New Zealand average.

**Section Five** focuses on sexual assault and offences by family members. Both sexual assault and offences by family members each affected about 2% of New Zealand adults within the 12 months prior to the interview. These rates are stable between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3. This section provides comprehensive information about population groups at particularly high risk of sexual assault or offences by family members, and the relationship of offenders to victims. The results show some groups within our population face high levels of sexual assault or offences by family members, identifying where resources can be targeted. For example, groups at very high risk of sexual assault included people with diverse sexualities (9%) and young females aged 15–19 (9%). Groups at very high risk of offences by family members included those who were separated (11%) or in single-parent households (9%).

Other analyses in this section reveal that more than half of sexual assaults were perpetrated by someone the victim knew and around half took place in a residential setting.

Almost three-quarters of offences by family members were perpetrated by intimate partners. Roughly 40% of all offences by family members were physical violence, 30% were threats and harassment, 20% were sexual assaults, and 10% were property damage.

Notably, adults with disability are at increased risk of having experienced both sexual assault and intimate partner violence during their lifetime.

**Section Six** analyses data about reporting crime incidents to the Police. Overall, 25% of all crime incidents were reported to the Police (no significant difference between Cycle 3 and the previous cycles). Over all three cycles, theft/unlawful takes/converts of motor vehicles had the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police (91%) while sexual assaults were significantly less likely to be reported (8%). The most common reason for not reporting household offences such as burglary, trespass and vehicle offences was "too trivial/no loss or damage/not worth reporting". The most common reasons for not reporting interpersonal



violence, sexual assault, and physical offence incidents were "shame/embarrassment/further humiliation" and "fear of reprisals/would make matters worse".

**Section Seven** provides data about the distribution of crime. Just 2% of New Zealand adults experienced one-third of all crime incidents. More than a third of victims (37%) were victimised more than once within the 12 months prior to the interview. These numbers are very stable and did not change significantly between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3. Offences by family members were the most concentrated type of offence. Almost half of the victims (46%) of offences by family members experienced repeat events, and these victims experienced the vast majority (82%) of all offences by family members.

**Section Eight** describes the location of crime and some of the consequences of crime for victims. The two most common settings where offences took place were residential (44%) and online/over the phone (27%). One in eleven incidents (9%) resulted in injury. This proportion increases to 21% for interpersonal violence offences, 27% for offences by family members and 51% for non-sexual assaults. 9% of incidents resulted in time taken off work by a victim. This proportion increases to 15% for offences by family members and 16% for vehicle offences.

Half of interpersonal violence incidents (50%) are male against female offences. This proportion increases to 70% for offences by family members and to 71% for sexual assault.

**Section Nine** focuses on public perceptions of safety. There were no significant changes in the overall feeling of safety over the three NZCVS cycles – more than three-quarters of adults perceive their overall safety as high (8 or more out of 10). This proportion increases to 92% for feelings of safety with family or whānau members. Older people (aged 65+) and young adults (aged 15–19) perceive themselves to be safer than other age groups. Victims are more concerned about safety than non-victims. Furthermore, victims of multiple crimes are more concerned about their safety than victims of only one crime, and highly victimised people have the highest level of safety concern.

The key findings report is designed to describe the most notable results. Every year, key findings reports are followed by topical reports providing in-depth analysis of prioritised topics. We also release methodological reports and data tables for those keen to explore the survey data further. Professional researchers and statisticians are invited to apply for unit level data analysis in Statistics New Zealand's Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Behind the numbers and figures within this report are the real stories of New Zealanders. Those who shared their stories with us have helped us to build a comprehensive picture of the extent of victimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand. Their stories have the potential to guide decision-makers to target prevention efforts and support services for victims of crime.



## **Key findings**

Topic	Key findings	More details in
How much crime is there in New Zealand?	<ul> <li>The level of overall victimisation has remained stable over time (from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3), with about 30% of adults victimised once or more in the previous 12 months.</li> </ul>	Section 3
	<ul> <li>The most common offence types in Cycle 3 were fraud and deception; harassment and threatening behaviour; and burglary. Together, these made up more than half of all offences.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>The number of burglaries per household fell significantly, from 18 per 100 in Cycle 1 to 14 per 100 in Cycle 3, and the percentage of households affected by burglary fell significantly, from 12% to 10%.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Apart from burglary, there were no other statistically significant changes in individual offence types from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3.</li> </ul>	
Who is	Changes between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3:	Section 4
experiencing crime?	The proportion of North Island households (excluding those in the Auckland and Wellington regions) that experienced household offences and the incidence rate of these offences were significantly reduced. These decreases were largely driven by reductions in burglaries.	
	<ul> <li>Manawatū-Whanganui saw a significant decrease in the proportion of households that experienced a household offence and in the number of offences per household. The rate of overall household offences and burglaries in the Manawatū-Whanganui region halved in Cycle 3 compared with Cycle 1.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Those living in the most deprived neighbourhoods (decile 10) experienced a one-third reduction in the proportion of households that experienced a household offence and a halving in the rate of overall household offences and burglaries.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>A higher proportion of Māori (38%) are victimised each year than any other ethnic group.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Māori experienced a significant reduction in the proportion of households that experienced a household offence or burglary and a significant reduction in the rate of overall household offences and burglaries.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Accounting for differences in age and deprivation between different ethnic groups reduces the gap in victimisation between Māori and the New Zealand average over three cycles (pooled data¹)) from 8% to 2%. In Cycle 3 the gap reduced to 0% from 5% in Cycle 1.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Pooled data – a dataset combining three years of survey data (see definition in section 2.3).



#### Victimisation by demographics (pooled data):

- Accounting for differences in average age between people with disability and people without disability, people with disability were significantly more likely to experience crime across all offences, personal offences, overall household offences, burglary and interpersonal violence offences.
- Households in the Auckland region were significantly more likely to experience overall household offences and burglaries, whereas households in Wellington, Taranaki, Tasman, Southland and Otago were significantly less likely to experience overall household offences and burglaries.
- Females who are separated or divorced are significantly more likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences and personal offences compared with the New Zealand average.
- Males who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship are significantly less likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences and personal offences compared with the New Zealand average.

#### Sexual assault

- About 2% of adults had experienced sexual assault in the previous 12 months. This figure did not change significantly between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.
- Section 5.1
- About three-quarters of sexual assaults were against females.
- Sexual assault affected adults in all population groups, but some more than others. Sexual assault affected both people with diverse sexualities and females aged 15–19 at more than four times the national average (9% compared with 2%).
- More than half of sexual assaults were perpetrated by someone the victim knew (including intimate partners, other family members, and other people).
- About half of sexual assaults happened in residential locations. About 30% of sexual assaults happened in business or retail locations, and about 10% in public places.

## Offences by family members

 About 2% of New Zealand adults had experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months. This rate was stable between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3. Section 5.2

- Almost three-quarters of offences by family members were perpetrated by intimate partners.
- Roughly 40% of all offences by family members were physical violence, 30% were threats and harassment, 20% were sexual assaults, and 10% were property damage.



Section 5.3

Section 6

•	Females were almost four times as likely as males to
	have experienced offending by an intimate partner (2.2%
	compared with 0.6%) and nearly twice as likely to have
	experienced offending by another family member (1.1%
	compared with 0.6%).

- Adults who were separated (11%), those living in singleparent households (9%) or households with four or more children (7%), and Māori female adults (7%) faced some of the highest prevalence rates of offences by family members.
- One in six (16%) adults knew someone who had experienced a family incident<sup>2</sup> during the previous 12 months.
- Offenders were under the influence of alcohol in 37% of offences by family members. They were under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs in about half of offences by family members (52%).

#### Lifetime experience of sexual assault and intimate partner violence

 About 35% of females and 12% of males had experienced sexual assault in their lifetime.

- Almost one in five adults aged 15–19 experienced sexual assault at least once during their lives.
- About 23% of females and 9% of males who have ever had a partner had experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.
- Adults with disability were at increased risk of having experienced both sexual assault and intimate partner violence during their lifetime.

#### Reporting to the Police

#### In Cycle 3:

- Overall, 25% of all crime incidents were reported to the Police (no significant difference with the previous cycles).
- Household offences (38%) were significantly more likely to be reported to the Police, compared with personal offences (20%) and the overall reporting level (25%).
- Motor vehicle thefts (89%) had the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police, while fraud and cybercrime (7%) were significantly less likely to be reported to the Police.

#### Over all three cycles (pooled data):

- The proportion of non-reporting for all broad offence groups was consistent over three NZCVS cycles.
- Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicles (91%) had the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police.
- Sexual offences (8%) were significantly less likely to be reported compared with the overall reporting level (25%).
- Adults living in the least deprived areas were significantly less likely to report incidents to the Police.

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Family incident – incidents of violence, threats, intimidation or controlling behaviour by the victim's partners, ex-partners, boyfriends or girlfriends, and family or whānau members.



- Adults were more likely to report incidents that happened in public or residential places than in community or business areas.
- The most common reason for not reporting household offences like burglary, trespass and vehicle offences was "too trivial/no loss or damage/not worth reporting".
- The most common reasons for not reporting interpersonal violence, sexual assault, and physical offence incidents were "shame/embarrassment/further humiliation" and "fear of reprisals/would make matters worse".

### Distribution of crime

 Two percent of New Zealand adults experienced onethird of all crime incidents. Section 7

- Thirty-seven percent of victims experienced more than one crime incident within the previous 12 months. In total, these victims experienced more than two-thirds (69%) of all crime incidents.
- No statistically significant changes in multiple victimisations were found between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.
- Victims with five or more incidents within 12 months experienced a lower overall proportion of incidents in Cycle 3 (33%) compared with Cycle 1 (39%). The difference, however, is not statistically significant.
- Offences by family members were the most concentrated type of offence. Almost half (46%) of the victims of offences by family members experienced repeat events, and these victims experienced the vast majority (82%) of all offences by family members.

## Crime scene and consequences

• Two-thirds (66%) of all incidents happened either in residential areas or online/over the phone.

Section 8

- More than half (52%) of vehicle offences, 15% of interpersonal violence offences and 22% of physical assaults/robberies happened in public areas.
- A third (30%) of sexual assaults, 18% of interpersonal violence offences, and 17% of thefts/damages and vehicle offences happened in business areas.
- Half (50%) of interpersonal violence incidents are male against female offences. This proportion increases to 70% for offences by family members and to 71% for sexual assault.
- Thirteen percent of all non-sexual assault incidents involved use of a weapon.
- Every 11th incident (9%) resulted in injury. This
  proportion increases to 21% for interpersonal violence
  offences, 27% for offences by family members and 51%
  for non-sexual assaults.
- Nine percent of incidents resulted in time taken out of work by a victim. This proportion increases to 15% for offences by family members and 16% for vehicle offences.



## Perceptions of safety

 There are no significant changes in the overall feeling of safety over three NZCVS cycles. Section 9

- Four out of five (82%) adults feel the most safe when they are with family/whānau.
- Hawke's Bay and Auckland are the regions where adults are most concerned with overall safety. Gisborne, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland and Marlborough are more confident about overall safety.
- The proportion of male adults who feel the least safe was significantly lower than the national average, while the proportion of female adults was significantly higher.
- Older people (aged 65+) and young adults (aged 15–19) perceive themselves to be safer than other age groups.
- Significantly more adults living in the most deprived areas (quintile 5) feel that they are the least safe compared with those living in the least deprived areas (quintile 1).
- Adults with a moderate or high level of psychological distress are much more concerned about their safety.
- Victims are more concerned about safety than nonvictims. Further, victims of multiple crimes are more concerned about their safety than victims of only one crime, and highly victimised people have the highest level of safety concern.



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#### **Contributors**

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NZCVS Project Team



## 1 About the NZCVS

The New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) is a nationwide, face-to-face, annual, random-sample survey. Adults aged 15 and over and living in private dwellings are interviewed about experiences of crime they had in New Zealand over the previous 12 months. This includes incidents reported to the Police and unreported incidents.

### 1.1 Survey objectives

The key research objectives of the NZCVS are to:

- measure the extent and nature of reported and unreported crime across New Zealand
- understand who experiences crime and how they respond
- identify the groups at above-average risk of victimisation
- facilitate a better understanding of victims' experiences and needs
- provide a measure of crime trends in New Zealand
- provide timely and adequate information to support strategic decisions
- significantly shorten the period between data collection and reporting compared with previous victimisation surveys
- match survey data with relevant administrative records to reduce information gaps in the decision- and policy-making process.

#### 1.2 Survey scope

The NZCVS delivers the best estimate currently available about a wide range of personal and household offences that are not captured elsewhere. However, it still does not report the total amount of crime in New Zealand. This is because the NZCVS is a sample survey<sup>3</sup> subject to sampling errors and it does not cover every type of crime (see NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report for more details).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A sample survey means that not every adult gives information about their experiences; it's not a census of the population. Also, not all survey respondents may want to talk about their experiences, remember the incidents that they have experienced, and/or provide accurate information about incidents (deliberately or due to imperfect recall).



Table 1.1 Scope of crimes/offences covered in the NZCVS

Scope	Description
Covered in the NZCVS	<ul> <li>personal offences, either reported to the Police or not, where the survey respondent was the victim of the crime</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>household offences, either reported to the Police or not, where the survey respondent's household was offended against</li> </ul>
Not covered in the NZCVS <sup>a</sup>	<ul> <li>manslaughter and murder</li> <li>abduction</li> <li>crimes against children 14-years-old and under</li> <li>"victimless crime" where a victim cannot be identified (eg, drug offences)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>commercial crime/white-collar crime/crimes against businesses or public-sector agencies</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>crimes against people who do not live in permanent private dwellings</li> <li>crimes against people living in institutions<sup>b</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Particular groups of offences are excluded from the NZCVS, including those that are not directly experienced by an interviewee (eg, manslaughter, murder), have a very small sample size not supporting meaningful statistical analysis (eg, abductions), have additional legal restrictions for data collection (eg, crimes against children, crimes against people living in institutions) or require development of different survey tools (eg, crimes against businesses).

#### 1.3 Reporting survey results

A number of resources (previous annual and topical reports, tables, infographics) are already available on the Ministry of Justice website.

This report is part of the annual NZCVS reporting framework presented in Figure 1.1. The current report is based on the third year of interviewing (Cycle 3).

The fourth year of interviewing is underway and will be followed by another annual report in 2022.

The NZCVS is incorporated into the Stats NZ Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) from 2018. This makes it possible to analyse the NZCVS data linked to administrative datasets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Those living in care facilities, prisons, army barracks, boarding schools and other similar institutions or non-private dwellings are excluded from the NZCVS sampling and interviewing process.



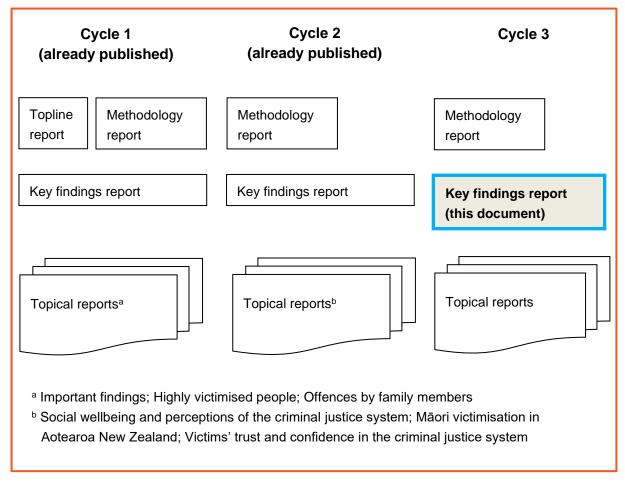


Figure 1.1 NZCVS reporting framework

**Note:** A topline report was not produced for Cycles 2 and 3 due to resource limitations.



## 2 About this report

#### 2.1 Purpose

This report provides detailed insights and analysis of the results of the third year of interviewing, or **Cycle 3**, of the NZCVS. These interviews were carried out between October 2019 and November 2020. These results are also compared with those from Cycle 1 (2018) and Cycle 2 (2018/19), providing a short **time series**.

The results vary from year to year due to either real changes in crime volumes or to random statistical variation. This report focuses on **statistically significant changes over time** — that is, those unlikely to have occurred by chance. It also focuses on **statistically significant differences in victimisation for population groups**, compared with the general adult population.

#### Pooled data

Sometimes when the NZCVS sample is too small to provide sufficiently accurate estimates, the usefulness of the survey can be improved by combining the three cycles of survey data in a new dataset called **pooled data**. The pooled dataset uses its own set of weights to make analytical results consistent with outcomes for individual cycles.

Estimates based on this dataset are weighted so that they represent victimisation in a 12-month period, equivalent to data from an individual cycle. The estimates from pooled data often have less statistical uncertainty than those from an individual cycle because they are based on a larger sample size. This is particularly useful for looking at small population groups, or offence types that are experienced by a relatively small part of the population.

More information is provided in the NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report.

The NZCVS is a survey with some significant improvements in design compared with its predecessor, the **New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS)**. Methodological differences between the surveys mean that direct comparison of NZCVS results with NZCASS is potentially misleading, even within similar offence types. This is discussed in detail in section 2.6.

The NZCVS results are also not directly comparable with **Police crime statistics**. The main reason for this is that more than three-quarters of crime incidents collected by the NZCVS were not reported to the Police (see section 6). The proportion of incidents reported to the Police varies significantly depending on the offence type. The NZCVS timeframe is also different from that in the Police administrative data (see section 2.5).



#### Where are the "whys"?

This report contains mostly descriptive statistics. It does not include analysis of relationships between variables, nor does it attribute causation.

More in-depth analysis is done in topical reports available from the NZCVS resources and results web page.

This report does not include survey methodology and metadata. These technical aspects are discussed in detail in the NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report.

#### 2.2 Using this report

This report contains many graphs and infographics that help to visualise key facts and findings. Only those graphs that support the key findings are included.

All observations and graphs in the report are based on the **data tables** that accompany this report, which are available on the NZCVS resources and results web page.

Estimates in the text and graphs (including percentages) are **rounded** to the nearest thousands, hundreds or whole numbers. The one exception is when it is helpful to show smaller differences between the prevalence rates for different groups. In this case, the percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

The NZCVS is a sample survey. This means that a sample of areas, households and people are selected from the New Zealand adult population using a set process. Because of this, the estimates from the survey might be different to the true figures for the New Zealand population. This difference, or **sampling error**, depends on both sample size and variance in the population. As sample size increases, sampling error decreases, and as variance increases, sampling error increases. Although estimates based on a larger sample size generally have less sampling error, this is not always the case.

**Confidence intervals** are used to show how reliable estimates are. They indicate the range of values above and below the estimate, between which the actual value is likely to fall. This range that estimates are likely to fall within is called the **margin of error**. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals are used, which means that we can be 95% confident that the true figure lies within the confidence interval provided.

Confidence intervals are displayed as bars around estimates in **graphs** in this report. For example, in Figure 2.1 the confidence intervals around each of the estimates illustrate the range in which the true values are likely to fall. While the estimate for Group A is 83%, the confidence interval reflects that it is likely to fall between 82% and 85%. The estimate for Group C has a wider confidence interval than Group A, which means there is more uncertainty around it (it is likely to fall between 73% and 81%).



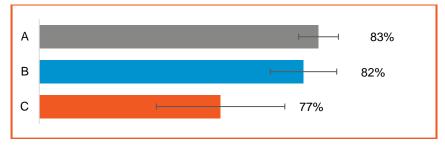


Figure 2.1 Example graph

Confidence intervals for estimates in **tables** within this report are not shown, but any estimates subject to high uncertainty are indicated. The margins of error around all estimates are available in the data tables that accompany this report.

Sometimes the sampling error of an estimate is so large that this estimate does not provide meaningful information. Estimates that need to be used with caution are **flagged** in the data tables.<sup>4</sup> Estimates that are too unreliable for general use are **suppressed** – that is, not reported at all.<sup>5</sup> This is always clearly indicated in the data tables that accompany this report.

**Statistical significance** describes whether differences in estimates for different time periods or population groups are meaningful, given the sampling error. When the difference between two estimates is statistically significant, it means we are reasonably confident (with some selected confidence probability) that it is a "real" difference. Differences that are not statistically significant could just be due to who happened to be selected for the survey, rather than real differences in the population.

Significance testing in this report is based on overlapping confidence intervals, not formal statistical tests. One estimate is described as statistically significantly different from another when their confidence intervals do not overlap. On the other hand, when the confidence intervals of two estimates do overlap, the difference between the estimates is described as not statistically significant. This is a more conservative approach than a formal statistical test.<sup>6</sup>

Throughout the report, the term "significance" always refers to "statistical significance". Note that statistical significance depends not only on the difference between the estimates but also on a sample size and variance usually measured by the standard deviation. This may result in situations where smaller differences are statistically significant while larger differences are not.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> As a rule, we advise using caution with all count estimates with a relative sampling error (RSE) between 20% and 50% and all percentage estimates with the margin of error (MOE) between 10 and 20 percentage points. Estimates of prevalence rates and incidence rates also need caution if their numerators or denominators have to be used with caution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> All estimates with a relative sampling error more than 50% or a margin of error higher than 20 percentage points are either suppressed or aggregated. Estimates of prevalence rates and incidence rates are also suppressed or aggregated if their numerators or denominators should be suppressed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Using a formal statistical test, when confidence intervals for two estimates overlap, it is likely (but not definite) that the difference between the estimates is not statistically significant.



Comparisons of estimates are made over time (between Cycle 3 and Cycle 1) and across population groups. The following symbols are used in tables and graphs to indicate the statistical significance of changes in estimates between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.<sup>7</sup>

#### Symbols denoting statistical significance of changes between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3

Some graphs and tables in this report display results over time, from Cycle 1 (2018) through to Cycle 3 (2019/20). The following symbols are used to denote the statistical significance of these differences.

	Statistically significant increase since Cycle 1	
-	Statistically significant decrease since Cycle 1	
<b>\( \)</b>	No statistically significant difference from Cycle 1	

**Note:** Statistical testing is based on overlapping confidence intervals (at the 95% confidence level) and not formal tests, as described above.

Estimates for population groups are usually compared to the overall adult population (ie, the *New Zealand average*). The following colour coding is used in graphs and infographics to indicate these differences.

## Colour coding in graphs showing statistical significance of differences from the New Zealand average

In graphs in which significance testing relative to the national average was carried out, the following colour scheme is used to highlight statistical significance.

New Zealand average
No statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average (at 95% confidence level)
Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average (at 95% confidence level)

**Note:** Statistical testing is based on overlapping confidence intervals (at the 95% confidence level) and not formal tests, as described above.

Additionally, the following symbols are used for estimates in the data tables.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Keeping in mind that we have a very short time series and in order to increase robustness of the analysis we do not compare in this report differences between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3.



Table 2.1 Symbols used for estimates in NZCVS data tables

Symbol notation	Description
#	Use with caution. Percentage has a margin of error greater than or equal to 10 and less than 20 percentage points, or the count estimate/mean has a relative sampling error greater than or equal to 20% and less than 50%. Statistics should be used with caution because they may be too variable for certain types of reporting.
‡	Use with caution. The numerator and/or denominator of the ratio-based estimate has a relative sampling error between 20% and 50%. Statistics should be used with caution because they may be too variable for certain types of reporting.
S	Suppressed because the percentage has a margin of error greater than or equal to 20 percentage points, or the count estimate/mean has a relative sampling error greater than or equal to 50%, which is considered too unreliable for general use.
Ŝ	Suppressed because the numerator and/or denominator of the ratio-based estimate has a relative sampling error greater than or equal to 50%, which is considered too unreliable for general use.
*	Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average, or the relevant total, at the 95% confidence level.
۸	Statistically significant difference across time at the 95% confidence level (from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3).

Some sections of the report use **standardisation** to describe relationships between variables, while controlling for other variables. The NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report provides more information about this technique.

Answers to **frequently asked questions** may be found on the Ministry of Justice website.

If you have any feedback or questions about NZCVS results, please email us on nzcvs@justice.govt.nz



## 2.3 Key terms and definitions

The following key terms and definitions are used in this report.

Table 2.2 Key terms and definitions (in alphabetical order)

Key terms	Definitions
Adults	Refers to people aged 15 or over.
Crime	A general description of an act or omission that constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
Decile	In statistics, one of ten equal parts that a set of objects is divided into when you are comparing a particular feature relating to them.
Deprivation index The New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2013 (NZDep2013) groundeprivation scores into deciles (or quintiles), where 1 represents with the least deprived scores, and 10 (or 5) represents the area most deprived scores.	
Disability	In this report, adults with disability are defined using the Washington Group Short Set (WGSS) of disability questions. The questions ask if the respondent has experienced difficulties performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care and communication). Someone who reports "a lot of difficulty" with at least one of the six basic activities covered is defined as a person with a disability using this classification.
Family member	Family members include a current partner (husband, wife, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend), ex-partner (previous husband, wife, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend), or other family or whānau member (parent or step-parent; parent's partner, boyfriend or girlfriend; son or daughter, including in-laws; sibling or step-sibling; other family or whānau, including extended family).
Financial pressure	The NZCVS measures financial pressure using two different questions. The first assesses the ability to afford an attractive but non-essential item for \$300. The second assesses the ability to afford an unexpected \$500 of extra spending within a month without borrowing.
Household offences	In the NZCVS, household offences include the following offence types: burglary; theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle; theft from motor vehicle; unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle; damage to motor vehicles; unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle; property damage (household); theft (except motor vehicles – household); and trespass.
Imputation	The process of replacing missing data with estimated values (see NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report for more detail).
Incidence	An estimated total number of offences during the previous 12 months.
Incidence rate	An estimate of the average number of offences per 100 adults and/or per 100 households during the previous 12 months.
	<b>Note:</b> Incidence rates take into account that one adult and one household may be victimised more than once, but they do not show how victimisation is unevenly distributed across the population.



Incident	A situation that happened at a specific place and time where one or more offences were committed.
	<b>Note:</b> If an incident includes more than one offence, in most cases only the most serious offence is coded. For example, an assault with property damage would just be coded as assault. The only exception when two offences will be registered is the situation where the primary offence is burglary and the secondary offence is theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle. This approach reflects current Police practice.
Interpersonal violence	In the NZCVS, interpersonal violence includes the following offence types: sexual assault; other assault; robbery; harassment and threatening behaviour; and household and personal property damage where the offender is known to the victim.
Intimate partner violence (IPV)	In the NZCVS, IPV includes sexual assault; other assault; robbery; harassment and threatening behaviour; and damage to motor vehicles and property damage, where the offender was a current partner or ex-partner at the time of the offending.
	It is the subset of offences by family members defined below, where the offender was a current partner or ex-partner.
Life satisfaction	Self-reported satisfaction with "life as a whole these days", on a scale from 0 to 10. Zero means "not at all satisfied" and 10 means "completely satisfied".
New Zealand average	Used to describe an estimate for the overall New Zealand adult population.
Offence	A specific crime that has been coded according to the legislation and Police practice. An incident (defined above) can involve one or more offences.
Offences by family members	In the NZCVS, offences by family members include the following offence types where the offender was a family or whānau member: robbery and assault (except sexual assault); sexual assault; harassment and threatening behaviour; and damage to motor vehicles and property damage.
	<b>Note:</b> Offences by family members considered in this report are a subset of experiences of family violence by adults in New Zealand. Family violence encompasses a broader range of experiences, including in how it is defined in the <i>Family Violence Act 2018</i> .
Offender	A person who committed an offence. In NZCVS reporting, an offender may or may not have been convicted of an offence.
People with diverse sexualities	People who describe themselves as gay, lesbian, bisexual and all other diverse sexualities. In this report, results about people with diverse sexualities represent only those aged 15 and over.
Perceptions of safety	Self-reported feeling of safety, where 0 means "not at all safe" and 10 means "completely safe".
Personal offences	In the NZCVS, personal offences include the following offence types: theft and property damage (personal); sexual assault; robbery and assault (except sexual assault); fraud and deception; cybercrime; and harassment and threatening behaviour.
Pooled data	A dataset combining three years of survey data (in this document, Cycles 1, 2, and 3). The pooled dataset is weighted to make estimates equivalent to those from a single cycle.



The number of adults and/or households that were victims of crime once or more in the previous 12 months.
In some cases, prevalence is used to describe the number of adults that were victims of one or more offences during their lifetime.
<b>Note:</b> Prevalence does not show that some people and/or households may be victimised more than once.
The percentage of the adults and/or households that experienced criminal offences.
In the NZCVS, psychological distress is measured by the Kessler-6 (K6) scale. This short six-item self-reported scale screens for non-specific psychological distress in the general population. Ratings of moderate or high indicate the probability of experiencing mild to moderate or serious mental illness respectively, in the previous 4 weeks.
The measure was designed for population health screening surveys and has previously been used in the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study. The long form version (the Kessler-10, or K10) is used in the New Zealand Health Survey.
In statistics, one of five equal parts that a set of objects is divided into when you are comparing a particular feature relating to them.
Analytical technique to control for certain variables in estimates. The goal of standardisation is to allow for comparisons of values between groups, after accounting for other factors.
`     ;     ;     ;   ;   ;   ;   ;   ;

### 2.4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this report.

Table 2.3 List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
CASI	Computer-assisted self-interviewing
IPV	Intimate partner violence
MOE	Margin of error (also used in the data tables)
NZ	New Zealand
NZCASS	New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey
NZCVS	New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey
NZDep2013	New Zealand Deprivation Index 2013
RSE	Relative sampling error (also used in the data tables)

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#### 2.5 Time periods covered by NZCVS cycles

The NZCVS questionnaire asks respondents about crime they experienced within the 12 months before their interview. As a result, information provided by each respondent relates to the year up to their interview date, not the calendar year.

Therefore, each cycle of the NZCVS covers a rolling time period from the 12 months before the first interview to the date of the last interview. This is why throughout this report we refer to measures of victimisation during *the previous 12 months*, rather than victimisation in a particular year.

For example, the interviewing period for Cycle 3 was between 30 September 2019 and 18 November 2020. Therefore, estimates about victimisation from Cycle 3 cover 30 September 2018 to 18 November 2020. However, if a participant was interviewed on 1 March 2020, their answers related to the period between 1 March 2019 and 1 March 2020.

This is very different to administrative data collected by Police and related to a calendar year. While Police administrative data may answer the question "How many crime incidents were **reported** in 2019?", the NZCVS is not calendar-year specific. Instead, it can be used to answer the question "How many crime incidents were **experienced** by adults interviewed in 2019, within the 12 months prior to their interview?" These are very different questions, and that is one reason why NZCVS data is not directly comparable with administrative data.

Because the NZCVS is a continuous survey with minimal interruptions, there is a significant overlap in the time periods covered by each NZCVS cycle.

Table 2.4 explains this in more detail.

Table 2.4 Time periods covered by the first three NZCVS cycles and pooled data

NZCVS cycle	Period of data collection	Time period covered by data
Cycle 1	1 March 2018– 30 September 2018	1 March 2017– 30 September 2018
Cycle 2	1 October 2018– 30 September 2019	1 October 2017– 30 September 2019
Cycle 3	30 September 2019– 18 November 2020 <sup>a</sup>	30 September 2018– 18 November 2020
Pooled data (Cycles 1–3)	1 March 2018– 18 November 2020	1 March 2017– 18 November 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Data collection in Cycle 3 was paused due to the COVID-19 pandemic during Alert Levels 4 and 3 (see section 2.6 for more details).

Starting from Cycle 2, each cycle covers a time period of two years with a one-year overlap with the previous cycle.<sup>8</sup> Still, the NZCVS only ever asks about one year of each respondent's experience.

<sup>8</sup> Some variations are still possible due to deviations from a standard fieldwork schedule; for example, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



## 2.6 Comparison with previous victimisation surveys

The NZCVS has some significant improvements in design compared with its predecessors, including the NZCASS. In particular, the NZCVS:

- has a slightly different approach to selecting an interviewed person within the household
- uses a different approach to coding offences that is more consistent with the Police approach to categorising offences
- uses a different approach to capping the number of offences
- covers additional offence types (eg, fraud, cybercrime, trespass)
- uses a different approach to collecting data from people who experienced multiple crime incidents (allowing similar incidents to be reported as a group)
- uses fewer data imputations.

Table 2.5 describes these differences in more detail.

