



New Zealand
Crime and Victims **survey**

HELP CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES

Survey findings - Cycle 4 report

Section 10 – *Perceptions of safety*

June 2022

Results drawn from Cycle 4 (2020/21) of the
New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey

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5. Unfortunately, due to an error in data collection, this report does not include over 200 interviews from the Hawke's Bay area. Survey results were revised, amended and re-weighted to maintain accuracy and avoid bias.

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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](#).

If you are reading the report for the first time, it is recommended that you refer to “Cycle 4 Core report - Section 2 – About this report” to help with understanding and presentation of results.

Topic	Key findings
Perceptions of safety	<p>General feeling of safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no significant changes in the overall feeling of safety over time since the start of the NZCVS. • In the current year (Cycle 4), people aged 65+, those who were retired, and those with a household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum were significantly less likely to rate their feeling of safety between 0 and 6 out of 10. • Chinese adults saw an over 50% reduction in the likelihood of feeling the most safe (10 out of 10) between the base year (Cycle 1) and the current year. • Adults living in the Southland region were significantly more likely to feel the most safe in the current year compared to the base year and the previous year (Cycle 3). <p>Feeling of safety when with family or whānau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no significant changes in the overall feeling of safety when with family or whānau since the start of the NZCVS. • Five out of six adults (83%) said they feel the most safe when they are with family or whānau in the current year. • Adults with the lowest level of household income (\$10,000 or less per annum) were over 75% less likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau between 0 and 6 out of 10 in the current year compared to the previous year. • Adults living in the Nelson region were significantly more likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau between 0 and 6 out of 10 in the current year compared to the previous year. • Overall, there are no significant changes observed between the previous year and current year. In both years, at least 5% of adults had felt unsafe when with family or whānau. • Adults living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household saw a 60% reduction in the likelihood of ever feeling unsafe when with family or whānau between the previous year and the current year. <p>Victimisation and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an association between the level of safety and victimisation measured in prevalence rates. This association is observed for overall victimisation, household offences, personal offences, burglary and interpersonal violence offences.

- Those who reported feeling the lowest levels of safety (between 0 and 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.
- Victims were more concerned about safety than non-victims. The level of safety concern increases with the number of crime incidents that victims experience. Highly victimised adults (those who experienced four or more incidents over the previous 12 months) have the highest level of safety concern.
- No significant differences were found between general perceptions of safety and victimisation over time.
- There is also a strong association between victimisation and the feeling of safety when with family or whānau, but no significant differences were detected between victimisation and the feeling of safety when with family or whānau over time.
- One in two adults who felt the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) with their family or whānau had experienced one or more offences.
- Victims of multiple crimes and highly victimised adults were more concerned about their safety when with family or whānau. The percentage of adults who felt unsafe when with family or whānau consistently increased with higher numbers of incidents experienced by an adult.

Perceptions of safety by population factors

Compared with the New Zealand average:

Population factors associated with **greater concern** about safety included:

- **personal factors:** aged 40–64; female; disabled; sexually diverse; New Zealand European; Chinese; non-partnered; separated or divorced
- **household factors:** living alone or in a one-parent-with-child(ren) household; living in a household with four or more children
- **economic factors:** employed; cannot meet \$500 unexpected expense; having very or quite limited ability to afford a \$300 non-essential item
- **geographic factors:** living in the Hawke’s Bay or Canterbury region; living in major urban area; living in more deprived areas (deciles 8, 9, or 10)
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction (between 0 and 7 out of 10).

Population factors associated with **less concern** about safety included:

- **personal factors:** young adults (aged 15–29); older adults (aged 65+); male; Māori; widowed; never married and never in a civil union
- **household factors:** living in self-owned accommodation; living in a couple-only household; living in a “couple with child(ren) and other person(s)” household; living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household; living in a large household (five or more people); living in a household with three children
- **economic factors:** retired; not under financial pressure
- **geographic factors:** living in the Gisborne, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland, Tasman, Nelson, or Marlborough region; living in a medium or small urban area; living in a rural area (rural settlement or rural other); living in less deprived areas (deciles 1, 2, 3, or 4)
- **wellbeing factors:** having a low level of psychological distress; having the highest life satisfaction score (10 out of 10).

Perceptions of safety when with family or whānau by population factors

Compared with the New Zealand average:

Population factors associated with feeling **more concerned** about safety when with family or whānau or being **more likely** to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau included:

- **personal factors:** bisexual; female; Māori; Chinese; non-partnered; separated or divorced, disabled
- **economic factors:** not employed and not actively seeking work; experiencing high level of financial pressure
- **geographic factors:** living in the Wellington or Nelson region
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction.

Population factors associated feeling **less concerned** about safety when with family or whānau or being **less likely** to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau included:

- **personal factors:** older adults (aged 65+); male; partnered and legally registered; married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship; widowed
- **household factors:** living in a couple-only household
- **economic factors:** retired; not under financial pressure; personal income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum; household income of \$10,000 or less per annum
- **geographic factors:** living in the West Coast region; living in a rural area (rural settlement or rural other)
- **wellbeing factors:** having the highest life satisfaction score (10 out of 10).

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10 Perceptions of safety

What is included in this section?

Safety is a wellbeing domain for New Zealand in the Treasury’s Living Standards Framework, which defines it as “Being safe from harm and the fear of harm and keeping oneself and others safe from harm”.¹ Two general questions were asked in the NZCVS to help us understand respondents’ perceptions of safety. The answers were measured on an 11-point scale, where zero means you feel “not at all safe” and 10 means you feel “completely safe”.² The questions are:

- Overall, how safe do you feel?
- Overall, how safe do you feel when with family or whānau?

Families can contribute for better or worse to the feeling of safety of family members.³ The NZCVS further assesses this by asking “Do you ever feel unsafe when with family or whānau?” The answers were measured in yes or no.

Previous NZCVS reports found a strong relationship between overall perceptions of safety and victimisation.⁴ In this section we discuss the overall perceptions of safety and analyse the differences in perceptions of safety for diverse population groups.

10.1 Changes in perceptions of safety by population factors over time

What did we find?

- There are no significant changes in the overall feeling of safety over time since the start of the NZCVS.
- In the current year (Cycle 4), people aged 65+, those who were retired, and those with a household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum were significantly less likely to rate their feeling of safety between 0 and 6 out of 10.
- Chinese adults saw an over 50% reduction in the likelihood of feeling the most safe (10 out of 10) between the base year (Cycle 1) and the current year.

¹ The Treasury. 2021. *The Living Standards Framework (LSF) 2021* (p12).

<https://www.treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2021-10/tp-living-standards-framework-2021.pdf>

² Seven lowest levels are combined in one group, 0 to 6, to avoid multiple suppressions due to a small sample size.

³ The Treasury. 2021. *The Living Standards Framework (LSF) 2021* (p43).

<https://www.treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2021-10/tp-living-standards-framework-2021.pdf>

⁴ NZCVS resources and results <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvs/resources-and-results/>

- Adults living in the Southland region were significantly more likely to feel the most safe in the current year compared to the base year and the previous year (Cycle 3).
- There are no significant changes in the overall feeling of safety when with family or whānau since the start of the NZCVS.
- Five out of six adults (83%) said they feel the most safe when they are with family or whānau in the current year.
- Adults with the lowest level of household income (\$10,000 or less per annum) were over 75% less likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau between 0 and 6 out of 10 in the current year compared to the previous year.
- Adults living in the Nelson region were significantly more likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau between 0 and 6 out of 10 in the current year compared to the previous year.
- Overall, there are no significant changes observed between the previous year and current year. In both years, at least 5% of adults had felt unsafe when with family or whānau.
- Adults living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household saw a 60% reduction in the likelihood of ever feeling unsafe when with family or whānau between the previous year and the current year.

Adults living in the Southland region feel safer than before

As Figure 10.1 shows, overall, the structure of the answers is very stable over time. No significant changes were observed.

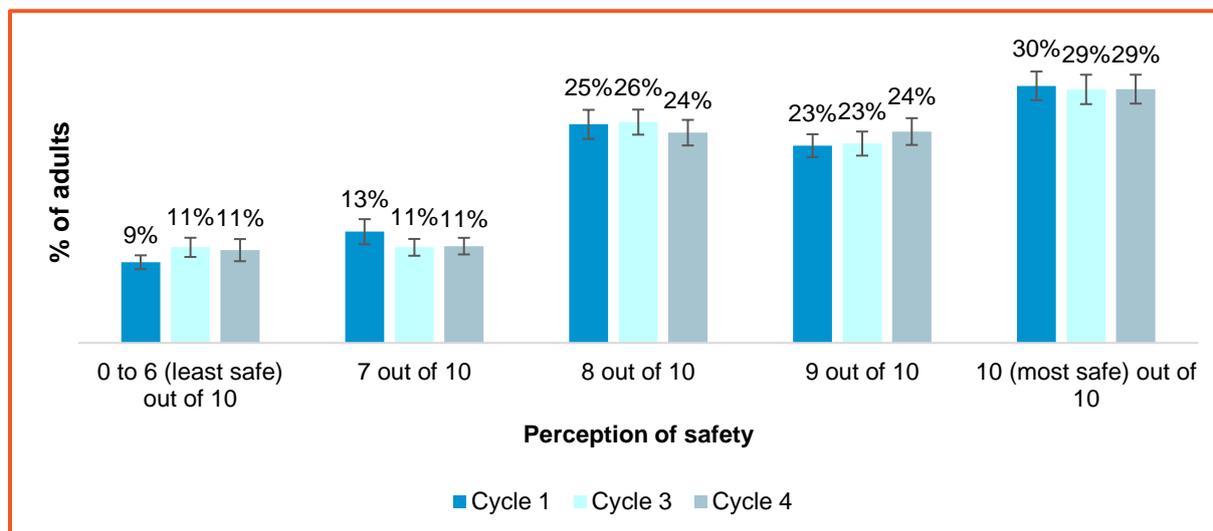


Figure 10.1 Perception of safety over time

Generally, for most population factors there were no significant changes in adults’ perception of safety over time. The few statistically significant changes that did occur across Cycles 1, 3 and 4 were as follows (Table 10.1).

