



New Zealand
Crime and Victims **survey**

HELP CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES

Survey findings - Cycle 4 report

**Section 4 – *Who is
experiencing crime?***

June 2022

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

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3. This report contains highly aggregated data. No identifiable personal data is included in the report.
4. Count estimates in the text have been rounded to the nearest thousands or hundreds. Percentage and mean estimates have been rounded to the nearest whole number or one decimal place. Graphs and tables provide accuracy to one decimal place. Higher precision may be provided where it is important for the content.
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
<p>Who is experiencing crime?</p>	<p>Cycle 4 snapshot</p> <p>In Cycle 4, key population factors associated with a higher likelihood of victimisation when compared with the New Zealand average included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal factors: young adults (aged 15–29); bisexual; Māori; separated • economic and household factors: not employed and not actively seeking work; living in a one-parent-with-child(ren) household or a multi-person household; renting government accommodation; being under high levels of financial pressure • wellbeing factors: having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction; having a low feeling of safety. <p>In Cycle 4, population factors associated with a lower likelihood of victimisation when compared with the New Zealand average included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal factors: older adults (aged 65+); Asian; widowed • economic and household factors: retired; living alone or in a couple-only household; having a personal or household income of \$20,001–\$30,000; not being under financial pressure • geographic factors: living in the Taranaki region • wellbeing factors: having high life satisfaction; having a high feeling of safety. <p>Changes over time</p> <p>Most of the changes in victimisation over time relate to significant reductions in the prevalence rate of household offences and burglaries between the base year (Cycle 1) and the current year (Cycle 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the largest decreases are observed among more vulnerable population groups. The groups included Māori, those living in the more deprived neighbourhoods, those not in a stable relationship, those living alone or in a one-parent-with-child(ren) household, and those with a high level of psychological distress. • There were no significant regional changes in overall victimisation over time. However, some statistically significant changes did occur between the previous year (Cycle 3) and the current year (Cycle 4) for particular offence types. • Between the base year and the current year, overall victimisation decreased by almost a third for adults who experience a high level of psychological distress. This reduction is greater for household offences and, in particular, burglaries.

- Adults living in the most deprived neighbourhoods (NZDep2018 quintile 5) saw a significant decrease in the prevalence rate and the incidence rate of burglaries between the base year and the current year.
- However, adults living in quintile 4 neighbourhoods saw a significant increase in the incidence rate of burglaries between the previous year and the current year, where the current year rate appears to have returned to the base year level.

There were also a few statistically significant changes over time found for other offence types.

- Māori saw a significant reduction in the prevalence rate and incidence rate of theft and damage offences between the base year and the current year.
- Those living in a couple-only household saw a significant reduction in overall victimisation between the previous year and the current year.
- Adults living in a household without any children saw a significant reduction between the previous year and the current year in the incidence rate of fraud and cybercrime offences experienced.
- Adults with a household income of \$10,000 or less per annum saw a significant reduction in overall victimisation and personal offences between the base year and the current year.
- Those with a household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum saw a significant decrease in the overall victimisation between the base year and the current year.
- Adults living in the Manawatū-Whanganui region experienced three times as many personal offences per 100 adults in the current year than the previous year. This pattern is even more pronounced in the incidence rate of interpersonal violence offences.
- Adults living in the Otago region saw the prevalence rate of fraud and cybercrime offences double between the base year and the current year.
- Only the major urban areas saw a significant increase in the incidence rate of trespass offences between the base year and the current year.
- Those who were most satisfied with their life (10 out of 10) saw a significant reduction in overall victimisation between the previous year and the current year.

Victimisation by population groups – pooled data

Compared with the New Zealand average:

Regional comparison

- Adults from three regions – Taranaki, West Coast and Southland – 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 the Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland, and Tasman regions were significantly less likely to experience household offences or burglaries.

Age, sex and marital status

- Females (but not males) aged 40–49 were significantly more likely to experience any type of victimisation. This group was also significantly more likely to experience household offences, personal offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences and fraud/cybercrime offences.

- Females (but not males) aged 30–39 were significantly more likely to experience household offences. They were also significantly more likely to experience burglary.
- Females (but not males) aged 15–19 were significantly less likely to experience fraud and cybercrime offences.
- Males (but not females) aged 15–19 were significantly more likely to experience theft and damage offences compared to the New Zealand average.
- Males (but not females) aged 40–49 (5%) and aged 50–59 (5%) were significantly less likely to experience interpersonal violence offences.
- Males (but not females) who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship at the time of the survey were significantly less likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences, and personal offences.
- Females (but not males) who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey 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:
 - Adults who were 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.
 - Adults who were separated or divorced had an even higher likelihood of being victimised across all offences, household offences, personal offences, burglary, and interpersonal violence offences.
 - Those who were separated or divorced were still more likely to experience theft and damage offences compared with the New Zealand average, but not higher than before accounting for differences in age.
- Accounting for differences in age and deprivation between different ethnic groups:
 - There was only a small (2%) gap between Māori victimisation and the New Zealand average when age and deprivation are accounted for. This finding supports the view that the different age structure and the different level of deprivation between Māori and the New Zealand average are key contributors to the higher likelihood of victimisation for Māori.

Disability status

- Disabled adults were significantly more likely to experience crime across personal offences and household offences when differences in average age are accounted for. This also includes burglary, interpersonal violence offences and fraud and cybercrime offences.
- Looking at victimisation by disability status, groups of disabled adults who were more likely to be victimised compared to non-disabled adults include those who were:
 - younger than 60 years old (except those aged 40–49)
 - married
 - employed
 - living in a couple-with-child(ren) household
 - living in a four-or-more-people household
 - living in a household with children
 - renting a privately owned accommodation
 - living in rural areas

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4 Who is experiencing crime?

What is included in this section?

In this section we discuss the characteristics and circumstances of people who are most likely to experience different types of crime both over time and compared with the New Zealand average. We refer to these characteristics and circumstances as population factors of victimisation. The factors discussed in this section include:

- personal factors – demographic attributes such as sex, age, ethnicity, sexual identity and marital status
- economic and geographic (based on regional council boundaries) factors that describe people's situation and location
- factors that describe the living arrangement of people – for example, whether someone lives in their own home, by themselves or with others
- wellbeing factors such as disability, level of psychological distress, life satisfaction, and feeling of safety.

We look at these factors across all offences and, where relevant, personal offences, household offences, burglary, trespass, and the following broad offence groups: vehicle offences; theft and damage offences; interpersonal violence offences; and fraud and cybercrime offences.

For each population factor, we look at the Cycle 4 results (section 4.1), changes over time (section 4.2) and victimisation by population factors (section 4.3). In the graphs, tables and infographics, all statistically significant differences are indicated in orange.

4.1 Victimisation by population factors: Cycle 4 snapshots

This section analyses Cycle 4 results. We look at each population factor against one of the key measures of crime, such as the percentage of people or households victimised once or more in Cycle 4. The estimates were compared with the New Zealand average and tested to see which ones are significantly higher or lower than the national average.

What did we find?

In Cycle 4, key population factors associated with a **higher likelihood of victimisation** when compared with the New Zealand average included:

- **personal factors:** young adults (aged 15–29); bisexual; Māori; separated
- **economic and household factors:** not employed and not actively seeking work; living in a one-parent-with-child(ren) household or a multi-person household; renting government accommodation; being under high levels of financial pressure
- **wellbeing factors:** having a moderate or high level of psychological distress; having low life satisfaction; having a low feeling of safety.

In Cycle 4, population factors associated with a **lower likelihood of victimisation** when compared with the New Zealand average included:

- **personal factors:** older adults (aged 65+); Asian; widowed
- **economic and household factors:** retired; living alone or in a couple-only household; having a personal or household income of \$20,001–\$30,000; not being under financial pressure
- **geographic factors:** living in the Taranaki region
- **wellbeing factors:** having high life satisfaction; having a high feeling of safety.

Any victimisation in Cycle 4

Overall, in Cycle 4 several groups of population factors were associated with either a significantly higher likelihood or significantly lower likelihood of victimisation when compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.1 demonstrates which population factors were associated with significantly higher likelihood of victimisation in Cycle 4. Compared to the New Zealand average (29%), we found that these factors include:

- being younger (aged 15–29)
- being sexually diverse (especially bisexual, 61%)
- being Māori
- being separated or partnered but not legally registered
- being not employed and not actively seeking work
- living in a multi-person household
- having a household income of \$100,001–\$150,000 per annum
- having very limited ability to afford non-essential \$300 item
- having a moderate or high level of psychological distress
- having low life satisfaction
- having a low feeling of safety.