Table 2.5 Key methodological differences of the NZCVS compared to the NZCASS

Key difference	Description	Consequences for comparison
Different approach to selecting an interviewed person within the household	<ul> <li>Sample Manager software automatically selected one person to be the respondent based on the following rules:</li> <li>if there were occupant(s) present who identified as Māori, one person was randomly selected from those identifying as Māori</li> <li>if there were no occupant(s) present who identified as Māori, one occupant was selected at random.</li> <li>Previously, the NZCASS applied only the second rule.</li> <li>The change is intended to increase the proportion of Māori in the sample and to mitigate risk of Māori underrepresentation.</li> </ul>	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence, as well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.
Different approach to coding offences	In line with Police practice, if an incident involves multiple offences, the NZCVS counts only the major one (the only exception is burglary combined with theft of/unlawfully taking/converting a motor vehicle). Previously, the NZCASS allowed counting two main offences within one incident.	May potentially affect the comparison of crime incidence.
Different approach to incidents capping	Very high frequency incidents are censored or "capped" to stabilise wide swings in offence incidence that can occur as a result of a small number of respondents reporting very high victimisation. In line with international practice, capping removed 2% of the most frequent incidents.	May potentially affect the comparison of crime incidence.



Much lower level of data imputations	In the NZCVS, victim forms were not available for about 5% of incidents, as the maximum of eight allowed victim forms had already been achieved. This data was imputed from the distribution of offence codes associated with the scenario that generated the incident. This is very different from the NZCASS, where victim form information was collected for only 17% of reported incidents while the rest was imputed.	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence as well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.
Covering additional offence types	The NZCVS incorporates three new offence types – cybercrime, fraud and trespass.	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence as well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.
Different approach for collecting data from highly victimised people	Where a respondent indicated that an incident scenario had occurred three or more times, they were asked to consider if the incidents were similar (ie, a similar thing was done, under similar circumstances and probably by the same person/people). In order to collect as much information about as many incidents as possible, similar incidents were grouped together, and the respondent was asked the victim form questions about the group of incidents as a set. These were termed "cluster" victim form questions.	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence as well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.

The differences in design mean that direct comparison of NZCVS results with its predecessor NZCASS is potentially misleading, even within similar offence types.

#### **Examples of incorrect comparisons**

1. The NZCVS assessed that over the previous 12 months adults experienced approximately 1,652,000 offences. The 2013 NZCASS assessed the total number of offences as approximately 1,872,000. Does it mean that the number of offences has reduced compared with seven years ago?

Answer. No, this cannot be concluded because of differences between the two surveys. On the one hand, the NZCVS includes more offence types than the NZCASS. But on the other hand, if an incident involves multiple offences, the NZCASS counts two main offences while the NZCVS in most cases counts only the major one, which is in line with Police practice. In addition, the NZCASS uses many more statistical imputations to assess the total number of offences while the NZCVS is mostly using the actual responses. Finally, the NZCVS is using different approaches to limit the influence of statistical outliers (capping), which is more aligned with international practice.



- 2. According to the NZCVS, 25% of offences were reported to the Police. This is 6 percentage points lower than the 31% found by the NZCASS. Does it mean that the level of reporting to the Police decreased since seven years ago?
  - **Answer.** No, this cannot be concluded because of differences between the two surveys. In particular, the NZCVS incorporates three new offence types cybercrime, fraud and trespass which are all reported to the Police at relatively low rates. This will affect the estimated proportion of crimes reported to the Police.
- 3. The NZCVS assessed that 88,000 adults experienced more than 240,000 incidents of violence by family members over the previous 12 months. This is significantly less than the 229,000 adults and 781,000 offences reported by the 2013 NZCASS. Does this mean the volume of violence by family members in New Zealand has decreased?

**Answer.** No, these numbers are not comparable for many reasons. Compared with the NZCASS, the NZCVS uses a different approach to coding offences (closer to the Police practice), a different incident capping methodology (aligned with leading overseas surveys), a different approach to collecting data from highly victimised people and recording multiple incidents (introducing "cluster" victim forms), and fewer data imputations. All of these differences may significantly affect estimates, especially when they relate to a reasonably small number of respondents in the sample. Analysis of changes in offending by family members over time is possible by comparing cycles of the NZCVS since collection began in 2018.

## 2.7 Weights and benchmarks

The sample design used in this survey means that respondents initially do not have the same probability of selection and so cannot be treated equally. For example, the NZCVS incorporates a Māori booster sample, which gives Māori a higher chance of being selected for the survey. If this was not adjusted for, the overall survey results would be biased towards the outcomes that are correlated with being Māori. Moreover, complex estimators have been used to account for non-response and missing information. Therefore, the NZCVS data analysis should always be performed using weights. Using weights for selected demographic variables will also ensure that the weighted sample proportions match known population proportions.

The NZCVS is using multiple types of weights (see NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report). These weights use Stats NZ population and household projections to align the survey's sample structure with the actual household and population structure. Note that for Cycles 1 and 2 the NZCVS used Stats NZ projections based on Census 2013. Cycle 3 uses updated Stats NZ projections derived from Census 2018. This required an adjustment of the household and population benchmarks used in the survey. This adjustment was done in collaboration with Stats NZ. The details are available in the NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report. Results from Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 were not adjusted and are presented without changes. Adjustments have a minor effect on the high-level estimates produced by the NZCVS.



Note that because the new population projections were applied to the Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 data for the purpose of accurate comparison, some Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 data in this report may be slightly different from those published in Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 annual reports.



# 3 How much crime is there in New Zealand?

### What is included in this section?

The NZCVS provides a larger picture of crimes against New Zealand adults than administrative data because it captures crime both reported and not reported to the Police.

This section looks at the following four measures of victimisation, from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3:

- 1. the number of incidents of crime experienced by adults (15 years of age or older) in a given year (**incidence**)
- 2. the number of offences per 100 adults or 100 households (incidence rate)
- 3. the number of adults or households victimised once or more (prevalence)
- 4. the percentage of adults or households victimised once or more (prevalence rate).

All measures relate to offences experienced during the previous 12 months. Differences in incident rates and prevalence rates between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 are indicated, following the approach described in section 2.2.

### What did we find?

- The scale of overall victimisation has remained stable over time (from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3) across the four measures.
- The three most common offence types in Cycle 3 were fraud and deception; harassment and threatening behaviour; and burglary. Together, these made up more than half of all offences.
- The number of burglaries per household (incidence rate) fell significantly, from 18 per 100 in Cycle 1 to 14 per 100 in Cycle 3.
- The percentage of households affected by burglary (prevalence rate) also fell significantly, from 12% in Cycle 1 to 10% in Cycle 3.
- Apart from burglary, there were no other statistically significant changes in prevalence or incidence rates across individual offence types from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3.
- There were no significant changes in prevalence or incidence rates across any broad offence groups from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3 (ie, fraud and cybercrime offences; interpersonal violence offences; theft and damage offences; or vehicle offences).



### 3.1 Overall victimisation

### **Number of offences (incidence)**

The estimated number of offences, or incidence, tells us how many offences happened to New Zealand adults. Because respondents tell us about the crimes they experienced in the 12 months before the interview, the estimates reflect victimisation over a 12-month period.

Results from Cycle 3 indicate there were around **1.65 million offences** against New Zealand adults during the previous 12 months (Figure 3.1). The estimated number of offences has fallen slightly over time.

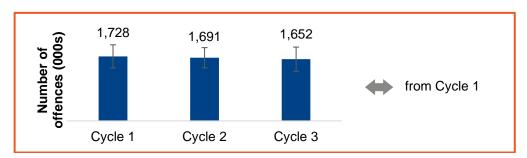


Figure 3.1 Number of offences (000s) in the previous 12 months, by cycle

### Offences per 100 adults or 100 households (incidence rate)

The estimated number of offences, or incidence, does not account for population size. As such, we also use "incidence rates" to measure victimisation. These are the number of offences per 100 adults or 100 households. Incidence rates do not show how victimisation is distributed across the population.

Using data from Cycle 3, there were **57 offences per 100 adults** during the previous 12 months (Figure 3.2). This included both personal offences and household offences. Any adult living in a household that experienced a household offence was counted as a victim of that offence.

The number of offences per 100 adults declined from 60 in Cycle 1 to 57 in Cycle 3. However, this change over time was not statistically significant. Therefore, it is too early to say whether this is the beginning of a downward trend, or just due to random sampling error.

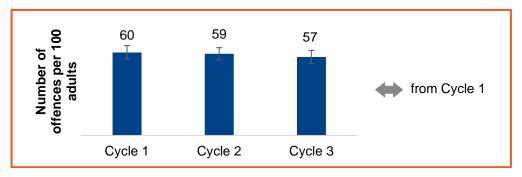


Figure 3.2 Number of offences per 100 adults in the previous 12 months, by cycle



### **Number of victims (prevalence)**

We can also estimate the prevalence of victimisation; that is, the number of households or adults that experienced one or more offences. This measure does not capture that some victims would have experienced only one offence while others experienced multiple offences.

Cycle 3 results indicate that about **1.2 million adults** were victims of at least one personal or household offence during the previous 12 months (Figure 3.3). This included adults who were victims of personal offences as well as those who lived in a household that experienced a household offence.

The result for Cycle 3 was similar to results from the previous two cycles.

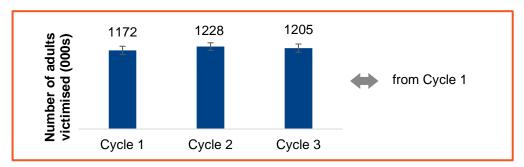


Figure 3.3 Number of adults victimised in the previous 12 months (000s), by cycle

# Percentage of adults or households victimised (prevalence rate)

The percentage of households or adults who experienced one or more incidents in a given time period is known as the "prevalence rate". This measure tells us what proportion of the population was affected by one or more offences.

In Cycle 3, **29% of adults** had experienced one or more offences over the previous 12 months (Figure 3.4). In other words, almost 3 out of every 10 adults had been a victim of crime.

While this prevalence rate was lower than in Cycle 1 (30%) or Cycle 2 (31%), these differences were not statistically significantly.

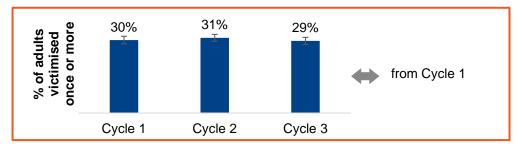


Figure 3.4 Percentage of adults victimised in the previous 12 months, by cycle



## 3.2 Offence types

This section looks at the scale of different offence types over time, from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3. The same four measures as above are used.

## **Number of offences (incidence)**

Table 3.1 shows the number of personal offences, by offence type, and Table 3.2 shows the number of household offences, by offence type. The total volume of crime in Cycle 3 included about **1.2 million personal offences** and **nearly half a million household offences** (1,153,000 and 499,000 respectively).

Table 3.1 Number of personal offences, by offence types

	Number of personal offences (000s)			
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	
Fraud and deception	272	320	353	
Harassment and threatening behaviour	282	228	255	
Robbery and assault (except sexual assault)	234	219	233	
Sexual assault	167	180	158	
Cybercrime	123	120	86	
Theft and property damage (personal)	84	76	69	
All personal offences	1,162	1,144	1,153	

Table 3.2 Number of household offences, by offence types

	Number of household offences (000s		
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
Burglary	305	280	245
Trespass	41	46	49
Theft (except motor vehicles – household)	52	48	47
Theft (from motor vehicle)	34	36	42
Damage to motor vehicles	41	44	37
Property damage (household)	45	46	33
Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle	29	30	28
Unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle	11	9	10
Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle	9	8	S
All household offences	566	547	499

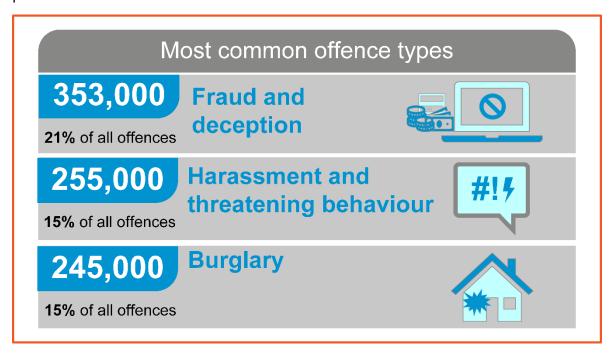


**Fraud and deception** was the most common offence type over the previous 12 months in Cycle 3. The were **353,000** fraud and deception offences. This was 21% of offences overall.

**Harassment and threatening behaviour** was the second most common offence type in Cycle 3. There were **255,000** offences of this type during the previous 12 months, making up 15% of all offences.

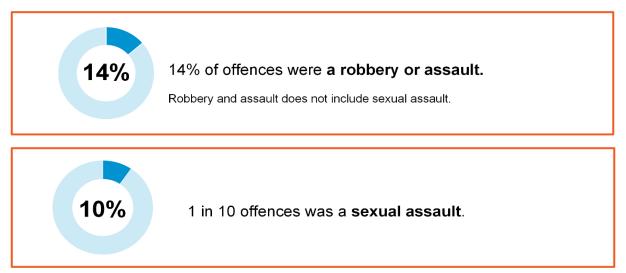
**Burglary** was the third most common offence type in Cycle 3, and the most common household offence type. There were about **245,000** burglaries over the previous 12 months, which was 15% of all offences.

Together, fraud and deception; harassment and threatening behaviour; and burglaries made up more than half of all offences.



The fourth most common offence type was **robbery and assault** (excluding sexual assault). There were **233,000** of these offences, making up 14% of the total number.

**Sexual assault** was the fifth most common offence type. There were **158,000** sexual assaults, which was 10% of all offences.





Each of the remaining offence types made up no more than 5% of the total number of offences.

Looking at the overall makeup of offences in Cycle 3, we see that 70% were personal offences and 30% were household offences (Figure 3.5).

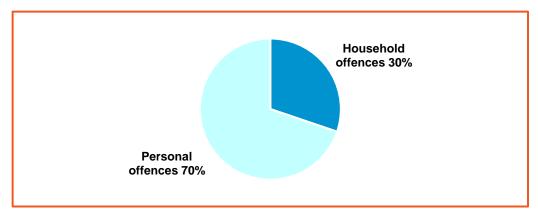


Figure 3.5 Percentage of offences that were household offences or personal offences (Cycle 3)

Figure 3.6 shows the makeup of personal offences across the different personal offence types. Almost a third (31%) of personal offences were fraud and deception offences. The next most common personal offence type was harassment and threatening behaviour, (22%), followed by robbery and assault (20%).

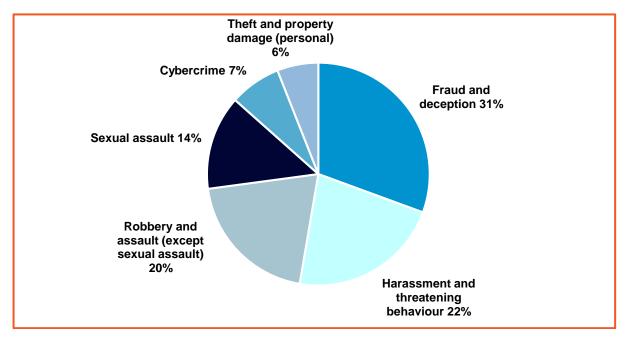


Figure 3.6 Makeup of personal offence types (Cycle 3)

Figure 3.7 shows the makeup of household offences across the different household offence types. Almost half (49%) of household offences were burglaries. The next most common household offence type was trespass (10%), followed by theft (except motor vehicles) (9%).



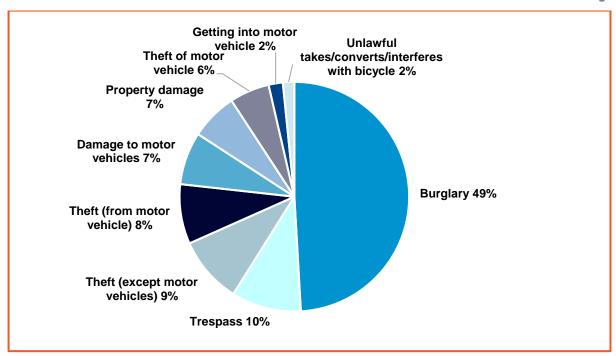


Figure 3.7 Makeup of household offence types (Cycle 3)

**Note:** Getting into motor vehicle includes unlawful interference; theft of motor vehicle includes unlawful taking or converting a motor vehicle.

Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle is not shown due to high rate of error.

# Offences per 100 adults or 100 households (incidence rates)

There were **28 personal offences per 100 adults** in Cycle 3. This figure decreased from 29 personal offences per 100 adults in Cycle 1, but this change was not statistically significant. There were also no statistically significant changes in the number of personal offences per 100 adults for any of the individual offence types.



Table 3.3 summarises the number of personal offences per 100 adults, by offence type.



Table 3.3 Number of personal offences per 100 adults, by offence types

	Number of personal offences per 100 adults			
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
Fraud and deception	6.9	8.0	8.6	$\Leftrightarrow$
Harassment and threatening behaviour	7.1	5.7	6.2	$\Leftrightarrow$
Robbery and assault (except sexual assault)	5.9	5.5	5.7	$\Leftrightarrow$
Sexual assault	4.2	4.5	3.9	$\Leftrightarrow$
Cybercrime	3.1	3.0	2.1	$\Leftrightarrow$
Theft and property damage (personal)	2.1	1.9	1.7	$\Leftrightarrow$
All personal offences	29.4	28.5	28.0	$\Leftrightarrow$

Table 3.4 summarises the number of household offences per 100 households, by offence type. There were **28 household offences per 100 households** in Cycle 3. This is a statistically significant reduction compared with 33 household offences per 100 households in Cycle 1.

Table 3.4 Number of household offences per 100 households, by offence types

	Number of household offences per 100 households			
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
Burglary	17.5	15.8	13.7	-
Trespass	2.3	2.6	2.7	$\Leftrightarrow$
Theft (except motor vehicles – household)	3.0	2.7	2.6	$\Leftrightarrow$
Theft (from motor vehicle)	2.0	2.0	2.3	$\Leftrightarrow$
Damage to motor vehicles	2.3	2.5	2.0	$\Leftrightarrow$
Property damage (household)	2.6	2.6	1.9	$\Leftrightarrow$
Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle	1.7	1.7	1.6	$\Leftrightarrow$
Unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle	0.6	0.5	0.5	$\Leftrightarrow$
Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle	0.5	0.5	S	$\Leftrightarrow$
All household offences	32.5	30.9	27.8	-

The number of burglaries fell from 18 per 100 households in Cycle 1 to 14 per 100 households in Cycle 3. This change was statistically significant.



One possibility is that the nationwide COVID-19 lockdown in 2020 contributed to a reduction in burglaries during Cycle 3. However, the incidence rate of burglaries was already on a decreasing path from Cycle 1 to Cycle 2 (Figure 3.8).

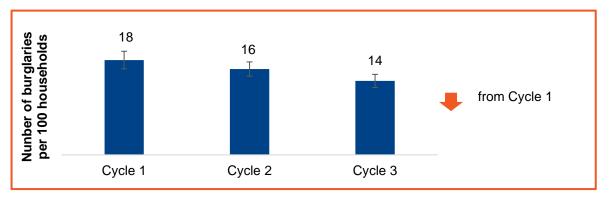
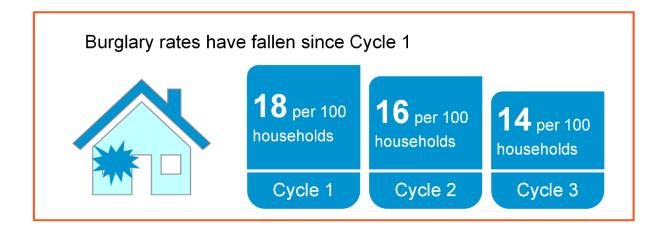


Figure 3.8 Number of burglaries per 100 households in the previous 12 months, by cycle



## Number of adults or households victimised (prevalence)

About **602,000 adults** experienced one or more personal offences and about **332,000 households** experienced one or more household offences over the previous 12 months.

Table 3.5 shows the number of adults victimised once or more, by personal offence type. Similarly, Table 3.6 shows the number of households victimised once or more, by household offence type.



Table 3.5 Number of adults victimised one or more, by personal offence types

	Total number of adults victimised once or more (000s)				
Offence type	Cycle 1 Cycle 2 Cycle 3				
Fraud and deception	208	263	273		
Robbery and assault (except sexual assault)	113	119	116		
Harassment and threatening behaviour	114	106	108		
Cybercrime	107	84	75		
Sexual assault	80	79	71		
Theft and property damage (personal)	64	69	45		
All personal offences	576	603	602		

Table 3.6 Number of households victimised once or more, by household offence types

	Number of households victimised once of more (000s)			
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	
Burglary	210	203	184	
Theft (from motor vehicle)	32	35	40	
Damage to motor vehicles	36	42	35	
Trespass	31	35	35	
Theft (except motor vehicles – household)	35	34	34	
Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle	26	28	28	
Property damage (household)	34	35	26	
Unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle	9	9	10	
Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle	8	7	S	
All household offences	348	360	332	

# Percentage of adults or households victimised (prevalence rate)

Over the previous 12 months about **15% of adults** experienced one or more personal offences, and **19% of households** experienced one or more household offences.

Table 3.7 shows the prevalence rates of each personal offence type, and Table 3.8 shows the prevalence rates of each household offence type.



Table 3.7 Percentage of adults victimised once or more, by personal offence types

	Percentage of adults victimised once or more				
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1	
Fraud and deception	5.3	6.5	6.6	$\Leftrightarrow$	
Robbery and assault (except sexual assault)	2.9	3.0	2.8	$\Leftrightarrow$	
Harassment and threatening behaviour	2.9	2.6	2.6	$\Leftrightarrow$	
Cybercrime	2.7	2.1	1.8	$\Leftrightarrow$	
Sexual assault	2.0	2.0	1.7	$\Leftrightarrow$	
Theft and property damage (personal)	1.6	1.7	1.1	<b>*</b>	
All personal offences	14.6	15.0	14.6	<b>*</b>	

Table 3.8 Percentage of households victimised once or more, by household offence types

	Percentage of households victimised once or more			
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
Burglary	12.1	11.5	10.3	•
Theft (from motor vehicle)	1.8	2.0	2.2	$\Leftrightarrow$
Trespass	1.8	2.0	2.0	$\Leftrightarrow$
Damage to motor vehicles	2.1	2.4	2.0	$\Leftrightarrow$
Theft (except motor vehicles – household)	2.0	1.9	1.9	$\Leftrightarrow$
Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle	1.5	1.6	1.5	$\Leftrightarrow$
Property damage (household)	1.9	2.0	1.5	$\Leftrightarrow$
Unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle	0.5	0.5	0.5	<b>*</b>
Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle	0.5	0.4	S	<b>*</b>
All household offences	20.0	20.4	18.5	<b>*</b>

The prevalence rate of overall personal offences in the adult population has been stable at around 15% between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3. The prevalence rate of overall household offences fell slightly, from 20% in Cycle 1 to 19% in Cycle 3, although this change was not statistically significant.

The percentage of households victimised by burglary has been on a gradual downward trend between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 (Figure 3.9). About 10% of households were victims of burglary in the previous 12 months in Cycle 3, compared with 12% in Cycle 1. This change was statistically significant.



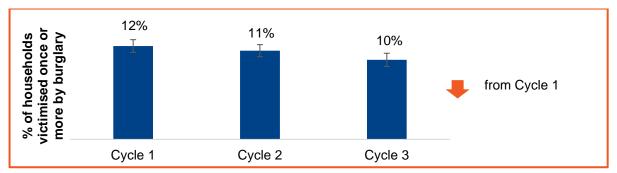
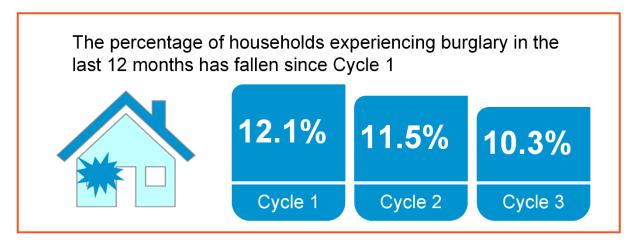


Figure 3.9 Percentage of households victimised once or more by burglary in the previous 12 months, by cycle



Apart from burglary, there was no significant change in the prevalence rate of any other offence type between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.

## 3.3 Broad offence groups

This section looks at the scale of victimisation across broad offence groups:

- fraud and cybercrime offences
- interpersonal violence offences
- theft and damage offences
- · vehicle offences.

Table 3.9 summarises how individual offence types are combined into these broad offence groups.



Table 3.9 Broad offence grouping

Individual offence types	Broad offence grouping			
Fraud and deception	Fraud and aubarar	ima affanasa		
Cybercrime	Fraud and cybercrime offences			
Sexual assault				
Harassment and threatening behaviour				
Other assault	Interpersonal violence			
Robbery	offences <sup>a</sup>			
Property damage (personal)				
Property damage (household)				
Theft (except motor vehicles – personal)		Theft and damage offences <sup>b</sup>		
Theft (except motor vehicles – household)				
Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle				
Burglary	Burgla	ry		
Trespass	Trespa	ss		
Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle				
Theft (from motor vehicle)	V.1.1. #			
Unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle	Vehicle offences			
Damage to motor vehicles	<u> </u>			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> "Interpersonal violence offences" is a group combining sexual assault; other assault; harassment and threatening behaviour; robbery; and damage of personal or household property if the offender is known to the victim.

Interpersonal violence offences and theft and damage offences each contain both personal and household offences.<sup>9</sup> All fraud and cybercrime offences are personal offences, and all vehicle offences are household offences.

These four broad offence groups together with burglary and trespass cover all crime recorded in the NZCVS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> "Theft and damage offences" is a group combining theft (except motor vehicle theft); damage of household and personal property if the offender is unknown to the victim; and unlawful takes, converts or interference with bicycle.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> We treat these offence groups like personal offences – that is, we consider the number (or percentage) of adults who experienced these offences, as opposed to the number (or percentage) of households.



### **Number of offences (incidence)**

In all three cycles of the NZCVS, the most common broad offence group was interpersonal violence offences, followed by fraud and cybercrime offences; theft and damage offences; and vehicle offences.

For Cycle 3, it was estimated that during the previous 12 months there were:

- 673,000 interpersonal violence offences
- 438,000 fraud and cybercrime offences
- 235,000 theft and damage offences
- 117,000 vehicle offences

Figure 3.10 shows the number of offences in each broad offence group over time.

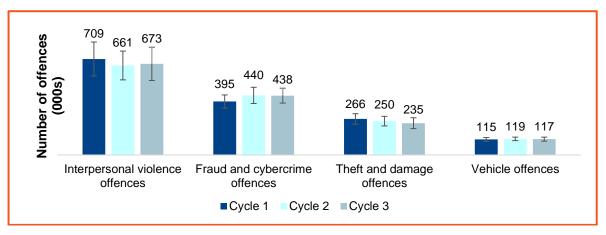


Figure 3.10 Number of offences (000s) in the previous 12 months, by broad offence groups and cycle

# Offences per 100 adults or 100 households (incidence rates)

The number of offences per 100 adults or 100 households in the previous 12 months has been relatively stable for the four broad offence groups from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3 (Figure 3.11). The incidence rates for each group in Cycle 3 were not statistically different from those in Cycle 1.

In Cycle 3, it was estimated that in the previous 12 months there had been:

- 16 interpersonal violence offences per 100 adults
- 11 fraud and cybercrime offences per 100 adults
- 7 vehicle offences per 100 households
- 6 theft and damage offences per 100 adults.



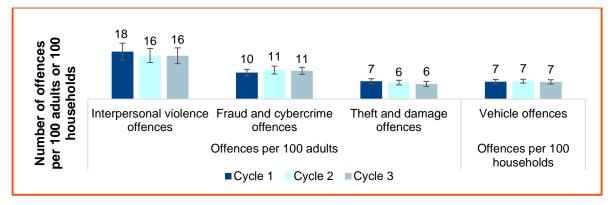


Figure 3.11 Number of offences per 100 adults or 100 households in the previous 12 months, by broad offence groups and cycle

### Number of adults or households victimised (prevalence)

The number of adults or households affected by each of the broad offence groups is shown in Figure 3.12. There were no strong changes over time, although the number of adults experiencing fraud and cybercrime had increased gradually.

Above we showed that there was a greater number of interpersonal violence offences than fraud and cybercrime offences. However, here we see that more adults were affected by fraud and cybercrime than by interpersonal violence. This means that although interpersonal violence was more common than fraud and cybercrime, it was concentrated on a smaller part of the population. More information on the distribution of victimisation is provided in section 7.

In Cycle 3, it was estimated that over the previous 12 months:

- **342,000 adults** were victims of fraud and cybercrime offences
- 282,000 adults were victims of interpersonal violence offences
- 167,000 adults were victims of theft and damage offences
- 106,000 households were victims of vehicle offences.

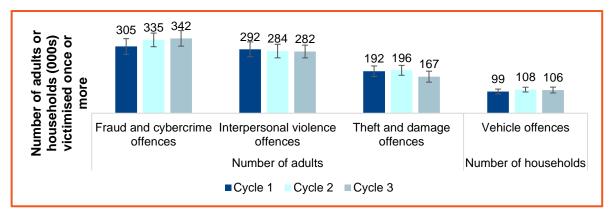
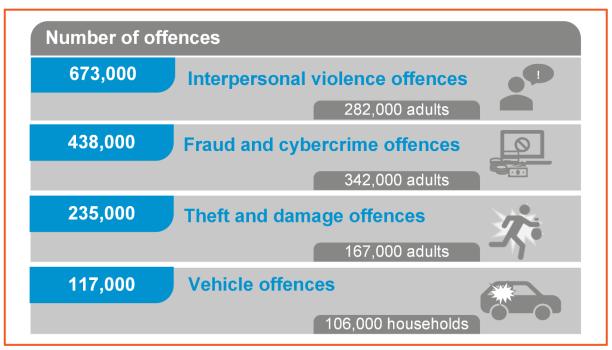


Figure 3.12 Number of adults or households (000s) victimised once or more in the previous 12 months, by broad offence groups and cycle





# Percentage of adults or households victimised (prevalence rates)

There were no statistically significant changes in the prevalence rates of any of the four broad offence groups between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 (Figure 3.13).

Using Cycle 3 data, it was estimated that during the previous 12 months:

- 8.3% of adults had been victims of fraud and cybercrime offences
- **6.9% of adults** had been victims of interpersonal violence offences
- 5.9% of households had been victims of vehicle offences
- 4.1% of adults had been victims of theft and damage offences.

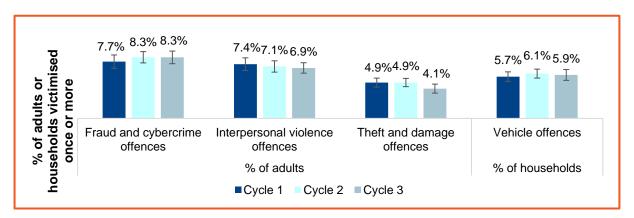


Figure 3.13 Percentage of adults or households victimised once or more in the previous 12 months, by broad offence groups and cycle

The percentage of adults affected by interpersonal violence fell gradually over time, but the change was not statistically significant. Therefore, it is too early to say whether this is the start of a downward trend.



# 3.4 Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on burglaries

To assess the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdowns on victimisation, we divided the Cycle 3 sample into people who were interviewed before the nationwide COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown (between 3 September 2019 and 20 March 2020) and people who were interviewed after the lockdown (between 3 July 2020 and 18 November 2020). We then compared the rates of victimisation in both groups to victimisation rates in Cycle 1.

Note: Because the survey was not specifically designed for this type of analysis the following results should be viewed with caution. Specifically, because the survey asks people about incidents that occurred in the last 12 months, some respondents interviewed after the lockdown will have reported incidents that occurred before the lockdown, therefore the presented estimates will not be completely accurate.

As shown in Figure 3.14, there was a sharp reduction in the percentage of households victimised following the lockdown – from 19% before the lockdown to 17% after the lockdown. The number of household offences also fell from 29 per 100 households before the lockdown to 25 per 100 after the lockdown. Both post-lockdown reductions were significant when compared with Cycle 1. In contrast, there were no significant differences between pre-lockdown victimisation rates and Cycle 1 rates.

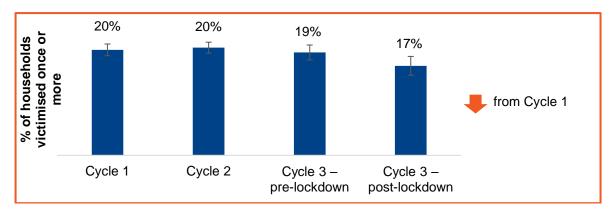


Figure 3.14 Percentage of households victimised once or more in the previous 12 months, by Cycles 1 and 2 and by Cycle 3 before and after the nationwide COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown

Within household offences, two offences – burglary and household property damage – showed significant reductions following the lockdown (see Table 3.10 and Table 3.11). For both offences, there was already a downward trend occurring before the lockdown, but these reductions appeared to accelerate after the lockdown.