- People aged 65+ were less likely to rate their feeling of safety between 0 and 6 out of 10 (6% in the current year compared to 9% in the previous year).
- Chinese adults saw an over 50% reduction in the likelihood of feeling the most safe (10 out of 10) between the base year and the current year – from 32% to 15%.
- Adults living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household saw a significant reduction in the likelihood of them feeling the most safe between the previous year and the current year – from 41% to 30%.
- Retired adults were significantly less likely to rate their feeling of safety between 0 and 6 out of 10 (5% in the current year compared to 9% in the base year and 8% in the previous year).
- Sixteen percent of adults renting privately owned accommodation rated their feeling of safety between 0 and 6 out of 10 in the current year, a significant increase from 10% in the base year.
- Adults with a household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum saw a significant reduction in the likelihood of rating their feeling of safety between 0 and 6 out of 10 between the base year and the current year (from 14% to 8%), whereas those with a household income of \$100,001–\$150,000 were more likely to rate their feeling of safety between 0 and 6 out of 10 (11% in the current year compared to 6% in the base year).
- Adults who had very limited ability to afford a \$300 non-essential item saw a significant increase in the likelihood of rating their feeling of safety 10 out of 10 between the previous year and the current year (from 27% to 35%).
- Adults living in the Southland region were significantly more likely to rate their feeling of safety 10 out of 10 (from 31% in the base year and 35% in the previous year to 73% in the current year). In contrast, those living in the Tasman region were significantly less likely to feel the most safe (15% in the current year compared to 47% in the base year and 35% in the previous year).

Table 10.1 Perception of safety, by population factor over time

Population factor	Cycle 1	Cycle 3	Cycle 4	Change from Cycle 1	Change from Cycle 3
Feeling of safety: between 0 and 6 (least safe) out of 10					
Aged 65+	8.5	9.1	6.0	↔	↓
Retired	8.6	8.1	5.1	↓	↓
Renting a privately owned accommodation	10.3	12.6	15.9	↑	↔
Household income: \$20,001–\$30,000	13.6	11.9	7.8	↓	↔
Household income: \$100,001–\$150,000	6.4	9.1	11.5	↑	↔
Feeling of safety: 10 (most safe) out of 10					
Chinese	31.9	20.1	15.3	↓	↔
Household composition: one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)	37.1	41.3	29.5	↔	↓
Able to afford \$300 item: very limited	27.7	26.5	35.0	↔	↑
Southland	31.4	35.3	73.5	↑	↑
Tasman	47.3	35.3	15.3	↓	↓

In the current year, adults with the lowest level of household income (\$10,000 or less per annum) were over 75% less likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau as low compared to the previous year

Overall, the structure of the answers in the current year is basically the same as in the previous year – no significant changes were observed. In the current year, more than 80% of adults rated their feeling of safety when with family or whānau at the highest level (10 out of 10).



5 in 6 adults (83%) felt safest (10 out of 10) when with their family or whānau.

However, 4% of adults reported lower levels of safety (between 0 and 6 out of 10) when with family or whānau, with a further 1% selecting 7 out of 10. The results are presented in Figure 10.2.

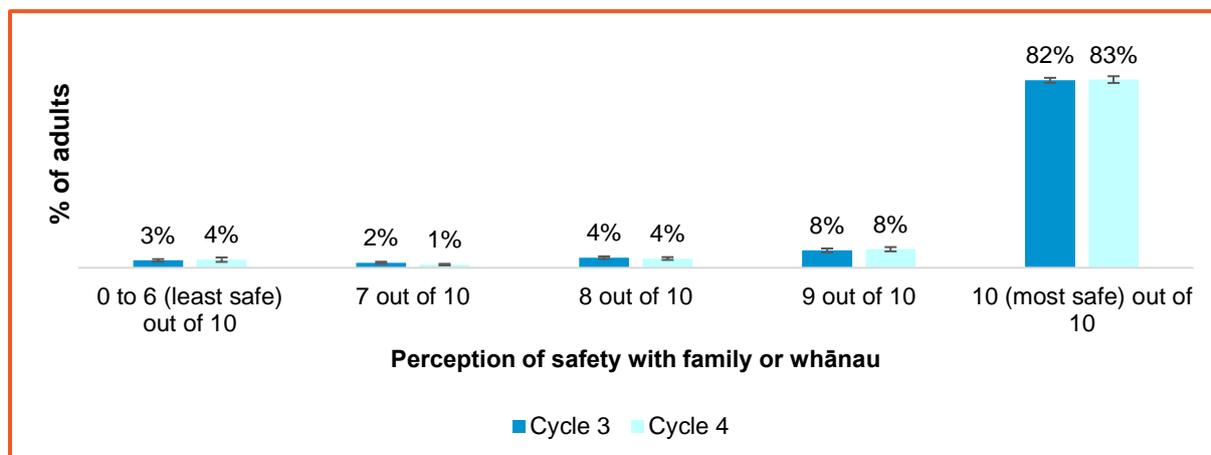


Figure 10.2 Perceived level of safety when with family or whānau over time

Generally, for most population factors there were no significant changes in adults' perception of safety when with family or whānau over time. The few statistically significant changes that did occur between the previous year and the current year were as follows (Table 10.2).

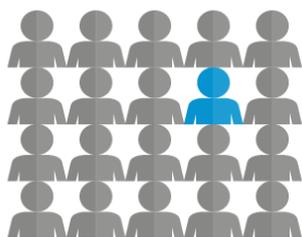
- Adults with the lowest level of household income (\$10,000 or less per annum) were over 75% less likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau between 0 and 6 out of 10 (1% in the current year compared to 6% in the previous year).
- Adults living in the Wellington region were significantly less likely to feel the most safe (10 out of 10) when with family or whānau (75% in the current year compared to 83% in the previous year). Those living in the Nelson region were significantly more likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau between 0 and 6 out of 10 (10% in the current year compared to 1% in the previous year).

Table 10.2 Perception of safety when with family or whānau, by population factor over time

Population factor	Cycle 3	Cycle 4	Change from Cycle 3
Feeling of safety when with family or whānau: between 0 and 6 (least safe) out of 10			
Household income: \$10,000 or less	5.9	1.3	↓
Nelson	0.7	9.6	↑
Feeling of safety when with family or whānau: 10 (most safe) out of 10			
Wellington	83.3	75.5	↓

At least 5% of adults had felt unsafe when with family or whānau

We also asked respondents if they ever feel unsafe when with family or whānau. The answers collected were either yes or no.⁵ Overall, no significant differences were observed between the previous year and the current year. In both years, about 5% of adults had felt unsafe when with family or whānau.



1 in 20 adults reported **feeling unsafe** when with their family or whānau.

Notably, apart from the rates for those living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household, no other significant changes were detected in the rates of adults feeling unsafe when with family or whānau by population factors. Adults living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household saw a 60% reduction in the likelihood of them ever feeling unsafe when with family or whānau between the previous year and the current year – from 13% to 5%.

10.2 Perception of safety and victimisation

What did we find?

- There is an association between the level of safety and victimisation measured in prevalence rates. This association is observed for overall victimisation, household offences, personal offences, burglary and interpersonal violence offences.
- Those who reported feeling the lowest levels of safety (between 0 and 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.
- Victims were more concerned about safety than non-victims. The level of safety concern increases with the number of crime incidents that victims experience. Highly victimised adults (those who experienced four or more incidents over the previous 12 months) have the highest level of safety concern.
- No significant differences were found between general perceptions of safety and victimisation over time.

⁵ The question “Do you ever feel unsafe when with family/whānau?” was introduced in the NZCVS Cycle 3.

- There is also a strong association between victimisation and the feeling of safety when with family or whānau, but no significant differences were detected between victimisation and the feeling of safety when with family or whānau over time.
- One in two adults who felt the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) with their family or whānau had experienced one or more offences.
- Victims of multiple crimes and highly victimised adults were more concerned about their safety when with family or whānau. The percentage of adults who felt unsafe when with family or whānau consistently increased with higher numbers of incidents experienced by an adult.

General feeling of safety

Over time we observed an association between the level of safety and overall victimisation measured in prevalence rates. Adults who felt the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) and those who rated their level of safety as 7 out of 10 were victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average. Adults who felt the most safe (10 out of 10) were victimised significantly less than the New Zealand average (Figure 10.3). This pattern is also observed among household offences and personal offences.