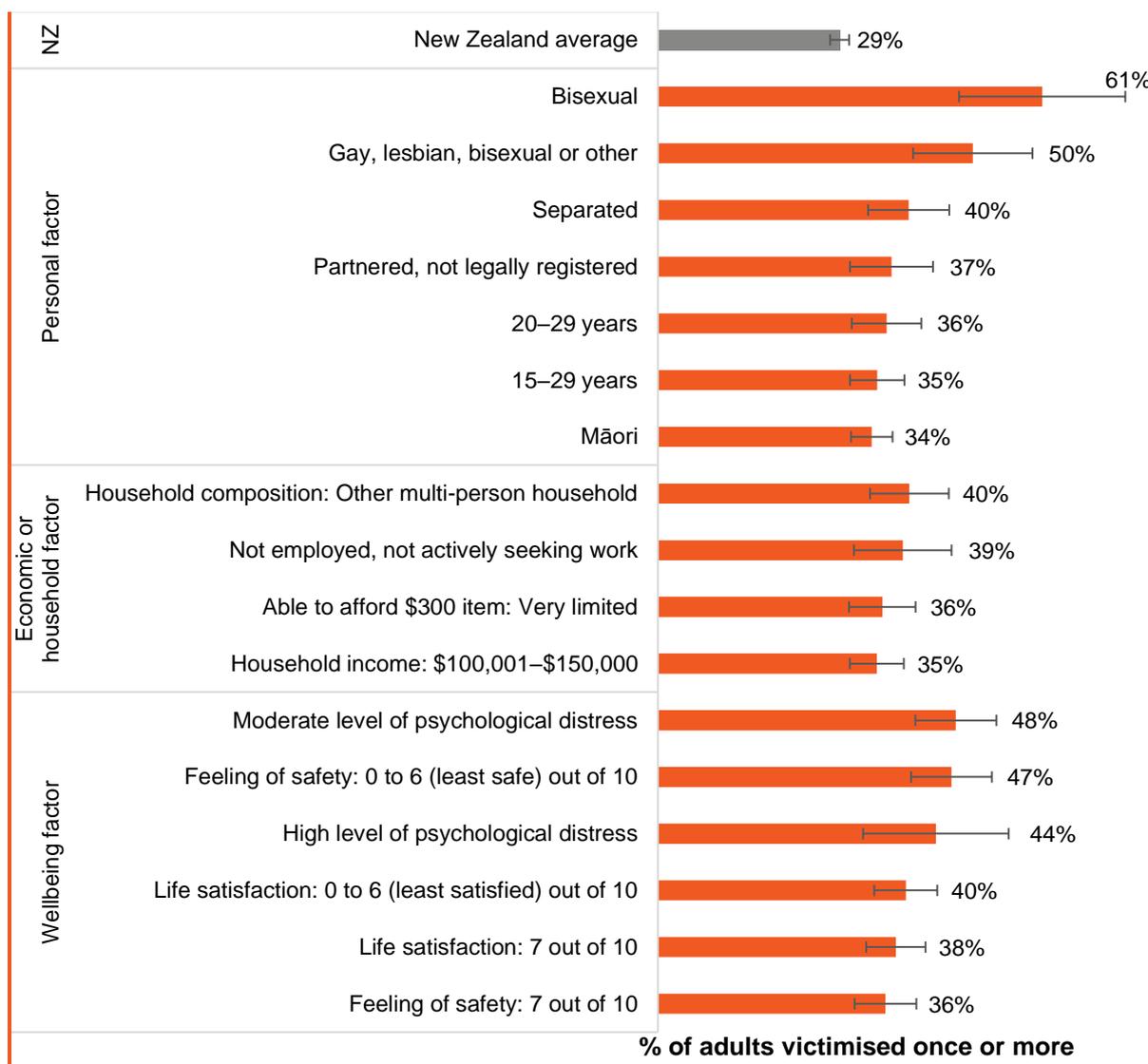


Figure 4.1 Percentage of adults victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, by population factor – all offences (Cycle 4)

In contrast, as shown in Figure 4.2, factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of victimisation include:

- being older (aged 65+)
- being Asian (especially “other Asian ethnicity”, which excludes Chinese and Indian)
- being widowed
- being retired
- living in a one-person, two-people, or couple-only household
- having a personal or household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum
- living in Taranaki
- having high life satisfaction
- having a high feeling of safety.

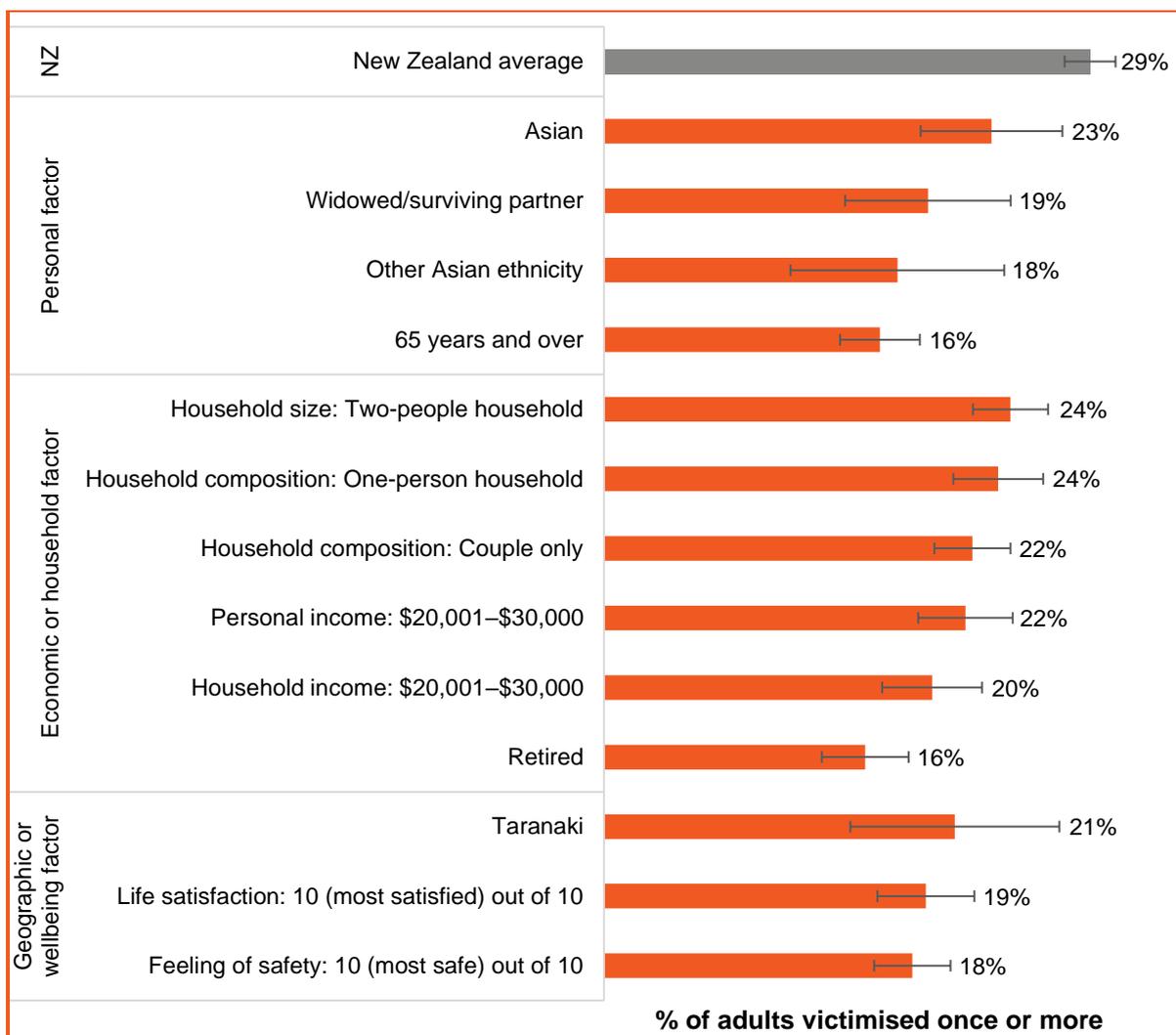


Figure 4.2 Percentage of adults victimised significantly less than the New Zealand average, by population factor – all offences (Cycle 4)

Personal offences in Cycle 4

As shown in Figure 4.3, population factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of experiencing one or more personal offences than the New Zealand average (15%) include:

- being younger (aged 15–29)
- being sexually diverse (especially bisexual, 52%)
- being Māori
- being separated or divorced (especially separated, 26%)
- never having been married or in a civil union
- being partnered but not legally registered
- living in a multi-person household
- having a moderate or high level of psychological distress
- having low life satisfaction
- having a low feeling of safety.