There were no significant reductions observed for any other offence type following the lockdown; however, as noted above, due to the design of our survey there may have been reductions or increases for other offence types that we could not detect.



Table 3.10 Percentage of households victimised once or more, by household offence types, before and after the nationwide COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown

Percentage of households victimised once or more						
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3 pre-lockdown	Cycle 3 post-lockdown	From Cycle 1	
Burglary	12.1	11.5	11.0	9.1	1	
Property damage (household)	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.1	•	
All household offences	20.0	20.4	19.5	16.9	•	

Table 3.11 Number of household offences per 100 households, by offence types, before and after the nationwide COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown

Number of household offences per 100 households						
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3 pre-lockdown	Cycle 3 post-lockdown	From Cycle 1	
Burglary	17.5	15.8	14.5	12.2	•	
Property damage (household)	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.2	•	
All household offences	32.5	30.9	29.3	25.4	•	



# 4 Who is experiencing crime?

### What is included in this section?

In this section we look at experiences of crime by demographic factors both over time and compared with the New Zealand average. Specifically, we look at various demographic and socioeconomic factors such as sex, age, ethnicity, sexual identity, marital status, disability, mental health, employment status, income, financial pressure, life satisfaction, feelings of safety, household ownership and household composition. We also look at geographical areas (based on regional council boundaries) such as deprivation index mesh-blocks, to link offences with where people live. We look at these relationships across all offences and, where relevant, personal offences, household offences and the following broad offence types: burglary; vehicle offences; trespass; theft and damage offences; interpersonal violence offences; and fraud and cybercrime offences.

## 4.1 Regional changes over time

### What did we find?

- There were almost no significant changes in overall victimisations or personal offence victimisations between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.
- Between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 the North Island (excluding the Auckland and Wellington regions) saw a significant reduction in the proportion of households that experienced a household offence and a significant reduction in the rate of overall household offences and burglaries.
- Manawatū-Whanganui saw a significant decrease in the proportion of households that experienced a household offence and a halving in the rate of overall household offences and burglaries.
- The Wellington region also saw a significant reduction in the rate of household offences, while the Auckland region saw a significant increase in prevalence and incidence of trespass offences.
- Some of the largest decreases in household offences were observed among demographic groups at the highest risk of experiencing household offences. These groups included Māori, those living in the more deprived neighbourhoods, those living in sole-parent or single-person households, those on low personal or household incomes, and those under high financial pressure.



- Māori saw a significant reduction in the proportion of households that experienced a
  household offence or burglary and a significant reduction in the rate of overall
  household offences and burglaries.
- Those living in the most deprived neighbourhoods (decile 10) saw a one-third reduction in the proportion of households that experienced a household offence and a halving in the rate of overall household offences and burglaries.

### Changes in household offences by region

As stated in section 3, there were significant reductions in the prevalence or incidence of household offences and burglaries between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3. However, these reductions were not evenly distributed across regions, neighbourhoods or demographic groups.

### Household offences overall

- Looking across the regions, the North Island (excluding the Auckland and Wellington regions) saw a significant reduction in the prevalence of household offences, from 21% of households in Cycle 1 to 17% in Cycle 3 (Table 4.1).
- The North Island (excluding the Auckland and Wellington regions) also saw a significant reduction in the rate of household offences experienced, from 37 per 100 households in Cycle 1 to 25 per 100 in Cycle 3 (Table 4.2).
- The Wellington region saw a non-significant reduction in the prevalence of household offences (from 22% in Cycle 1 to 17% in Cycle 3) and a significant reduction in the incidence rate of household offences experienced (from 38 per 100 households in Cycle 1 to 23 per 100 in Cycle 3).

Table 4.1 Percentage of households victimised once or more, by large regional areas

Percentage of households victimised once or more						
Region	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1		
New Zealand average	20.0	20.4	18.5	$\Leftrightarrow$		
Auckland	20.4	23.9	20.7	<b>*</b>		
Wellington	21.9	19.0	16.5	<b>*</b>		
Rest of North Island	21.4	19.3	16.6	•		
Canterbury	18.8	22.3	23.1	<b>*</b>		
Rest of South Island	13.9	12.8	14.8	<b>\( \)</b>		



Table 4.2 Number of household offences per 100 households, by large regional areas

Number of household offences per 100 households					
Region	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1	
New Zealand average	32.5	30.9	27.8	•	
Auckland	31.2	37.0	31.8	<b>*</b>	
Wellington	38	28.1	23.2	•	
Rest of North Island	37.2	30.2	25.1	•	
Canterbury	25.8	30.9	36.5	<b>*</b>	
Rest of South Island	24.5	19.7	19.2	<b>\( \)</b>	

Looking more closely at the North Island regions (excluding Auckland and Wellington), Manawatū-Whanganui was the only region that saw a significant reduction in the prevalence and incidence of household offences between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 (Table 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Specifically, Manawatū-Whanganui saw a significant decrease in the proportion of households victimised – from 22% to 13% – and a halving in the rate of household offences – from 39 per 100 households to 19 per 100 households.

However, trends indicated that these decreases were occurring among several North Island regions with non-significant reductions in either the prevalence or incidence of household offences across Northland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Hawke's Bay and Taranaki (Table 4.3 and Table 4.4).

As shown in section 3.4 the observed regional declines in household offences may have been influenced or accelerated by the nationwide COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown. Because trends were not symmetrical across regions before the lockdown, the impact of the lockdown on each region is not easily observed without more detailed analysis. This level of analysis may be possible in Cycle 4 when we have more post-lockdown responses.



Table 4.3 Percentage of households victimised once or more, by North Island regions (excluding Auckland and Wellington)

	Percentage of households victimised once or more						
North Island regions	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1			
New Zealand average	20.0	20.4	18.5	$\Leftrightarrow$			
Northland	22.9	19.3	20.2	$\Leftrightarrow$			
Waikato	22.9	19.4	16.8	$\Leftrightarrow$			
Bay of Plenty	16.2	16.7	17.1	$\Leftrightarrow$			
Gisborne	23.6	24.9	ŝ	$\Leftrightarrow$			
Hawke's Bay	28.1	19.8	18.9	<b>\( \)</b>			
Taranaki	16.6	17.9	10.9	<b>⇔</b>			
Manawatū-Whanganui	21.6	21.6	13.3	•			

Table 4.4 Number of household offences per 100 households, by North Island regions (excluding Auckland and Wellington)

	Number of household offences per 100 household					
Offence type	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1		
New Zealand average	32.5	30.9	27.8	•		
Northland	37.5	33.7	32.3	$\Leftrightarrow$		
Waikato	39.4	31.6	25.9	$\Leftrightarrow$		
Bay of Plenty	28	28.7	25.1	$\Leftrightarrow$		
Gisborne	S	38.2	S	$\Leftrightarrow$		
Hawke's Bay	58.5	29.3	25.8	$\Leftrightarrow$		
Taranaki	22.5	22.2	15.5	$\Leftrightarrow$		
Manawatū-Whanganui	38.7	29.8	19.2	•		

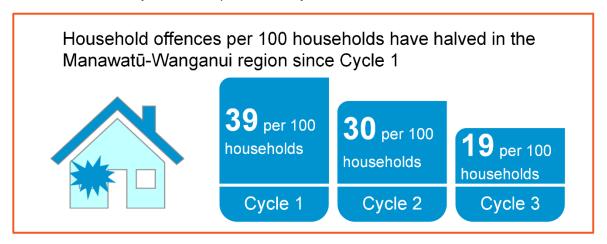
## Changes in specific household offences by region: burglary and trespass

A decline in burglaries over time appears to have driven many of the regional changes in household offences, as burglaries account for 50% of household offences. The regional changes in burglaries were as follows:

• The North Island (excluding the Auckland and Wellington regions) saw a significant decrease in the proportion of households burgled – from 14% of households in Cycle 1 to 10% of households in Cycle 3.



- The North Island (excluding the Auckland and Wellington regions) also saw a significant decrease in the rate of burglaries – from 21 per 100 households in Cycle 1 to 13 per 100 in Cycle 3.
- Looking more closely within the North Island regions, the rate of burglaries in the Manawatū-Whanganui region halved, with a significant decrease of 21 burglaries per 100 households in Cycle 1 to 10 per 100 in Cycle 3.



In the Auckland region, the proportion of households that experienced a trespass offence doubled, with a significant increase in trespass prevalence – from 1.1% of households in Cycle 1 to 2.3% of households in Cycle 3. The rate of trespass in the Auckland region also more than doubled – from 1.4 trespasses per 100 households in Cycle 1 to 3.4 per 100 in Cycle 3 (Figure 4.1).

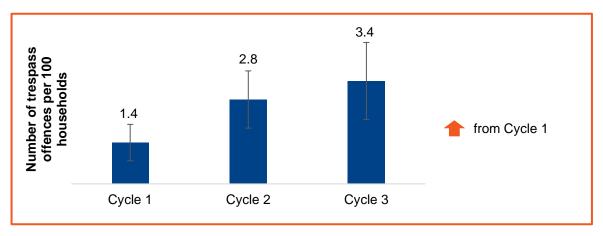


Figure 4.1 Number of trespass offences per 100 households in the Auckland region over time

## Changes in household offences

### Household offences overall

Like the regions, significant decreases in the prevalence and incidence of household offences (overall) were only observed among certain demographic groups. Notably, some of the largest decreases were observed among demographic groups at the highest risk of experiencing household offences compared to the New Zealand average.



Key demographic groups that experienced a significant decrease in either the prevalence or incidence of household offences included:

- Māori
- those living in more deprived neighbourhoods (decile 10)
- those who report having low feelings of safety (between 0 and 6 out of 10)
- those living in households with three children
- those with low personal or household incomes (\$20,000–\$30,000 per annum)
- those with an employment status involving home caring duties or voluntary work (Table 4.5 and Table 4.6).

Some of the largest decreases between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 in the prevalence or incidence of household offences for demographic groups were as follows:

- Māori saw a significant decrease in the proportion of households victimised from 27% to 23%. There was also a significant drop in the rate of household offences from 52 per 100 households to 36 per 100.
- People living in the most deprived neighbourhoods in New Zealand (decile 10) saw an almost one-third decrease in the proportion of households victimised – from 30% of households in Cycle 1 to 21% in Cycle 3.
- The incidence rate of household offences in the most deprived neighbourhoods (decile
   10) almost halved from 64 per 100 households to 36 per 100.
- As shown in section 3.4, the observed demographic declines in household offences may have been influenced or accelerated by the nationwide COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown. However, more data is required before we can provide accurate analyses and estimates at this level. Such analyses may be possible in Cycle 4 when more postlockdown responses will be available.

Table 4.5 Percentage of households victimised once or more, by selected factors

	Percentage of households victimised once or more				
Demographic	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1	
New Zealand average	20.0	20.4	18.5	$\Leftrightarrow$	
Māori	27.3	25.5	22.6	•	
Three-children household	27.5	22.1	15.6	•	
Decile 10 (most deprived)	29.5	25.5	20.8	•	



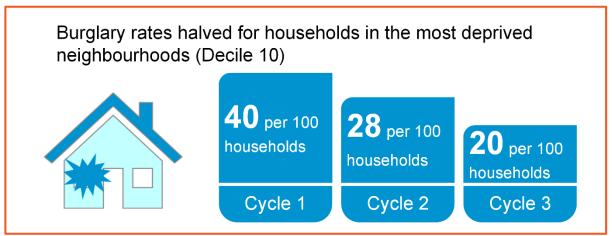


Table 4.6 Number of household offences per 100 households, by selected factors<sup>10</sup>

		Number of household offences per 100 household		
Demographic	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
New Zealand average	32.5	30.9	27.8	1
Māori	51.8	44.8	36.1	•
Feeling of safety: 0 to 6 (least safe)	88.2	70.9	57.7	1
Three-children household	46.2	32.4	21.7	1
Personal income: \$20,001–\$30,000	35.7	24.6	20.6	1
Household income: \$20,001-\$30,000	38.4	22.9	22.8	1
Employment status: Home or caring duties	56.1	36.3	30.8	•
Deprivation index: Decile 10 (most deprived)	64.2	46.2	36.2	•

### **Burglaries**

Once again, the decreases observed in household offences for specific demographic groups appeared to be predominantly driven by decreases in the prevalence or incidence of burglaries.

Key demographic groups that experienced a significant decrease in either the prevalence or incidence of burglaries between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 (Table 4.7 and Table 4.8) included:

- females
- Māori

<sup>-</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> There were also significant reductions in household offence incidence rates for heterosexual people, people without disability, large urban areas, small urban areas, three-people households, and people who do not have a partner. However, many of these demographic groups are large and likely reflect the observed reduction for the New Zealand average (see data tables).



- those living in more deprived neighbourhoods (decile 7 or 10)
- those under higher levels of financial pressure
- those who report having low feelings of safety (between 0 and 6 out of 10)
- those living in a single-parent or one-person household
- those with low personal or household incomes (\$20,000–\$40,000 per annum)
- those with an employment status of home caring duties or voluntary work.

Some of the largest significant decreases in the prevalence or incidence of burglaries for demographic groups between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 were as follows:

- Māori saw a significant decrease in the proportion of households burgled from 18% to 13%. There was also a significant decrease in the rate of burglaries – from 30 per 100 households to 17 per 100.
- People living in the most deprived neighbourhoods in New Zealand (decile 10) saw a significant decrease in the proportion of households burgled – from 21% to 13%. The rate of burglaries also halved for this group – from 40 burglaries per 100 households to 20 per 100.
- Single-parent households saw a significant decrease in the rate of burglaries from 38 per 100 households to 21 per 100.
- Those with an employment status of home caring duties or voluntary work saw a halving in the rate of burglaries – from 32 per 100 households to 16 per 100.
- Households with an income between \$20,000 and \$30,000 also saw a halving in the rate of burglaries, from 22 per 100 households to 11 per 100.

Table 4.7 Percentage of households burgled once or more, by selected factors<sup>11</sup>

	Percentage of households victimised once or more			
Demographics	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
New Zealand average	12.1	11.5	10.3	•
Māori	17.9	14.9	13.1	•
Deprivation index: Decile 7	11.9	11.8	7.6	•
Deprivation index: Decile 10 (most deprived)	21.3	17.1	13.2	1
Personal income: \$30,001-\$40,000	13.0	13.2	8.6	1

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> There were also significant reductions in the proportion of households burgled for heterosexual people, people without disability, small urban areas, larger urban areas, people with low psychological distress and people who do not have a partner. However, many of these demographic groups are large and likely reflect the observed reduction for the New Zealand average (see data tables).



Table 4.8 Number of burglaries per 100 households, by selected factors<sup>12</sup>

	Number of household offences per 100 household			
Offence type	Cycle 1 Cycle 2		Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
New Zealand average	17.5	15.8	13.7	-
Female	19.0	16.8	14.2	-
Māori	29.5	22.8	16.8	-
Feeling of safety: 0 to 6 (least safe)	53.1	39.3	31.8	•
Deprivation index: Decile 7	15.1	16.1	8.9	-
Deprivation index: Decile 10 (most deprived)	39.7	28.0	19.7	-
Never married and never in a civil union	25.0	19.5	17.1	-
Employment status: Home or caring duties	32.3	23.1	15.6	-
Personal income: \$20,001-\$30,000	20.4	13.7	10.3	-
Household income: \$20,001-\$30,000	21.9	13.1	10.9	-
Able to afford \$300 item: Quite or very limited	22.4	17.0	15.8	-
Able to afford \$500 unexpected expense: No	32.3	26.0	20.7	-
One-person household	19.0	16.6	12.6	-
One parent with child(ren)	37.7	25.6	20.8	1

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> There were also significant reductions in burglary incidence rates for heterosexual people, people without disability, small urban areas, larger urban areas, people with low psychological distress and people who do not have a partner. However, many of these demographic groups are large and likely reflect the observed reduction for the New Zealand average (see data tables).



# 4.2 Victimisation by population groups: Cycle 3 snapshots

#### What did we find?

In Cycle 3, factors associated with a higher likelihood of victimisation included:

- personal factors, including being bisexual, being Māori, being separated or divorced, and never having been married or in a civil union
- economic and household factors, including being unemployed, living in a sole-parent household, renting government accommodation, having a household income of \$10,000 or less, and being under high levels of financial pressure
- wellbeing factors, including having a moderate or high level of psychological distress, having low life satisfaction, and having a low feeling of safety
- geographic factors, including living in a major urban area, living in the Canterbury region, and living in a more deprived area.

In Cycle 3, factors associated with a lower likelihood of victimisation included:

- personal factors, including being older (aged 65+), being widowed, and being Chinese
- economic and household factors, including being retired, living in a couple-only household, living in a one-person household, and not being under financial pressure
- wellbeing factors, including having high life satisfaction and having a high feeling of safety
- geographic factors, including living in the Taranaki region, living in the Manawatū-Whanganui region, and living in a small urban area.

### **Any victimisation in Cycle 3**

Overall, in Cycle 3 several groups of factors were associated with either a significantly higher likelihood or significantly lower likelihood of victimisation when compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3).



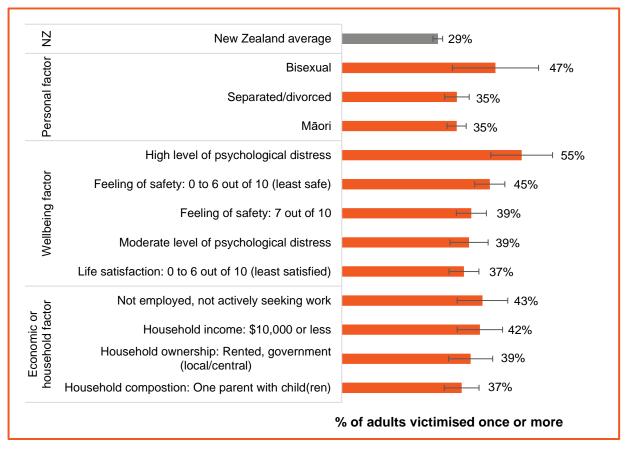


Figure 4.2 Percentage of adults victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, by population groups – all offences (Cycle 3)

As demonstrated in Figure 4.2, factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of victimisation in Cycle 3 include being bisexual, being Māori, being separated or divorced, being unemployed, renting government accommodation, living in a sole-parent household, having a household income of \$10,000 or less, having a moderate or high level of psychological distress, having low life satisfaction, and having a low feeling of safety.

In contrast, as shown in Figure 4.3, factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of victimisation include being older (aged 65+), retired, widowed, living in a one-person household, living in a rural area, having high life satisfaction, and having a high feeling of safety.



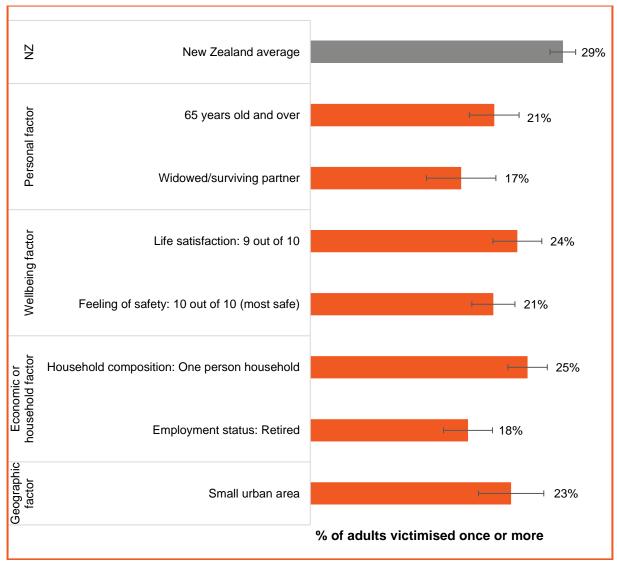


Figure 4.3 Percentage of adults victimised significantly less than the New Zealand average, by population groups – all offences (Cycle 3)

### **Personal offences in Cycle 3**

Personal factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of experiencing a personal offence include being bisexual, being separated or divorced, never having been married or in a civil union, being unemployed, having a moderate or high level of psychological distress, having low life satisfaction, and having a low feeling of safety (Figure 4.4).



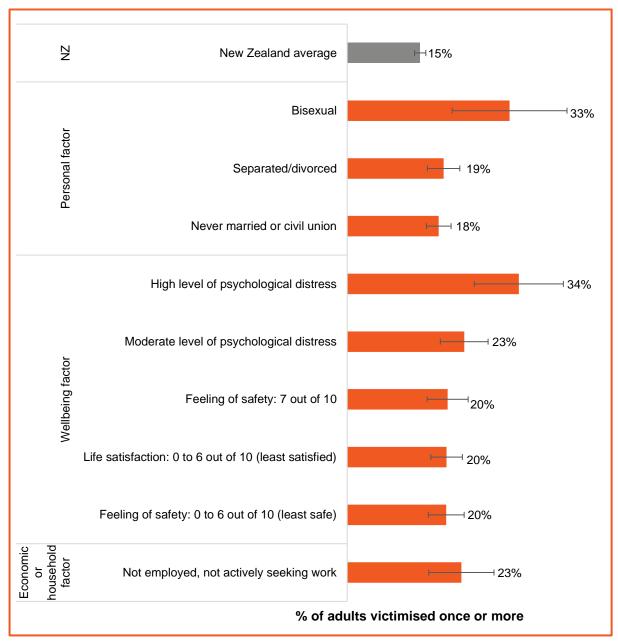


Figure 4.4 Percentage of adults victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, by population groups – personal offences (Cycle 3)

Factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of experiencing a personal offence include being older (aged 65+), being Chinese, being retired, being widowed, having high life satisfaction, and having a high feeling of safety (Figure 4.5).



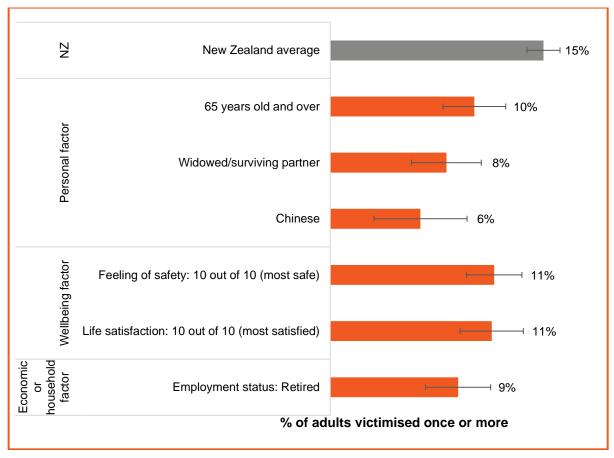


Figure 4.5 Percentage of adults victimised significantly less than the New Zealand average, by population groups – personal offences (Cycle 3)

### **Household offences in Cycle 3**

Economic, household and geographic factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of experiencing an offence towards the household (eg, burglary) include living in the Canterbury region, living in a major urban area, living in a more deprived area, living in a government rental, living in sole-parent household, having a low household income (\$10,000 or less), and having adults in the household who are unemployed or under high levels of financial stress (Figure 4.6).



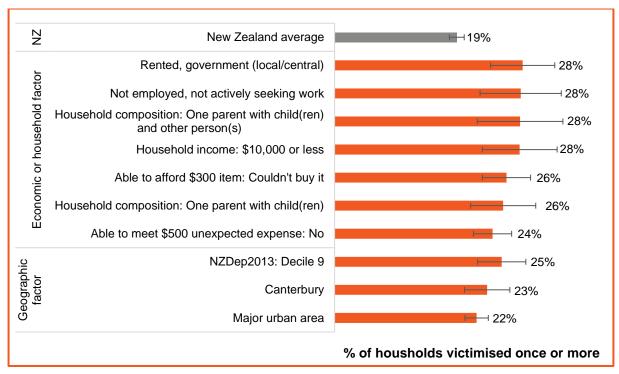


Figure 4.6 Percentage of households victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, by household factors – household offences (Cycle 3)

Factors specific to households associated with a significantly lower likelihood of experiencing a household offence include living in the Taranaki or Manawatū-Whanganui regions, living in a small urban area, living in a couple-only household, having a pension level household income (\$20,001–\$30,000) and having adults in the household who are retired and not financially stressed (Figure 4.7).



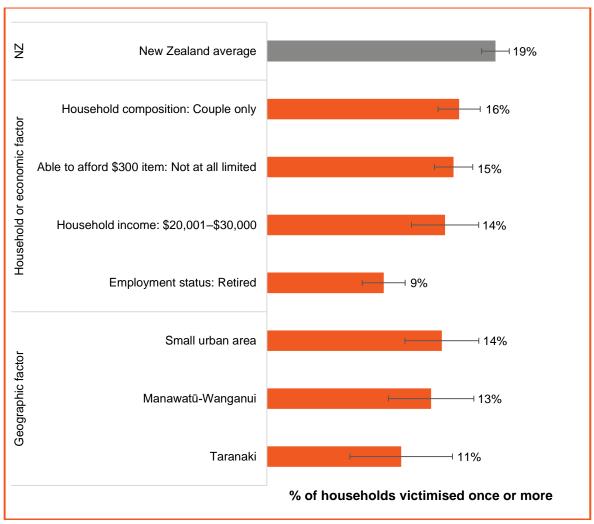


Figure 4.7 Percentage of households victimised significantly less than the New Zealand average, by household factors – household offences (Cycle 3)

# 4.3 Victimisation by demographic characteristics: pooled data

### What did we find?

Compared with the New Zealand average:

- People from three regions Bay of Plenty, Taranaki and Tasman were significantly less likely to experience any victimisation.
- Households in the Auckland region were significantly more likely to experience household offences and burglaries, whereas households in Wellington, Taranaki, Tasman, Southland and Otago were significantly less likely to experience household offences or burglaries.
- Females (but not males) aged 15–29 were significantly more likely to experience personal offences.



- Females (but not males) aged 40–49 were also significantly more likely to experience household offences, personal offences, burglary, and fraud/cybercrime offences.
- Males (but not females) who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship are significantly less likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences, and personal offences.
- Females (but not males) who are separated or divorced were significantly more likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences and personal offences.
- Accounting for differences in age between groups with different marital statuses:
  - People who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship were significantly less likely to experience interpersonal violence offences and theft and damage offences.
  - People who are separated or divorced have an even higher likelihood of being victimised across all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences, and theft and damage offences.
- Accounting for differences in age and deprivation between different ethnic groups:
  - The gap in victimisation between Māori and the New Zealand average reduced from 8% to 2%.
  - In Cycle 3 alone the gap in victimisation between Māori and the New Zealand average reduced from 5% to 0%.
- Accounting for differences in average age between people with disability and people
  without disability, people with disability were significantly more likely to experience
  crime across all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary, and
  interpersonal violence offences.

## Regional differences in victimisation

The remaining demographic analyses in this section are all comparisons with the New Zealand average using pooled data from Cycles 1, 2 and 3. Using pooled data reduces error for our demographic estimates and helps to show more clearly which demographic factors are associated with victimisation.

The next subsections look more deeply into selected demographic areas that we have not been able to report on previously due to small sample sizes and high levels of error. Specifically, we look deeper into victimisation by region; the cross-sections of sex, age and marital status; the cross-sections of ethnicity by sex, age and deprivation; and finally, disability by age.

### Some regions have lower levels of victimisation than others

Adults from three regions – Bay of Plenty, Taranaki and Tasman – were significantly less likely to experience any victimisation.

Households in the Auckland region were significantly more likely to experience household offences and burglaries, whereas households in Taranaki, Bay of Plenty, Tasman, Southland



and Otago were significantly less likely to experience burglaries and household offences overall (Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.9).

Households in the Wellington region were also significantly less likely to experience burglaries but significantly more likely to experience vehicle offences.

Households in the Bay of Plenty and Waikato regions were significantly less likely to experience vehicle offences (4%) compared to the New Zealand average (6%).

Adults in the Nelson region were significantly more likely to experience a personal offence (23%) compared to the New Zealand average (15%).

Adults in the Hawke's Bay region were significantly less likely to experience fraud and cybercrime (6%) compared to the New Zealand average (8%).

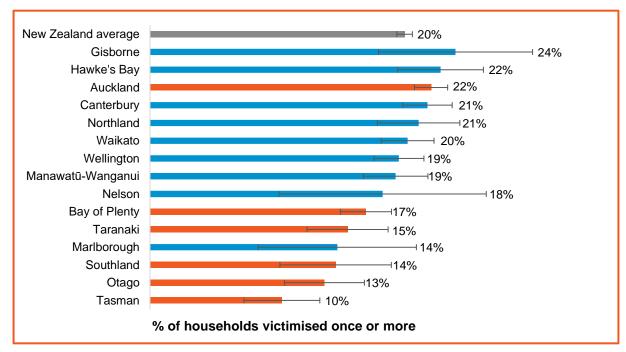


Figure 4.8 Percentage of households victimised by region – household offences (pooled data)



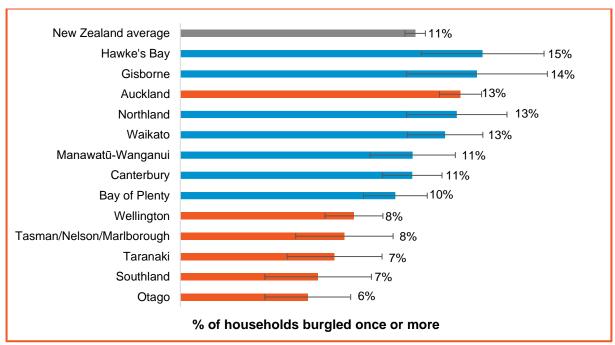


Figure 4.9 Percentage of households burgled by region (pooled data)

## Age, sex and marital status

#### Age

There is a strong and consistent relationship between age and victimisation. This relationship shows that younger people (aged 15–29) are significantly more likely to be victimised, especially with regard to personal offences and interpersonal violence offences, whereas older people (aged 65+) are significantly less likely to be victimised (Figure 4.10 shows the age difference for personal offences).

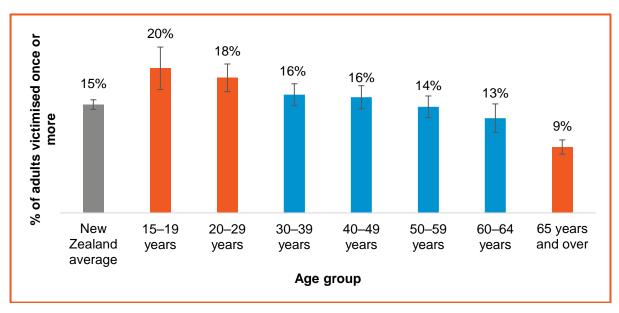


Figure 4.10 Prevalence rates by age group – personal offences (pooled data)



#### Sex

As reported previously, there are no significant differences in victimisation by sex<sup>13</sup> across a broad range of offence types, including all offences, household offences, personal offences, burglary, vehicle offences, trespass, theft and damage offences, interpersonal violence offences, and fraud and cybercrime offences (Figure 4.11).

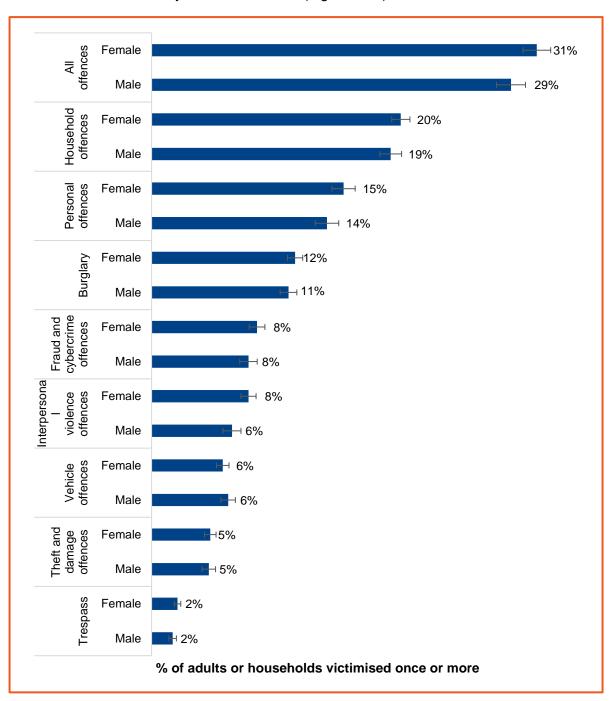


Figure 4.11 Prevalence rates by sex – selected offence categories (pooled data)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> "Sex" in the NZCVS means biological sex. The above results were broken down by biological sex. The NZCVS also collects information on gender identity, with respondents being able to choose "male", "female", or "gender diverse". This is in line with the standard for gender identity set by Stats NZ at the time of the survey design, which was updated in 2021. The way the NZCVS measures gender identity will be updated to reflect the new standards.