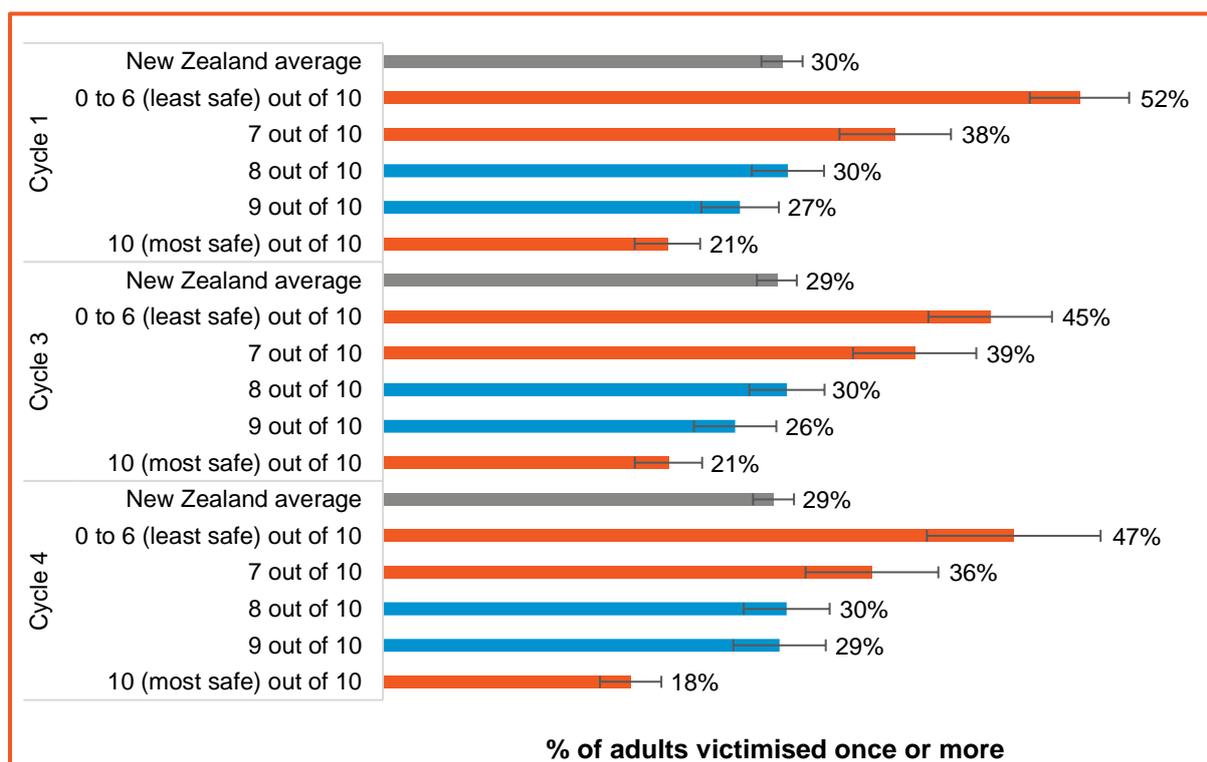


Figure 10.3 Percentage of adults victimised once or more in the previous 12 months (all offences), by perceived safety (over time)

Both for household offences and for personal offences, no significant differences were found between cycles. Delving into more detailed offence types, the downward trend (victimisation

decreasing with increased perceived safety) was also observed for burglary (Figure 10.4) and interpersonal violence offences (Figure 10.5).

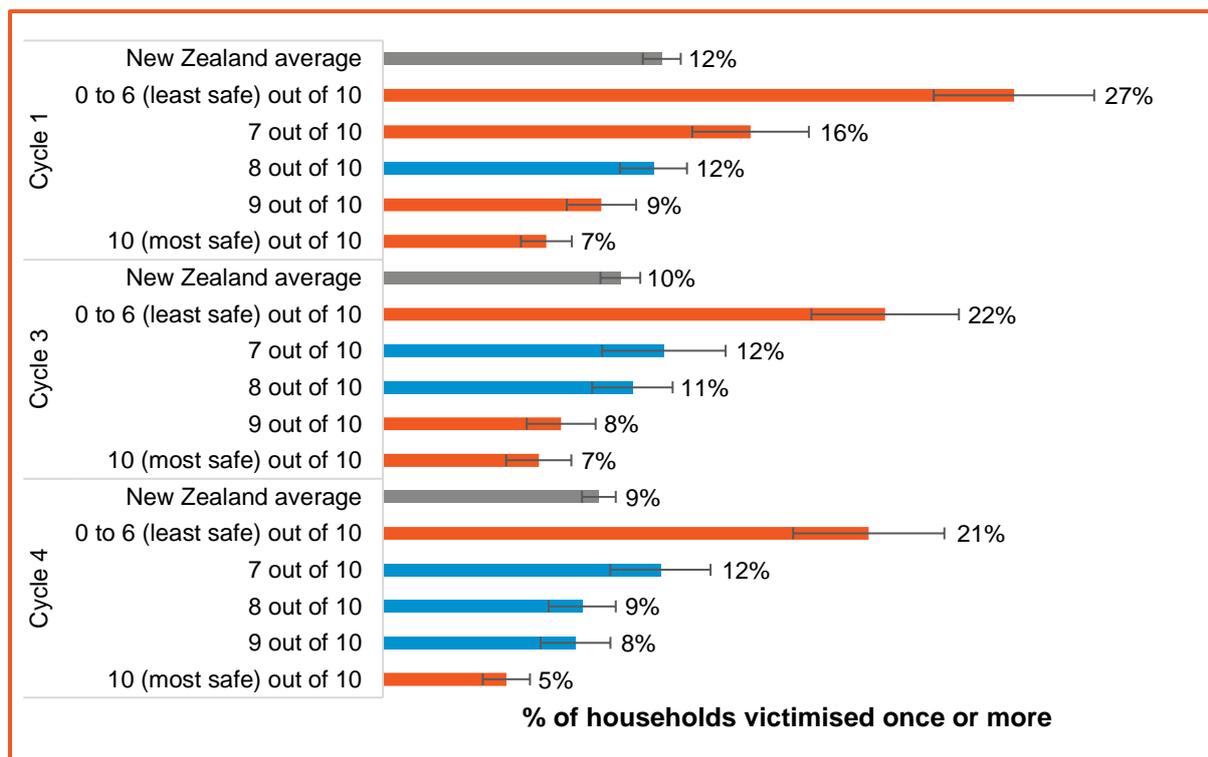


Figure 10.4 Percentage of households victimised once or more in the previous 12 months (burglary), by perceived safety (over time)

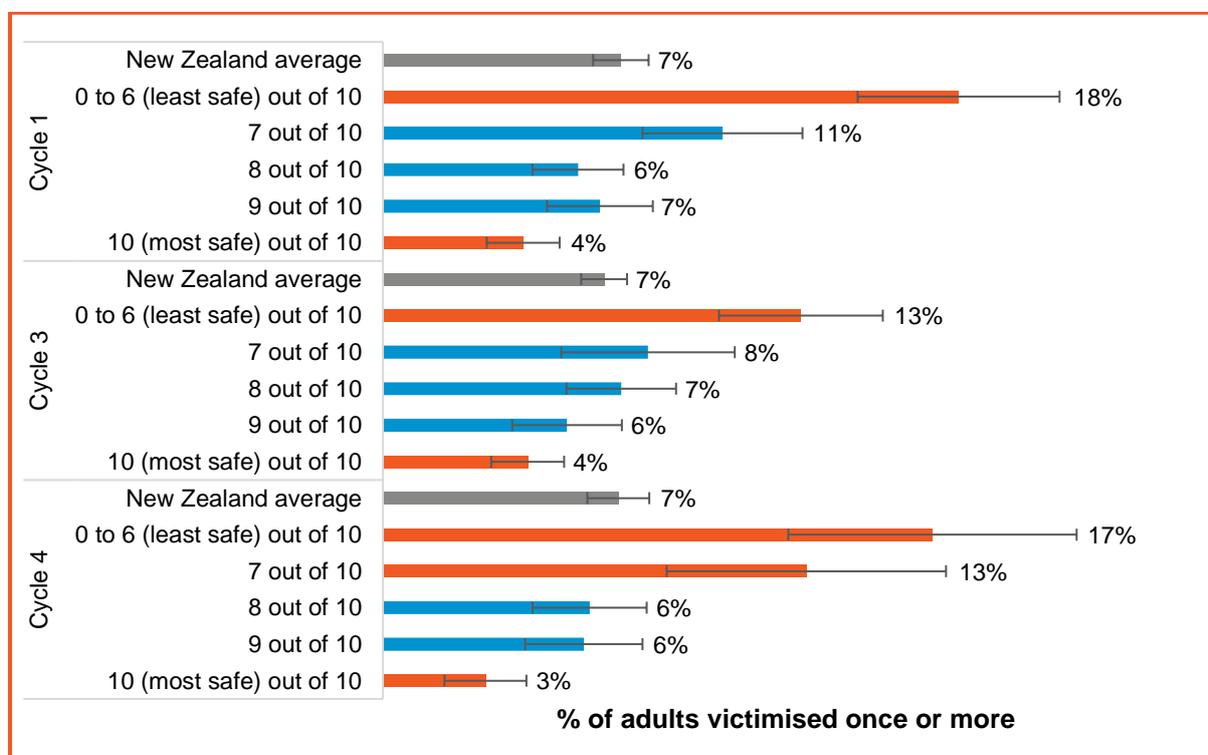


Figure 10.5 Percentage of adults victimised once or more in the previous 12 months (interpersonal violence offences), by perceived safety (over time)

The association between a general feeling of safety and victimisation is clearly seen in the above figures. 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.

Number of victimisations experienced by an adult

Figure 10.6 shows the number of victimisations experienced by an adult over the previous 12 months is significantly associated with perceived level of safety. Pooled data is used in the analysis to avoid large margins of error for smaller groups.