Figure 4.3 Percentage of adults victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, by population factor – personal offences (Cycle 4)

As shown in Figure 4.4, population factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of experiencing one or more personal offences include:

- being older (aged 65+)
- being Asian
- being widowed
- being retired
- living in a couple-only household
- having a personal or household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 or a household income of \$10,000 or less
- having high life satisfaction
- having a high feeling of safety.

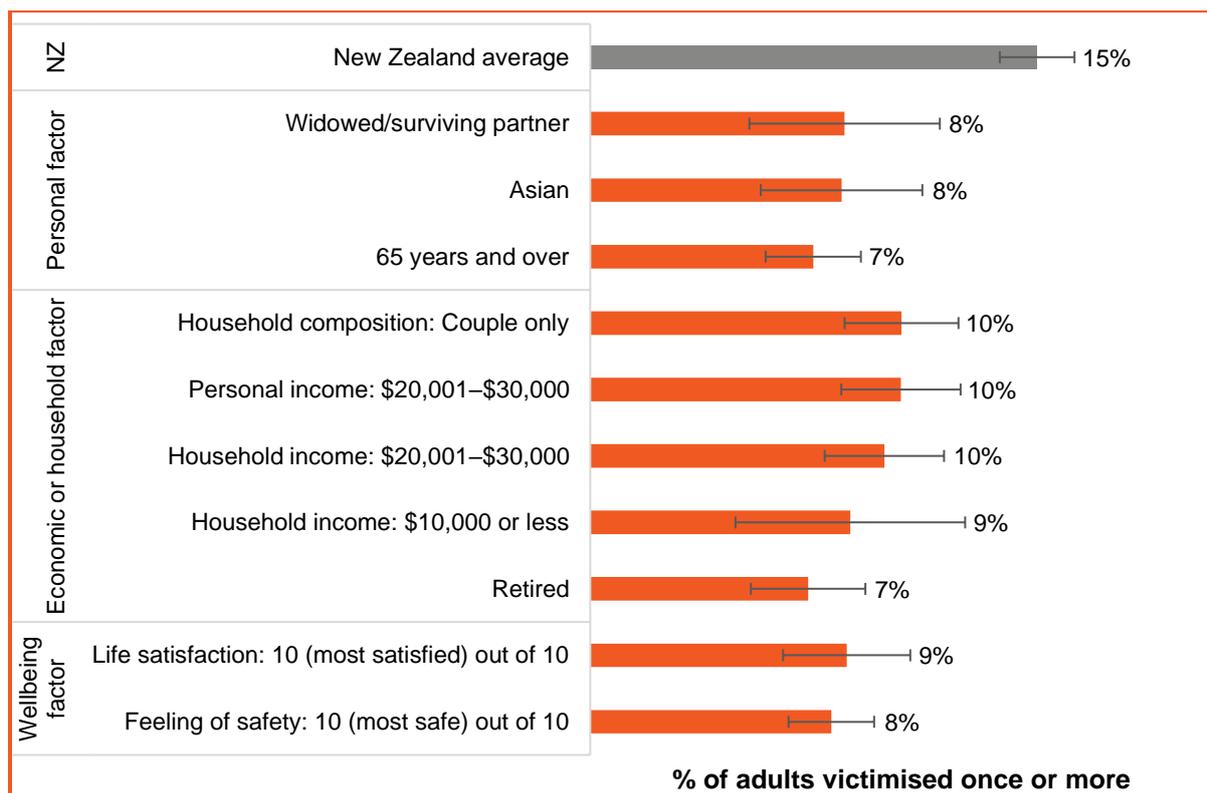


Figure 4.4 Percentage of adults victimised significantly less than the New Zealand average, by population factor – personal offences (Cycle 4)

Household offences in Cycle 4

As demonstrated in Figure 4.5, population factors associated with a significantly higher likelihood of experiencing one or more offences towards the household (eg, burglary) than the New Zealand average (18%) include:

- having adults in the household with diverse sexualities
- having adults in the household who are separated
- renting government accommodation
- having adults in the household who are not employed and not actively seeking work
- living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household
- living in a “couple with no children and other person(s)” household
- living in a household with three or more people
- living in a household with one child
- having adults in the household who are under extreme financial stress (no ability to afford a non-essential \$300 item or meet a \$500 unexpected expense)
- having adults in the household who are having a moderate or high level of psychological distress
- having adults in the household who have low life satisfaction
- having adults in the household who have a low feeling of safety.

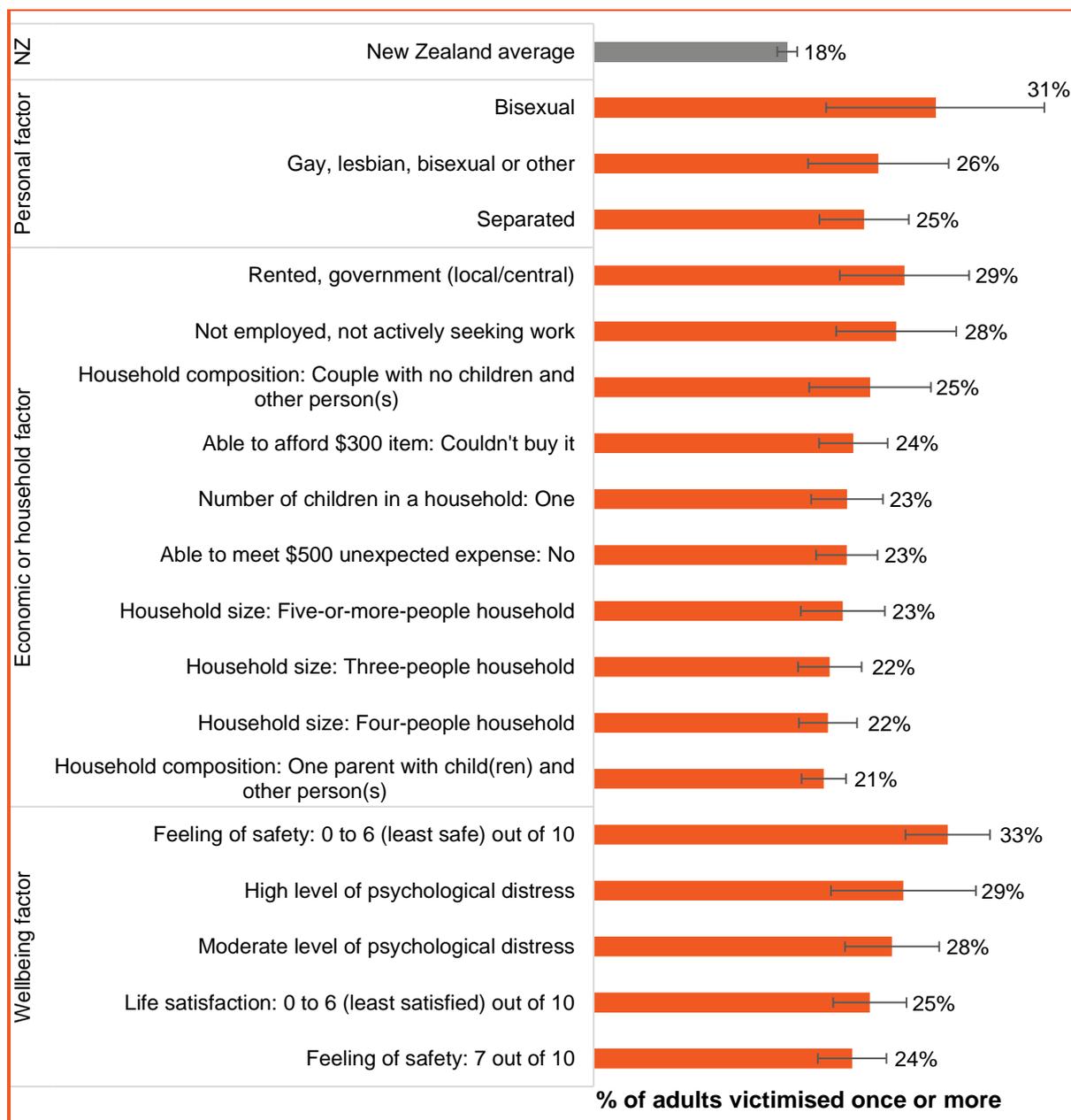


Figure 4.5 Percentage of households victimised significantly more than the New Zealand average, by population factor – household offences (Cycle 4)

As shown in Figure 4.6, population factors associated with a significantly lower likelihood of experiencing one or more household offences include:

- having adults in the household who are aged 65+
- having adults in the household who are widowed
- living alone or in a couple-only household
- having adults in the household who are retired
- having a household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum
- living in the least deprived area (New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2018 (NZDep2018) decile 1)
- having adults in the household who have high life satisfaction

- having adults in the household who have a high feeling of safety.