#### Sex by age

However, when we look more closely at males and females from the same age groups, we do find that females (but not males) of certain ages are significantly more likely to be victimised compared with the New Zealand average. Some of the more notable sex by age differences are as follows:

- Females (but not males) aged 40–49 were significantly more likely to experience any type of victimisation (36%) compared to the New Zealand average (30%).
- Females (but not males) aged 40–49 were also significantly more likely to experience household offences, personal offences, burglary, and fraud/cybercrime offences when compared to the New Zealand average.
- Females (but not males) aged 15–29 were significantly more likely to experience personal offences compared to the New Zealand average (Figure 4.12).
- Males (but not females) aged 15–19 were significantly more likely to experience theft and damage offences (9%) compared to the New Zealand average (5%).

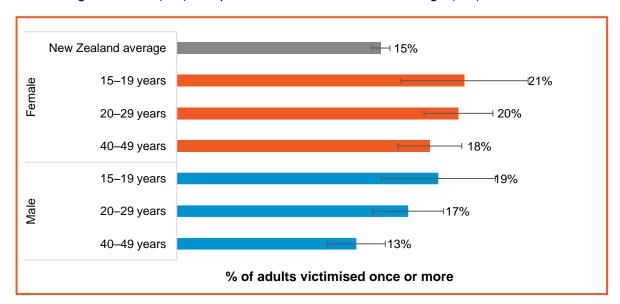


Figure 4.12 Prevalence rates by sex and age group – personal offences (pooled data)

#### **Marital status**

Another consistent finding in the NZCVS is the relationship between marital status and victimisation. Looking at the first three cycles of the NZCVS combined, we have found that those who have never been married or in a civil union and those who are separated or divorced were significantly more likely to be victimised, whereas those who have been widowed and those who are married were significantly less likely to be victimised (Figure 4.13 shows the difference for personal offences).



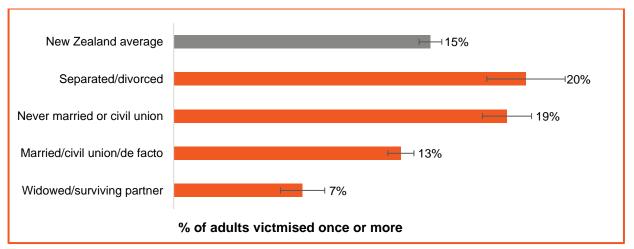


Figure 4.13 Prevalence rates by marital status – personal offences (pooled data)

The pattern described above is reasonably consistent across offence types; however, the lower risk of victimisation for people who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship and the higher risk of victimisation for people who are separated or divorced is mostly observed for personal offence types (ie, personal offences, interpersonal violence offences, and theft and damage offences).

# Marital status by age: marriage and separation still related to victimisation when accounting for age differences

Because age is associated with both victimisation and marital status, we may be inclined to think that the patterns of victimisation by marital status are simply driven by age. That is, younger people are both more likely to have been victimised and more likely to be separated, divorced or never have been married, whereas older people are both less likely to have been victimised and are more likely to be widowed, married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship. However, when we look at the relationship between marital status and victimisation standardised by age (meaning we assume equal ages for those with different marital statuses), the results are as follows:

Accounting for age differences, people who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto
relationship were still significantly less likely to experience interpersonal violence
offences (Figure 4.14) and theft and damage offences. However, the protective effects of
legally recognised relationships on interpersonal violence offences appear to only
emerge after the age of 30 (Figure 4.15).



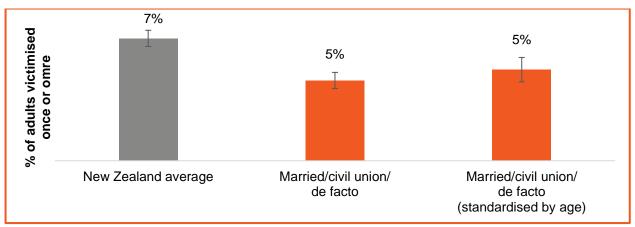


Figure 4.14 Prevalence rates for people who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship, standardised by age – interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

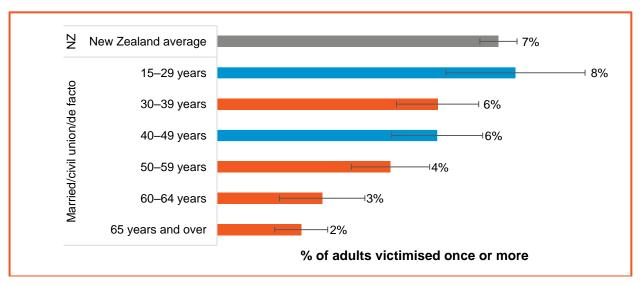


Figure 4.15 Prevalence rates by age for people who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship – interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

- Accounting for age differences, people who are separated or divorced have an even higher likelihood of being victimised across all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences, and theft and damage offences (Figure 4.16), with the highest rates being among those under the age of 50 (Figure 4.17).
- Accounting for age differences, being widowed does not significantly reduce the risk of victimisation (Figure 4.16). Only widowed adults aged 65+ are significantly less likely to experience crime (15%) compared with the New Zealand average (30%).



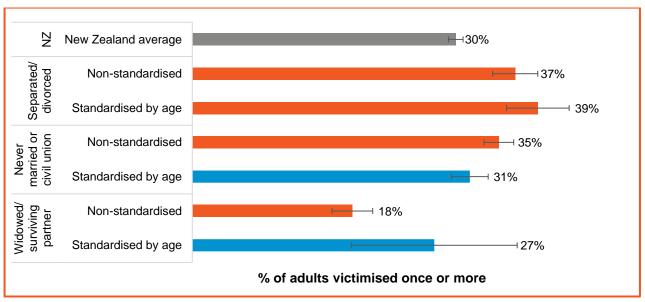


Figure 4.16 Prevalence rates by marital status, standardised by age – all offences (pooled data)

Accounting for age differences, those who have never been married, in a civil union, or in
a de facto relationship are **not** more likely to experience all offences, personal offences,
household offences or burglary but are still significantly more likely to experience
interpersonal violence offences (Figure 4.17) and theft and damage offences. Only
people below the age of 50 who have never been married, in a civil union, or in a de facto
relationship have a significantly higher risk of being victimised compared to the New
Zealand average.

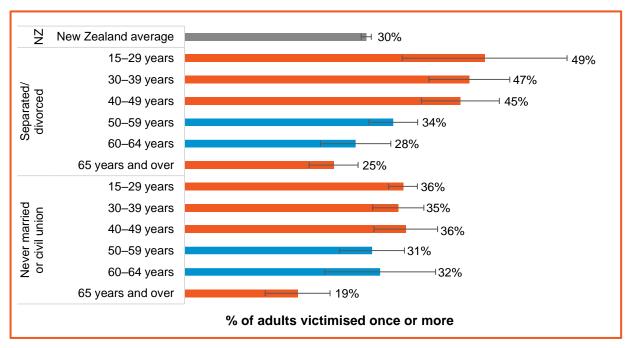


Figure 4.17 Prevalence rates by age and marital status – all offences (pooled data)



# Marital status by sex: relationships more protective for males and separations higher risk for females

Overall, males (but not females) who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship are significantly less likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences and personal offences compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.18).

In contrast, females (but not males) who are separated or divorced are significantly more likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences and personal offences compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.18).

Females (but not males) who are separated or divorced are twice as likely to experience interpersonal violence offences (15%) compared with the New Zealand average (7%).

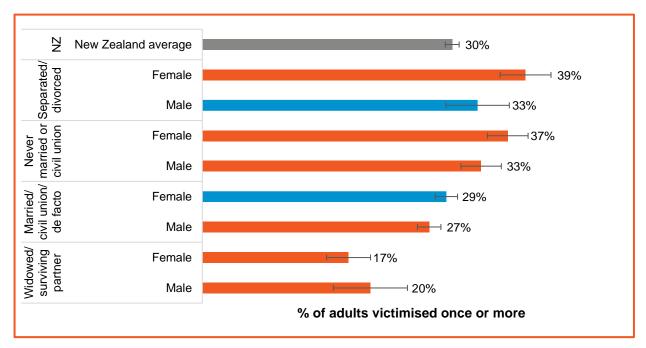


Figure 4.18 Prevalence rates by sex and marital status – all offences (pooled data)

### Ethnicity by sex, age and deprivation

Overall, New Zealand Europeans, Pacific peoples, Indians and other ethnic groups (except Māori and Chinese) are equally likely to be victims of crime when compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.19).

- Māori adults are significantly more likely to experience crime across all offences, household offences and personal offences.
- Chinese adults are significantly less likely to experience crime across all offences, personal offences and household offences.
- Pacific adults are significantly more likely to experience offences towards their households (23%) compared with the New Zealand average (20%).
- Indian adults are significantly less likely to experience personal offences (11%) compared to the New Zealand average (15%).



 These patterns of victimisation by ethnicity are relatively consistent across the following broad offence types: burglary, theft and damage offences, and interpersonal violence offences (see data tables).

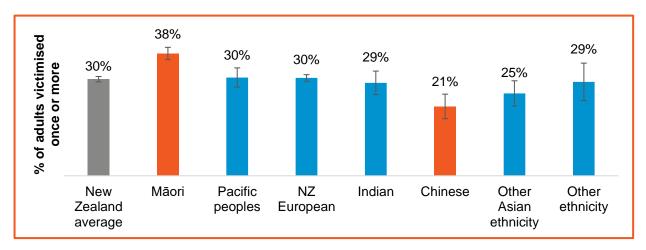


Figure 4.19 Prevalence rates by ethnicity – all offences (pooled data)

### Ethnicity by sex

Broken down by sex, the pattern for any victimisation by ethnicity is the same for males and females; however, some differences begin to emerge when looking at personal and household offences:

• Female (but not male) New Zealand Europeans are significantly more likely to experience personal offences compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.20).

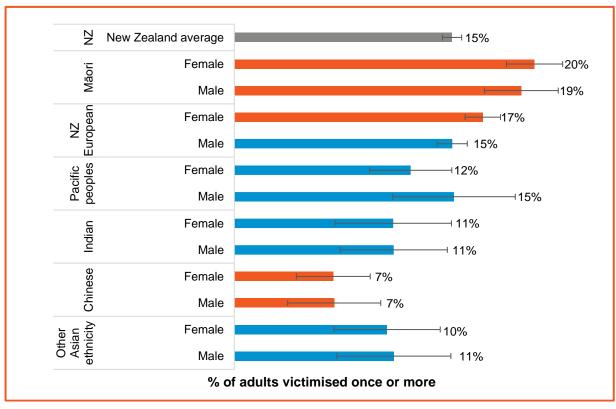


Figure 4.20 Prevalence rates by ethnicity and sex – personal offences (pooled data)



- Female (but not male) Pacific adults are significantly more likely to experience offences towards their households (Figure 4.21).
- Male (but not female) Chinese adults are significantly less likely to experience offences towards their households (Figure 4.21).
- These patterns of victimisation by sex and ethnicity are consistent across burglary and interpersonal violence offences (see data tables).



Figure 4.21 Prevalence rates by ethnicity and sex – household offences (pooled data)

#### Ethnicity by age

Broken down by age, the pattern for any victimisation by ethnicity reveals that the overall pattern for victimisation by age is replicated within each ethnic group. That is, within each ethnic group, younger people are more likely to be victimised and older people less likely. However, there are still large differences in the base rates of victimisation between different ethnic groups (Figure 4.22). This breakdown also shows that compared with the New Zealand average:

- Māori aged 15-49 are significantly more likely to experience crime.
- New Zealand Europeans aged 20–49 are significantly more likely to experience crime.
- Asian adults aged 30+ are significantly less likely to experience crime.



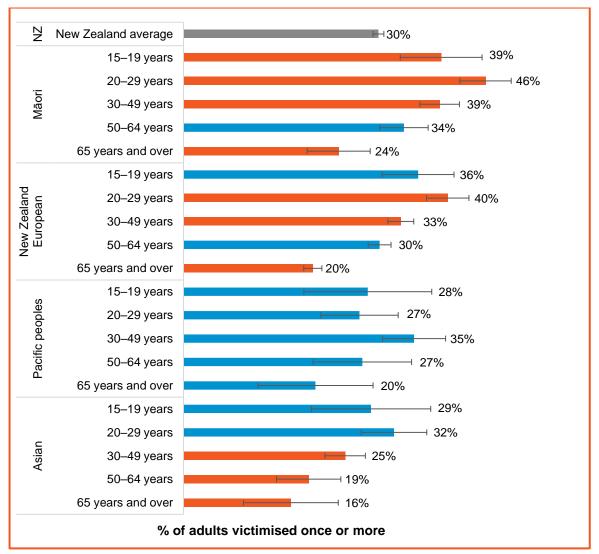


Figure 4.22 Prevalence rates by ethnicity and age – all offences (pooled data)

### Ethnicity standardised by age and deprivation

Because both age and deprivation are related to victimisation and both age and deprivation differ between ethnic groups, we perform standardisations to check whether differences in victimisation between ethnic groups can be explained by differences in age or deprivation or both. The results of this analysis were as follows:

- When controlling for both age and the level of deprivation, Māori are 2 percentage points more likely to be victims of crime compared with the New Zealand average. This difference is not statistically significant. This suggests that the higher overall rates of victimisation observed for Māori are partly due to there being higher proportions of young Māori, lower proportions of older Māori, and higher proportions of Māori in high deprivation areas (Figure 4.23). This observation remains correct if we compare Māori victimisation with victimisation of New Zealand Europeans rather than the New Zealand average.
- Controlling for age and the level of deprivation, both separately and combined, Pacific
  adults were less likely to experience crime compared with the New Zealand average. The



- difference between these reduced likelihoods and the New Zealand average was not statistically significant.
- Controlling for age and the level of deprivation, both separately and combined, Asian
  adults, especially Chinese, were still significantly less likely to experience crime
  compared with the New Zealand average. This suggests the lower overall rates of
  victimisation observed for Asian adults are not due to differences in age or deprivation.

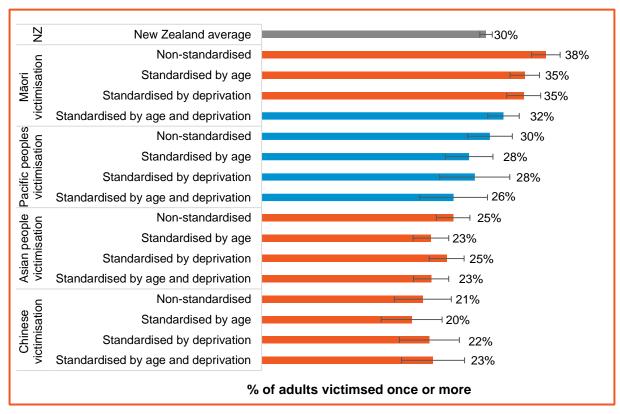


Figure 4.23 Prevalence rates by ethnicity, standardised by age and deprivation – all offences (pooled data)

Looking at Māori victimisation over time, there is a non-significant decrease in the overall rate of victimisation between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 (from 39% to 35%). When these same rates of victimisation are standardised by age and deprivation, there is a non-significant decrease in victimisation (from 34% to 30%), meaning Māori victimisation standardised by age and deprivation became comparable with the New Zealand average in Cycle 3 (Figure 4.24). In both cases, these reductions are likely driven by the significant reduction in household offences and burglaries observed for Māori.



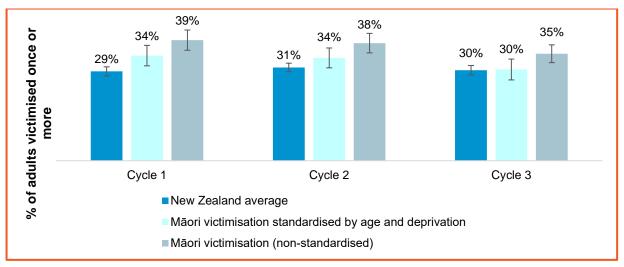


Figure 4.24 Prevalence rates for Māori over time, standardised by age and deprivation – all offences (Cycles 1–3)

### **Disability**

Overall, there was no significant difference in victimisation between adults with disability and the New Zealand average across all offence types. However, when differences in average age between adults with disability and adults without disability were considered, adults with disability were significantly more likely to experience crime across all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary, and interpersonal violence offences (Figure 4.25).

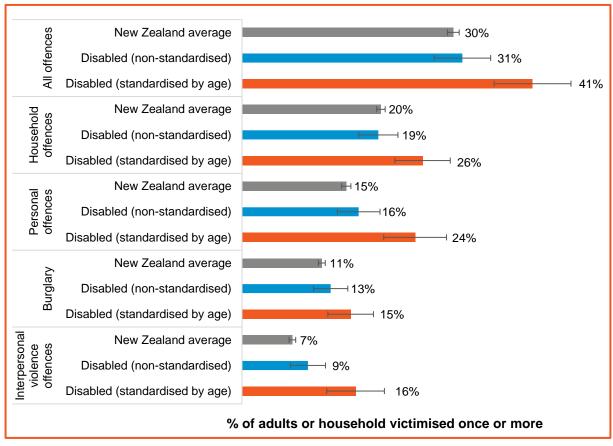


Figure 4.25 Prevalence rates for adults with disability, standardised by age – all offences, household offences, personal offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)



In fact, the risk of interpersonal violence for adults with disability is twice as high as the New Zealand average, after accounting for age differences.

When victimisation of adults with disability is broken down by age, we can see that adults with disability below the age of 65 are significantly more likely to experience all offences, household offences and personal offences compared to the New Zealand average. In contrast, people with disability aged 65+ are significantly less likely to experience these offences compared to the New Zealand average (Figure 4.26).

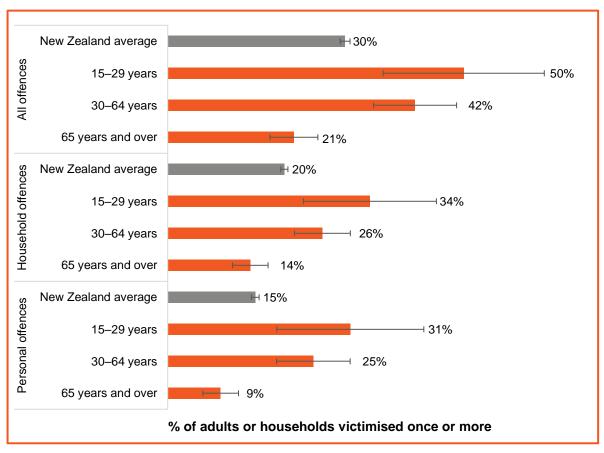


Figure 4.26 Prevalence rates for adults with disability by age – all offences, household offences, personal offences (pooled data)



# 5 Sexual violence and violence by family members

#### What is included in this section?

The Government is focused on reducing and eliminating family violence and sexual violence. Reliable and consistent measures of victimisation help to inform the response and show whether initiatives are making any difference.

Not all types of family violence and sexual violence against adults are covered in the NZCVS. Instead, we report on *sexual assaults* and *offences by family members*. What is covered by these measures is explained in the corresponding sections below.

We will show later in this report that large proportions of both sexual assaults and offences by family members are not reported to the Police (see section 6). This means that Police and justice data is unable to provide a complete picture of the scale of family violence and sexual violence victimisation in New Zealand. The NZCVS enhances our understanding of that picture by covering both reported and unreported offences. The survey also provides rich information about victims often not available in administrative data sources, such as their ethnicity and whether they have a disability.

The offences covered in this section were concentrated over a relatively small number of survey respondents.<sup>14</sup> To make the results as reliable as possible, all estimates were calculated using pooled data (Cycles 1–3), except to compare overall measures of victimisation over time. Having now accumulated three years of NZCVS data, the analysis for this section was able to go into more detail about some factors not previously reported. However, many estimates were still subject to high levels of uncertainty.

### 5.1 Sexual assault

**Sexual violence** includes any sexual behaviour towards a person without their consent. The NZCVS collects information about experiences of **sexual assault**, covering some forms of sexual violence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> In the pooled dataset there were 528 respondents who experienced sexual assault in the previous 12 months, and 596 who experienced offences by a family member.



**Sexual assault** measured in the NZCVS includes experiences in the previous 12 months of:

- forced sexual intercourse (and attempts)
- being forced to perform a sexual act (and attempts)
- unwanted sexual touching (and attempts)
- threats to do something of a sexual nature.

Sexual assaults by any perpetrators are included, including intimate partners.

Acts of sexual violence not included in the measure of sexual assault include behaviours like indecent exposure, sending unwanted sexual messages, sharing sexual photos of someone without their consent, or forcing someone to watch pornography.

#### What did we find?

- About 2% of adults (6% of victims) had experienced sexual assault in the previous 12 months. This figure did not change significantly between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.
- Sexual assault affected adults in all population groups, but some more than others.
   The following groups were more than twice as likely to be a victim of sexual assault than the average adult:
  - people with diverse sexualities (9%)
  - adults aged 15–19 (5%) and 20–29 (4%)
  - adults who were separated (5%) and those who had never been married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship (4%)
  - adults who were not working because they were studying (5%)
  - adults living in multi-person households (4%) (eg, flatting situations).
- Young females were at particularly high risk of sexual assault, with 9% of females aged 15–19 and 6% of females aged 20–29 affected in the previous 12 months.
- Sexual assault victimisation was strongly associated with psychological distress, low ratings of life satisfaction, and poor feelings of safety.
- More than half of sexual assaults were perpetrated by an intimate partner, other family member, or someone else the victim already knew.
- About half of sexual assaults happened in residential locations.

# Around 2% of adults were sexually assaulted in the previous 12 months

Table 5.1 summarises the scale of sexual assault victimisation using pooled data. The estimates reveal that about 76,000 adults had been sexually assaulted in the previous 12 months. This was equivalent to 1.9% of the adult population, or about one in 50 adults.



In total, these adults experienced 168,000 sexual assault offences. There were around four sexual assaults for every 100 adults in the population.

Table 5.1 Sexual assault victimisation in the previous 12 months (pooled data)

Sexual assault	Estimate
Total number of adults victimised once or more	76,000
Percentage of adults victimised once or more	1.9%
Total number of offences	168,000
Number of offences per 100 adults	4.2



Almost 1 in 50 adults were subject to **sexual assault** during the previous 12 months (1.9%).

About 6% of all victims of crime during the previous 12 months had been affected by sexual assault. Sexual assault made up about 10% of all offences recorded in the NZCVS.

# No significant change in the rate of sexual assaults since Cycle 1

There were no significant changes in the prevalence rate or incidence rate of sexual assault between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2).<sup>15</sup> Although the percentage of adults who experienced sexual assault appeared to decrease slightly from 2.0% in Cycle 1 to 1.7% in Cycle 3, the difference was not statistically significant. Therefore, it is too early to say whether this is the beginning of a downward trend.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> These results were also presented in section 3.



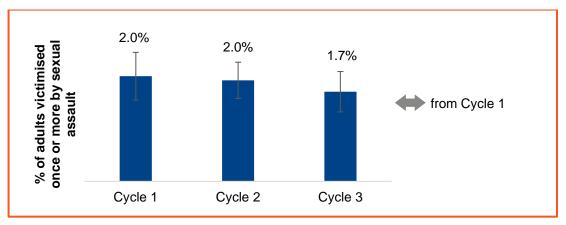


Figure 5.1 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months (Cycles 1–3)

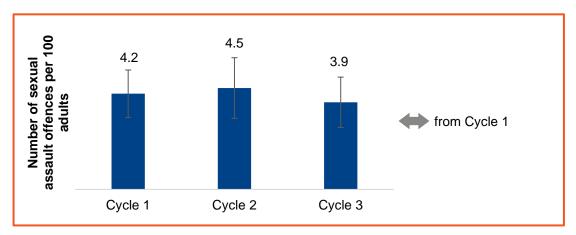


Figure 5.2 Number of sexual assault offences per 100 adults (Cycles 1–3)

### Some population groups were disproportionately affected

This section focuses mostly on the percentage of adults in different population groups who experienced sexual assault victimisation in the previous 12 months. Information on the number of victims, the number of incidents, and the rate of incidents per 100 adults, by population group, is also provided in the data tables that accompany this report.

The results reveal that sexual assaults cut across all social groups. However, some social groups were more than twice as likely to be a victim of sexual assault than the average adult. These groups included females; people with diverse sexualities; those aged 15–29; Māori; those who are separated or divorced; those who had never been married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship; those living in a multi-person household (eg, a flatting situation); those not working but studying; and those experiencing financial stress.

Figure 5.3 summarises the percentage of adults who were victimised by sexual assault, by key personal factors.



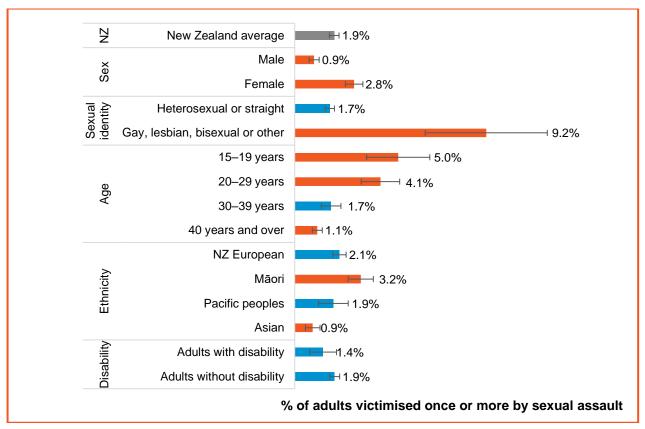
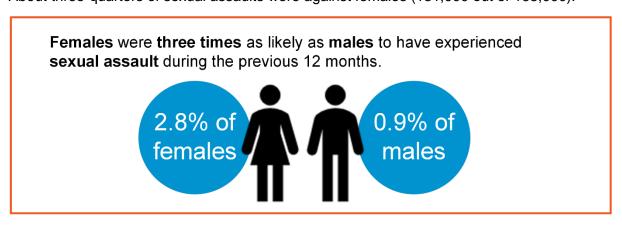


Figure 5.3 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by personal factors (pooled data)

**Note:** Adults of other ethnicities are not included in the graph because the result is suppressed due to high uncertainty.

Both males and females experienced sexual assault, but females were at higher risk. Females were three times as likely as males to have experienced sexual assault during the previous 12 months (2.8% compared with 0.9%).

About three-quarters of sexual assaults were against females (131,000 out of 168,000).



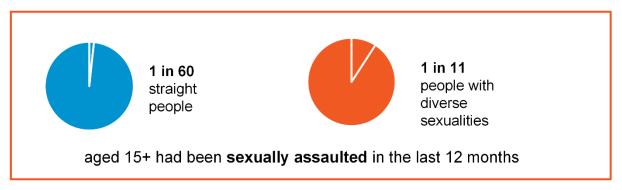
Although the NZCVS collects information on gender, the sample size for people with diverse genders was too small to provide reliable results. Information from international and New Zealand sources indicates that this group is likely to be at higher risk of sexual violence compared with the general population. The *Counting Ourselves* survey of non-binary and



transgender individuals found that people with diverse genders in New Zealand experienced high rates of lifetime sexual violence.<sup>16</sup>

People with diverse sexualities were more than five times as likely as heterosexual peoples to have been a victim of sexual assault in the previous 12 months. About 1 in 11 people with diverse sexualities (9.2%)<sup>17</sup> were victims of sexual assault in the previous 12 months compared with 1 in 60 heterosexual people (1.7%).

People with diverse sexualities were victims of about 2 out of every 10 sexual assaults (36,000 out of 168,000).



Young adults (15–19) were at high risk of sexual assault. Prevalence rates of sexual assault were higher in younger age groups, with 5.0% of adults aged 15–19 affected compared with 1.1% of those 40 and over. These results demonstrate that a large proportion of sexual violence occurred in young adulthood. More information is needed on the prevalence of sexual violence in children under 15 years of age, who are not covered by the NZCVS.

Out of the total 168,000, about 87,000 sexual assaults (52%) were against adults aged 15–29 (Figure 5.4). About 32,000 (19%) were against adults aged 30–39, and another 48,000 (29%) were against adults aged 40+.

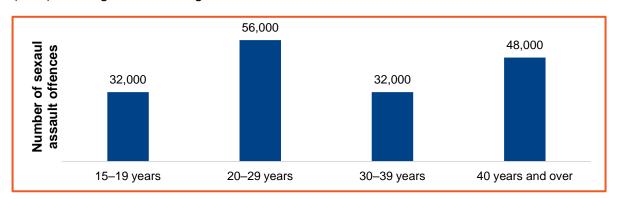


Figure 5.4 Total number of sexual assault offences, by age of victims (pooled data)

<sup>17</sup> This estimate of 9.2% is subject to high uncertainty and is expected to fall between 6.2% and 12.1%.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Veale, J, Byrne, J, Tan, K, Guy, S, Yee, A, Nopera, T and Bentham, R. 2019. *Counting ourselves: The health and wellbeing of trans and non-binary people in Aotearoa New Zealand.* Hamilton, New Zealand: Transgender Health Research Lab, University of Waikato. https://countingourselves.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Counting-Ourselves\_FINAL.pdf



The NZCVS does not cover adults living outside of residential housing, such as aged-care facilities. More research is needed to gauge the scale of sexual violence against vulnerable people in these contexts, including older people and people with disability.

Māori were at significantly higher risk of sexual assault than the national average, while Asians were at significantly lower risk. About 3 in 100 Māori adults (3.2%) were victims of sexual assault, compared with less than 1 in 100 Asian adults (0.9%) and about 2 in 100 adults overall (1.9%). The prevalence rate of sexual assault for Europeans (2.1%) and Pacific peoples (1.9%) was similar to the national average.

Differences in prevalence rates of sexual assault across ethnic groups may partially be driven by age differences across those groups. For example, the makeup of the Māori population is younger than the overall adult population. Table 5.3 on page 101 looks at differences in sexual assault prevalence rates by both ethnicity and age to understand this further.

The prevalence of sexual assault for adults with disability was similar to the national average, even though this group tends to be older. Of adults with disability, 1.4% were a victim of sexual assault during the previous 12 months. This was not significantly different from adults with no disability (1.9%) or the general adult population (1.9%).

We showed above that older adults tend to be safer from sexual assault than younger adults. Because adults with disability tend to be older than other adults, it is useful to look at differences by disability status, within similar age groups.

When looking only at the population aged 15–64, those with disability were at slightly higher risk of sexual assault than those without disability (2.7% compared with 2.2%). This difference was not statistically significant.

As the NZCVS accumulates more data in future years, more reliable analysis of sexual assault victimisation of people with disability should become possible.<sup>18</sup>

It is worth noting that the NZCVS only covers adults living in residential housing. This means that those living in non-residential care facilities are not captured by the sample.

Adults who were separated and adults who were never married or in a civil union were at elevated risk of sexual assault. Figure 5.5 presents the percentage of adults who experienced sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by factors relating to their relationship status and household.

results for these groups more reliable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Many results about sexual assault for subgroups of the population with disability were too unreliable to report. This included results by age groups (15–29, 30–64, and 65+) and by sex. Age-standardised results for adults with disability, using the approach in section 4, were also too unreliable to report. As more data is accumulated by the NZCVS in future years, we expect the larger sample size to make



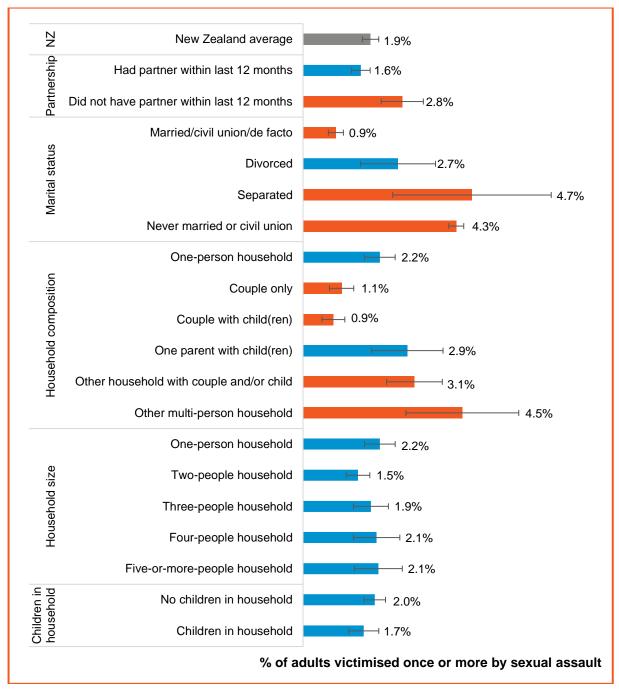


Figure 5.5 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by household and relationship factors (pooled data)

Note that adults who were widowed or surviving their partner are not included in the graph because the result is suppressed due to high uncertainty. One in 62 adults who had a partner during the previous 12 months (1.6%) were victims of sexual assault during that time. In contrast, one in 36 adults who did not have a partner in the previous 12 months (2.8%) had experienced sexual assault.