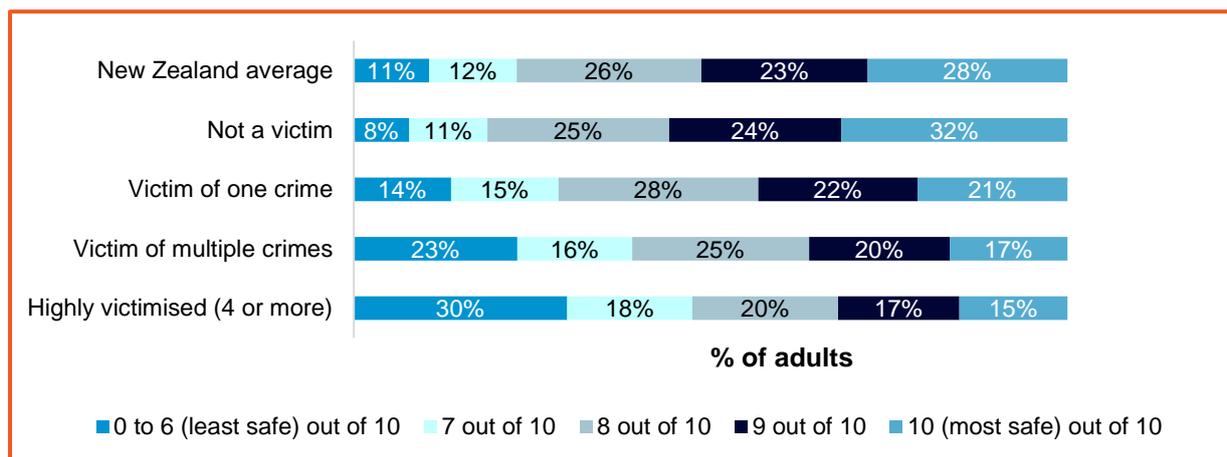


Figure 10.6 Perceived level of safety of New Zealand adults, by the number of incidents experienced over previous 12 months (pooled data)

Victims were more concerned about safety than non-victims. Further, victims of multiple crimes (two and more incidents) were more concerned about their safety than victims of only one crime incident, and highly victimised adults (those who experienced four or more incidents over the previous 12 months) had the highest level of safety concern. This trend relates to both those who felt the least safe and those who felt the most safe (8% of non-victims vs 30% of highly victimised adults felt the least safe; 32% of non-victims vs 15% of highly victimised adults felt the most safe).

Feeling of safety when with family or whānau

We analysed the association between victimisation and the feeling of safety when with family or whānau and found no significant differences between the previous year and the current year. However, a similar downward trend is found between the feeling of safety when with family or whānau and victimisation (Figure 10.7).

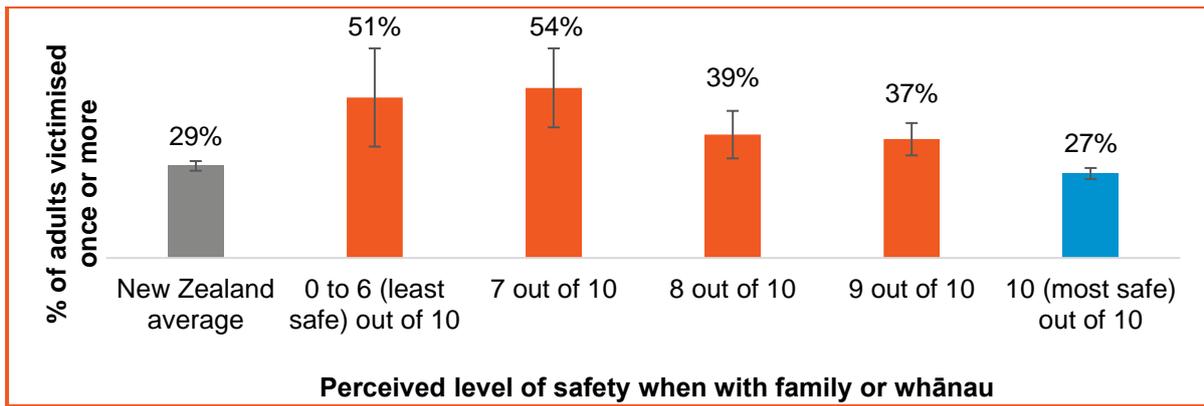
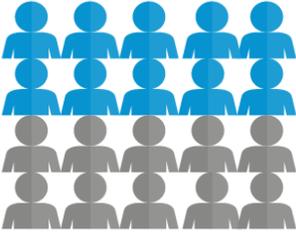


Figure 10.7 Association between the victimisation levels (overall prevalence rates) and perceived level of safety when with family or whānau (Cycle 4)

Most adults felt the most safe (10 out of 10) when with their family or whānau (over 80%). Their level of victimisation is close to the New Zealand average. All other groups, even those with a slightly lower perceived level of safety when with family or whānau (9 out of 10), were victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average. About 2 in 5 adults who rated their level of safety when with family or whānau as 8 or 9 out of 10 were victimised once or more. For those who felt the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) and those with the perceived level of safety 7 out of 10, the victimisation rate increased to over 50%.



About 50% of adults who felt the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) when with their family or whānau were victimised within a 12-month period.

This downward trend is observed among household offences and personal offences (Figure 10.8).

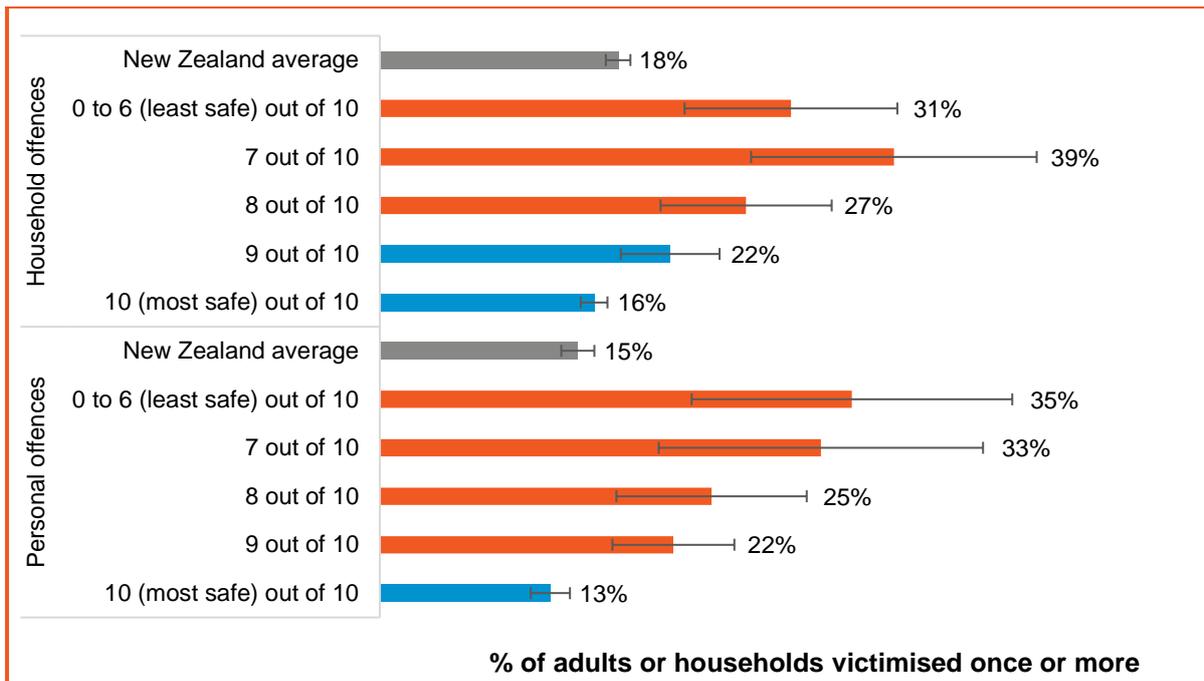


Figure 10.8 Percentage of adults/households victimised once or more, by perceived safety when with family or whānau (Cycle 4)

Number of victimisations experienced by an adult

Figures 10.9 and 10.10 show the number of victimisations experienced by an adult over the previous 12 months is significantly associated with perceived level of safety when with family or whānau. This section discusses the current year results.



Figure 10.9 Perceived level of safety when with family or whānau – adults victimised more than once compared with the national average (Cycle 4)

Victims of multiple crimes (two and more incidents) were more concerned about their safety than the New Zealand average. They were significantly more likely to rate their feeling of safety when with family or whānau between 0 and 6 out of 10 and were significantly less likely to feel the most safe (10 out of 10) compared with the New Zealand average.

Highly victimised adults (those who experienced four or more incidents over the previous 12 months) had the highest level of safety concern when with family or whānau. This trend relates to both those who felt the least safe and those who felt the most safe (4% of national

average vs 13% of highly victimised adults felt the least safe; 83% of non-victims vs 62% of highly victimised adults felt the most safe).

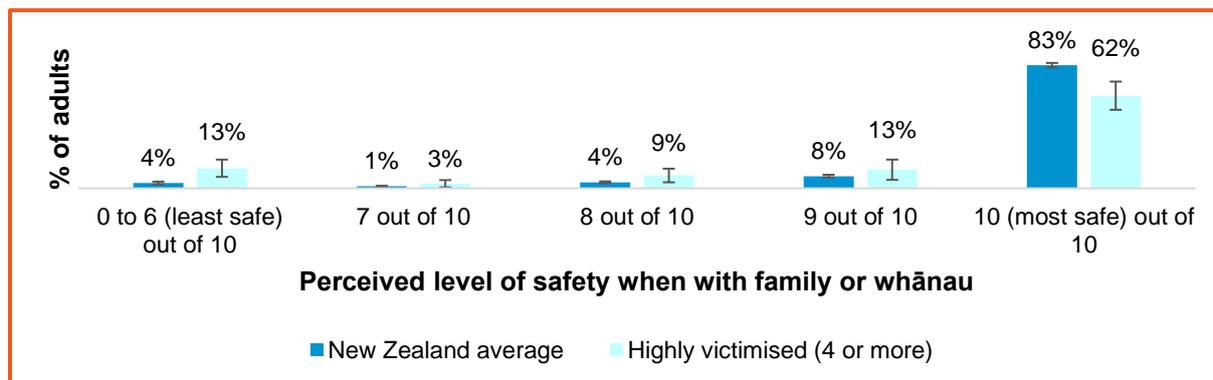


Figure 10.10 Perceived level of safety when with family or whānau – highly victimised adults compared with the national average (Cycle 4)

The percentage of adults who felt unsafe when with family or whānau consistently increased with higher numbers of incidents experienced by an adult (Figure 10.11). Victims of multiple crimes were three times as likely as the New Zealand average to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau, and highly victimised adults were over four times as likely as the New Zealand average to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau.