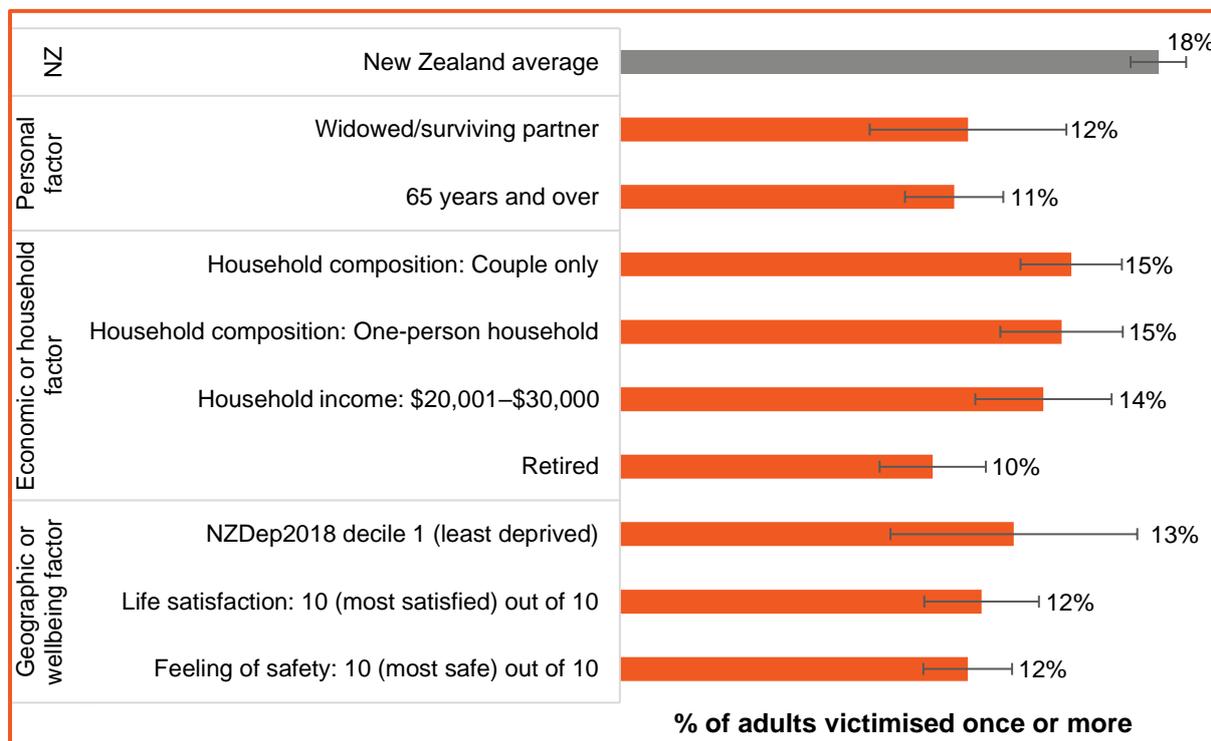


Figure 4.6 Percentage of households victimised significantly less than the New Zealand average, by population factor – household offences (Cycle 4)

4.2 Changes in victimisation by population factors over time

This section consists of two parts: one discusses the significant reductions in the prevalence rate of household offences and burglaries by population factors, and the other discusses other significant changes over time found in victimisation by population factors. Generally, for most population factors there were no significant changes in victimisation over time.

What did we find?

Most of the changes in victimisation over time relate to significant reductions in the prevalence rate of household offences and burglaries between the base year (Cycle 1) and the current year (Cycle 4).

- Some of the largest decreases are observed among more vulnerable population groups. The groups included Māori, those living in the more deprived neighbourhoods, those not in a stable relationship, those living alone or in a one-parent-with-child(ren) household, and those with a high level of psychological distress.

- There were no significant regional changes in overall victimisation over time. However, some statistically significant changes did occur between the previous year (Cycle 3) and the current year (Cycle 4) for particular offence types.
- Between the base year and the current year, overall victimisation decreased by almost a third for adults who experience a high level of psychological distress. This reduction is greater for household offences and, in particular, burglaries.
- Adults living in the most deprived neighbourhoods (NZDep2018 quintile 5) saw a significant decrease in the prevalence rate and the incidence rate of burglaries between the base year and the current year.
- However, adults living in quintile 4 neighbourhoods saw a significant increase in the incidence rate of burglaries between the previous year and the current year, where the current year rate appears to have returned to the base year level.

There were also a few statistically significant changes over time found for other offence types.

- Māori saw a significant reduction in the prevalence rate and incidence rate of theft and damage offences between the base year and the current year.
- Those living in a couple-only household saw a significant reduction in overall victimisation between the previous year and the current year.
- Adults living in a household without any children saw a significant reduction between the previous year and the current year in the incidence rate of fraud and cybercrime offences experienced.
- Adults with a household income of \$10,000 or less per annum saw a significant reduction in overall victimisation and personal offences between the base year and the current year.
- Those with a household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum saw a significant decrease in the overall victimisation between the base year and the current year.
- Adults living in the Manawatū-Whanganui region experienced three times as many personal offences per 100 adults in the current year than the previous year. This pattern is even more pronounced in the incidence rate of interpersonal violence offences.
- Adults living in the Otago region saw the prevalence rate of fraud and cybercrime offences double between the base year and the current year.
- Only the major urban areas saw a significant increase in the incidence rate of trespass offences between the base year and the current year.
- Those who were most satisfied with their life (10 out of 10) saw a significant reduction in overall victimisation between the previous year and the current year.

Changes in household offences over time

As stated in section 3, there were significant reductions in the prevalence rate of household offences and burglaries between the base year (Cycle 1) and the current year (Cycle 4). However, these reductions were not evenly distributed across population factors.

Household offences overall

As shown in Tables 4.1 and 4.2, population groups who experienced a significant reduction in either the prevalence or incidence of household offences between the base year and the current year included:

- Māori
- those living alone or in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household
- those who were employed
- those with a household income of \$70,001–\$100,000 per annum
- those living in the Wellington region
- those living in more deprived neighbourhoods (quintile 5, decile 10)
- those with high levels of psychological distress.

We saw a significant reduction in the overall prevalence of household offences – from 20% in the base year to 18% in the current year – but no significant change was detected in the overall incidence of household offences. Some of the largest reductions between the base year and the current year were observed among the following population groups.

- Māori saw over a quarter decrease in the prevalence rate of household offences – from 27% to 21%.
- Adults living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household saw a 40% decrease in the prevalence rate of household offences – from 35% to 21%. A significant decrease between the base year and the current year was also found in overall victimisation – from 45% to 32%. There was also a significant reduction in the incidence rate of household offences, from 56 household offences per 100 households to 35 per 100.
- The Wellington region saw a significant reduction in the incidence rate of household offences experienced – from 38 household offences per 100 households to 25 per 100.
- Between the previous year and the current year, the North Island (excluding the Auckland and Wellington regions) saw a significant increase in the incidence rate of household offences – from 25 household offences per 100 households to 34 per 100. Looking more closely at this pattern, the Manawatū-Whanganui region saw a more than doubled increase in the incidence rate of household offences experienced – from 19 household offences per 100 households to 42 per 100.
- Adults living in the most deprived neighbourhoods in New Zealand (quintile 5) saw a significant decrease in the prevalence rate of household offences – from 27% to 21%. There was also a significant reduction in the incidence rate of household offences – from 54 household offences per 100 households to 38 per 100. Looking more closely at the most deprived neighbourhoods in New Zealand, decile 10 areas saw a significant reduction in the prevalence rate of household offences – from 30% to 21%.
- Adults rated as having high levels of psychological distress saw a decrease of over one-third in the prevalence rate of household offences – from 44% to 29%. This significant reduction between the base year and the current year was also reflected in overall victimisation – from 65% to 44%.

Table 4.1 Percentage of households victimised once or more, by population factor

Population factor	Percentage of households victimised once or more		Change from Cycle 1
	Cycle 1	Cycle 4	
New Zealand average	20.0	17.9	↓
Māori	27.3	20.5	↓
One-person household	18.9	14.6	↓
One parent with child(ren) and other person(s) household	35.4 [‡]	21.2	↓
Employed	21.5	18.7	↓
Household income: \$70,001–\$100,000	21.6	15.4	↓
NZDep2018 quintile 5 (most deprived)	27.3	21.0	↓
NZDep2018 decile 10 (most deprived)	29.5	21.3 [‡]	↓
High level of psychological distress	44.0 [‡]	28.6 [‡]	↓

[‡] 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.