Adults who had never been married or in a civil union were at relatively high risk (4.3%), as were those who were separated (4.7%). Those who were divorced (2.7%) were slightly more likely to have experienced sexual assault than the national average, but the difference was not statistically significant. On the other hand, those married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship were at relatively low risk of experiencing sexual assault (0.9%).



The prevalence rate of sexual assault for adults in one-person households (2.2%) and in single-parent households (2.9%) was similar to the national average (1.9%). The prevalence rate for adults in couple-only households (1.1%) and for adults in households consisting of a couple with child(ren) (0.9%) was relatively low.<sup>19</sup>

Adults living in other households with a couple or child were victims of sexual assault at a significantly higher rate than the national average (3.1% compared with 1.9%). Adults living in other multi-person households were also at significantly higher risk (4.5%). These households include related and/or unrelated people, where there are no couples or parents with a child. For example, this could include flatting arrangements, two siblings living together, or one person with a border.

Although prevalence rates of sexual assault among adults who were separated and those living in single-parent households was very high, they made up a relatively small proportion of all victims. Out of 76,000 victims of sexual assault, 8,000 were separated and, similarly, 8,000 lived in single-parent households. Those who had never married and never been in a civil union (38,000) and those married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship (24,000) made up relatively larger shares of all victims.

There was no relationship between household size and the risk of sexual assault. Adults living in a household that included children were also no more likely to be affected than those not living with any children (1.7% compared with 2.0%).

Adults under financial pressure were more vulnerable to sexual assault. Figure 5.6 summarises the percentage of adults who experienced sexual assault in the previous 12 months across economic factors. There were some significant differences by employment status and financial pressure. We also found an association (although not statistically significant) between sexual assaults and personal income.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> This group mostly includes parents but can include adults (aged 15 or older) who live with their parent(s).



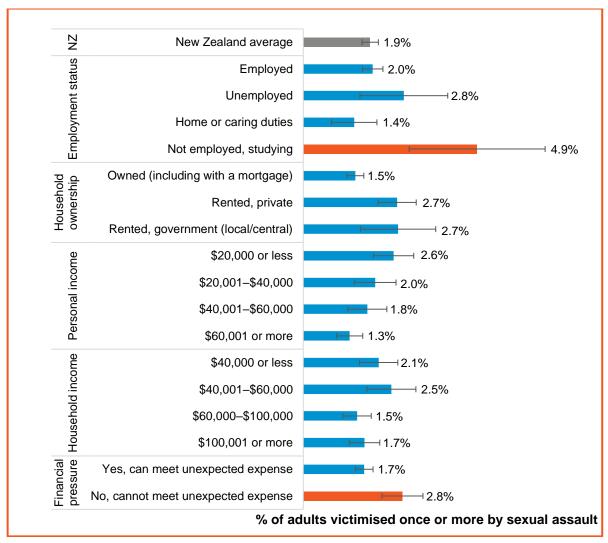


Figure 5.6 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by economic factors (pooled data)

**Note:** Adults who were retired are not included in the graph because the result is suppressed due to high uncertainty.

Adults who were not working because they were studying were at relatively high risk of sexual assault (4.9%). This group did not include students who were in employment so is not representative of all adult students. However, this finding does suggest those in school or other education were at increased risk.

There were no significant differences in the prevalence of sexual assault from the national average for adults who were employed (2.0%), unemployed (2.8%), or not in the labour force because of home or care duties (1.4%).<sup>20</sup>

Although not significantly different from the New Zealand average, adults living in private rental accommodation (2.7%) were significantly more likely to be a victim of sexual assault than adults living in a house owned by one or more of the residents (1.5%). Adults living in government rental accommodation (2.7%) were also victims at a higher rate, but the

<sup>20</sup> Estimates for other adults of other employment status are suppressed due to high margin of error.

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difference was not statistically significant. These differences might partially be driven by age differences in the population who rent, compared with those who own their own homes.

Adults with lower personal income tended be at higher risk of being a victim of sexual assault, although this pattern may be at least partially driven by age.

There was no association between sexual assault prevalence rates and household income.

Adults facing high levels of financial stress were at increased risk of sexual assault. Of those adults who could afford an unexpected expense of \$500, 2.8% were affected in the previous 12 months. This compares with 1.7% of those who could afford the expense.<sup>21</sup>

Although the risk of sexual assault was higher for adults experiencing financial stress, it is worth noting that many victims were not in this situation. In total, 19,000 out of 76,000 victims of sexual assault (25%) said they would not be able to afford an unexpected expense of \$500, while 56,000 could afford it.

Sexual assault affected people living across the country, but those in small centres and rural areas were safer. Figure 5.7 summarises the prevalence rate of sexual assault by geographic factors. In contrast to personal factors (Figure 5.3), there was little variation in the risk of sexual assault by geographic factors.

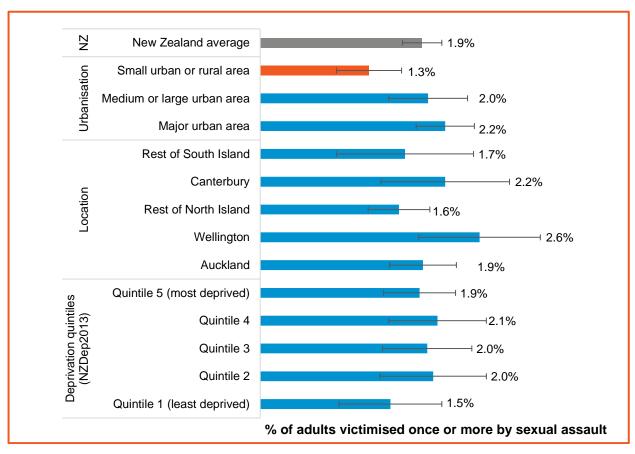


Figure 5.7 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by geographic factors (pooled data)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Similarly, 2.8% of adults who could not afford a non-essential item for \$300 had been a victim of sexual assault, compared with 1.1% of those who would not be at all limited in affording it.



Sexual assault against adults living in major urban areas (2.2%) and those in large/medium urban areas (2.0%) was similar to the national average (1.9%). However, adults in small urban areas and rural areas (1.3%) were significantly less likely to be a victim of sexual assault than the average New Zealand adult.

The prevalence rate of sexual assault in the Auckland (1.9%), Wellington (2.6%), and Canterbury (2.2%) regions were somewhat higher than the rest of the North Island (1.6%) and the rest of the South Island (1.7%). However, none of these estimates were significantly different from each other, nor the national average.

There was little relationship between the prevalence of sexual assault and the deprivation of the area in which someone lives. This is different from overall personal crime, which was more common in areas with a high level of deprivation (see section 4).

# Two-dimensional breakdowns reveal elevated risk of sexual assault for young females

We showed above that females were three times as likely as males to have experienced sexual assault in the previous 12 months (2.8% compared with 0.9%).

Table 5.2 shows the prevalence rate of sexual assault separately for males and females, by sexual identity, age, and ethnicity. Most of these estimates were subject to high levels of uncertainty and many are suppressed because they were too unreliable for general use. Nonetheless, they reveal particularly high-risk groups within the female population.

One in ten females with diverse sexualities had experienced sexual assault during the previous 12 months (9.9%). The prevalence rate of sexual assault for males with diverse sexualities was too unreliable to be reported.

Young females were at particularly high risk of sexual assault. Around 8.6% of females aged 15–19 and around 6.1% of females aged 20–29 had been sexually assaulted in the previous 12 months. Although at lower risk than their female counterparts, males aged 15–29 were at a much higher risk than males aged 30–64 (2.3% compared with 0.6%).

The prevalence rate of sexual assault was significantly higher for Māori males than males in the general population (2.0% compared with 0.9%). It was also higher for Māori females than females overall (4.1% compared with 2.8%), but the difference was not statistically significant.



Table 5.2 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by sex and population group (pooled data)

		Percentage of	adults victin more	nised once or
Population group		Females	Males	Difference
New Zealand average		2.8	0.9‡	٨
Sexual identity	Heterosexual or straight	2.6	0.8 <sup>‡</sup>	٨
	Gay, lesbian, bisexual or other	9.9‡*	Ŝ	
Age	15–29 years	6.8 <sup>‡</sup> *	2.3 <sup>‡*</sup>	٨
	15–19 years	8.6 <sup>‡</sup> *	Ŝ	۸
	20–29 years	6.1 <sup>‡</sup> *	2.3 <sup>‡*</sup>	۸
	30-64 years	2.3 <sup>‡</sup>	0.6 <sup>‡</sup>	۸
Ethnicity	New Zealand European	3.3	1.0 <sup>‡</sup>	۸
	Māori	4.1 <sup>‡</sup>	2.0 <sup>‡*</sup>	۸
	Other ethnicity	1.8 <sup>‡</sup> *	Ŝ	۸

Table 5.3 summarises the prevalence rates of sexual assault for adults of different age groups (15–29 and 30–64), by sexual identity and ethnicity. Results for adults aged 65+ are not shown because of high margin of error.

Both younger and older people with diverse sexualities were significantly more likely to have been victims of sexual assault than adults overall in the respective age groups.

Both younger and older Māori adults were more likely to have been victims of sexual assault than the general population of the same age. However, neither of these differences were statistically significant. This suggests that age differences at least somewhat explain why sexual assault is more prevalent in Māori adults than New Zealand adults overall.

On the other hand, adults of "other" ethnicities (ie, other than New Zealand European or Māori) were significantly less likely to have experienced sexual assault than the national average, within both age groups. Therefore, age differences do not seem to explain why ethnic minority groups have a relatively lower prevalence rate of sexual assault.



Table 5.3 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by age and population group (pooled data)

			Percentage of adults victimised once or more	
Population group		Adults aged 15–29	Adults aged 30-64	
New Zealand averag	je	4.4	1.5	
Sexual identity	Heterosexual or straight	3.7‡	1.4^	
	Gay, lesbian, bisexual or other	13.7 <sup>‡*</sup>	6.2 <sup>‡*</sup>	
Ethnicity	New Zealand European	5.7‡	1.8 <sup>‡</sup> ^	
	Māori	6.4 <sup>‡</sup>	2.2 <sup>‡</sup> ^	
	Other ethnicity	2.7‡*	0.6‡*^	

# Sexual assault is associated with poor wellbeing outcomes

Figure 5.8 summarises the percentage of adults who experienced sexual assault in the previous 12 months, for adults with different levels of psychological distress, life satisfaction, and perceptions of safety. Adults with poorer wellbeing on these measures were at significantly higher risk of sexual violence victimisation.

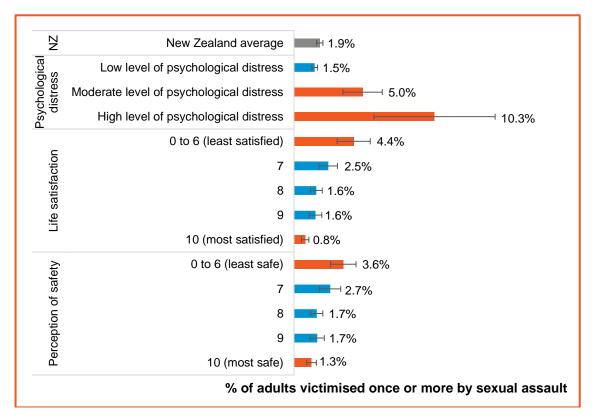


Figure 5.8 Percentage of adults victimised once or more by sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by wellbeing outcomes (pooled data)



Even though the rates of sexual assault were relatively high for adults with moderate or high psychological distress, most victims showed low levels of psychological distress. Of the 76,000 victims of sexual assault, 56,000 (74%) had low, 11,000 (14%) had moderate, and 8,000 (11%) had high levels of psychological distress. Similarly, 21,000 (28%) had a low life-satisfaction score (between 0 and 6) and 15,000 (20%) had a low safety feeling score (between 0 and 6).

This analysis does not explore *why* poorer wellbeing outcomes were related to experiencing sexual assault. It is possible that the experience of sexual assault led to increased psychological distress, lower life satisfaction, and a poorer sense of safety in some victims. On the other hand, adults who scored poorly on wellbeing measures might have shared other factors and experiences that made them more vulnerable to victimisation.

# Most sexual assaults were experienced by highly victimised adults

About two-thirds of sexual assaults were against adults who had experienced four or more crimes in the past 12 months. In total, this group of highly victimised adults experienced 111,000 out of all 168,000 sexual assaults.

# More than half of sexual assaults were perpetrated by an intimate partner or someone else the victim already knew

Out of 168,000 sexual assaults in the previous 12 months, about 44,000 were perpetrated by family members (Table 5.4). This compares with 116,000 sexual assaults by non-family members. These estimates suggest that roughly a quarter of sexual assaults experienced by adults were perpetrated by family members.

Of those 44,000 sexual assaults perpetrated by family members, the majority involved an intimate partner (40,000). This included current partners (24,000) and ex-partners (15,000).

About 63,000 sexual assaults, or more than a third, were perpetrated by someone the victim knew who was not a family member. Overall, more than half of sexual assaults were perpetrated by a family member or someone else the victim knew.

About 63,000 sexual assaults, or just over a third, were perpetrated by a stranger.

For a number of offences (36,000), respondents said the perpetrator had another relationship to them that did not fit the categories in the survey. They were able to specify these relationships, but further analysis of the responses is needed. This group may, for example, include someone they had just met or someone they were dating.

Research suggests that a common misperception is that sexual assault is usually perpetrated by strangers, and that it does not happen within relationships.<sup>22</sup> The results

<sup>22</sup> See Tidmarsh, P, and Hamilton, G. 2020. Misconceptions of sexual crimes against adult victims: Barriers to justice. *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* 611.



above show that more than half of sexual assaults were perpetrated by someone the victim knew, including a substantial proportion by an intimate partner.

Table 5.4 Number of sexual assault offences and victims during the previous 12 months, by offender relationship to victim (pooled data)

Offender relationship to victim	Number of offences	Number of victims
Family member	44,000#	16,000#
Intimate partner	40,000#	14,000#
Current partner	24,000#	9,000#
Ex-partner	15,000#	6,000#
Other family member	S	S
Non-family member	116,000	63,000
Known person	63,000#	36,000#
Stranger	63,000#	34,000
Other	36,000#	24,000#
Not answered	S	S
Total sexual assaults	168,000	76,000

# About half of sexual assaults took place in residential settings

The following list describes the number of sexual assaults, out of a total of 168,000, that happened in different places:

- 83,000 in residential locations
- 51,000 in business or retail locations, including 37,000 in a restaurant, café, bar, pub, or nightclub and 7,000 in an office, factory, or warehouse
- 18,000 in public places, including 12,000 on the street or a road.

These results imply that about half of all sexual assaults happened in residential locations, about 30% in business or retail locations, and about 10% in public places.

The number of sexual assaults taking place in other locations cannot be reported because the estimates were too unreliable.

https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-11/ti611\_misconceptions\_of\_sexual\_crimes\_against\_adult\_victims.pdf



#### Sexual assaults



More than half of sexual assaults were perpetrated by someone the victim knew.



**About half** of sexual assaults happened in a **residential** location.

# 5.2 Offences by family members

Family violence is a term that describes any violent or abusive behaviour perpetrated by a family or whānau member. In the Family Violence Act 2018, family violence is defined as any behaviour that is coercive, controlling or that causes cumulative harm. This includes a wide range of behaviours, some which are criminal offences and some not.

The following measure from the NZCVS of *offences by family members* covers some types of family violence that are criminal offences. These offences represent particular incidents, which does not capture the repeated and ongoing nature of family violence for many victims.

**Offences by family members** measured in the NZCVS includes episodes in the previous 12 months of:

- physical violence
- sexual assault
- · threats and harassment
- property damage

where the perpetrator was a family or whanau member of the victim.

Family and whānau members include current partners, ex-partners, and any other family or whānau members. Offences perpetrated by individuals with other close relationships to the victim, such as caregivers, are not included in this measure.

#### Notes:

- 1. Physical violence includes assault and robbery. Property damage includes property damage (personal), property damage (household), and damage to motor vehicles.
- 2. Additional questions on controlling and coercive behaviours of intimate partners were included in Cycles 1 and 3 of the NZCVS. These have been reported for Cycle 1 in previous reports. The latest results will be released in a report later this year.
- 3. The Ministry of Justice is piloting new questions in Cycle 4 of the NZCVS that cover a wider range of patterns of behaviour that make up family violence.



#### What did we find?

- About 2% of New Zealand adults had experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months. This rate was stable between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 (2018–2019/20).
- Almost three-quarters of offences by family members were perpetrated by intimate partners.
- For every 10 offences by family members, roughly four were physical violence, three
  were threats and harassment, two were sexual assaults, and one was property
  damage.
- Females were almost four times as likely as males to have experienced offending by an intimate partner (2.2% compared with 0.6%) and nearly twice as likely to have experienced offending by another family member (1.1% compared with 0.6%).
- The following population groups had a prevalence rate of offences by family members of 6% or higher:
  - adults who were separated (11%)
  - adults living in single-parent households with child(ren) (9%)
  - adults living in households with four or more children (7%)
  - adults living in government rental accommodation (6%).
- The prevalence rate for Māori females was about double that for females overall (7% compared with 3%) and the rate for Māori males was about three times that for males overall (3% compared with 1%).
- Being a victim of offending by family members was strongly associated with psychological distress, low ratings of life satisfaction, and poor feelings of safety.
- Victims were injured in 27% of offences by family members and received medical attention in relation to 12%.
- Offenders were under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs in about half of all offences by family members (52%).
- One in six adults (16%) knew someone who had experienced a family incident during the previous 12 months.

# Around 2% of adults were a victim of an offence by a family member in the previous 12 months

Table 5.5 summarises the scale of offending by family members. There were 88,000 adults affected by one or more offences by a family member in the previous 12 months (Table 5.5). This is equivalent to about one in 50 adults (2.2%).





About 1 in 50 adults were a victim of one or more **offences by family members** in the previous 12 months (2.2%).

In total, those adults were harmed by 241,000 offences by family members. For every 100 adults in New Zealand, there were six offences by a family member over the previous 12 months.

Table 5.5 Victimisation of offences by family members in the previous 12 months (pooled data)

Offences by family members	Estimate
Total number of adults victimised once or more	88,000
Percentage of adults victimised once or more	2.2%
Total number of offences	241,000
Number of offences per 100 adults	6.0

About 7% of all victims of crime in the previous 12 months were affected by offences by family members. Offences by family members made up about 14% of all offences recorded in the NZCVS.

# Rates of violent victimisation by family members have remained stable since Cycle 1

The rate has been stable around 2% since the first cycle of data collection in 2018 (Figure 5.9). The number of incidents per 100 adults appeared to increase from 5.2 to 6.5, but the difference over time was not statistically significant (Figure 5.10).

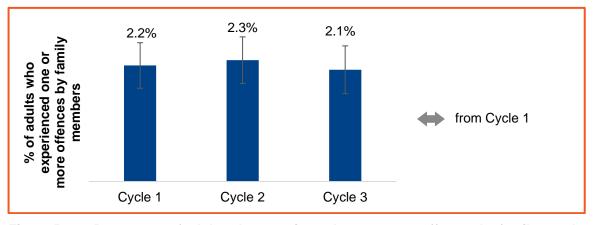


Figure 5.9 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months (Cycles 1–3)



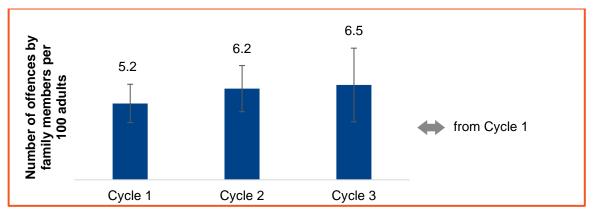


Figure 5.10 Number of offences by family members per 100 adults in the previous 12 months, by cycle

# Intimate partners were responsible for almost threequarters of offences by family members

Of 241,000 offences by family members during the previous 12 months, almost three-quarters (179,000) were perpetrated by an intimate partner. This included 102,000 offences by current partners and 78,000 by ex-partners (Figure 5.11).

A substantial number of offences were also perpetrated by other family or whānau members (69,000).

Note that some offences may have involved more than one family member. This explains why adding the number of offences perpetrated by each group sums to more than the total number of offences.



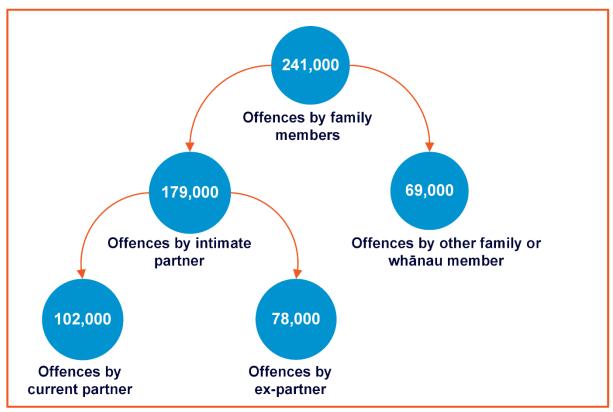


Figure 5.11 Number of offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by offender relationship (pooled data)

# Physical violence and threats and harassment made up the majority of offences by family members

Figure 5.12 shows the makeup of offences by family members across different offence types. These results show that for every 10 offences by family members, roughly four were physical violence, three were threats and harassment, two were sexual assaults, and one was property damage.



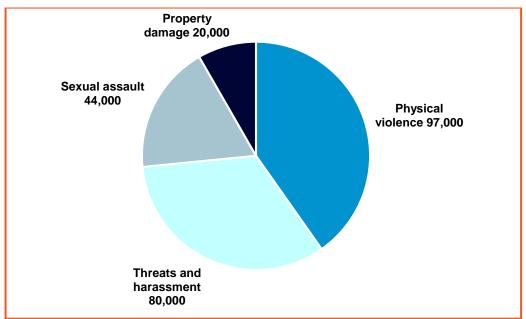


Figure 5.12 Number of offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by offence group (pooled data)

**Note:** Physical violence includes robbery and assault (excluding sexual assault). Property damage includes property damage (personal), property damage (household), and damage to motor vehicles.

We can also look at the number of victims who had experienced different types of offences. Figure 5.13 shows that nearly half of victims of offending by family members had experienced physical violence (41,000 out of 88,000).

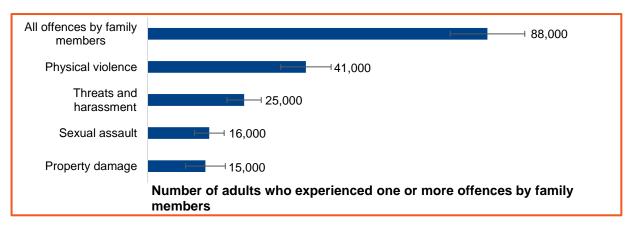


Figure 5.13 Number of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by offence group (pooled data)

**Notes:** Physical violence includes robbery and assault (excluding sexual assault). Property damage includes property damage (personal), property damage (household), and damage to motor vehicles.

Some victims may experience multiple offences of different types.

## About one-quarter of sexual assaults were perpetrated by a family member, including intimate partners

We showed in section 5.1 that about 44,000 out of 168,000 sexual assaults were perpetrated by family members, or around one in four. Most of those sexual assaults by family members were perpetrated by intimate partners (about 40,000 out of 44,000).



#### Sexual assault against adults

Around 1 in 4 sexual assaults were perpetrated by a family member.

Nearly 2 in 10 offences by family members were sexual assaults.

Family members include partners, ex-partners, and other family or whānau members. Most sexual assaults by family members involved a partner or ex-partner.

## Females were almost four times as likely as males to be a victim of offending by an intimate partner

Females were almost four times more likely than males to have experienced one or more offences by an intimate partner (2.2% compared with 0.6%) (Figure 5.14). Intimate partners include both current partners and ex-partners.

Females were also nearly twice as likely as males to have been a victim of offences by another family member (1.1% compared with 0.6%).



Figure 5.14 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by intimate partners or other family members in the previous 12 months, by sex (pooled data)

We also looked at further demographic breakdowns, separately for offences by intimate partners and offences by other family members. These generally followed the same patterns as offending by family members overall, which are discussed in the next section. The results are available in the data tables that accompany this report.

## Offending by family members affected some population groups more than others

This section looks at the percentage of adults in different population groups that were affected by offending by family members.



Females, people with diverse sexualities, 20–29-year-olds, Māori, individuals living in areas with high deprivation, and those facing economic disadvantage were all more vulnerable to offending by family members than the general population. Adults in households with four or more children and those living in government housing were also at comparatively high risk. Adults who were separated and those in single-parent households were some of the highest-risk groups.

Figure 5.15 shows the percentage of adults in different demographic groups who were a victim of offences by a family member in the previous 12 months.

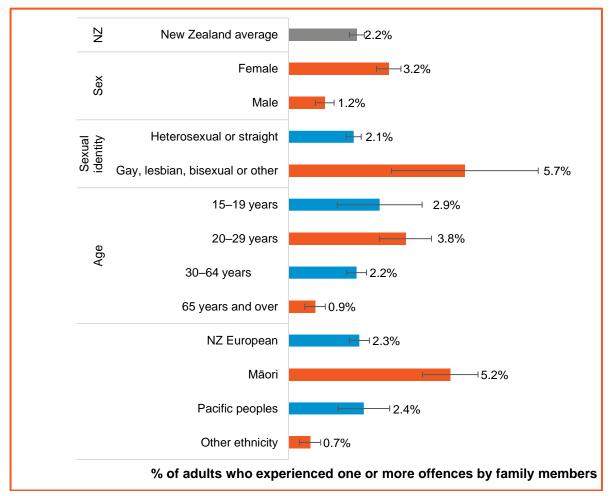


Figure 5.15 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by personal factors (pooled data)

**Note:** Results for adults with disability are not reported due to high uncertainty.

Females were almost three times as likely as males to experience offending by family members. The prevalence rate for females was 3.2%, compared with 1.2% for males.

Females made up almost three-quarters of all victims of offences by family members (Table 5.6). Of all 88,000 victims, 65,000 were female. They experienced 187,000 of the total 241,000 offences.



Table 5.6 Prevalence and incidence of offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by sex (pooled data)

Sex	Total number of victims	Total number of offences
Male	23,000#	54,000#
Female	65,000	187,000
All adults	88,000	241,000

Although the NZCVS collects information on gender, the sample size for people with diverse genders was too small to provide reliable results. However, we do know that people with diverse genders are at risk of unique forms of family and intimate partner violence (IPV), which may increase their risk of offending by family members.<sup>23</sup>

Females were almost 3x as likely as males to have been a victim of offending by a family member during the previous 12 months.



Offences by family members include physical violence, sexual assault, threats and harassment, and property damage, where the perpetrator was a family or whānau member.

People with diverse sexualities were at more than twice the risk of experiencing offences by family members than heterosexual people. The prevalence rate for people with diverse sexualities was 5.7%, compared with 2.1% for heterosexual people.

It is also of note that people with diverse sexualities were three times as likely as heterosexual people to have experienced IPV over the previous 12 months. This is important because IPV is often portrayed as something that happens in heterosexual relationships.<sup>24</sup>

Offending by family members affected adults of all ages but was most prevalent in younger adults. Adults aged 15–19 experienced offences by family members at a higher

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Veale, J, Byrne, J, Tan, K, Guy, S, Yee, A, Nopera, T, and Bentham, R. 2019. *Counting ourselves: The health and wellbeing of trans and non-binary people in Aotearoa New Zealand*. Hamilton, New Zealand: Transgender Health Research Lab, University of Waikato. https://countingourselves.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Counting-Ourselves\_FINAL.pdf

Gray, R, and Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety. 2020. *Developing LGBTQ programs for perpetrators and victims/survivors of domestic and family violence*. Sydney, Australia: Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS). <a href="https://20ian81kynqg38bl3l3eh8bf-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/PI.17.09-Bear-RR.1.pdf">https://20ian81kynqg38bl3l3eh8bf-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/PI.17.09-Bear-RR.1.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Gray, R, and Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety. 2020. *Developing LGBTQ programs for perpetrators and victims/survivors of domestic and family violence*. Sydney, Australia: ANROWS. https://20ian81kynqg38bl3l3eh8bf-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/PI.17.09-Bear-RR.1.pdf



rate than the general population, but the difference is not statistically significant (2.9% compared with 2.2%). Adults aged 20–29 were affected at a significantly higher rate than the general population (3.8%).

Adults aged 30–64 were victims of offending by family members at the same rate as the national average (2.2%).

Fewer than 1 in 100 adults aged 65+ (0.9%) experienced offences by family members, which was significantly lower than the national average. However, it is important to note that the NZCVS only covers adults living in residential housing. This means that a significant proportion of older adults who live in aged-care or similar facilities are not captured by the sample.

**Māori were disproportionately affected by offending by family members.** Compared with 2.2% of adults in the overall population, 5.2% of Māori adults were victims of offending by a family member in the previous 12 months. The rates for New Zealand Europeans (2.3%) and Pacific peoples (2.4%) were similar to the New Zealand average. On the other hand, adults of other ethnicities were at significantly lower risk (0.7%).

Note, however, that the NZCVS data is not adjusted for family size, and this factor increases the risk of victimisation by family members for Māori, who often live in larger whānau households.

Overall, New Zealand Europeans made up the largest group of victims and experienced the largest number of offences, followed by Māori (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7 Prevalence and incidence of offences by family members, by ethnicity (pooled data)

Ethnicity	Total number of victims	Total number of offences
New Zealand European	63,000	167,000#
Māori	30,000	84,000#
Pacific peoples	7,000#	18,000#
Other ethnicity	5,000#	S
All adults	88,000	241,000

After accounting for age differences, adults with disability were three times as likely as other adults to experience offences by family members. The non-standardised prevalence rate of offences by family members for adults with disability was too unreliable to report, but the age-standardised estimate is presented in Table 5.8.



Table 5.8 Percentage of adults who experienced offences by family members during the previous 12 months, by disability (standardised by age) (pooled data)

Population group	Percentage of adults victimised once or more
New Zealand average	2.2%
People with disability (standardised by age)	6.5% <sup>‡</sup> *
People without disability (standardised by age)	2.1%

Age-standardised estimates are reweighted as if they had the same age structure as the overall adult population (see explanation in section 2.3). This is helpful because adults with disability tend to be older than the general population, and older people were at relatively lower risk of offending by family members.

The results reveal that if the adult population with disability had the same age structure as the general adult population, 6.5% would have been victims of offences by family members in the previous 12 months. This was significantly higher than the national average of 2.2%.

On the other hand, if people without disability had the same age structure as the general adult population, 2.1% would have been victims of offences by family members in the previous 12 months. This was not significantly different from the national average of 2.2%.

In other words, after accounting for age differences, adults with disability were three times as likely as other adults to have experienced offences by family members over the previous 12 months.

#### After accounting for age differences

3x

adults with disabilities were three times as likely as other adults to have been a victim of offending by family members in the previous 12 months.

Offences by family members include physical violence, sexual assault, threats and harassment, and property damage, where the perpetrator was a family or whānau member.

Being separated or in a single-parent household was a key risk factor for being a victim of offending by family members. Figure 5.16 summarises the percentage of adults who experienced an offence by a family member in the previous 12 months, by relationship and household factors.