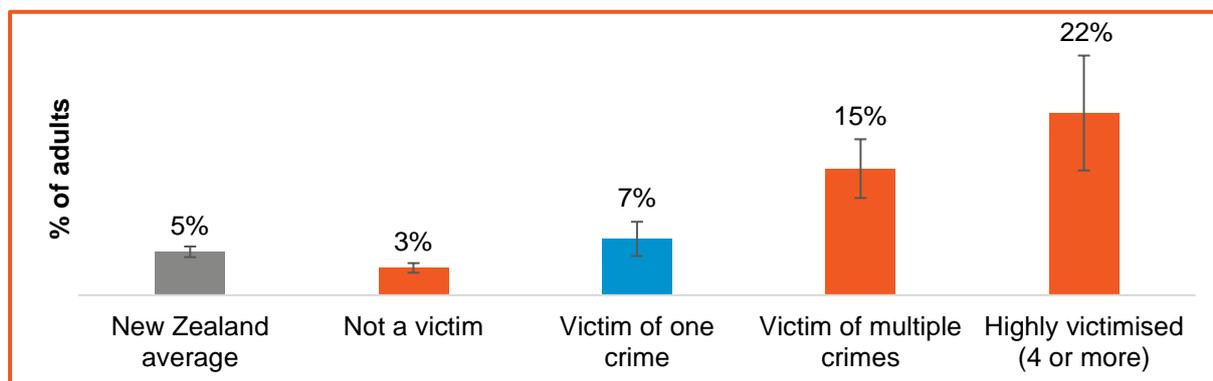


Figure 10.11 Percentage of adults who felt unsafe when with family or whānau, by number of victimisations experienced by an adult (Cycle 4)

10.3 General perception of safety by population factors

In this section we analyse differences in perceived levels of safety for key population factors. 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.

What did we find?

Compared with the New Zealand average:

Population factors associated with **greater concern** about safety included:

- **personal factors:** aged 40–64; female; disabled; sexually diverse; New Zealand European; Chinese; non-partnered; separated or divorced
- **household factors:** living alone or in a one-parent-with-child(ren) household; living in a household with four or more children
- **economic factors:** employed; cannot meet \$500 unexpected expense; having very or quite limited ability to afford a \$300 non-essential item
- **geographic factors:** living in the Hawke’s Bay or Canterbury region; living in major urban area; living in more deprived areas (deciles 8, 9, or 10)
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction (between 0 and 7 out of 10).

Population factors associated with **less concern** about safety included:

- **personal factors:** young adults (aged 15–29); older adults (aged 65+); male; Māori; widowed; never married and never in a civil union
- **household factors:** living in self-owned accommodation; living in a couple-only household; living in a “couple with child(ren) and other person(s)” household; living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household; living in a large household (five or more people); living in a household with three children
- **economic factors:** retired; not under financial pressure
- **geographic factors:** living in the Gisborne, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland, Tasman, Nelson, or Marlborough region; living in a medium or small urban area; living in a rural area (rural settlement or rural other); living in less deprived areas (deciles 1, 2, 3, or 4)
- **wellbeing factors:** having a low level of psychological distress; having the highest life satisfaction score (10 out of 10).

Adults who were more concerned about their safety when compared with the New Zealand average

Overall, several groups of population factors were associated with a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) and a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the most safe (10 out of 10) when compared with the New Zealand average (Figures 10.12 and 10.13). Adults with the following population factors were more concerned about their safety than the New Zealand average:

- **personal factors:** aged 40–64; female; disabled; sexually diverse; New Zealand European; Chinese;⁶ non-partnered; separated or divorced

⁶ Despite being victimised comparatively less than other ethnic groups, Chinese adults are slightly more concerned about safety than the New Zealand average.

- **household factors:** living alone or in a one-parent-with-child(ren) household; living in a household with four or more children
- **economic factors:** employed; cannot meet \$500 unexpected expense; having very or quite limited ability to afford a \$300 non-essential item
- **geographic factors:** living in the Hawke’s Bay or Canterbury region; living in a major urban area; living in more deprived areas (deciles 8, 9, or 10)
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction (between 0 and 7 out of 10).

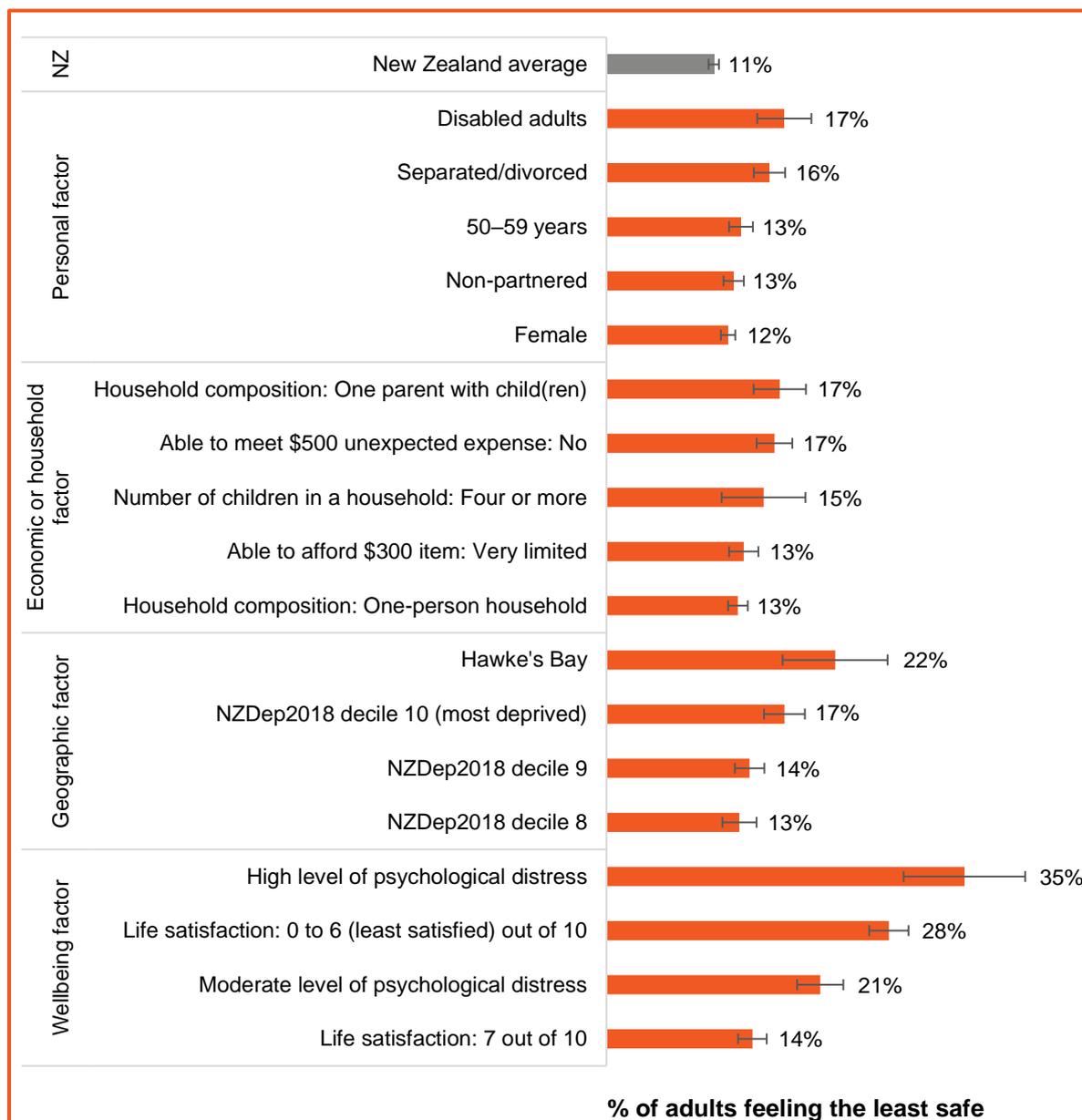


Figure 10.12 Population factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the least safe when compared with the New Zealand average (pooled data)