Table 4.2 Number of household offences per 100 households, by population factor

Population factor	Number of household offences per 100 households		Change from Cycle 1
	Cycle 1	Cycle 4	
New Zealand average	32.5	31.1	↔
One parent with child(ren) and other person(s) household	56.2 [#]	34.9	↓
Wellington	38.0	24.5 [#]	↓
NZDep2018 quintile 5 (most deprived)	54.4	37.7 [‡]	↓

[#] 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.

Burglaries

The reductions observed in the overall household offences for specific population groups appeared to be largely driven by decreases in the prevalence or incidence of burglaries, as burglaries account for almost half of household offences.

As shown in Tables 4.3 and 4.4), population groups¹ that experienced a significant reduction in either the prevalence or incidence of burglaries between the base year and the current year included:

- Māori
- those who did not have a partner (never married or in a civil union; non-partnered; or widowed)
- those living alone or in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household
- those living in a household with two or more children
- those who were employed
- those living in a household owned by themselves (including with a mortgage)
- those living in a large urban area
- those with a household income of \$70,001–\$100,000 per annum
- those who were not able to meet a \$500 unexpected expense
- those who were not at all limited in their ability to afford a non-essential \$300 item
- those living in the Waikato region
- those living in more deprived neighbourhoods (quintile 5, decile 10)
- those with a high level of psychological distress
- those who were most satisfied with life (10 out of 10)
- those with a moderate feeling of safety (8 out of 10).

We saw a significant reduction in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 12% in the base year to 9% in the current year. Once again, no significant change was detected in the overall incidence of burglaries. Some of the largest significant reductions between the base year and the current year observed among population groups were as follows.

- Widowed adults saw an over 50% reduction in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 9% to 5%. Notably, those who were separated at the time of the survey saw the incidence rate of burglaries almost doubled between the previous year and the current year – from 19 burglaries per 100 households to 38 per 100.
- Adults living in a “one parent with child(ren) and other person(s)” household saw the prevalence rate of burglaries halved – from 19% to 10%. No significant reductions were found in other detailed offence types, so the decrease in burglaries is the main contributor to the change in overall prevalence rate.
- Households with two or more children saw a 40% reduction in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 17% to 10%.
- The North Island (excluding the Auckland and Wellington regions) saw a significant decrease in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 14% to 10%. Looking more closely within the North Island regions, Waikato was the only region that saw a significant reduction in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 16% to 9%.

¹ There were also significant reductions in either the prevalence or incidence of burglaries for heterosexual adults, non-disabled adults, New Zealand Europeans, households with no children, privately owned households, adults who can meet a \$500 unexpected expense and adults with low psychological distress. However, many of these population groups are large and likely reflect the observed reduction for the New Zealand average (see [data tables](#)).

- Adults living in the most deprived neighbourhoods in New Zealand (decile 10) saw a significant decrease in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 21% to 13%. The rate of burglaries also significantly reduced – from 40 burglaries per 100 households to 24 per 100.
- Households with an income between \$70,001 and \$100,000 per annum saw a significant decrease in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 13% to 8%.
- Those who were employed saw a significant decrease in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 12% to 9%.
- Adults having a high level of psychological distress saw a 55% decrease in the prevalence rate of burglaries – from 34% to 15%.

Table 4.3 Percentage of households burgled once or more, by population factor

Population factor	Percentage of households victimised once or more		Change from Cycle 1
	Cycle 1	Cycle 4	
New Zealand average	12.1	9.3	↓
Māori	17.9	11.8	↓
Non-partnered	13.8	9.4	↓
Widowed/surviving partner	9.2 [‡]	4.5 [‡]	↓
Never married or civil union	15.6	10.3	↓
One-person household	12.3	7.9	↓
One parent with child(ren) and other person(s) household	18.8 [‡]	10.3	↓
Number of children in a household: Two or more	17.0	10.3 [‡]	↓
Employed	12.3	9.2	↓
Household ownership: Owned (including with a mortgage)	10.5	8.1	↓
Household income: \$70,001–\$100,000	12.7	7.8 [‡]	↓
Able to afford \$300 item: Not at all limited	10.3	7.6	↓
Able to meet \$500 unexpected expense: No	17.7	13.2	↓
Large urban area	13.2 [‡]	8.4 [‡]	↓
Waikato	15.6	9.5 [‡]	↓
Rest of North Island	14.0	10.0	↓
NZDep2018 decile 9	17.9 [‡]	11.0 [‡]	↓
NZDep2018 decile 10 (most deprived)	21.3 [‡]	13.3 [‡]	↓
NZDep2018 quintile 5 (most deprived)	19.6	11.9	↓
High level of psychological distress	33.9 [‡]	15.1 [‡]	↓
Life satisfaction: 10 out of 10 (most satisfied)	10.3	6.2 [‡]	↓
Feeling of safety: 8 out of 10	11.7	8.6	↓

[‡] 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.

Table 4.4 Number of burglaries per 100 households, by population factor

Population factor	Number of household offences per 100 households		Change from Cycle 1
	Cycle 1	Cycle 4	
New Zealand average	17.5	16.0	↔
NZDep2018 decile 9	27.4 [‡]	16.5 [#]	↓
NZDep2018 decile 10 (most deprived)	39.7 [#]	23.9 [#]	↓
NZDep2018 quintile 5 (most deprived)	33.5 [‡]	19.7	↓

[‡] 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.

[#] 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.

Other changes in victimisation over time

This section compares the estimates from base year (Cycle 1), previous year (Cycle 3), and current year (Cycle 4) for offences other than household offences and burglaries. Generally, for most population factors there were no significant changes in victimisation over time.

Tables 4.5 and 4.6 show the few statistically significant changes that did occur across the base year, the previous year, and the current year. The key changes were as follows.

- Māori saw a significant reduction in the prevalence rate of theft and damage offences between the base year and the current year – from 8% to 5%. There was also a significant reduction in the incidence rate of theft and damage offences – from 13 theft and damage offences per 100 adults to 7 per 100.
- Those living in a couple-only household saw a significant drop in overall victimisation between the previous year and the current year – from 27% to 22%.
- Adults living in a household without any children saw a significant reduction in the incidence rate of fraud and cybercrime offences experienced – from 11 fraud and cybercrime offences per 100 adults in the previous year to 8 per 100 in the current year.
- Adults with a household income of \$10,000 or less per annum saw a significant reduction in the overall victimisation – from 42% in the previous year to 25% in the current year. A similar pattern was found in the prevalence rate of personal offences – from 22% in the previous year to 9% in the current year. Those with a household income of \$20,001–\$30,000 per annum saw a significant decrease in the overall victimisation rate between the base year and the current year – from 26% to 20%.
- There were no significant regional changes found in overall victimisations over time. However, a few statistically significant changes did occur when delving into more detailed offence types. After a significant drop in the previous year, incidence rates for personal offences in the Manawatū-Whanganui region returned to the base year level.

Adults living in the Otago region saw the prevalence rate of fraud and cybercrime offences double between the base year and the current year – from 6% to 13%.

- Those who were most satisfied with their life (10 out of 10) saw a significant reduction in overall victimisation between the previous year and the current year – from 25% to 19%. Adults with high life satisfaction (9 out of 10) experienced a record low incidence rate of interpersonal violence offences experienced – significantly reduced from 10 interpersonal violence offences per 100 adults in the base year and 14 per 100 in the previous year to 5 per 100 in the current year.

Table 4.5 Incidence rate of offences, by population factor

Population factor	Number of offences per 100 adults			Change from Cycle 1	Change from Cycle 3
	Cycle 1	Cycle 3	Cycle 4		
Personal offences					
New Zealand average	29.4	28.0	29.5	↔	↔
Manawatū-Whanganui	47.2 [#]	15.9 [#]	47.4 [#]	↔	↑
Interpersonal violence offences					
New Zealand average	17.9	16.3	18.6	↔	↔
Manawatū-Whanganui	S	11.2 [#]	35.6 [#]	↔	↑
Life satisfaction: 9 out of 10	10.5 [#]	13.5 [#]	5.0 [#]	↓	↓
Theft and damage offences					
New Zealand average	6.7	5.7	6.2	↔	↔
Māori	12.8 [#]	10.6 [#]	7.1 [#]	↓	↔
Fraud and cybercrime offences					
New Zealand average	10.0	10.6	9.7	↔	↔
No children in a household	9.9	10.7	7.9	↔	↓
Trespass offences					
New Zealand average	2.3	2.7	3.5	↔	↔
Major urban area	1.6 [#]	2.7 [#]	4.3 [#]	↑	↔

[#] 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.

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.