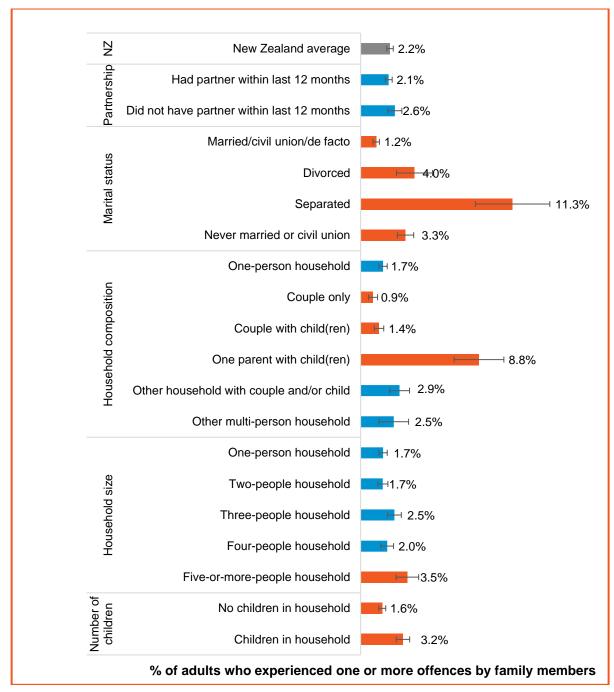


Figure 5.16 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by relationship and household factors (pooled data)

**Note:** Results for adults who are widowed or surviving a partner are unable to be reported due to high uncertainty.

Adults who had a partner any time during the previous 12 months were victims of offending by family members at a similar rate to those who did not have a partner (2.1% compared with 2.6%). However, there were strong and significant differences by marital status and the type of household one lives in. Those most at risk were adults who were separated (11.3%) and those living in single-parent households (8.8%).





1 in 9 **separated** adults were victims of **offences by family members** in the previous 12 months.

Offences by family members include physical violence, sexual assault, threats and harassment, and property damage, where the perpetrator was a family or whānau member.

Household size did not relate strongly with the risk of being a victim of offending by a family member. However, the risk for adults living in households with five or more people was significantly higher than the New Zealand average (3.5% compared with 2.2%).

Adults in households without children were at lower risk than those in households with children (1.6% compared with 3.2%). We also found that the risk for adults increased with the number of children in their household. Adults in households with four or more children were much more likely to have been affected than those in households with no children (7.3% compared with 1.6%).

Offending by family members affected people across the country but was more common in neighbourhoods with high levels of deprivation. Adults living in rural areas through to major urban areas had a similar risk of being a victim of offending by family members (Figure 5.17).

The risk was also similar across geographic regions. The percentage of adults who experienced offending by family members appeared to be higher in Canterbury (3.0%) than the New Zealand average (2.2%), but it was not significantly different.

However, there was a clear association between neighbourhood deprivation and prevalence rate of offences by family members. Adults living in the most deprived neighbourhoods (3.4%) were around twice as likely to be affected than adults in the least deprived neighbourhoods (1.5%).



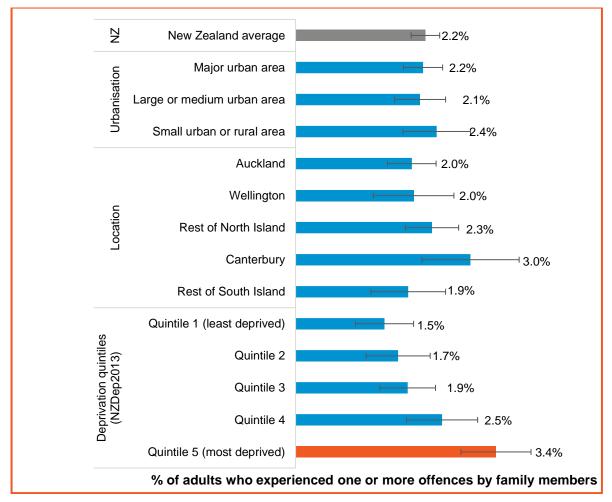


Figure 5.17 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by geographic factors (pooled data)

Low income and financial stress were risk factors for offending by family members. Figure 5.18 shows adults in all economic situations were affected, but those in poorer economic situations were more vulnerable. Adults who were unemployed (4.2%), not working because of home or caring duties (4.4%), and not employed and not seeking work (5.6%) were significantly more likely than average (2.2%) to be a victim of offending by family members. On the other hand, retirees were significantly less likely to have been affected (0.8%) than the average adult.

Adults living in private rental accommodation (3.1%) or in government housing (6.1%) were at significantly higher risk than other adults (1.5%).

Adults with higher personal income, and especially higher household income, were at lower risk. Those with personal income of \$60,000 or more were significantly less likely to have been a victim than the average adult (1.2% compared with 2.2%). Adults in households with income of \$40,000 or less were at significantly higher risk (3.1%) than average, while those in households with income of \$100,000 or more were at significantly lower risk (1.4%).

Adults who could not afford an unexpected expense of \$500 within a month (4.9%) were three times as likely to be a victim of offending by family members than those who could afford the expense (1.6%).



Financial pressure is likely to be a constraint on many victims of offences by family members. In total, 33,000 victims out of 88,000 victims said they could not afford an unexpected expense of \$500 within a month.

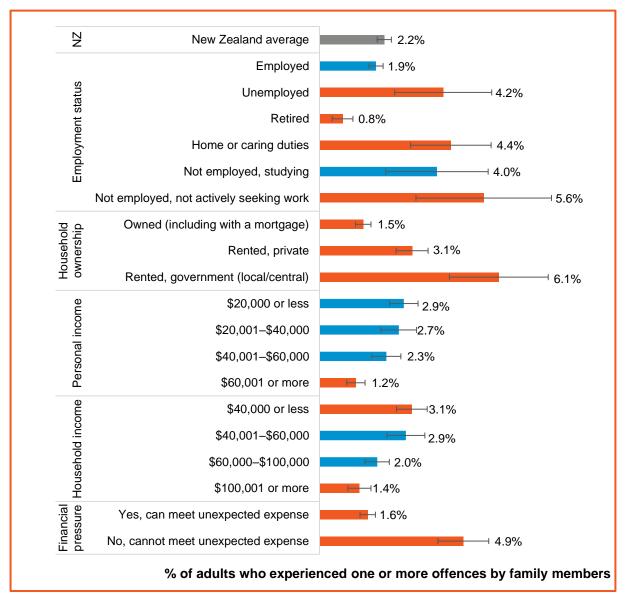


Figure 5.18 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by economic factors (pooled data)

## Females are at higher risk of experiencing offences by family members across multiple population groups

We showed above that females were at greater risk than males of being victims of offences by family members (3.2% compared with 1.2%). Table 5.9 summarises the prevalence rate of offences by family members separately for males and females, across several personal and household factors.

Young females were at relatively high risk, with about 5% of females aged 15–29 affected.



Māori females were at more than double the risk of females in the general population (6.9% compared with 3.2%). Similarly, Māori males were at almost three times the risk of males in the general population (3.2% compared with 1.2%).

About 1 in 10 females (10.1%) who were separated or divorced had been a victim of offending by a family member in the previous 12 months. Similarly, about 1 in 10 females living in one-parent households with child(ren) (9.8%) were affected. The equivalent figures for males were too unreliable to report.

Females living in households with children were at more than twice the risk of females in households with no children (4.8% compared with 2.2%). On the other hand, males living in households with or without children were victims of offences by family members at similar rates (1.3% and 1.1%, respectively).

Table 5.9 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by sex and population group (pooled data)

		Percentage of adults victimised once or more		
Population group		Female	Male	Difference
New Zealand average		3.2	1.2	۸
Age	15–29 years	5.2	2.1	۸
	30–64 years	3.3	1.0	۸
	65 years and over	1.3	Ŝ	۸
Ethnicity	New Zealand European	3.3	1.2	۸
	Māori	6.9	3.2	۸
	Other ethnicity	1.9	ŝ	۸
Marital status	Married/civil union/de facto	1.7	0.7	۸
	Separated/divorced	10.1	Ŝ	۸
	Widowed/surviving partner	Ŝ	Ŝ	
	Never married and never in a civil union	4.8	2.1	۸
Household composition	One-person household	2.5	0.8	۸
	One parent with child(ren)	9.8	ŝ	
	Couple only	1.2	0.7	
	Couple with child(ren)	2.2	0.6	۸
	Other households with couple and/or child	4.0	Ŝ	۸
	Other multi-person households	3.1	Ŝ	
Children in household	No children in household	2.2	1.1	۸
	Children in household	4.8	1.3	۸



Table 5.10 shows the prevalence rate of offences by family members separately for two age groups (15–29 and 30–64), across several demographic and household factors. Estimates are not shown for those aged 65+ because most of the breakdowns were too unreliable to report.

The risk of victimisation was significantly lower in older adults than young adults for New Zealand Europeans, but not for Māori. New Zealand Europeans aged 15–29 were significantly more likely than those aged 30–64 to have been a victim of offences by family members in the previous 12 months (4.4% compared with 2.2%). However, the differences across these age groups for Māori was smaller and not statistically significant (6.7% vs 5.2%).

Having had a partner in the previous 12 months was a risk factor for young adults, but a protective factor for older adults. Adults aged 15–29 who had a partner in the previous 12 months were at higher risk of offences by family members than those of the same age who had not had a partner (4.6% compared with 1.9%). However, this pattern was reversed for adults aged 30–64 (1.8% compared with 4.3%).

Separation was an especially big risk factor for young adults. Almost a quarter (24%) of adults aged 15–29 who were separated or divorced had experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months.<sup>25</sup> This was almost seven times the risk of all adults in this age group. Adults aged 30–64 with this marital status were also at elevated risk, but to a lesser extent (8%).

Table 5.10 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by age and population group (pooled data)

		Percentage of adults victimised once or more		
Population g	roup	Adults aged 15–29	Adults aged 30–64	Difference
New Zealand	average	3.5	2.2	^
Ethnicity	New Zealand European	4.4 <sup>‡</sup>	2.2	^
	Māori	6.7 <sup>‡</sup> *	5.2‡*	
	Other ethnicity	1.5 <sup>‡*</sup>	1.1‡*	
Partnership	Had partner within previous 12 months	4.6 <sup>‡</sup>	1.8	۸
	Did not have partner within previous 12 months	1.9 <sup>‡</sup> *	4.3‡*	۸
Marital status	Married/civil union/de facto	2.0 <sup>‡</sup>	1.2‡*	
	Separated/divorced	24.3 <sup>‡*</sup>	8.0‡*	^
	Never married and never in a civil union	3.3 <sup>‡</sup>	3.8‡*	

**Note:** Results are not shown for adults who were widowed or surviving their partner due to small sample sizes in the age groups used for this analysis.

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 $<sup>^{25}</sup>$  The margin of error around this estimate means it was likely to fall between 14% and 34%.



## Being a victim of offending by family members was associated with poor wellbeing outcomes

Adults with high psychological distress, adults with low life satisfaction, and adults with a low feeling of safety were at increased risk of experiencing offending by family members (Figure 5.19). This could mean that being a victim of offending by family members leads to poorer wellbeing outcomes in some victims. However, it is also possible that adults with poor wellbeing measures share factors and experiences that make them more vulnerable to victimisation.

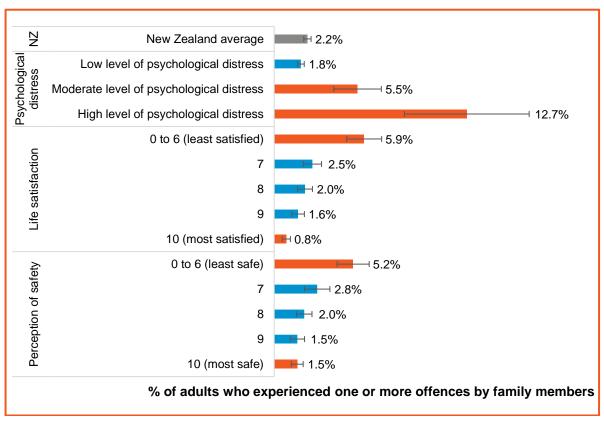


Figure 5.19 Percentage of adults who experienced one or more offences by family members in the previous 12 months, by wellbeing outcomes (pooled data)

Even though the rates were very high for adults with moderate or high psychological distress, most victims showed low levels of psychological distress. Of the 88,000 victims of offences by family members, 65,000 had low, 12,000 had moderate, and 10,000 had high levels of psychological distress. Similarly, 28,000 had a low life-satisfaction score (between 0 and 6), and 22,000 had a low safety feeling score (between 0 and 6).

A large proportion of offences by family members happened to highly victimised adults (ie, those who had experienced four or more crimes in the previous 12 months). In total, this group experienced almost three-quarters of offences by family members (180,000 out of 241,000).



#### Victims were injured or received medical attention

Across all types of offences by family members, **27% of offences** resulted in the victim being **injured**.<sup>26</sup>

Of all offences by family members that resulted in the victim being injured, about **86%** involved **bruises**, **a black eye**, **cuts**, **or grazes**. Estimates relating to broken bones and internal injuries were too unreliable to report.

Victims had **attention from a medical professional** in relation to **12% of offences**.<sup>27</sup> This included any attention for physical, emotional, and/or mental health.

## Offenders were under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs in about half of all offences by family members

Substance use is understood to exacerbate the risk of family violence offending and victimisation.<sup>28</sup> Substance use by victims can also affect their ability to get help and to live free from violence. Victims of family violence may also increase their use of alcohol and other drugs as a coping mechanism.

Offenders were under the influence of alcohol in 37% of offences by family members.<sup>29</sup> When looking at both alcohol and other drugs, these substances influenced about half of offences by family members (52%).<sup>30</sup>

Victims reported that they themselves were under the influence of alcohol during 14% of offences by family members. Information about how often they were under the influence of other drugs was too unreliable to report.

For **13% of offences** by family members, victims said it had led them to increase their use of alcohol and/or other drugs. Other self-reported impacts of incidents are provided in the data tables. These may underestimate the cumulative harm of family violence because they are asked in relation to individual incidents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> This estimate was subject to high uncertainty, with the 95% confidence interval ranging from 14% to 40%.

 $<sup>^{27}</sup>$  This estimate was subject to high uncertainty, with the 95% confidence interval ranging from 4% to 25%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit. 2015. Reducing the impact of alcohol on family violence (What works paper). Wellington, New Zealand: Superu. https://thehub.swa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/What-works-Alcohol-Violence.pdf

Noonan, P, Taylor, A, and Burke, J. 2017. *Links between alcohol consumption and domestic and sexual violence against women: Key findings and future directions*. Sydney, Australia: ANROWS. https://20ian81kynqg38bl3l3eh8bf-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Alcohol\_Consumption\_Report\_Compass-FINAL.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> This estimate was subject to high uncertainty, with the 95% confidence interval ranging from 24% to 49%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> This estimate was subject to high uncertainty, with the 95% confidence interval ranging from 33% to 71%. The figure for other drugs separately is too unreliable to report.



## One in six adults knew someone else who experienced a family or whānau incident in the previous 12 months

In Cycle 3 of the NZCVS, respondents were asked whether they knew someone who had experienced a family or whānau incident in the previous 12 months.

Respondents were asked to consider incidents of violence, threats, intimidation or controlling behaviour by their partners, ex-partners, boyfriends or girlfriends, and family or whānau members.<sup>31</sup>

Overall, 16% of New Zealand adults said they knew of someone who had experienced a family or whānau incident in the previous 12 months. This is equivalent to one in six adults. This result suggests that equipping family, whānau, and community members to support people they know in violent situations could help a large number of victims.



1 in 6 adults knew of someone else who had experienced a family or whānau incident during the last 12 months.

Family or whānau incidents include violence, threats, intimidation, or controlling behaviour by their partners, ex-partners, boyfriends or girlfriends, and family or whānau members.

Adults in some communities were especially likely to know of someone who had experienced a family or whānau incident. About 3 in 10 people with diverse sexualities (31%), and a similar proportion of Māori adults (28%), knew someone who had faced this kind of situation in the previous 12 months.

Adults who were separated or divorced (23%) and those living in single-parent households (24%) were also significantly more likely to know of someone who had experienced a family or whānau incident than the average adult.

Those adults who said they were aware of someone affected by a family or whānau incident were asked if they had any further involvement after learning about what had happened. Slightly more than half (55%) said they did so. Further breakdowns are provided in the data tables accompanying this report.

# 5.3 Lifetime experience of sexual assault and intimate partner violence (IPV)

The measures of sexual assault and offences by family members are about experiences during the 12 months before the interview. In this section we look at measures of sexual assault and IPV across people's lifetimes.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> They were told that family members include anyone they are related to, including "step" and "in-law" relationships and whānau.



#### What did we find?

- About 23% of adults had experienced sexual assault in their lifetime, with no statistically significant change between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.
  - About 35% of females and 12% of males had experienced sexual assault in their lifetime.
  - Sexual assault started at a young age, with 18% of adults aged 15–19 affected so far during their lives.
- About 16% of adults who have ever had a partner had experienced IPV in their lifetime, with no statistically significant change between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.
  - About 23% of females and 9% of males who have ever had a partner had experienced IPV in their lifetime.
- Adults with disability were at elevated risk of having experienced both sexual assault and IPV during their lifetime, especially when controlling for age.

## Almost one-quarter of adults experienced forced intercourse or unwanted sexual touching in their lifetime

The lifetime measure of sexual assault covers forced intercourse and unwanted touching, including attempts of these acts. Unlike the past 12-month measure, it does not ask if a victim was forced to perform other sexual acts or received threats of a sexual nature.

Results from pooled data reveal that almost a quarter of adults (23%) had experienced one of these forms of sexual violence in their lifetime (Figure 5.20). More than 1 in 10 adults (13%) had experienced forced intercourse (including attempts).

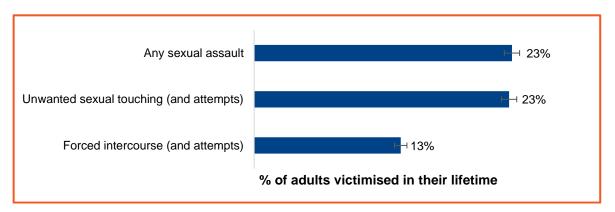


Figure 5.20 Percentage of adults victimised by sexual assault in their lifetime, by type (pooled data)

Note that for the life time data different to the past 12-month measure, responses of "don't know" or "don't wish to answer" are assumed to be an experience of sexual assault and included in these estimates.



## Lifetime prevalence of sexual assault has not changed significantly over time

The lifetime prevalence rate of sexual assault in the New Zealand adult population remained stable over time (Figure 5.21). There were no significant differences over time in either forced intercourse or unwanted touching.

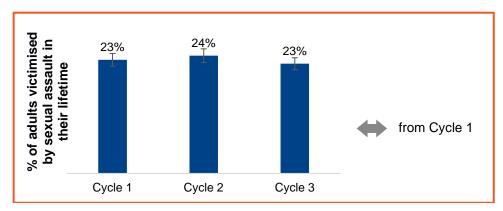


Figure 5.21 Percentage of adults who have experienced sexual assault in their lifetime (Cycles 1–3)

## One in five females experienced forced sexual intercourse in their lifetime

Similar to results for sexual assault in the previous 12 months, lifetime prevalence of sexual assault was much higher for some population groups than others. Differences across population groups are provided in the data tables that accompany this report. The tables provided also present population breakdowns of lifetime sexual assault separately for forced intercourse and unwanted touching.

A substantial share of both males and females had experienced sexual assault at some point in their lives. However, the risk for females was significantly greater. Overall, 35% of females and 12% of males had experienced one of the forms of sexual assault in their lifetime.

One in five females (21%) and 1 in 19 males (5%) had been a victim of forced intercourse (or attempts) in their lifetime.

Having experienced unwanted touching (and attempts) was even more common, for both males and females. One in three females (34%) and 1 in 9 males (12%) had experienced unwanted touching (or attempts) during their lifetime.



#### Lifetime sexual assault

1 in 5 females

1 in 19 males





have experienced forced intercourse (or attempts) in their lifetime

1 in 3 females

1 in 9 males

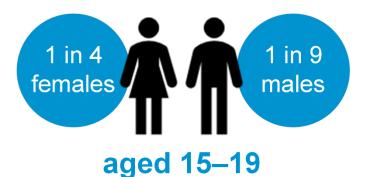




have experienced unwanted touching (or attempts) in their lifetime

#### Young adults were at risk of sexual assault

Almost 2 in 10 adults aged 15–19 (18%) had been subject to sexual assault in their lifetime. One in four females aged 15–19 (27%) and 1 in 9 males of the same age (12%) had been affected.



had been sexually assaulted in their lifetime



## Adults with disability were at elevated risk of lifetime sexual assault

Adults with disability were significantly more likely than other adults to have been subject to sexual assault in their lifetime (28% compared with 23%). This means that adults with disability were about 21% more likely to have experienced sexual assault than other adults.

After standardising by age, we found that adults with disability were about 52% more likely than other adults to have experienced sexual assault in their lifetime.<sup>32</sup>

## One in six adults who have ever had a partner had experienced IPV in their lifetime

The measure of lifetime IPV covers deliberate use of force or violence, and threats to use force or violence, by a partner or ex-partner. Unlike the past 12-month measure, it does not cover sexual assault (subject to a separate question), harassment, or property damage (unless covered by violence and threats of violence). Also different to the past 12-month measure, all incidents reported by the NZCVS respondents were counted without further coding of the incident as an offence.<sup>33</sup> Results were analysed for adults who have ever had a partner.

Results from pooled data reveal that 1 in 6 adults (16%) who have ever had a partner had experienced IPV their lifetime (Figure 5.22). Almost as many had experienced either threats of force or violence (13%) or deliberate use of force or violence (14%). This implies adults who experienced one of these types of IPV were also likely to have experienced the other.

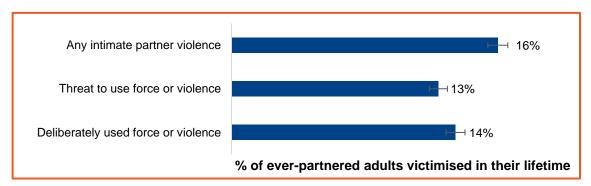


Figure 5.22 Percentage of ever-partnered adults who had experienced IPV in their lifetime (pooled data)

#### Lifetime experience of IPV has been stable over time

Figure 5.23 presents the prevalence rate of lifetime IPV over time, since data collection began in Cycle 1 (2018). Although the estimate increased from 16% to 17% between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3, this change was not statistically significant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Estimates that are standardised by age are adjusted as if they had the same age structure as the general adult population.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> A brief description of the coding process is provided in the NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report.



There were no significant changes over time in either deliberate use of force or violence or threats of force or violence by an intimate partner.

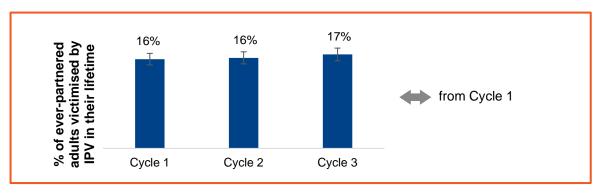


Figure 5.23 Percentage of ever-partnered adults who had experienced IPV in their lifetime (Cycles 1–3)

#### Almost one in four females experienced IPV in their lifetime

Differences in the prevalence rate of lifetime IPV across population groups are provided in the data tables that accompany this report, including separate analysis for males and females. The data tables also present population breakdowns of lifetime IPV separately for experiences of force or violence and threats of force or violence.

Overall, 23% of females and 9% of males had experienced one of the forms of IPV in their lifetime.

One in five females who have ever had a partner (20%) had experienced force or violence by an intimate partner. About 1 in 5 (19%) had also experienced threats of violence by an intimate partner. This compares with 1 in 13 males who have ever had a partner (7%) experiencing force or violence, and one in 18 (6%) experiencing threats of violence.



#### Lifetime intimate partner violence

1 in 5 females

1 in 13 males





who ever had a partner, experienced force or violence by a partner or ex-partner in their lifetime

1 in 5 females

1 in 18 males





who ever had a partner, experienced threats of force or violence by a partner or ex-partner in their lifetime

#### Adults with disability were at elevated risk of lifetime IPV

Adults with disability were significantly more likely than other adults to have experienced IPV in their lifetime (23% compared with 16%). This means that adults with disability were about 43% more likely to have experienced IPV than other adults.

After standardising by age, we found that adults with disability were about 83% more likely than other adults to have experienced IPV in their lifetime.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Estimates that are standardised by age are adjusted as if they had the same age structure as the general adult population.



### **6** Reporting to the Police

#### What is included in this section?

In the NZCVS, we monitor whether the incident of crime became known to the Police. In this section we look at reporting to the Police by offence types and changes over time. We also analyse reporting by victim demographics, relationship to the offender, and offence perceptions. Finally, we look at reasons for not reporting to the Police. In some cases, when we were unable to provide reporting statistics due to a high level of error, we looked at rates of non-reporting to provide a more in-depth picture of reporting patterns.

#### What did we find?

#### Cycle 3 (see Figure 6.1)

- Overall, 25% of all crime incidents were reported to the Police.
- Household offences (38%) were significantly more likely to be reported to the Police, compared with the overall level (25%).
- Motor vehicle thefts (89%) had the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police.
- Fraud and cybercrime offences (7%) were significantly less likely to be reported to the Police.
- The proportion of non-reporting for all broad offence groups was very stable over the three NZCVS cycles.
- The most common reason for not reporting an incident to the Police was "too trivial/no loss or damage/not worth reporting" (41%). This proportion, however, significantly declined compared with Cycle 1 (50%).
- The proportion of those not reporting interpersonal violence due to "private/personal/family or whānau matter" significantly increased from 13% in Cycle 1 to 26% in Cycle 3.

#### Pooled data

- Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicles (91%) had the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police.
- Sexual offences (8%) were significantly less likely to be reported compared with the overall level (26%).
- Bisexual people were significantly less likely to report incidents to the Police.
- People living in the least deprived areas (decile 1) were significantly less likely to report incidents to the Police.
- People were more likely to report incidents that happened in a public or a residential place.
- The reason "too trivial/no loss or damage/not worth reporting" was significantly more likely to be given for not reporting household offences like burglary, trespass and vehicle offences.



 The reasons "shame/embarrassment/further humiliation" and "fear of reprisals/would make matters worse" were significantly more likely to be given for not reporting interpersonal violence, sexual assault, and physical offence incidents.

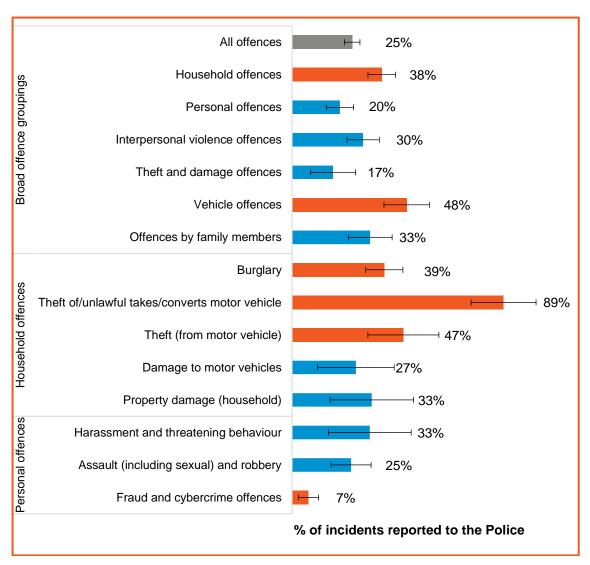


Figure 6.1 Percentage of incidents reported to the Police, by offence type (Cycle 3)

Note: Data for some offence types was suppressed due to high margin of error.

# 6.1 Changes in reporting to the Police by offence types over time

To provide more reliable reporting statistics under the suppression rules (see Table 2.1), we looked at both reporting and non-reporting patterns across offence types and demographic factors. The reporting results were suppressed for some offence types due to a large margin of error, but the non-reporting rates may be available instead.



There were no significant changes in both reporting and non-reporting rates to the Police between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 overall and by different offence types.

Analysis of changes in the reporting rates over three NZCVS cycles (Figure 6.2) shows that:

- Motor vehicle thefts had the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police over the three cycles.
- Although there was an 11 percentage point decrease in reporting of theft and damage offences, from 28% in Cycle 1 to 17% in Cycle 3, this was still not statistically significant.
- Although the percentage of reporting for interpersonal violence, assault (including sexual)
  and robbery, and harassment and threatening behaviour increased by 3 to 5 percentage
  points between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3, the change is not statistically significant.



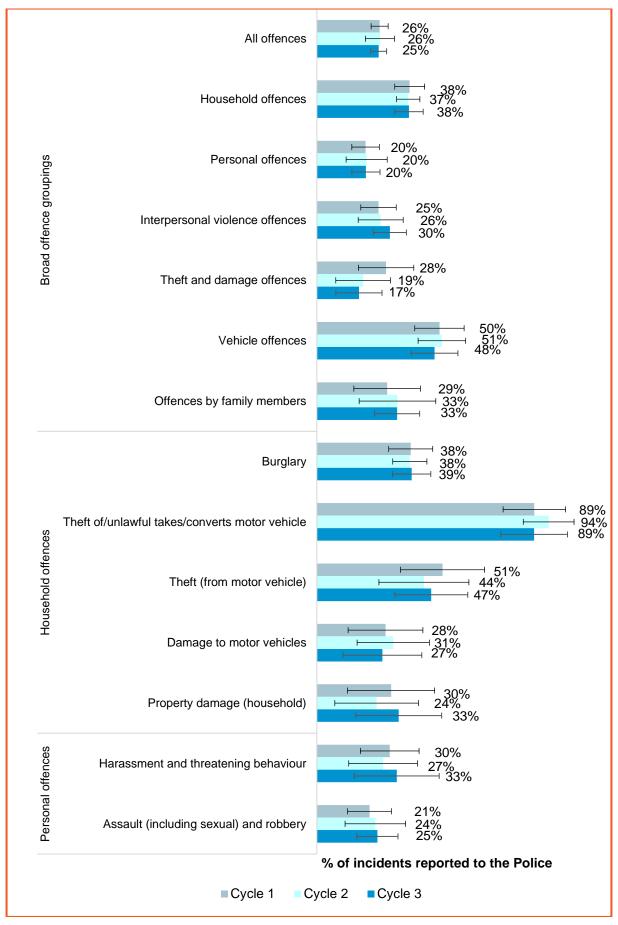


Figure 6.2 Percentage of incidents reported to the Police, by offence type (Cycles 1–3)



Analysis of the non-reporting rates to the Police (Figure 6.3) shows that:

- Fraud and deception had the highest likelihood of being not reported to the Police over the three NZCVS cycles.
- For all broad offence groups, changes in non-reporting over the three NZCVS cycles were not statistically significant.

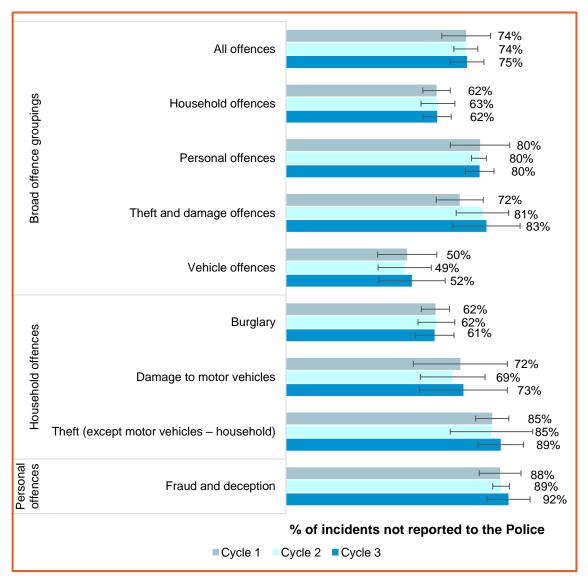


Figure 6.3 Percentage of incidents not reported to the Police, by offence type (Cycles 1–3)

# 6.2 Differences in reporting to the Police by perceived criminality and seriousness of incidents

A clear difference in reporting rates was observed depending on perceived criminality of an incident (Figure 6.4). Those victims who viewed an incident as a crime reported it to the Police significantly more often (33%) than those viewed it as not a crime (between 8% and 14%).



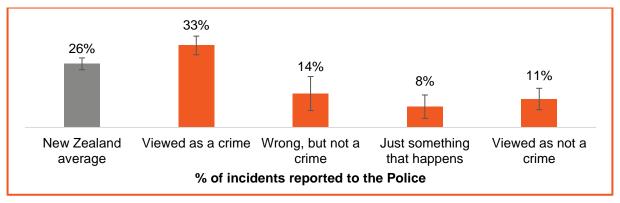


Figure 6.4 Percentage of incidents reported to the Police, by perceived level of criminality (pooled data)

Another clear association exists between reporting to the Police and victims' perception of the seriousness of an incident measured on a 0 to 10 scale (Figure 6.5; note that this figure shows the level of **non-reporting** rather than the level of reporting to avoid unnecessary suppressions due to a high margin of error).

Those victims who perceived the seriousness of an incident as very low (levels 0 and 1) have a significantly higher level of non-reporting to the Police. At the same time, those who perceived an incident as very serious (level 10) reported it significantly more often.