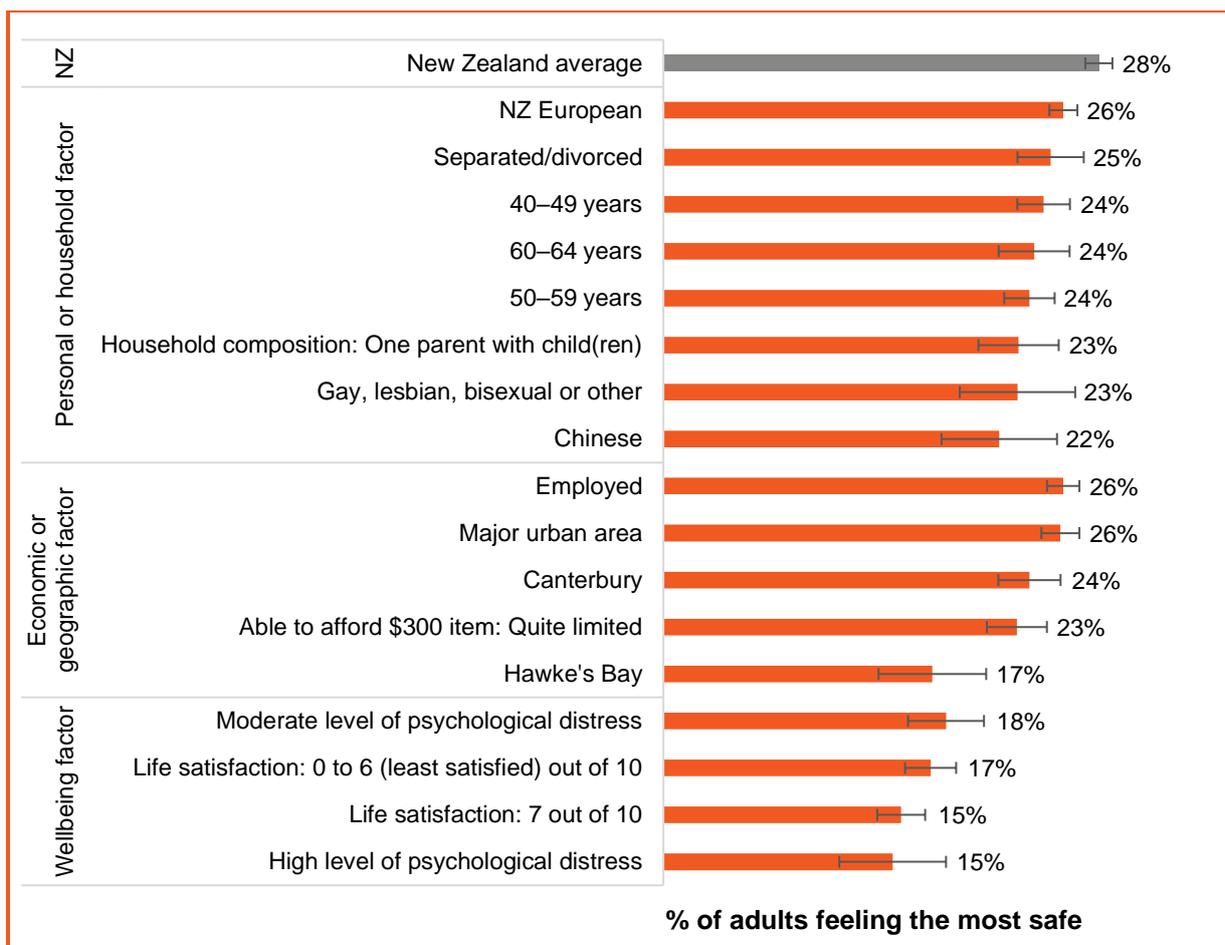


Figure 10.13 Population factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the most safe when compared with the New Zealand average (pooled data)

Adults who are less concerned about their safety when compared with the New Zealand average

Overall, several groups of population factors were associated with a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) and a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the most safe (10 out of 10) when compared with the New Zealand average (Figures 10.14 and 10.15). Adults with the following population factors were less concerned about their safety than the New Zealand average:

- **personal factors:** young adults (aged 15–29);⁷ older adults (aged 65+); male; Māori;⁸ widowed; never married and never in a civil union
- **household factors:** living in self-owned accommodation: living in a couple-only household, living in a “couple with child(ren) and other person(s)” household; living in a

⁷ The NZCVS data (section 4) shows that the least victimised age group was aged 65+, so their higher confidence regarding safety is not surprising. Young adults (aged 15–29), however, also felt relatively safe despite being comparatively more victimised.

⁸ Despite being victimised comparatively more than the New Zealand average, Māori adults were significantly more likely to rate their feeling of safety 10 out of 10 (35%) compared with the New Zealand average (28%).

“one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household; living in a large household (five or more people); living in a household with three children

- **economic factors:** retired; not under financial pressure⁹
- **geographic factors:** living in the Gisborne, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland, Tasman, Nelson, or Marlborough region; living in a medium or small urban area; living in a rural area (rural settlement or rural other); living in less deprived areas (deciles 1, 2, 3, or 4, quintiles 1 or 2)
- **wellbeing factors:** having a low level of psychological distress, having the highest life satisfaction score (10 out of 10).

⁹ Can meet \$500 unexpected expense, and not at all limited in the ability to afford a \$300 non-essential item.

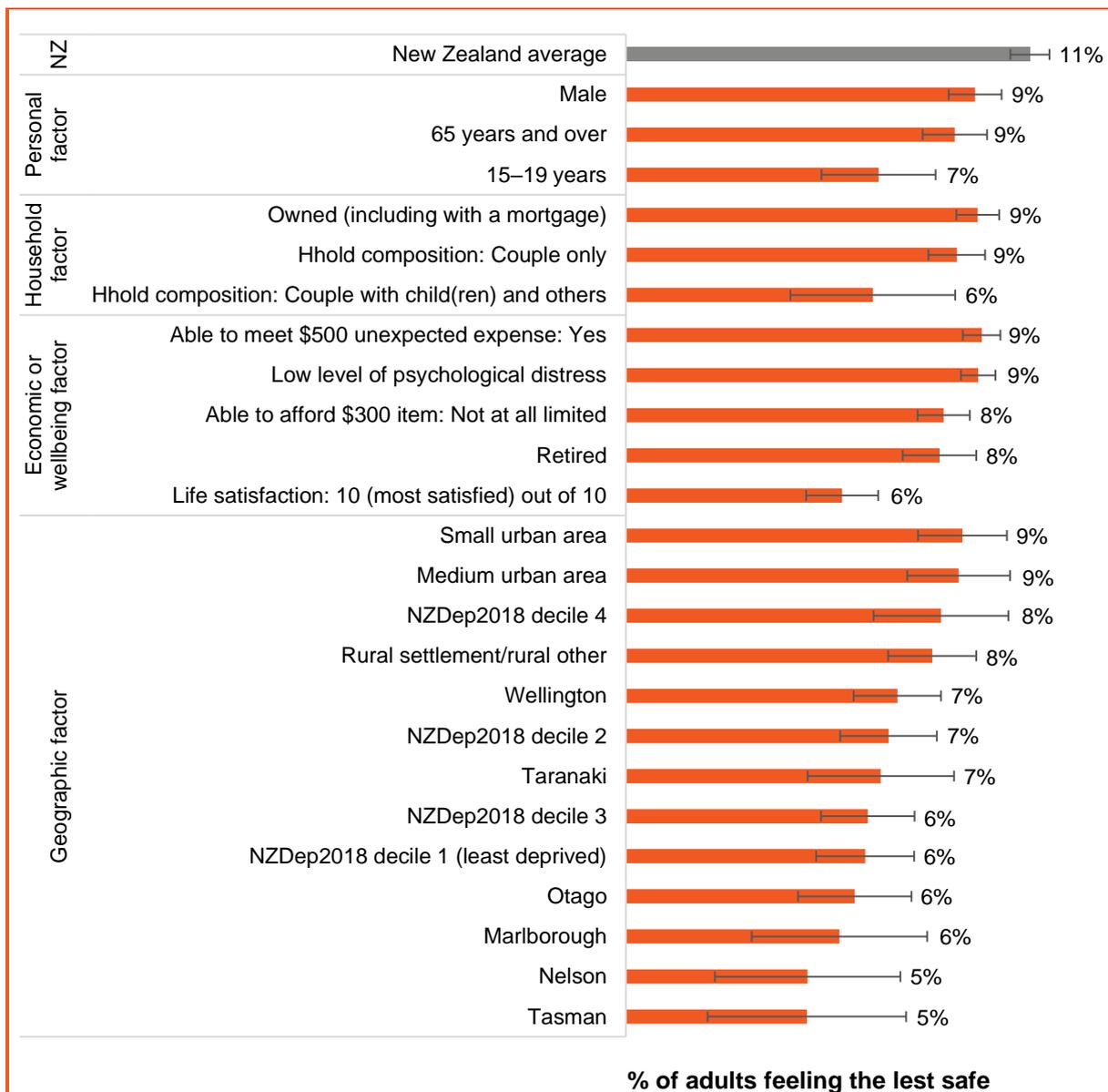


Figure 10.14 Population factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the least safe when compared with the New Zealand average (pooled data)