Table 4.6 Prevalence rate of offences, by population factor

Population factor	Percentage of adults who were victimised once or more			Change from Cycle 1	Change from Cycle 3
	Cycle 1	Cycle 3	Cycle 4		
All offences					
New Zealand average	29.6	29.3	29.0	↔	↔
Couple only	23.2	27.4	22.0	↔	↓
Household income: \$10,000 or less	31.3 [‡]	42.1 [‡]	25.2 [‡]	↔	↓
Household income: \$20,001 – \$30,000	26.4	25.6	19.6	↓	↔
Life satisfaction: 10 out of 10 (most satisfied)	22.3	25.1	19.2	↔	↓
Personal offences					
New Zealand average	14.6	14.6	14.8	↔	↔
Household income: \$10,000 or less	15.8 [‡]	22.0 [‡]	8.6 [‡]	↔	↓
Interpersonal violence offences					
New Zealand average	7.4	6.7	7.3	↔	↔
One parent with child(ren) and other person(s)	16.9 [‡]	14.6 [‡]	7.5 [‡]	↓	↔
Theft and damage offences					
New Zealand average	4.9	4.1	4.5	↔	↔
Māori	8.4	6.0 [‡]	4.6 [‡]	↓	↔
Fraud and cybercrime offences					
New Zealand average	7.7	8.3	8.0	↔	↔
Otago	5.5 [‡]	11.3 [‡]	12.5 [‡]	↑	↔
Trespass offences					
New Zealand average	1.8	2.0	2.1	↔	↔
Major urban area	1.3 [‡]	2.0 [‡]	2.3 [‡]	↑	↔

[‡] 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.

4.3 Victimisation by population factors: pooled data

The remaining analyses in this section use pooled data combining all four NZCVS cycles to compare victimisations in different population groups with the New Zealand average. Using pooled data reduces error for population estimates and helps to show, even for smaller population groups, more clearly which population factors are associated with victimisation.

The next subsections delve more deeply into selected areas that we have not been able to report on using single-year data due to small sample sizes and high levels of error. We look more closely at the relationships between specific population factors and victimisation to provide more information about the nature of these relationships. Specifically, we look deeper into regional differences in victimisation across offence types;² the cross-sections of sex, age and marital status; the cross-sections of ethnicity by sex, age and deprivation; and disability by age, household composition and psychological distress.

What did we find?

The following results are compared with the New Zealand average.

Regional comparison

- Adults from three regions – Taranaki, West Coast and Southland – 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 the Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago, Southland, and Tasman regions were significantly less likely to experience household offences or burglaries.

Age, sex and marital status

- Females (but not males) aged 40–49 were significantly more likely to experience any type of victimisation. This group was also significantly more likely to experience household offences, personal offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences and fraud/cybercrime offences.
- Females (but not males) aged 30–39 were significantly more likely to experience household offences. They were also significantly more likely to experience burglary.
- Females (but not males) aged 15–19 were significantly less likely to experience fraud and cybercrime offences.
- Males (but not females) aged 15–19 were significantly more likely to experience theft and damage offences compared to the New Zealand average.
- Males (but not females) aged 40–49 (5%) and aged 50–59 (5%) were significantly less likely to experience interpersonal violence offences.

² We look at regional differences in victimisation across all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary, trespass and the following broad offence groups: vehicle offences; theft and damage offences; interpersonal violence offences; and fraud and cybercrime offences.

- Males (but not females) who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship at the time of the survey were significantly less likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences, and personal offences.
- Females (but not males) who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey 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:
 - Adults who were 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.
 - Adults who were separated or divorced had an even higher likelihood of being victimised across all offences, household offences, personal offences, burglary, and interpersonal violence offences.
 - Those who were separated or divorced were still more likely to experience theft and damage offences compared with the New Zealand average, but not higher than before accounting for differences in age.
- Accounting for differences in age and deprivation between different ethnic groups:
 - There was only a small (2%) gap between Māori victimisation and the New Zealand average when age and deprivation are accounted for. This finding supports the view that the different age structure and the different level of deprivation between Māori and the New Zealand average are key contributors to the higher likelihood of victimisation for Māori.

Disability status

- Disabled adults were significantly more likely to experience crime across personal offences and household offences when differences in average age are accounted for. This also includes burglary, interpersonal violence offences and fraud and cybercrime offences.
- Looking at victimisation by disability status, disabled adults who were more likely to be victimised compared to non-disabled adults include those who were:
 - younger than 60 years old (except those aged 40–49)
 - married
 - employed
 - living in a couple-with-child(ren) household
 - living in a four-or-more-people household
 - living in a household with children
 - renting a privately owned accommodation
 - living in rural areas.

Regional differences in victimisation

This subsection looks more deeply into victimisation by region for different offence types. Generally, for most regions there were no significant differences in the likelihood of victimisation when compared with the New Zealand average. Adults from Taranaki (23%), West Coast (16%) and Southland (24%) were significantly less likely to experience any victimisation when compared with the New Zealand average (30%).

Household offences

Households in the Auckland region were significantly more likely to experience household offences (21%) compared to the New Zealand average (19%), while households in the Bay of Plenty (17%), Taranaki (15%), Otago (14%), Southland (14%), and Tasman (14%) regions were significantly less likely to experience household offences. This pattern is also observed among households that experienced one or more burglaries, except that the change in the Bay of Plenty region was not statistically significant (Figures 4.7 and 4.8).

Compared to the New Zealand average, households in the Wellington region were also significantly less likely to experience burglaries (8% compared to 11%) but significantly more likely to experience vehicle offences (8% compared to 6%).

Notably, households in the Hawke's Bay region were also significantly more likely to experience burglaries (15%) compared to the New Zealand average (11%).

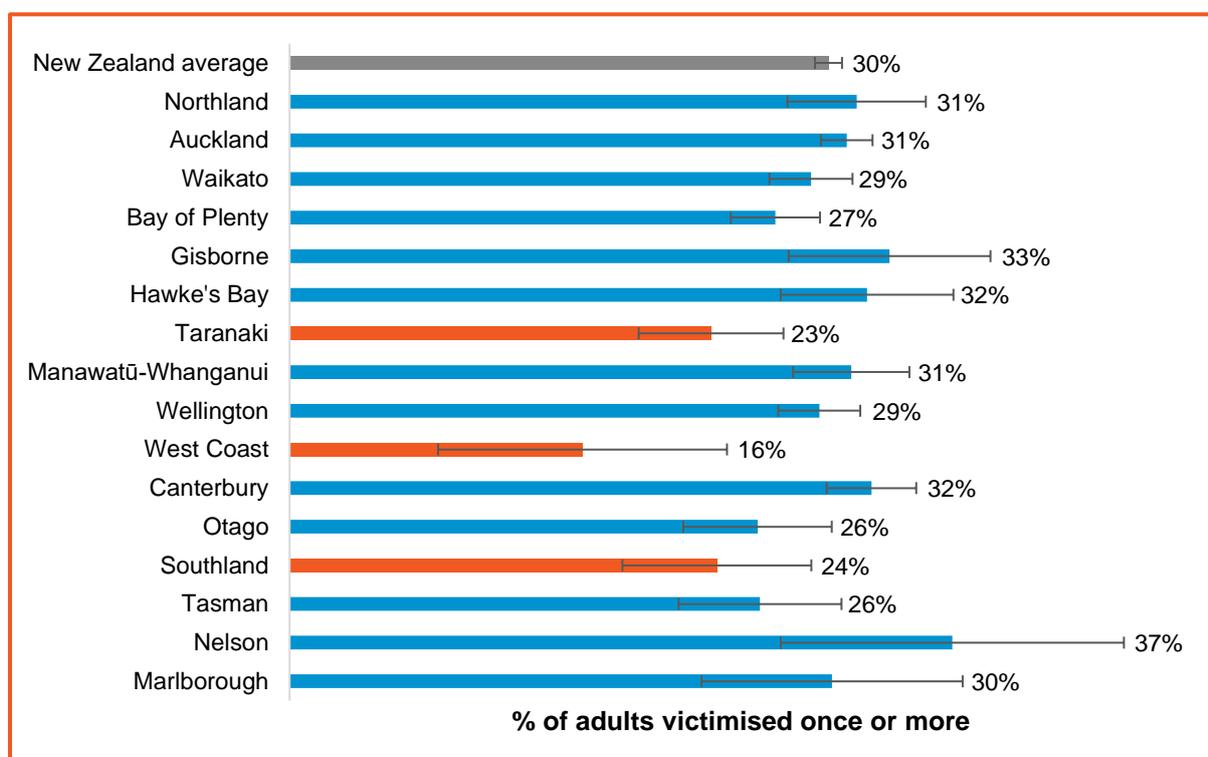


Figure 4.7 Percentage of households victimised, by region – household offences (pooled data)