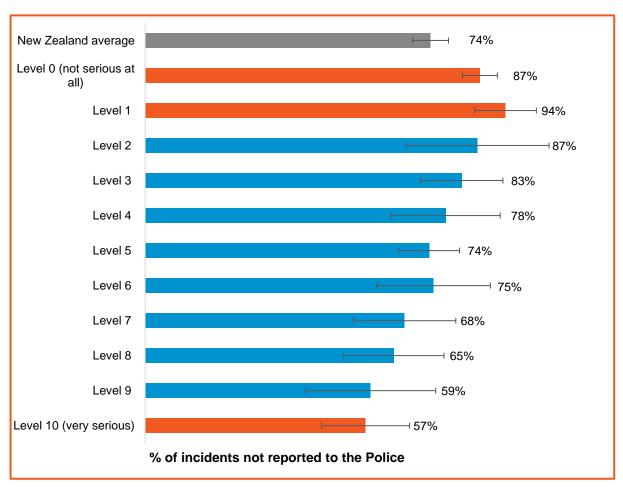


Figure 6.5 Percentage of incidents not reported to the Police, by perceived seriousness (pooled data)



# 6.3 Differences in reporting to the Police by selected offence types (pooled data)

Over all three NZCVS cycles, vehicle offences (50%) and burglaries (38%) have the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police. **Sexual assaults continue to have the lowest likelihood of being reported to the Police (8%)** closely followed by fraud and cybercrime (9%) (see Figure 6.6). Reporting rates of other broad offence groups are not significantly different from the New Zealand average (26%).

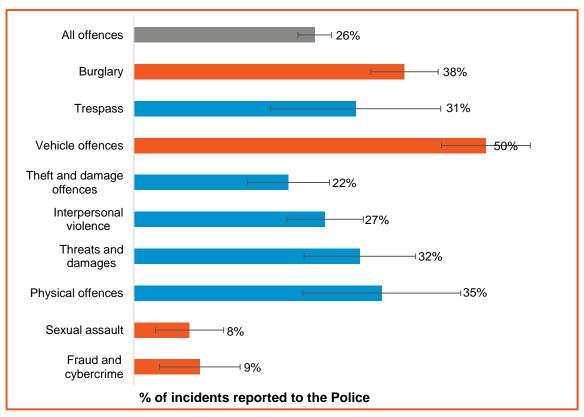


Figure 6.6 Percentage of incidents reported to the Police by broad offence groups (pooled data)

# 6.4 Reporting to the Police by population groups (pooled data)

We analysed the reporting rates to the Police by personal factors like sex, sexual identity, age, ethnicity, regions, deprivation, perceived level of incident's seriousness and criminality, employment status, and financial pressure. We use pooled data for this analysis.

No significant differences in reporting rates were observed for sex, age, ethnicity, geographic regions, employment status (excluding students whose reporting rate was lower than average) and financial pressure. The rest of this section is focused on those demographic groups where statistically significant differences in reporting were observed.

Analysis of data related to sexual identity (Figure 6.7), shows that bisexual adults are significantly less likely to report incidents to the Police (14%) compared with the New



Zealand average (26%). The percentage of incidents reported to the Police by gay or lesbian people is 5 percentage points lower than the national average, but the difference is not statistically significant.

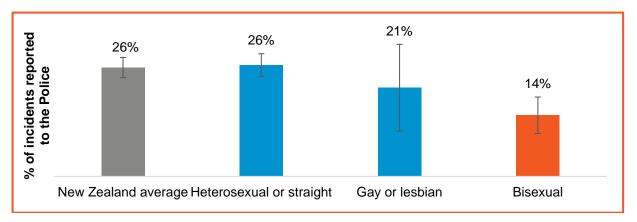


Figure 6.7 Percentage of incidents reported to the Police, by sexual identity (pooled data)

Also, adults who live in the least deprived areas (quintile 1) were significantly less likely to report incidents to the Police (Figure 6.8). Generally, there is an increasing proportion of incidents reported to the Police in more deprived areas, although the differences in overall reporting with the national average is not statistically significant.

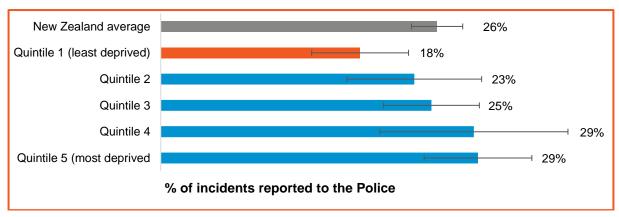


Figure 6.8 Percentage of incidents reported to the Police, by deprivation quintiles (pooled data)

Incidents that happened in public (37%) and residential (34%) places have the highest likelihood of being reported to the Police. However, victims were significantly less likely to report incidents that happened online or over the phone (Figure 6.9).

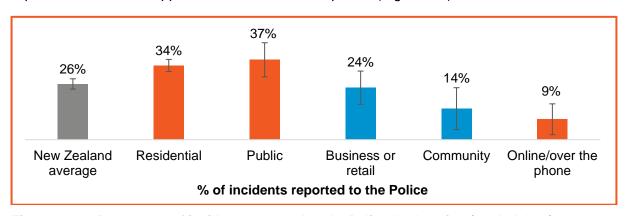


Figure 6.9 Percentage of incidents reported to the Police, by location (pooled data)



## 6.5 Changes in reasons for not reporting incidents to the Police

This section provides statistics on the reasons for not reporting incidents to the Police. We analysed whether the reasons have changed over time, whether the reasons differ by offence type, and what the most common reasons were for not reporting over all three cycles.

Overall, the most common reason for not reporting to the Police was that the incident was "too trivial/no loss or damage/not worth reporting". This reason, however, significantly dropped by 9 percentage points, from 50% in Cycle 1 to 41% in Cycle 3 (Figure 6.10).

The second most common reason for non-reporting was "Police couldn't have done anything". Here we also observed a decrease – from 27% in Cycle 1 to 21% in Cycle 3 – but this change is not statistically significant.

In contrast, there was an increase in other reasons, such as "private/personal/family or whānau matter" (5 percentage points) and "fear of reprisals/would make matters worse" (4 percentage points), both not statistically significant.



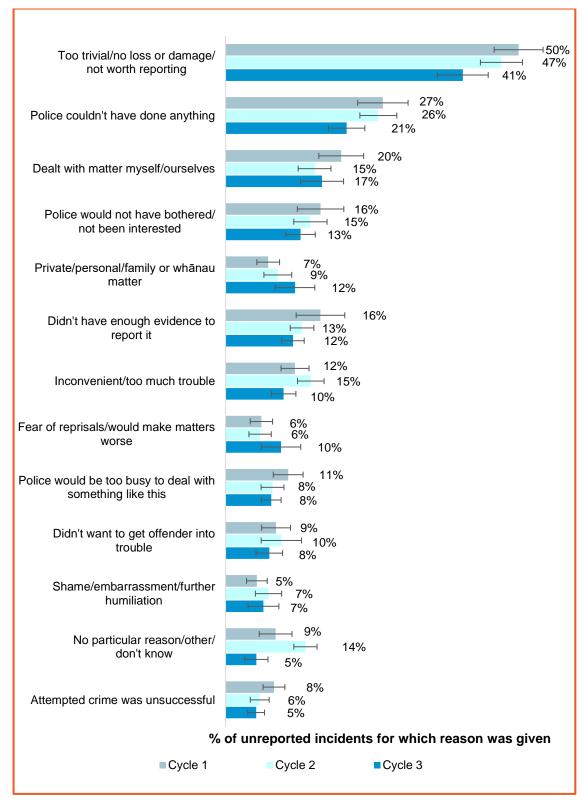


Figure 6.10 Reasons for not reporting incidents to the Police over time – all offences (Cycles 1–3)

Looking specifically at incidents of interpersonal violence (Figure 6.11), we can see that they have the same most common reason for not reporting to the Police: "too trivial/no loss or damage/not worth reporting". This reason continues to be the most common in Cycle 3 despite decreasing by 9 percentage points (yet not statistically significant). The only



significant change in Cycle 3 compared with Cycle 1 is increase of non-reporting due to "private/personal/family or whānau matter" from 13% to 26%.

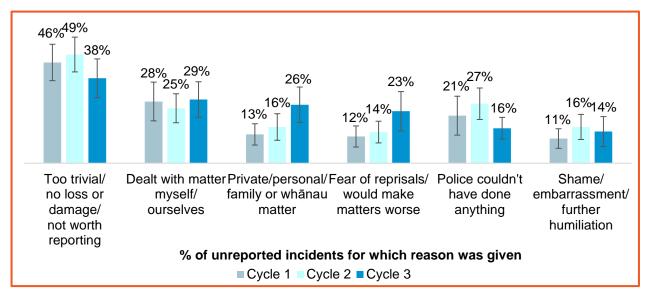


Figure 6.11 Reasons for not reporting incidents to the Police over time – interpersonal violence (Cycles 1–3)

Using pooled data, we also compared the reasons for not reporting interpersonal violence vs. offences by family members (Figure 6.12). We found that the most common reason for not reporting offences by family members was "private/personal/family or whānau matter" (42%). This reason is followed by "too trivial/no loss or damage/not worth reporting" (38%) and "dealt with matter myself/ourselves" (30%). Note that reasons for non-reporting like "shame/embarrassment/further humiliation" and "fear of reprisals/would make matters worse" were much more common (9–10 percentage points) for offences by family members compared with interpersonal violence overall.



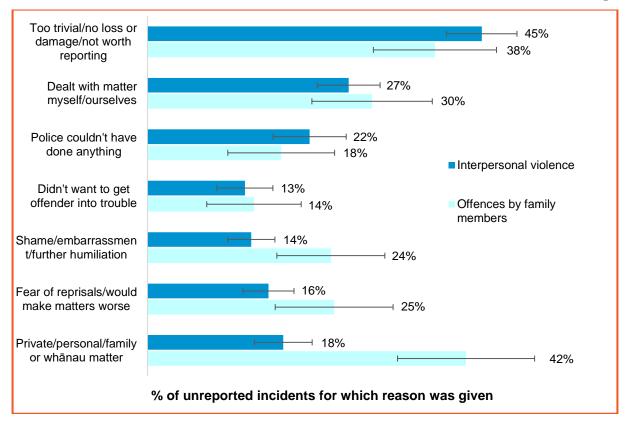


Figure 6.12 Reasons for not reporting interpersonal violence and offences by family members to the Police (pooled data)



#### 7 Distribution of crime

#### What is included in this section?

This section discusses the distribution of crime – that is, how much crime was experienced by how many adults. We reported that 29% of adult New Zealanders were victims of crime in Cycle 3. Analysis in this section tells us whether crime is distributed evenly across those victims, or whether some victims experience a disproportionate amount of crime. We measure the distribution of crime in two ways: by level of multiple victimisation and the level of repeat victimisation.

**Multiple victimisation** occurs 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 within the same 12 months).

**Repeat victimisation** is when someone has been the victim of the same offence more than once (for example, two or more burglaries).

We also do some analysis of **highly victimised people** – those who experienced four or more criminal incidents within a 12-month period.

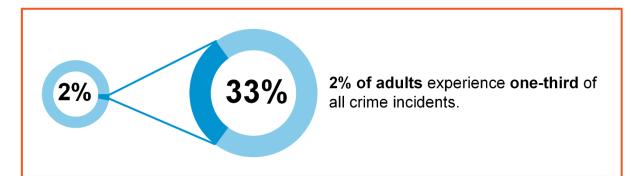
In this section we look at multiple and repeat victimisation for Cycle 3 (2019/20), changes in multiple or repeat victimisation over time, and demographic factors associated with high levels of victimisation.

#### What did we find?

- Thirty-seven percent of victims experienced two or more incidents within the previous 12 months. These victims experienced the majority (69%) of all crime incidents.
- Two percent of New Zealand adults experienced one-third of all crime incidents.
- There was little difference in the prevalence of multiple victimisations over time no statistically significant changes were found between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.
- Victims with five or more incidents within 12 months experienced a lower overall proportion of incidents in Cycle 3 (33%) compared with Cycle 1 (39%). The difference, however, is not statistically significant.
- Offences by family members were the most repeated type of offence. Almost half of the victims (46%) of offences by family members experienced repeat events, and these victims experienced the vast majority (82%) of all offences by family members.
- Vehicle offences were the most common one-off incidents, with 83% of vehicle offence incidents occurring as one-off events.
- There were few significant changes in repeat victimisation over time; however, there
  was a significant reduction in the proportion of households that experienced four or
  more burglaries between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3.



- Across all three cycles, the groups significantly more likely to be highly victimised (ie, experience four or more crimes within a 12-month period) were:
  - younger (aged 20–29)
  - Māori
  - gay, lesbian, bisexual or of other diverse sexualities
  - living in a sole-parent household
  - living in a household with four or more children
  - not actively seeking work or were unable to work
  - living in the most deprived areas (NZDep2013 decile 10)
  - experiencing high levels of financial pressure
  - renting government accommodation (local and central)
  - having a moderate or high level of psychological distress
  - having low life satisfaction
  - having a low feeling of safety.
- Across all three cycles, the groups significantly less likely to be highly victimised were:
  - older (aged 60 and over)
  - Asian
  - living in a couple-only household or a couple with child(ren) household
  - retired
  - not under financial pressure
  - not psychologically distressed
  - having high life satisfaction
  - having a high feeling of safety.



#### 7.1 Multiple victimisation

As shown in Table 7.1, in Cycle 3 most New Zealand adults (71%) did not experience any crimes within the previous 12 months, whereas 29% experienced one incident or more.

Of those 29% who experienced crime, the majority (63%) experienced one incident, with the remaining 37% experiencing two or more incidents.



Those who experienced multiple incidents experienced the majority (69%) of all crime incidents, whereas those who experienced one incident experienced 31% of all crime incidents.

Table 7.1 Number of New Zealand adults, percentage of adults, percentage of victims and percentage of overall incidents, by the number of incidents experienced (Cycle 3)

Number of victimisations	Number of adults (000s)	% of adults	% of victims	% of incidents
None	2,913	71	0	0
One	761	18	63	31
Two	219	5	18	16
Three	86	2	7	10
Four	56	1	5	10
Five or more	83	2	7	33

As shown in Figure 7.1, those who experienced five or more incidents make up 2% of adults (7% of victims), but they experienced 33% of all crime incidents.

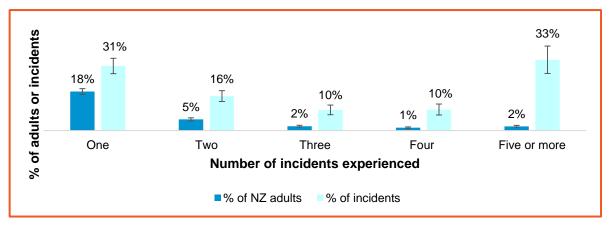


Figure 7.1 Percentage of New Zealand adults and percentage of incidents experienced, by number of incidents experienced (Cycle 3)

# 7.2 Changes in multiple victimisation between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3

No significant difference was observed across all three NZCVS cycles in the percentage of New Zealand adults who experienced two or more crime incidents within the previous 12 months (Figure 7.2).



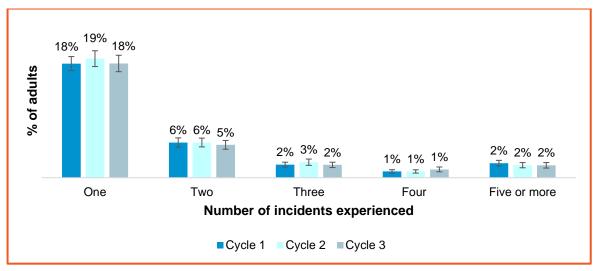


Figure 7.2 Percentage of New Zealand adults, by number of incidents experienced (Cycles 1–3)

Similarly, there was no significant difference across all three NZCVS cycles in the percentage of victims who experienced two or more crime incidents within the previous 12 months (Figure 7.3).

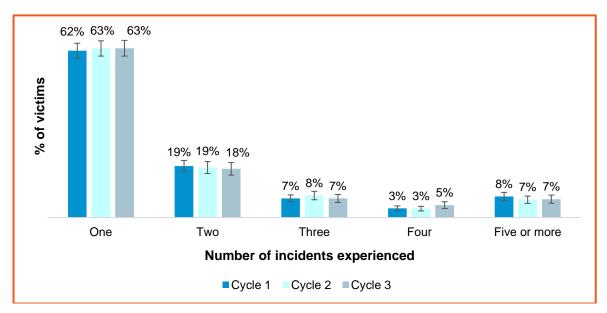


Figure 7.3 Percentage of victims, by number of incidents experienced (Cycles 1–3)

There was a small, not statistically significant decrease in the overall proportion of incidents experienced by victims with multiple victimisations, from 72% in Cycle 1 to 69% in Cycle 3 (Figure 7.4). This overall decrease between cycles mostly resulted from the decrease in the highest level of multiple victimisation, with those who experienced five or more incidents experiencing a lower proportion of incidents in Cycle 3 (33%) compared with Cycle 1 (39%).

In contrast, those with the number of incidents between one and four experienced a higher overall proportion of incidents in Cycle 3 (67%) compared with Cycle 1 (61%). None of the above changes were statistically significant.



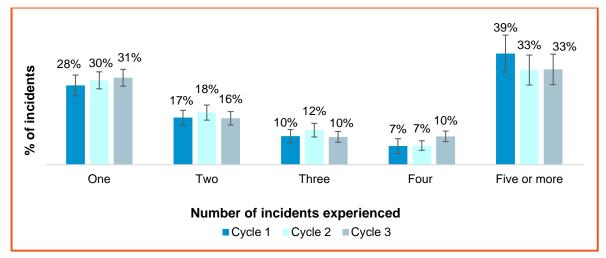


Figure 7.4 Percentage of incidents, by victims with different numbers of incidents experienced (Cycles 1–3)

### 7.3 Highly victimised people

Because there was little overall difference in the proportion of adults/victims who experienced multiple incidents between cycles, we looked at demographic differences in multiple victimisation using pooled data from Cycles 1, 2 and 3 to reduce error and better identify demographic differences in multiple victimisation. For this subsection we have also chosen to focus specifically on the demographics of highly victimised people because this subgroup shows some of the strongest demographic patterns in relation to multiple victimisations.<sup>35</sup>

As defined above, **highly victimised people** are people who experienced four or more incidents within a 12-month period.

Over the first three cycles of the NZCVS, highly victimised people made up only 3% of New Zealand adults but experienced 43% of all crime incidents.

As shown in Figure 7.5, several demographic factors were associated with being highly victimised. Specifically, the groups significantly more likely to be highly victimised were:

- younger (aged 20–29)
- Māori
- gay, lesbian, bisexual or of other diverse sexualities
- living in a sole-parent household
- living in a household with four or more children
- not actively seeking work or are unable to work
- living in the most deprived areas (deciles 9 and 10)
- experiencing high levels of financial pressure
- renting government accommodation (local and central)
- having a moderate or high level of psychological distress

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> The demographic patterns for those who experienced one, two or three incidents within a 12-month period can be viewed in the data tables.



- · having low life satisfaction
- · having a low feeling of safety.

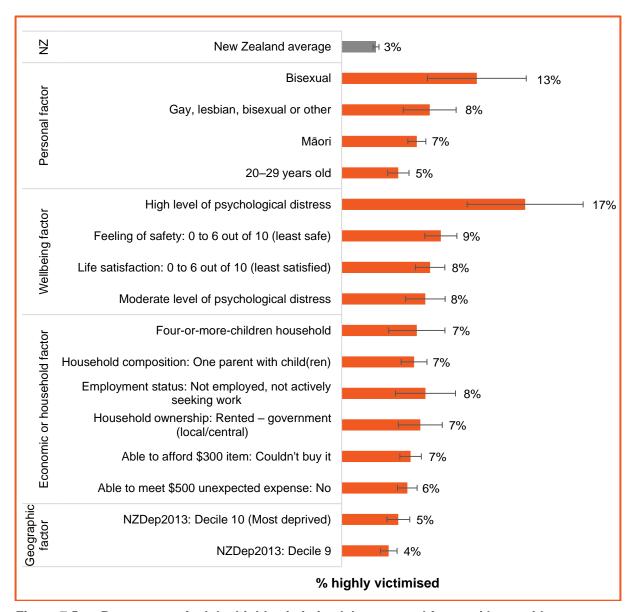


Figure 7.5 Percentage of adults highly victimised, by personal factors (those with a significantly higher prevalence rate than the New Zealand average; pooled data)

In contrast, as shown in Figure 7.6, the groups significantly less likely to be highly victimised were:

- older (aged 60+)
- Asian
- living in a couple-only household or a couple with child(ren) household
- retired
- not under financial pressure
- not psychologically distressed
- having high life satisfaction
- having a high feeling of safety.



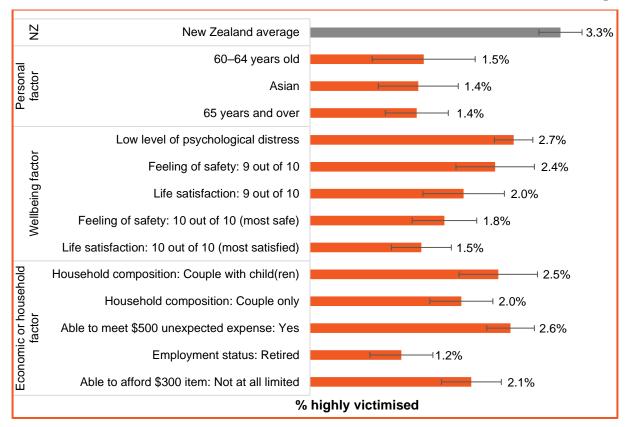
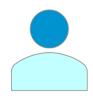


Figure 7.6 Percentage of adults highly victimised, by personal factors (those with a significantly lower prevalence rate than the New Zealand average; pooled data)



Bisexual people are over four times as likely to be highly victimised compared with the New Zealand average.

## 7.4 Repeat victimisation

Offences by family members were the most repeated group of offence in Cycle 3, with 82% of incidents occurring as part of a chain of two or more incidents within a 12-month period, whereas the other 18% of offences by family members were one-off events (Figure 7.7).

Interpersonal violence offences were the second most repeated group of offence, with 75% of incidents occurring as part of a chain of two or more incidents and 25% occurring as one-off events.

Vehicle offences were the most common type of one-off incidents, with 83% of vehicle offences occurring as one-off events and 17% occurring as part of a chain of two or more incidents.



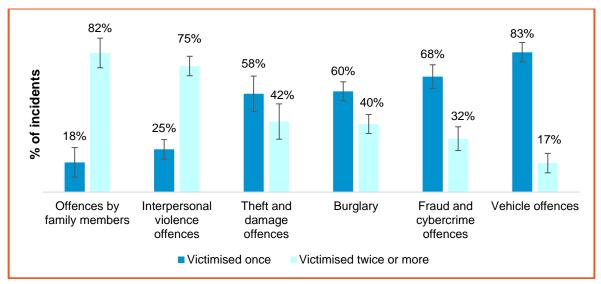


Figure 7.7 Percentage of incidents, by number of victimisations across broad offence types (Cycle 3)

## Repeat victims experience the vast majority of all offences by family members

Looking more closely at offences by family members, around half of the victims of offences by family members (54%) experienced one incident within a 12-month period, whereas the other half (46%) experienced multiple offences within a 12-month period (Table 7.2).

Victims of repeat offences by family members experienced the vast majority (82%) of all offences by family members (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Number of New Zealand adults, percentage of adults, percentage of victims and percentage of incidents, by the number of offences by family members experienced

Number of offences by family members experienced	Number of adults (000s)	% of adults	% of victims	% of incidents
None	4,030	97.9	0	0
One	47	1.1	54	18
Two or more	40	1.0	46	82

**82% of offences by family members** occured as part of chain of two or more incidents.





## 7.5 Changes in repeat victimisation between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3

As shown in Figure 7.8, there were some shifts in repeat victimisation between Cycle 1 and Cycle 3 across different offence types; however, none of these changes were statistically significant.

Notably, there was a 9 percentage point increase in the proportion of repeat incidents of offences by family members, from 73% in Cycle 1 to 82% in Cycle 3. This increase was not statistically significant.

Conversely, there was a 7 percentage point decrease in the proportion of repeat burglaries and a 6 percentage point decrease in the proportion of repeat vehicle offences. Again, these decreases were not statistically significant.

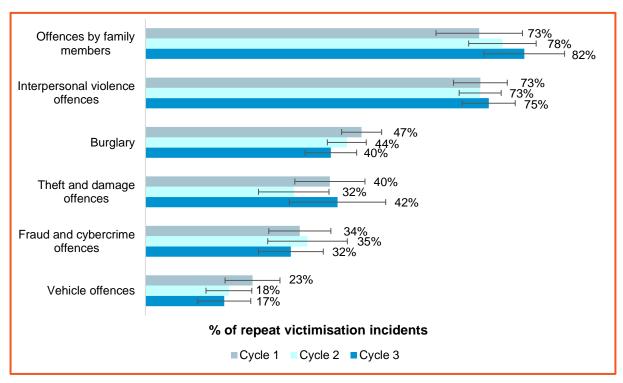


Figure 7.8 Percentage of repeat incidents, by broad offence types (Cycles 1–3)

Looking more deeply within these trends, there were reductions in repeat burglaries, especially for households experiencing four or more burglaries (Table 7.3).

As shown in Table 7.3, the proportion of households that experienced four or more burglaries significantly reduced, from 0.7% of households in Cycle 1 to 0.2% of households in Cycle 3. There were also non-significant reductions in the proportion of households that experienced one or two burglaries.



Table 7.3 Percentage of households burgled, by number of burglaries a household experienced (Cycles 1–3)

	Percentage of households victimised			
Number of burglaries experienced	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
One	9.3	8.9	8.1	$\Leftrightarrow$
Two	1.6	1.5	1.4	$\Leftrightarrow$
Three	0.6	0.7	0.6	$\Leftrightarrow$
Four or more	0.7	0.4	0.2	•

Similarly, households that experienced four or more burglaries saw a significant reduction in the overall proportion of burglary incidents experienced – from 19% in Cycle 1 to 8% in Cycle 3 (Table 7.4 and Figure 7.9).

Table 7.4 Percentage of all burglary incidents, by number of burglaries a household experienced (Cycles 1–3)

	Percentage of incidents			
Number of burglaries experienced	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	From Cycle 1
One	53.0	56.2	59.7	$\Leftrightarrow$
Two	18.1	18.3	19.9	$\Leftrightarrow$
Three	9.7	12.9	12.1	$\Leftrightarrow$
Four or more	19.3	12.6	8.3	•

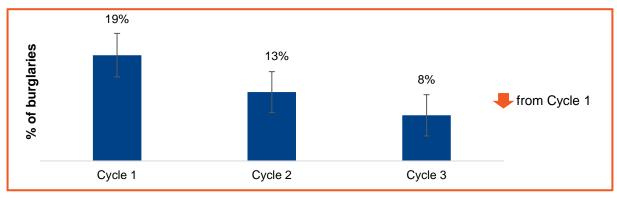


Figure 7.9 Overall percentage of burglaries experienced by households that experienced four or more burglaries (Cycles 1–3)



# 8 Crime scene and consequences

#### What is included in this section?

This section analyses different factors related to victimisation that are not described in the previous sections. They include location of crime, male against female incidents, use of weapons, and some important consequences of victimisation, including injuries and needing to take time off of work. Pooled data covering all three cycles was used for the analysis.

#### What did we find?

- More than two-thirds of all incidents (71%) happened either in residential areas or online/over the phone.
- More than half (56%) of vehicle offences, 16% of interpersonal violence offences and 23% of physical assaults/robberies happened in public areas.
- A third (31%) of sexual assaults, 18% of interpersonal violence offences, and 19% of thefts/damages and vehicle offences happened in business areas.
- Half of interpersonal violence incidents (50%) involved a male offender and a female victim. This proportion increases to 70% for offences by family members and to 71% for sexual assault.
- Thirteen percent of all non-sexual assault incidents involved the use of a weapon.
- Every 11th incident (9%) resulted in injury. This proportion increases to 21% for interpersonal violence offences, 27% for offences by family members and 51% for non-sexual assaults.
- Every 11th incident (9%) resulted in time taken out of work by a victim. This
  proportion increases to 15% for offences by family members and 16% for vehicle
  offences.

### 8.1 Location of crime

For each reported crime incident (or group of incidents) the NZCVS asked where the incident happened. The answers were grouped into six major locations:

- residential (inside a house, caravan, campervan or tent; in a garage, carport, shed or
  outbuilding; inside a residential building, corridor, stairs, lift etc; outside a house on the
  same premises as garden, yard, driveway, walkways etc)
- **public** (on the street, road, footpath, berm; in a park, bush, forest, beach, lake; on transport or in/around transport facilities)



- business/retail (in a restaurant, café, bar, pub, nightclub; in a shop, petrol station; in a recreational place like cinema, bowling alley, casino, gym etc; in the office, factory, warehouse; in a car park; in a farm or orchard)
- **community** (religious or cultural place like marae, church, mosque etc; in or around a sports ground; in a school, university or hospital)
- online or over the phone (including via any digital means eg, text message, email)
- other (please specify).

Pooled data was used for the analysis. Overall, 44% of incidents took place in residential locations. More than a quarter of incidents (27%) happened either online or over the phone. Much lower proportions of incidents happened in public areas (12%), business locations (12%) and community locations (4%). About 1% of locations were not identified. The overall distribution of the crime incidents is presented on Figure 8.1 below.

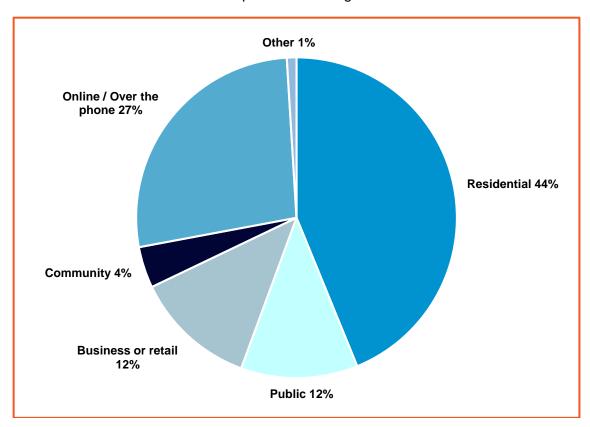


Figure 8.1 Distribution of crime incidents by location (pooled data)

However, the distribution of the incident locations varies significantly depending on the offence type. Not surprisingly, household crime such as burglary and trespass occurred mostly in residential locations (Figure 8.2). Also, almost three-quarters of offences by family members (72%) and 88% of offences by current intimate partners happened in residential areas.



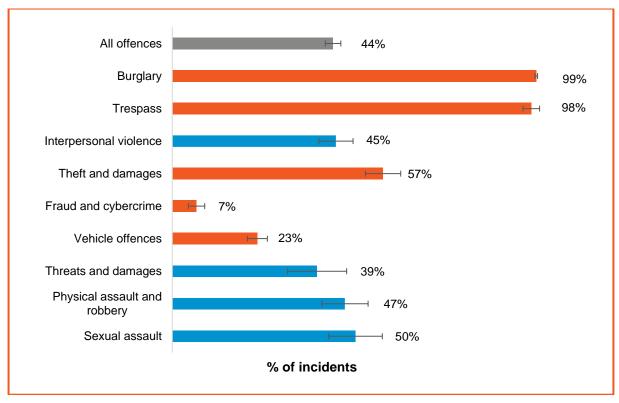


Figure 8.2 Percentage of crime incidents that occurred in residential locations, by offence categories (pooled data)

Physical assault and robbery, and vehicle offences are the most common offences that occurred in public areas (Figure 8.3).

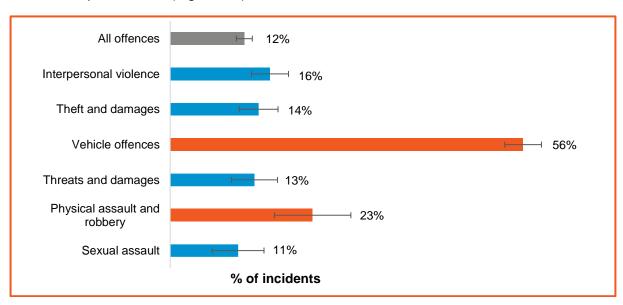


Figure 8.3 Percentage of crime incidents that occurred in public areas, by offence categories (pooled data)

Business/retail areas were characterised by a high prevalence of sexual assaults and overall interpersonal violence offences, followed by vehicle offences and theft and damage offences (Figure 8.4).