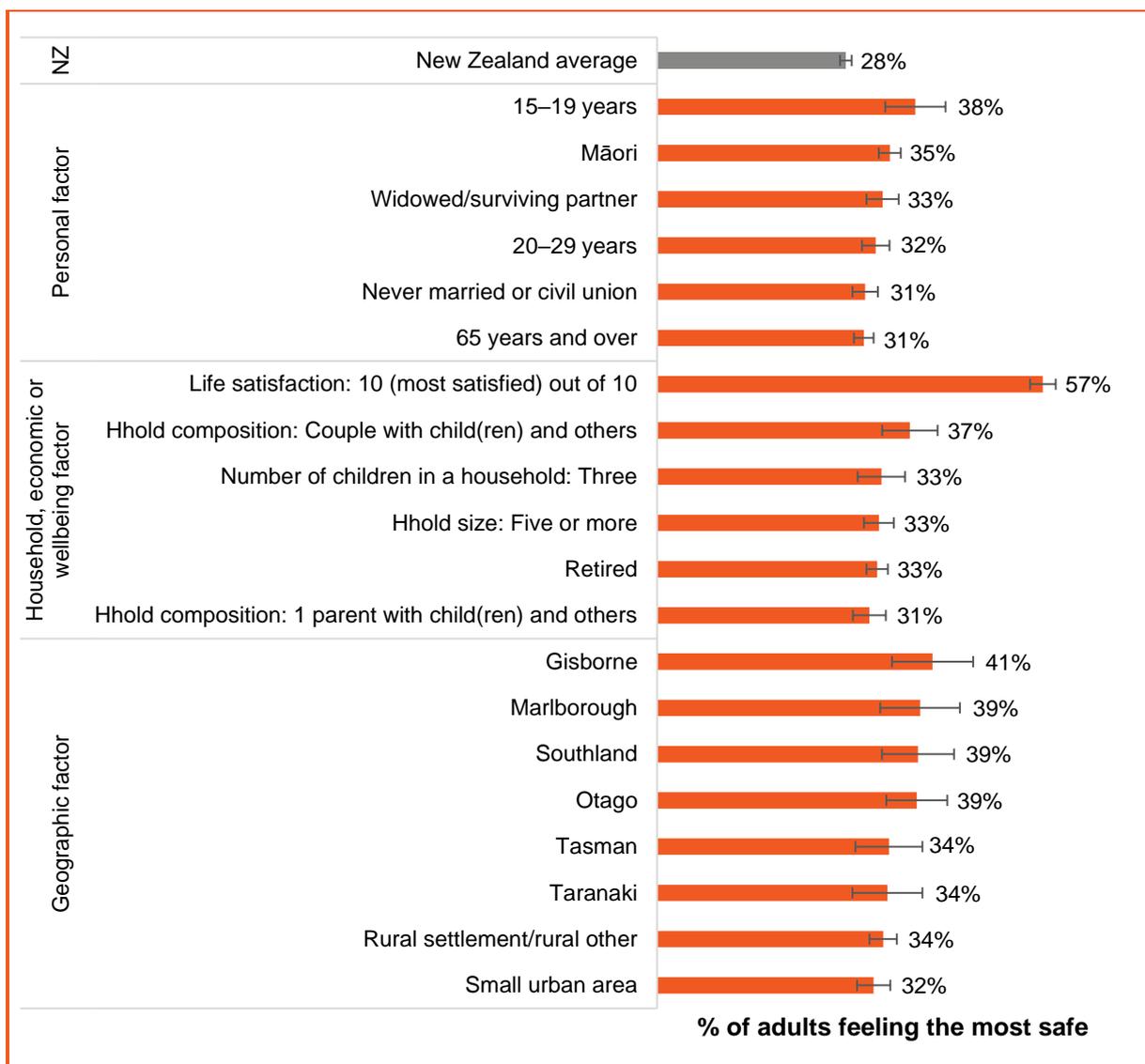


Figure 10.15 Population factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the most safe when compared with the New Zealand average (pooled data)

10.4 Perception of safety when with family or whānau by population factors

This section analyses Cycle 4 results.¹⁰ In this section we analyse differences in perceived levels of safety when with family or whānau for key demographic groups of respondents. The estimates were compared with the New Zealand average and tested to see which ones are significantly higher or lower than the national average.

¹⁰ Two questions that ask about the perception of safety with family or whānau (“Overall, how safe do you feel when with family/whānau?”, and “Do you ever feel unsafe when with family/whānau?”) were only asked in the NZCVS from Cycle 3 onwards, so pooled data is not available.

What did we find?

Compared with the New Zealand average:

Population factors associated with feeling **more concerned** about safety when with family or whānau or being **more likely** to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau included:

- **personal factors:** bisexual; female; Māori; Chinese; non-partnered; separated or divorced, disabled
- **economic factors:** not employed and not actively seeking work; experiencing high level of financial pressure
- **geographic factors:** living in the Wellington or Nelson region
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction.

Population factors associated feeling **less concerned** about safety when with family or whānau or being **less likely** to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau included:

- **personal factors:** older adults (aged 65+); male; partnered and legally registered; married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship; widowed
- **household factors:** living in a couple-only household
- **economic factors:** retired; not under financial pressure; personal income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum; household income of \$10,000 or less per annum
- **geographic factors:** living in the West Coast region; living in a rural area (rural settlement or rural other)
- **wellbeing factors:** having the highest life satisfaction score (10 out of 10).

Adults who were more concerned about their safety when with family or whānau than the New Zealand average

Overall, several groups of population factors were associated with a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) when with family or whānau and a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the most safe (10 out of 10) when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average (Figures 10.16 and 10.17). Adults with the following population factors were more concerned about their safety when with family or whānau than the New Zealand average:

- **personal factors:** bisexual; Chinese; separated or divorced
- **economic factors:** having no ability or quite limited ability to afford a \$300 non-essential item
- **geographic factors:** living in the Wellington or Nelson region
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction (between 0 and 7 out of 10).

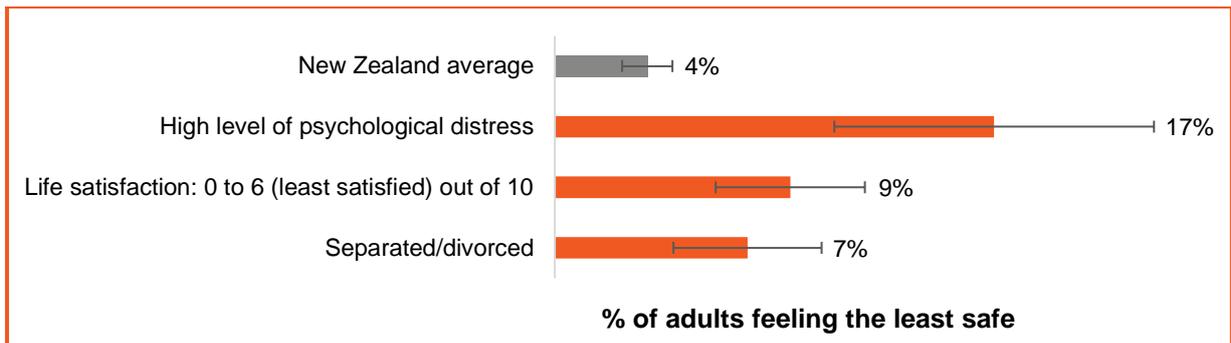


Figure 10.16 Population factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the least safe when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average (Cycle 4)

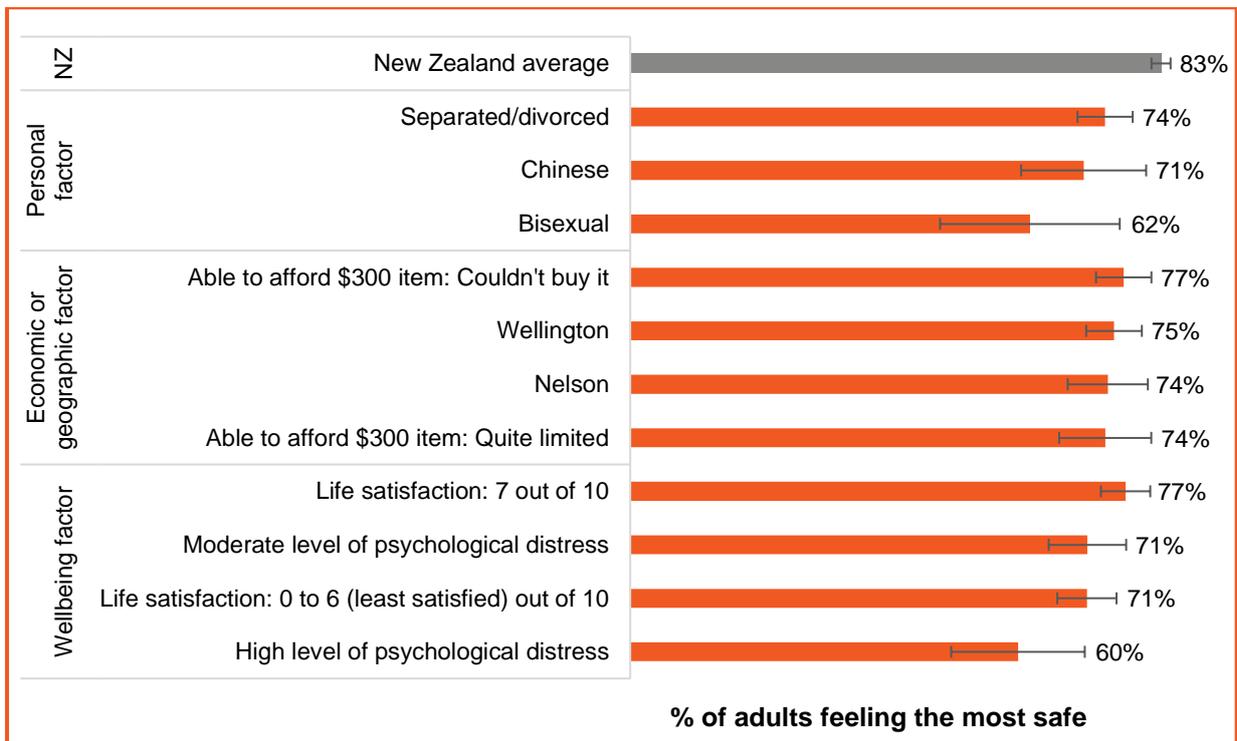


Figure 10.17 Population factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the most safe when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average (Cycle 4)

Adults who are less concerned about their safety when with family or whānau than the New Zealand average

Overall, several groups of population factors were associated with a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the least safe (between 0 and 6 out of 10) when with family or whānau and a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the most safe (10 out of 10) when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average (Figures 10.18 and 10.19). The following population factors were associated with being less concerned about safety when with family or whānau than the New Zealand average:

- **personal factors:** older adults (aged 65+); widowed

- **household factors:** living in a couple-only household
- **economic factors:** retired; not under financial pressure;¹¹ personal income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum; household income of \$10,000 or less per annum
- **geographic factors:** living in the West Coast region; living in a rural area (rural settlement or rural other)
- **wellbeing factors:** having the highest life satisfaction score (10 out of 10).