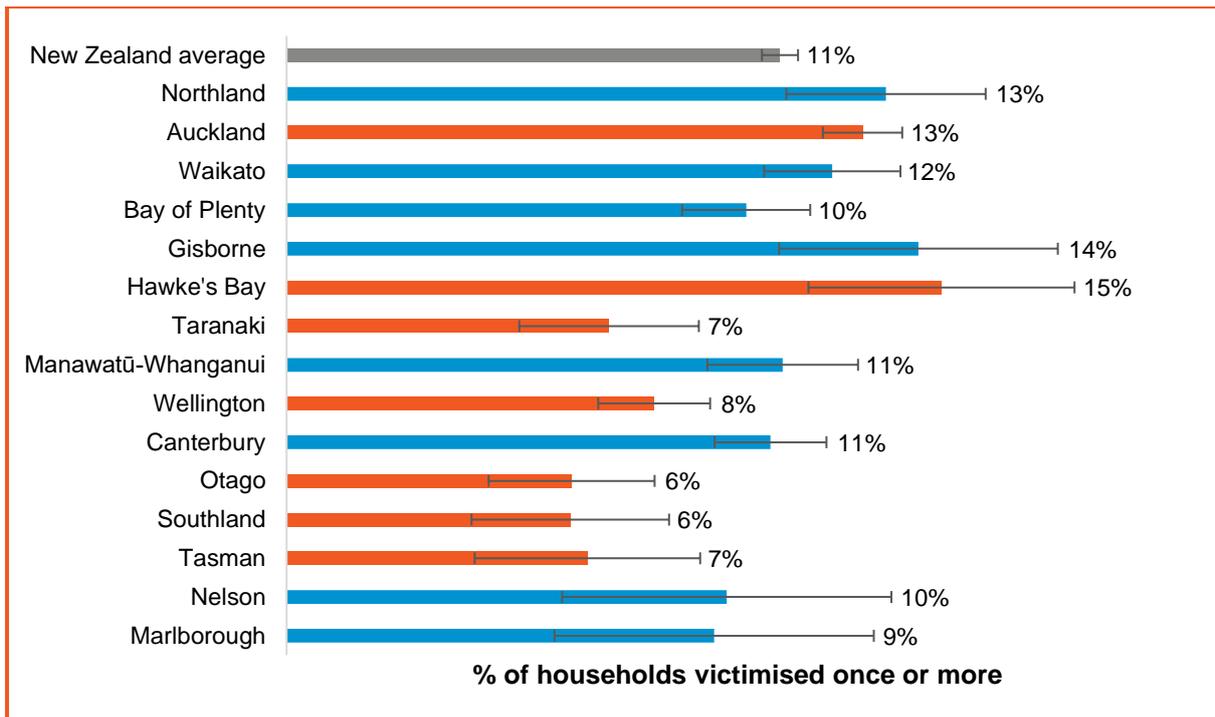


Figure 4.8 Percentage of households victimised, by region – burglaries (pooled data)

Note: The result for households in the West Coast region that experienced one or more burglaries is suppressed due to large margin of error.

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%) (Figure 4.9).

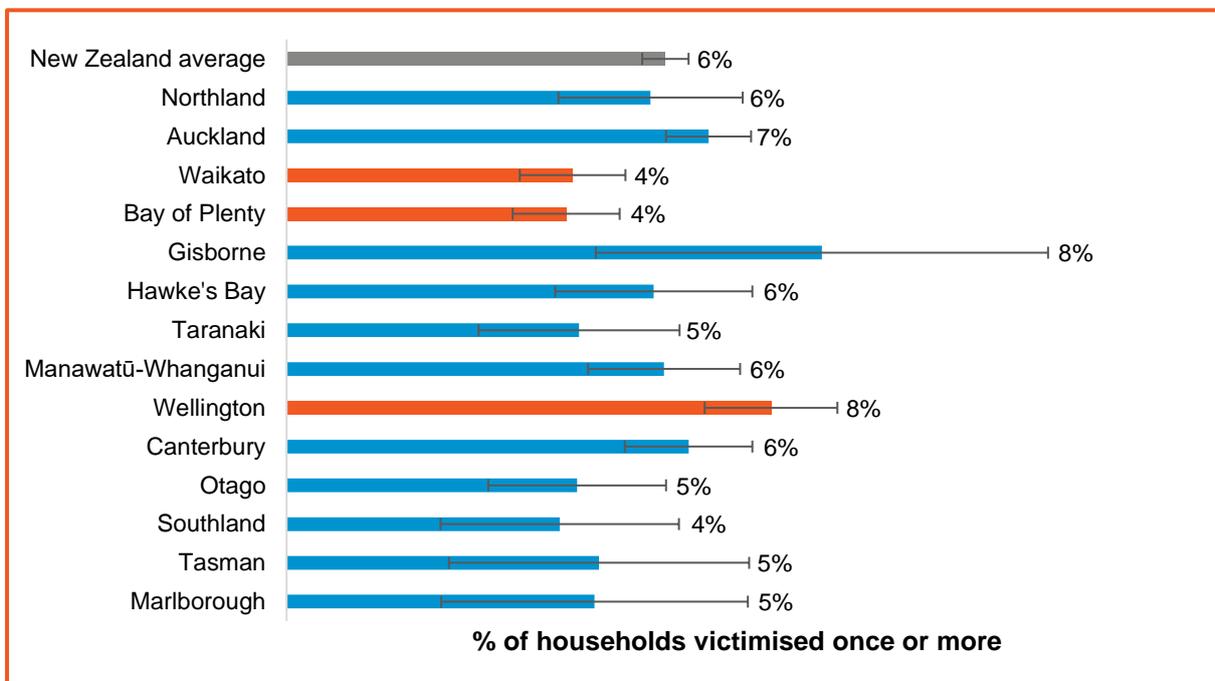


Figure 4.9 Percentage of households victimised, by region – vehicle offences (pooled data)

Note: Although results are drawn from pooled data from four cycles of the NZCVS to reduce the margin of error, the results of the West Coast and Nelson regions are suppressed due to a large margin of error.

Personal offences

Adults living in the Nelson region were significantly more likely to experience a personal offence (24%) compared to the New Zealand average (15%), whereas adults living in the Southland region were significantly less likely to experience a personal offence (11%) (Figure 4.10).

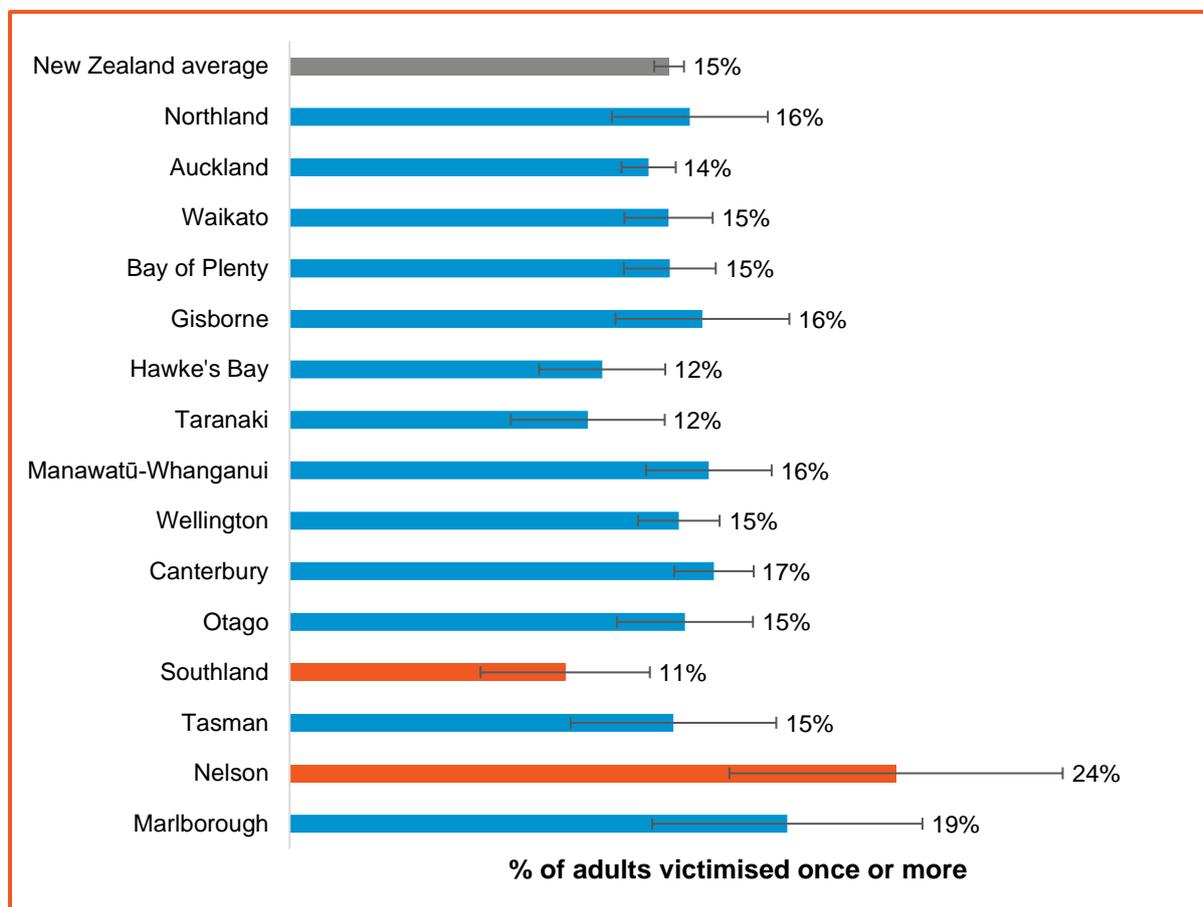


Figure 4.10 Percentage of adults victimised, by region – personal offences (pooled data)