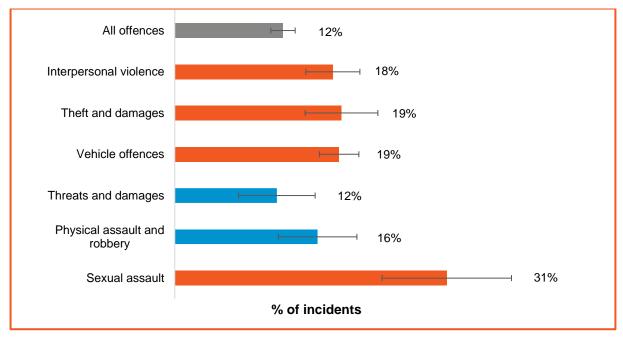


Figure 8.4 Percentage of crime incidents that occurred in business/retail areas, by offence categories (pooled data)

Community areas are comparatively safer, with 4% of all incidents happening there. Offence categories that happened relatively more often in community areas include physical assault and robberies (12%), theft and damage (9%), and interpersonal violence offences (7%).

More than a quarter (27%) of all incidents occurred online or over the phone. They include 87% of all fraud and cybercrime incidents, and 30% of threats and damages offences.

### 8.2 Offences by males against females

If victims came into contact with offenders or found out who the offenders were, the NZCVS asked a question about the sex of the offender. This allowed high-level analysis of male against female offences. We found that in 47% of all offences where the sex of the offender was known to the victim, males were the offenders and females were the victims. This proportion increased to 50% for interpersonal violence offences, 52% for assaults and robberies, 70% for offences by family members, and 71% for sexual assaults, which was the only offence type with the proportion significantly higher than the national average (Figure 8.5).

Notably, proportions of offences where the offender and victim were of the same sex are much lower – 29% of offences were male against male, and 13% of offences were female against female offences. Eleven percent of offences were female against male.



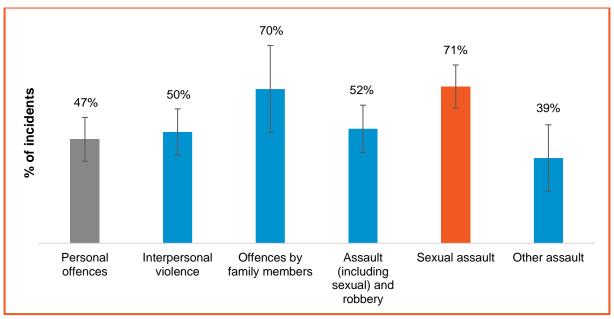


Figure 8.5 Percentage of male against female incidents, by offence category (pooled data)

## 8.3 Use of a weapon, injuries and time off work

Use of a weapon by offenders was checked only for other (non-sexual) assaults. Overall, offenders used a weapon in 13% of all non-sexual assaults (pooled data). No statistically significant difference in the use of a weapon was found for particular demographic groups. The analysis was limited due to a small sample size.

Every 11th incident (9%) resulted in injuries (Figure 8.6). While injuries were uncommon for household offences (1% of incidents, significantly lower than the average level), the proportion increased to 13% for all personal offences and became significantly higher than the overall level for interpersonal violence offences (21%), and especially for other (non-sexual) assaults, where victims were injured in every second incident (51%).

More than a quarter of offences by family members resulted in physical injuries (27%). Victims were physically injured in 28% of incidents involving intimate partners. Both proportions are significantly higher than the average level. Note that offences by family members also include non-physical offence types like threats, harassment or property damage.

Victims were also physically injured in 12% of all sexual assaults.



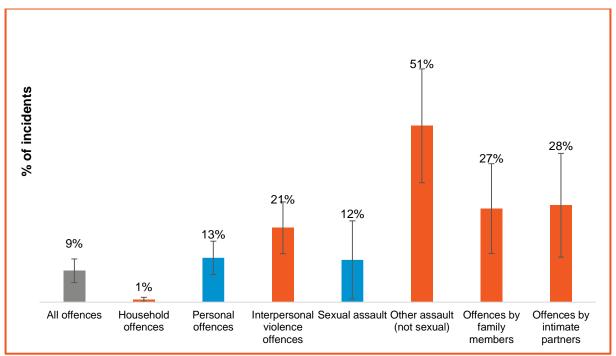


Figure 8.6 Percentage of incidents where victims were injured, by offence categories (pooled data)

As the result of every 11th incident (9%), victims needed to take time off work (Figure 8.7). This proportion is the same for both household and personal offences. Within the personal offences category this proportion is higher for interpersonal violence offences (11%) and offences by family members (15%) but the difference is not statistically significant. A significantly higher proportion of incidents with time taken off work was recorded for vehicle offences.

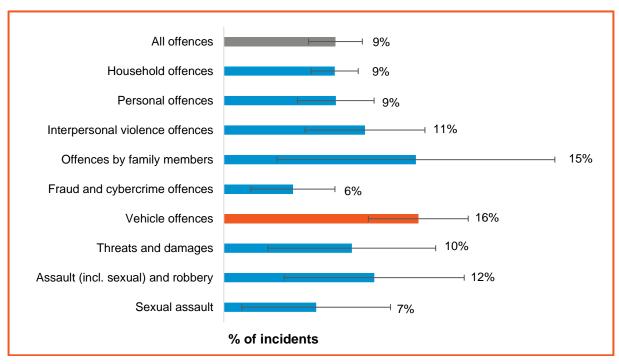


Figure 8.7 Percentage of incidents where victims had to take time off work, by offence categories (pooled data)



## 9 Perceptions of safety

#### What is included in this section?

Respondents were asked a general question about their perception of safety ("Overall, how safe do you feel?"). The answers were measured on an 11-point scale, from 0 (least safe) to 10 (most safe). Similar to the previous reports, we combined the seven lowest levels in one group, 0 to 6, to avoid multiple suppressions due to a small sample size. In addition, in Cycle 3 we asked respondents how safe they feel when they are with family/whānau, with the answer measured on the same 11-point scale.

Two previous NZCVS core reports (see here for Cycle 2 and here for Cycle 1) found a strong relationship between overall perceptions of safety and victimisation. In this section we discuss key trends in the overall perceptions of safety over time and analyse the differences in perceptions of safety for diverse demographic and social population groups.

#### What did we find?

- There are no significant changes in the overall feeling of safety over three NZCVS cycles.
- Four of five adults (81%) feel the most safe when they are with family/whānau.
- Victims are more concerned about safety than non-victims. Further, victims of multiple crimes are more concerned about their safety than victims of only one crime, and highly victimised people have the highest level of safety concern.
- There is a strong association between the level of safety and victimisation measured in prevalence rates. This association is observed for overall victimisation, household offences, personal offences, interpersonal violence offences and offences by family members.
- Hawke's Bay and Auckland are the regions where adults are most concerned about overall safety. Gisborne, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland and Marlborough are more confident about overall safety.
- There is no significant regional difference about feelings of safety with family.
- The proportion of male adults feeling the least safe is significantly lower than the national average, while the proportion of female adults is significantly higher.
- Two age groups that perceive themselves more safe are those aged 15–19 and 65+.
- There is no significant difference in feeling of safety between ethnic groups.
- Compared with those living in the least deprived areas (quintile 1), significantly more adults living in the most deprived areas (quintile 5) perceive their safety as low.
- Adults with moderate and high levels of psychological distress are much more concerned about their safety.



## 9.1 Changes in perceptions of safety overall

As Figure 9.1 shows, the structure of the answers is very stable over three cycles. No significant changes were observed. Note that more than three-quarters of adults perceive their safety as high (8 out of 10 or higher).

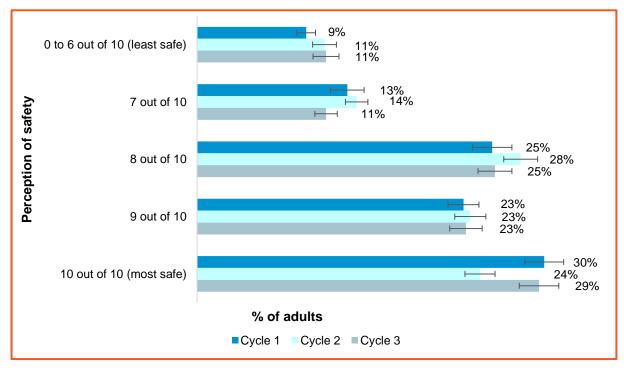


Figure 9.1 Perception of safety over time (Cycles 1–3)

Additionally, in Cycle 3 we asked respondents how safe they feel with their family/whānau. The answers were provided using the same 11-point scale. More than 80% of adults chose the highest level of safety – 10 out of 10. However, 3% reported lower levels of safety (between 0 and 6 out of 10) with a further 2% selecting 7 out of 10. The results are presented in Figure 9.2.



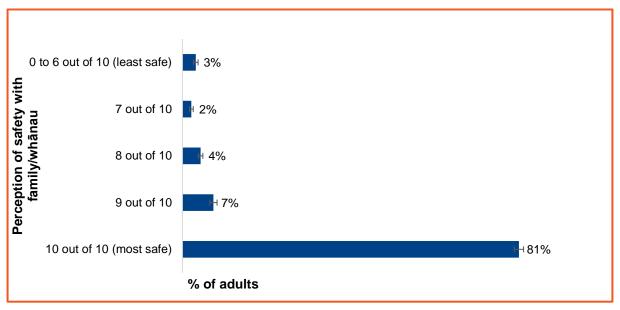


Figure 9.2 Perception of safety with family/whānau (Cycle 3)

### 9.2 Perception of safety and victimisation

Over three consecutive cycles we observed a strong association between the level of safety and overall victimisation measured in prevalence rates. Adults who reported feeling the lowest levels of safety (0 to 6 out of 10) were victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, and those who reported feeling the highest level of safety (10 out of 10) were victimised significantly less. In Cycle 3, respondents with the perceived level of safety 7 out of 10 were also victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average. Although we did not find any significant difference in victimisation for the perceived safety groups over time, it is worth noting that victimisation of those who felt the least safe reduced from 52% in Cycle 1 to 45% in Cycle 3 (Figure 9.3).

The trend stays unchanged when overall victimisation is measured in incidence rates.



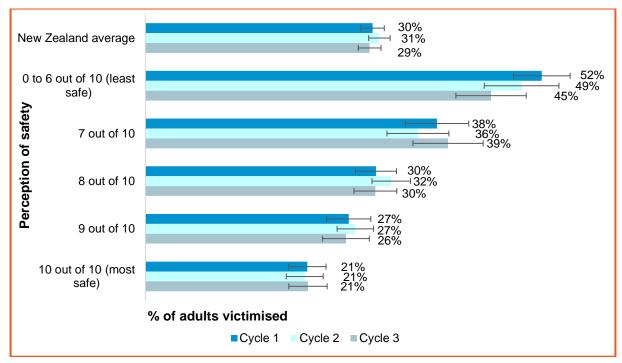


Figure 9.3 Percentage of adults victimised once or more in the previous 12 months, by perceived safety (Cycles 1–3)

The graphs below show victimisation (prevalence rates) by different levels of perceived safety over time for household crime (Figure 9.4) and for personal crime (Figure 9.5). Over three cycles, adults who felt the least safe (0–6 out of 10) experienced significantly higher levels of both household and personal offences, while those who felt the most safe (10 out of 10) experienced significantly lower levels of household and personal offences. For some cycles, a significant difference in victimisation was observed also for those reporting their level of safety at 7 out of 10 (experienced higher level of offences than the New Zealand average) and 9 out of 10 (experienced lower level of offences than the New Zealand average).

Both for household crime and for personal crime, no significant differences were found between cycles. However, there was a non-significant reduction in the level of victimisation from Cycle 1 to Cycle 3 for those who felt the least safe (by 6 percentage points for household offences and by 5 percentage points for personal offences).



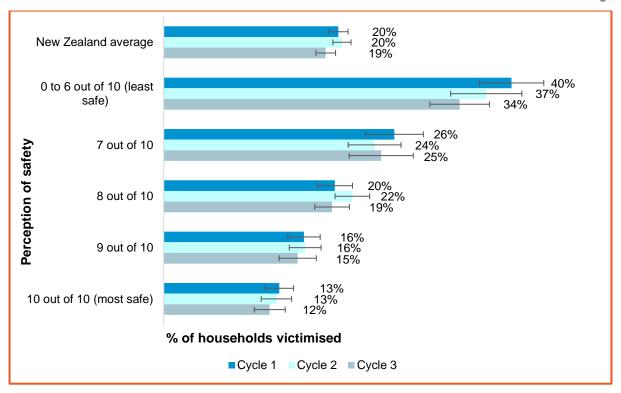


Figure 9.4 Percentage of households victimised once or more in the previous 12 months (household offences), by perceived safety (Cycles 1–3)

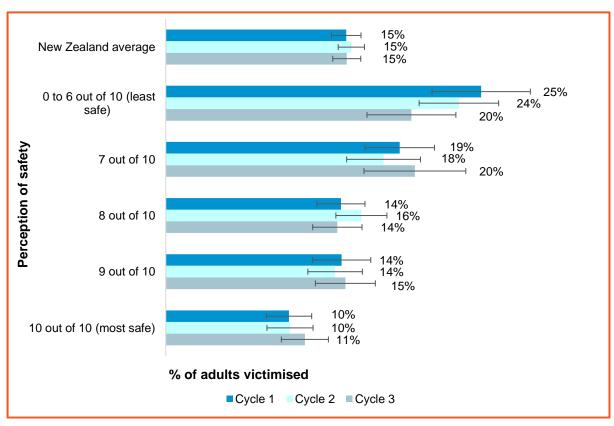


Figure 9.5 Percentage of adults victimised once or more in the previous 12 months (personal offences), by perceived safety (Cycles 1–3)



Similar trends were also observed for interpersonal violence offences (Figure 9.6).

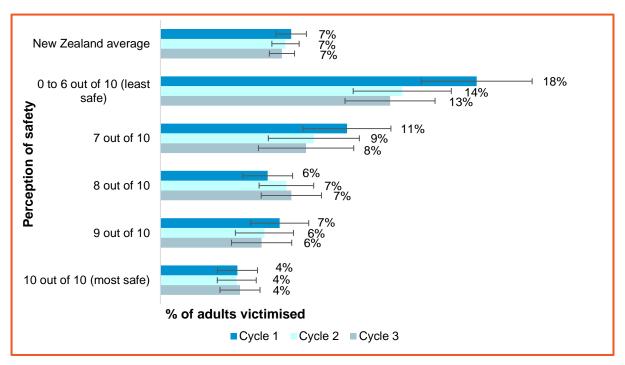


Figure 9.6 Percentage of adults victimised once or more in the previous 12 months (interpersonal violence offences), by perceived safety (Cycles 1–3)

The association between general feeling of safety and victimisation is clearly seen in Figure 9.7, which uses Cycle 3 data. Those who felt the least safe were victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, and those who felt the most safe were victimised significantly less.

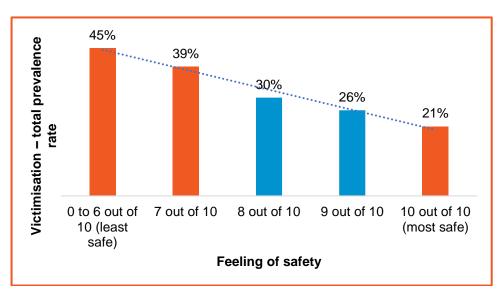


Figure 9.7 Association between the victimisation levels (prevalence rates) and perceived safety (Cycle 3)

A similar downward trend is found for the relation between victimisation and the feeling of safety with family/whānau (this question was only asked in Cycle 3). However, the interpretation of this trend is different (Figure 9.8). Those who reported the highest level of safety with their family/whānau formed the absolute majority of respondents (more than 80% of adults). Their level of victimisation is very close to the New Zealand average. All other



groups, even those with a slightly lower perceived level of safety with family/whānau (9 out of 10), were victimised significantly more. The proportion of victimised adults consistently increased towards the lower perceived level of safety and achieved 53% (every second adult) for those feeling the least safe (0 to 6 out of 10).

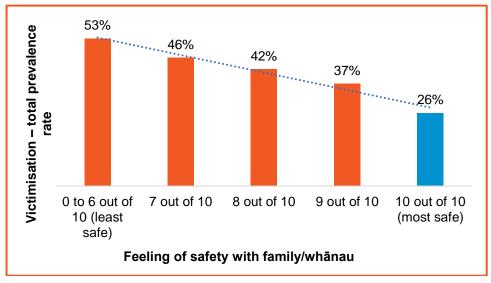


Figure 9.8 Association between the victimisation levels (prevalence rates) and perceived safety with family/whānau (Cycle 3)

## 9.3 Regional differences in perceptions of safety

For the analysis of regional differences in perceptions of safety, we had to combine data for levels 0 to 6 with data for level 7. This was necessary to avoid a large amount of suppressions mostly related to smaller regions. For the same reason, we used pooled data for this analysis.

The results (Figure 9.9) show some significant differences in regional perceptions of safety compared with the national distribution.

Hawke's Bay is the region where adults seem to be most concerned with safety. This region has a significantly higher proportion of adults who feel the least safe (0 to 7 out of 10) and a significantly lower proportion of those who feel the most safe (10 out of 10). Another region where adults are more concerned about safety is Auckland, which has a significantly higher proportion of those who feel the least safe.

On the other hand, five regions – Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland and Marlborough – seem to be more confident regarding safety, with a significantly lower proportion of adults reporting a low perceived level of safety (0 to 7 out of 10) compared with the national level. Gisborne is another region where people are less concerned about safety.



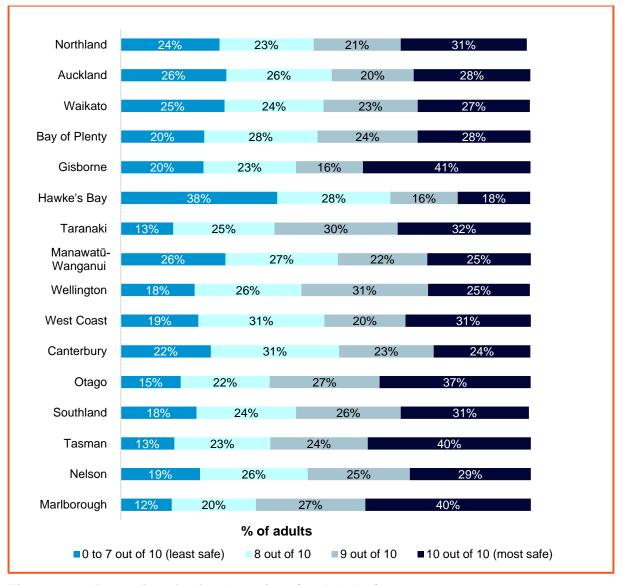


Figure 9.9 Perception of safety by regions (pooled data)

Our regional analysis of perceived level of safety with family/whānau uses aggregated regions (Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Rest of North Island and Rest of South Island) to avoid multiple suppressions due to a small sample size of adults who selected levels of safety below 10. We did not find any significant differences between regional feelings of safety with family/whānau and the national distribution (Figure 9.10).



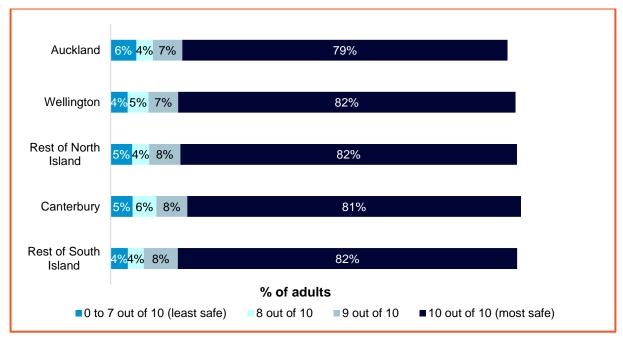


Figure 9.10 Perception of safety with family/whānau by regions (pooled data)

## 9.4 Feelings of safety for different demographic groups

In this section we analyse differences in perceived levels of safety for key demographic groups of respondents. This analysis helps to recognise the most vulnerable groups of the New Zealand adult population. Pooled data is used in the analysis to avoid large margins of error for smaller groups.

#### Sex

Figure 9.11 demonstrates the differences in the perception of safety between male and female New Zealanders. The proportion of male adults feeling the least safe is significantly lower than the national average (10%), while the proportion of female adults was significantly higher. Every forth woman and every fifth man reported their feeling of safety between 0 and 7.



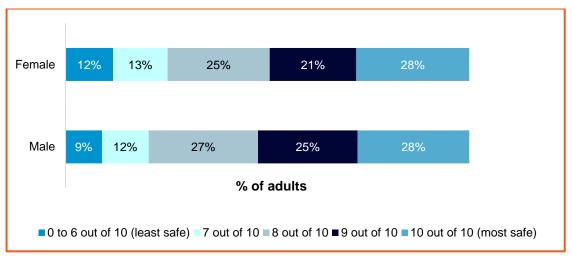


Figure 9.11 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by sex (pooled data)

#### Age

Figure 9.12 shows perceived levels of safety by age group. Adults aged 30–64 have a very similar distribution of perceived levels of safety breakdown, with about one-quarter reporting 0 to 7 out of 10, and about half reporting 9 or 10 out of 10. Two age groups who perceive themselves more safe are those aged 15–19 and 65+. The NZCVS data (section 4.3) shows that the 65+ age group is the least victimised, so their higher confidence regarding safety is not surprising. The young adults (aged 15–19), however, are feeling relatively safer despite being comparatively more victimised.

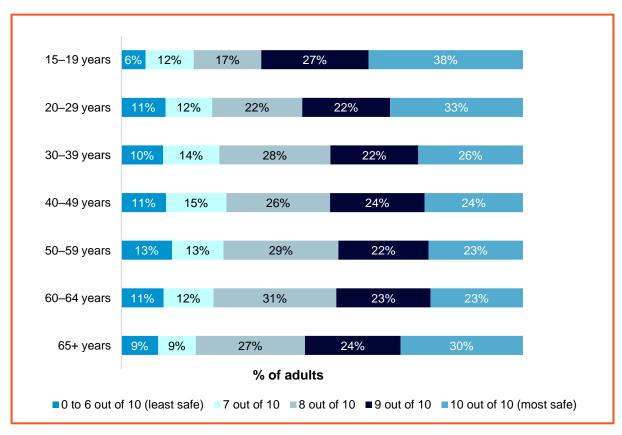


Figure 9.12 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by age group (pooled data)



### **Ethnic groups**

Feelings of safety for most ethnic groups follow the national trend, with 21%–24% reporting lower perceived levels of safety (levels 0–6 and 7) and 50%–56% reporting higher perceived levels of safety (levels 9 and 10) (Figure 9.13). The only exception is Asian adults, who are slightly more concerned about safety (29% reported lower perceived levels and 46% higher perceived levels). This is despite being victimised comparatively less than other ethnic groups.

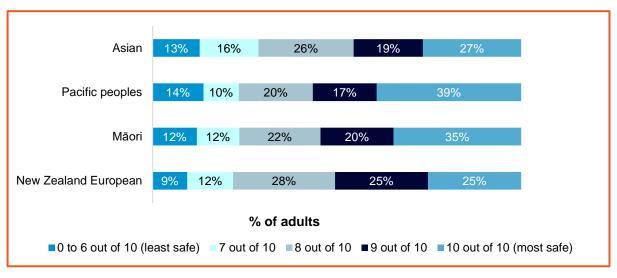


Figure 9.13 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by ethnicity (pooled data)

#### Urban vs rural areas

While there were no significant differences between people living in rural and urban areas, those in medium urban, small urban, and rural areas are slightly less concerned about their safety (Figure 9.14).

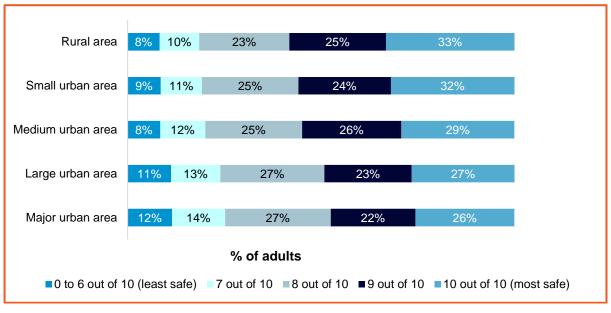


Figure 9.14 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by the type of living area (pooled data)



#### **Deprivation areas**

A significantly higher proportion of adults living in more deprived areas are concerned about their safety. This trend is similar to the association between the levels of deprivation and victimisation reported in section 4.3.

As shown in Figure 9.15, 16% of those living in the most deprived areas (quintile 5) perceive their safety as 0 to 6 out of 10 compared with only 6% of those living in the least deprived areas (quintile 1). Interestingly, this is not the case for people highly confident about their safety (10 out of 10) – their proportion is about the same across all deprivation areas.

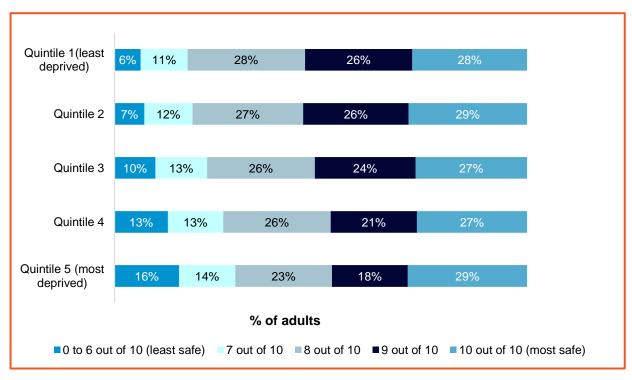


Figure 9.15 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by deprivation quintiles (pooled data)

### **Psychological distress**

People with moderate and high level of psychological distress are much more concerned about their safety (Figure 9.16). This is in line with the relevant victimisation trend described in section 4.3.



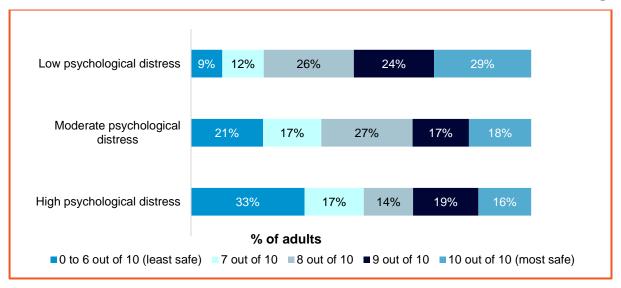


Figure 9.16 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by the level of psychological distress (pooled data)

#### Number of crime incidents experienced by an adult

The number of crime incidents experienced by an adult over the previous 12 months is significantly associated with feelings of safety. Victims are more concerned about safety than non-victims. Further, victims of multiple crimes (two and more incidents) are more concerned about their safety than victims of only one crime incident, and highly victimised people (those who experienced four or more crime incidents over the previous 12 months) have the highest level of safety concern. This trend relates to both those who feel the least safe and those who feel the most safe (8% of non-victims vs 30% of highly victimised people felt the least safe; 31% of non-victims vs 15% of highly victimised people felt the most safe). (Figure 9.17).

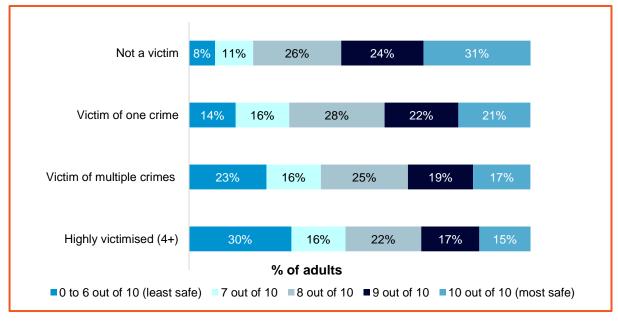


Figure 9.17 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by the number of crime incidents experienced over previous 12 months (pooled data)



# Appendix: Brief survey methodology

Below is an overview of the key methodological aspects of the NZCVS. More details about how the NZCVS was conducted in 2019/20 can be found in the NZCVS Cycle 3 methodology report.

Table A.1 Key features of the NZCVS methodology

Key feature	Description
Overview	Nationwide, face-to-face random probability survey, with one survey respondent selected per household using multistage stratified 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	Two samples were drawn as part of the NZCVS: a general or "main sample" and a Māori booster sample that aimed to increase sample size for Māori.
Sample size	Main sample: 5,400
	Māori booster sample: 2,025
	Total sample: 7,425
Response rates	Main sample: 80%
	Māori booster sample: 79%
	Total sample: 80%
Interviewing period	3 September 2019 to 18 November 2020
Average interview length	22 minutes and 33 seconds
Recall period	12 months preceding the date of the interview <sup>36</sup>
Coding crimes/offences	In the NZCVS, questions were asked about different things (incidents) that might have happened to the survey respondent or their household. These incidents were then coded by legal experts to determine whether or not the incident was a crime, and what type of offence (or offences) occurred.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> While most questions use the recall period 12 months preceding the date of the interview, there were some that referred to a different period (eg, the in-depth module questions on lifetime prevalence of sexual assault and offences by a partner).



	Important: The NZCVS does not directly ask survey respondents whether they experienced certain crimes. This is because people do not always view some things that happen as crimes, and they may not know which acts are legally considered crimes and which are not.
Weighting	Two key types of weighting were applied: household weights and person weights. New population benchmarks based on the 2018 Census were supplied by Stats NZ.
Imputation	Missing income data was imputed using the nearest neighbour hot deck algorithm. Missing victim forms were imputed from the distribution of offence codes associated with the scenario that generated the incident.

#### Survey structure and questionnaire

The NZCVS consists of a core module that includes crime and victimisation questions that repeat every year, and additional in-depth modules on different topical subjects that change from year to year. Cycle 3 included an in-depth module on family violence, the same as in Cycle 1 but with some additional questions. In Cycle 2, the in-depth module covered social wellbeing and perceptions of the criminal justice system. The survey design was developed after extended consultations with key stakeholders.

Depending on the sensitivity of the questions, the answers may be collected either through computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), where interviewers enter respondents' answers into a laptop, or through computer-assisted self-interviewing (CASI), where respondents are handed the laptop and can enter their own responses. CASI is used for highly sensitive questions and CAPI for less sensitive ones.

The following table provides an outline of the questionnaire sections and the topics covered in each section.

Table A.2 Topics covered in the NZCVS questionnaire

Section	Questions	Interviewing mode
Initial demographics	• sex	CAPI
	• age	
	<ul> <li>partnership status</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>marital status</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>life satisfaction/feeling of safety</li> </ul>	
CAPI victim screener questions	<ul> <li>household and personal offences screener questions (excludes interpersonal violence (including sexual violence), harassment and threatening behaviour)</li> </ul>	CAPI
CASI victim screener questions	<ul> <li>interpersonal violence (includes sexual violence), harassment and threatening behaviour</li> </ul>	CASI



Lifetime prevalence	<ul> <li>lifetime experience of sexual assault/IPV</li> </ul>	CASI	
General victim form questions	same/series of offences     CAPI for incidents     to CAPI correspond		
	<ul> <li>date of offence</li> </ul>	to CAPI screeners and CASI for incidents relating	
	<ul> <li>incident description</li> </ul>	to CASI screeners	
	<ul> <li>location of offence</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>contact with the offender</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>existence of Protection, Restraining, or Police Safety Orders</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>offender's attitude towards victim's race, sexuality, age, sex, religion and disability</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>cost of crime</li> </ul>		
	<ul><li>insurance</li></ul>		
	<ul> <li>time off work</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>reporting to Police</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>injury and weapon use</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>perceptions of seriousness of incident</li> </ul>		
Family violence in-depth	support service awareness	CASI	
module	<ul> <li>contact with support services</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>help/advice received from support services and usefulness</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>reasons for not seeking help from support services</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>help/advice received from family/whānau, friends and neighbours, and usefulness</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>reasons for not seeking help from family/whānau, friends and neighbours</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>unmet need for help/advice relating to family/whānau violence incidents</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>feeling of safety when with family/whānau</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>awareness of others who have experienced family/whānau incidents and further involvement</li> </ul>		
Main demographics	gender identity	CAPI (with the exception o	
	<ul> <li>sexual identity</li> </ul>	gender and sexual identit and income, which are	
	• income	administered using CASI)	
	<ul> <li>financial stress</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>household composition</li> </ul>		



	<ul> <li>functional difficulties</li> <li>psychological distress</li> <li>employment status</li> <li>housing and tenure</li> </ul>
Exit and re-contact questions	<ul> <li>re-contact for audit CAPI</li> <li>future research consent</li> <li>data linking</li> <li>interviewer observations</li> <li>respondent burden assessment</li> </ul>

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