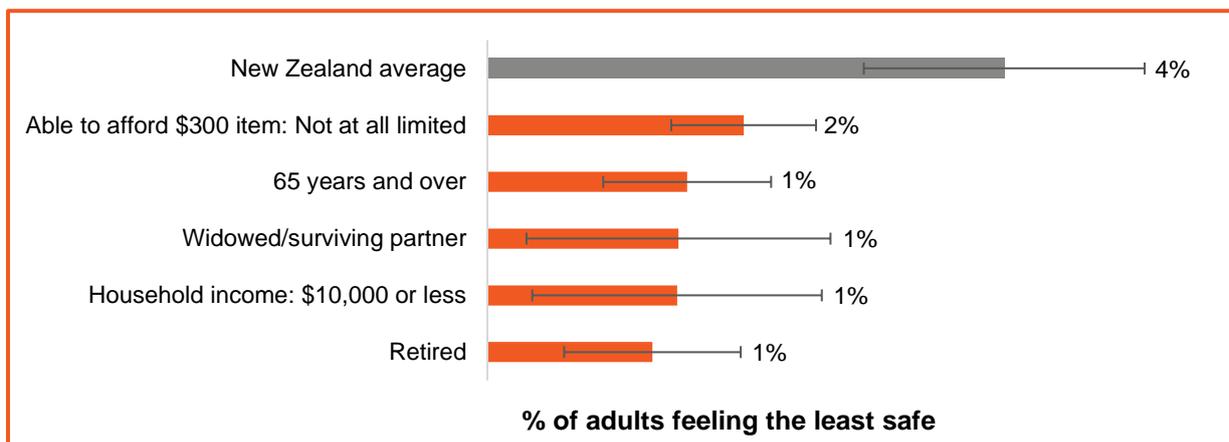


Figure 10.18 Population factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of feeling the least safe when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average (Cycle 4)

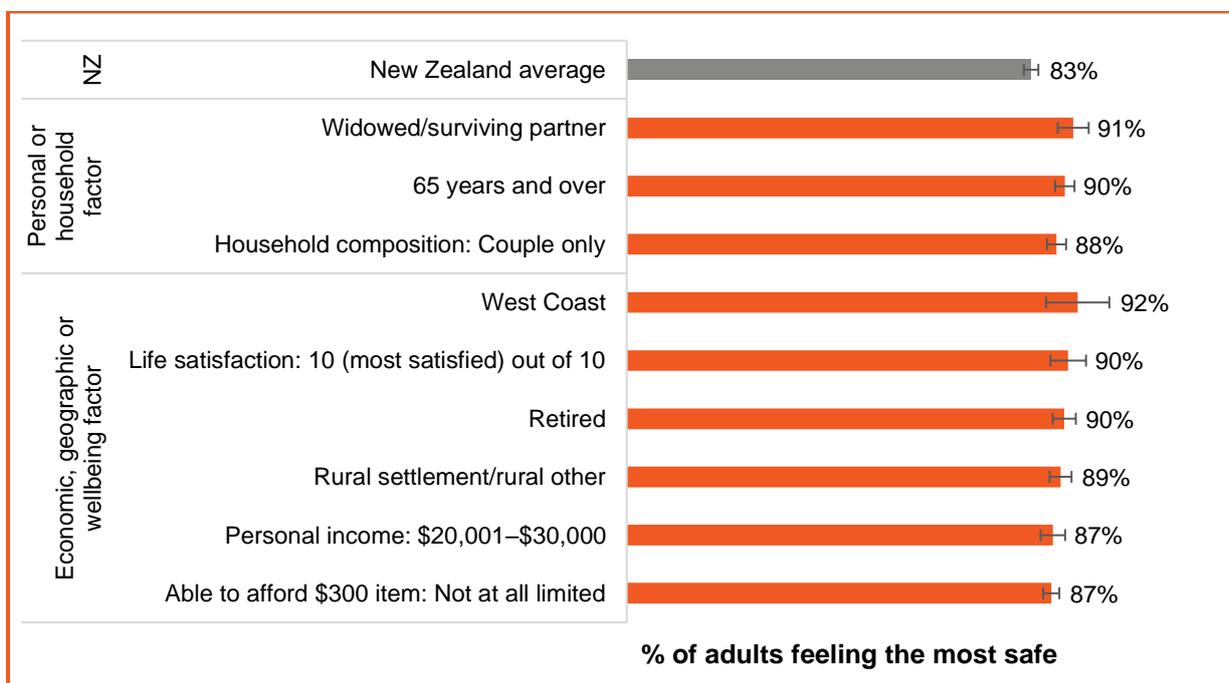


Figure 10.19 Population factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of feeling the most safe when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average (Cycle 4)

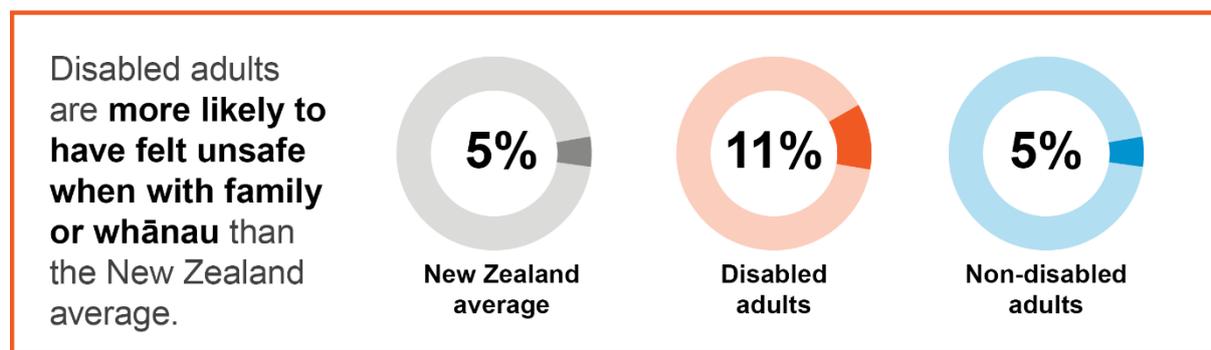
¹¹ Not at all limited in the ability to afford a \$300 nonessential item.

Adults who have ever felt unsafe when with family or whānau

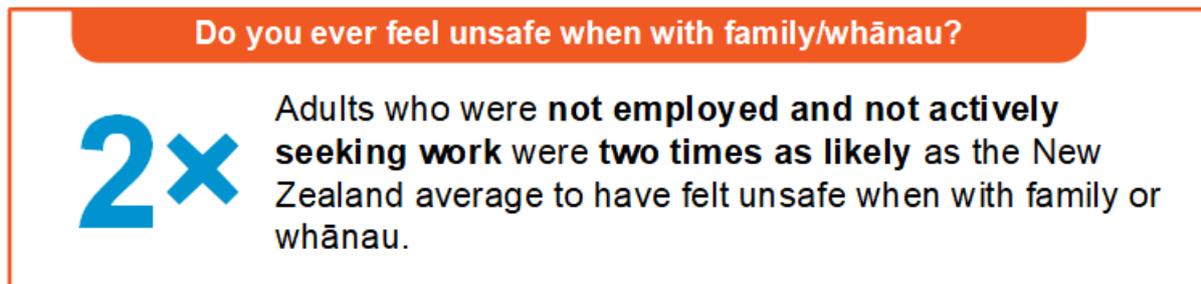
As mentioned previously, we also asked respondents if they ever feel unsafe when with family or whānau. Overall, in the current year (Cycle 4) several groups of population factors were either significantly more likely or significantly less likely to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average (5%).

As shown in Figure 10.20, the following population factors were associated with being significantly more likely to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau in Cycle 4 when compared with the New Zealand average (5%):

- **personal factors:** female; Māori; non-partnered; separated or divorced; disabled.



- **economic factors:** not employed and not actively seeking work; experiencing a high level of financial pressure



- **geographic factors:** living in the “rest of North Island” (North Island excluding the Auckland and Wellington region)
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction (between 0 and 6 out of 10).



Figure 10.20 Percentage of adults significantly more likely to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average, by population factor (Cycle 4)

As shown in Figure 10.21, the following population factors were associated with being significantly less likely to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau in Cycle 4 when compared with the New Zealand average (5%):

- **personal factors:** male; aged 65+; partnered and legally registered; married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship
- **economic factors:** not under financial pressure¹²
- **wellbeing factors:** having the highest life satisfaction score (10 out of 10).

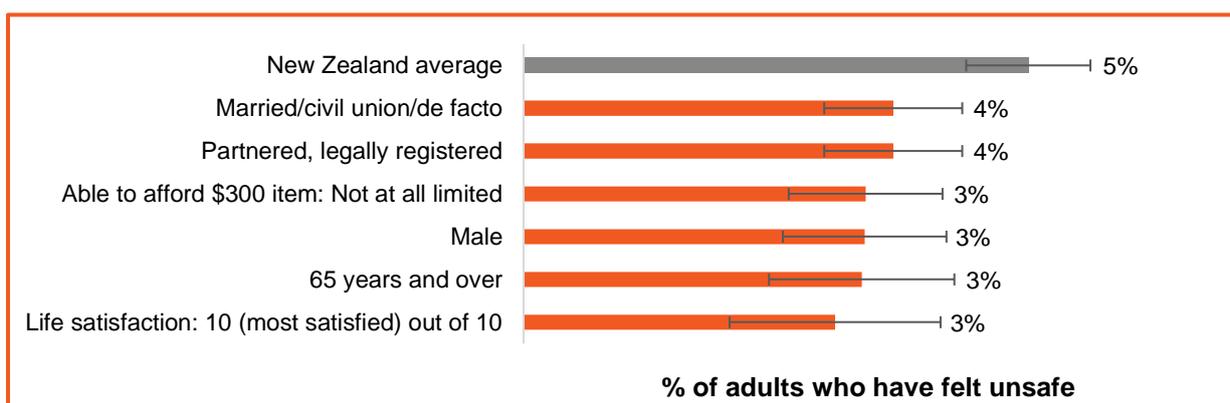


Figure 10.21 Percentage of adults significantly less likely to have felt unsafe when with family or whānau when compared with the New Zealand average, by population factor (Cycle 4)

¹² Not at all limited in the ability to afford a \$300 nonessential item.