Note: The result of the West Coast region is suppressed due to a large margin of error

Delving into more detailed personal offence types, we found that adults living in the Nelson (13%) and Manawatū-Whanganui (9%) regions were significantly more likely to experience an interpersonal violence offence compared to the New Zealand average (7%). Those living in the Nelson region were also more likely to experience a fraud and cybercrime offence (14%) compared to the New Zealand average (8%).

When compared to the New Zealand average, adults living in the Tasman region (4%) were significantly less likely to experience an interpersonal violence offence. Adults living in the Hawke's Bay and Taranaki regions were significantly less likely to experience a fraud and cybercrime offence (Figures 4.11 and 4.12).

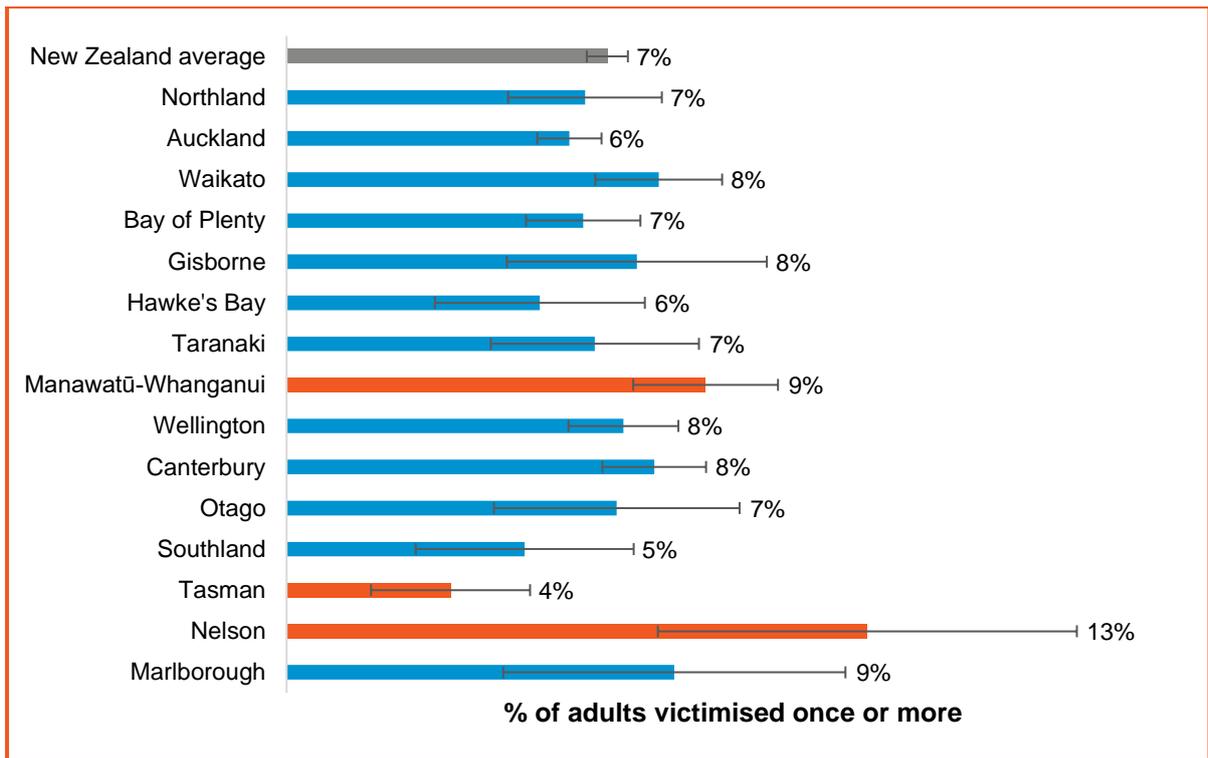


Figure 4.11 Percentage of adults victimised, by region – interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

Note: The result of the West Coast region is suppressed due to a large margin of error

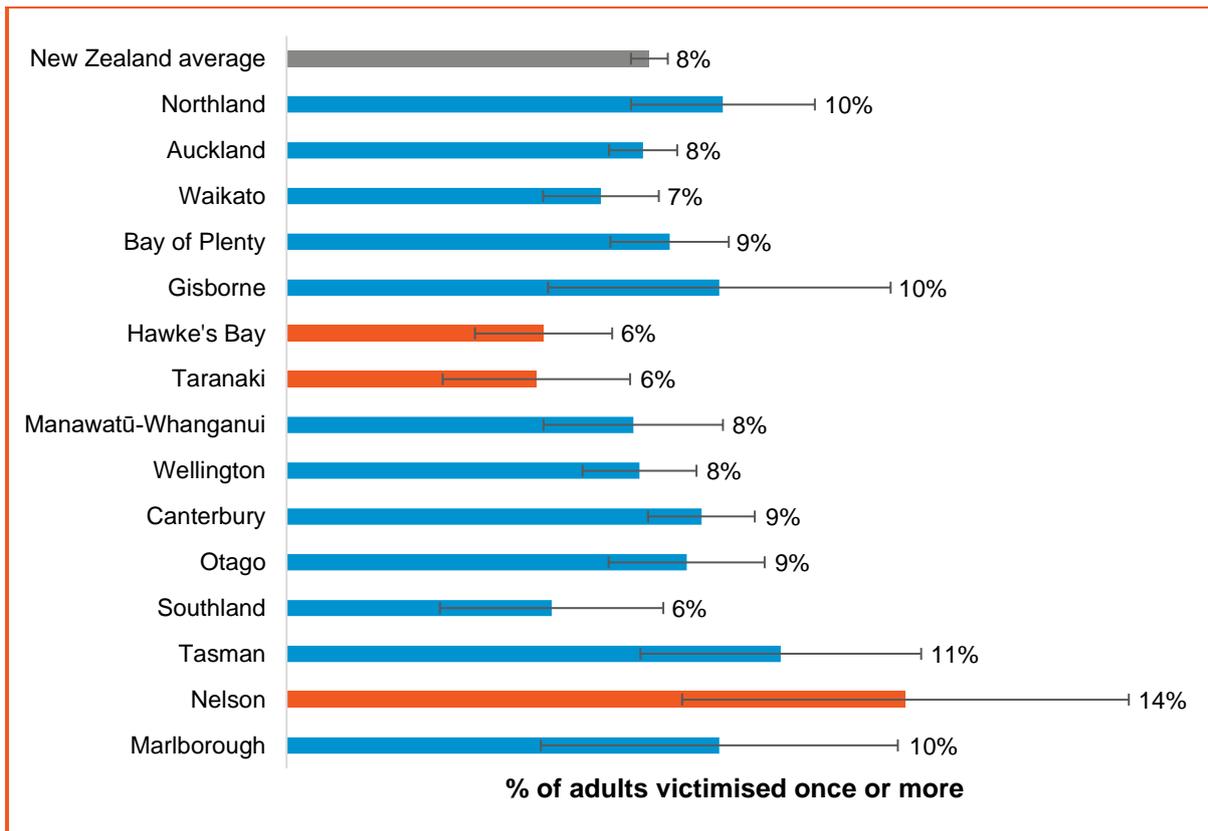


Figure 4.12 Percentage of adults victimised, by region – fraud and cybercrime offences (pooled data)

Note: The result of the West Coast region is suppressed due to a large margin of error

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) were significantly more likely to be victimised, especially regarding personal offences and interpersonal violence offences, whereas older people (aged 65+) were significantly less likely to be victimised (Figure 4.13).

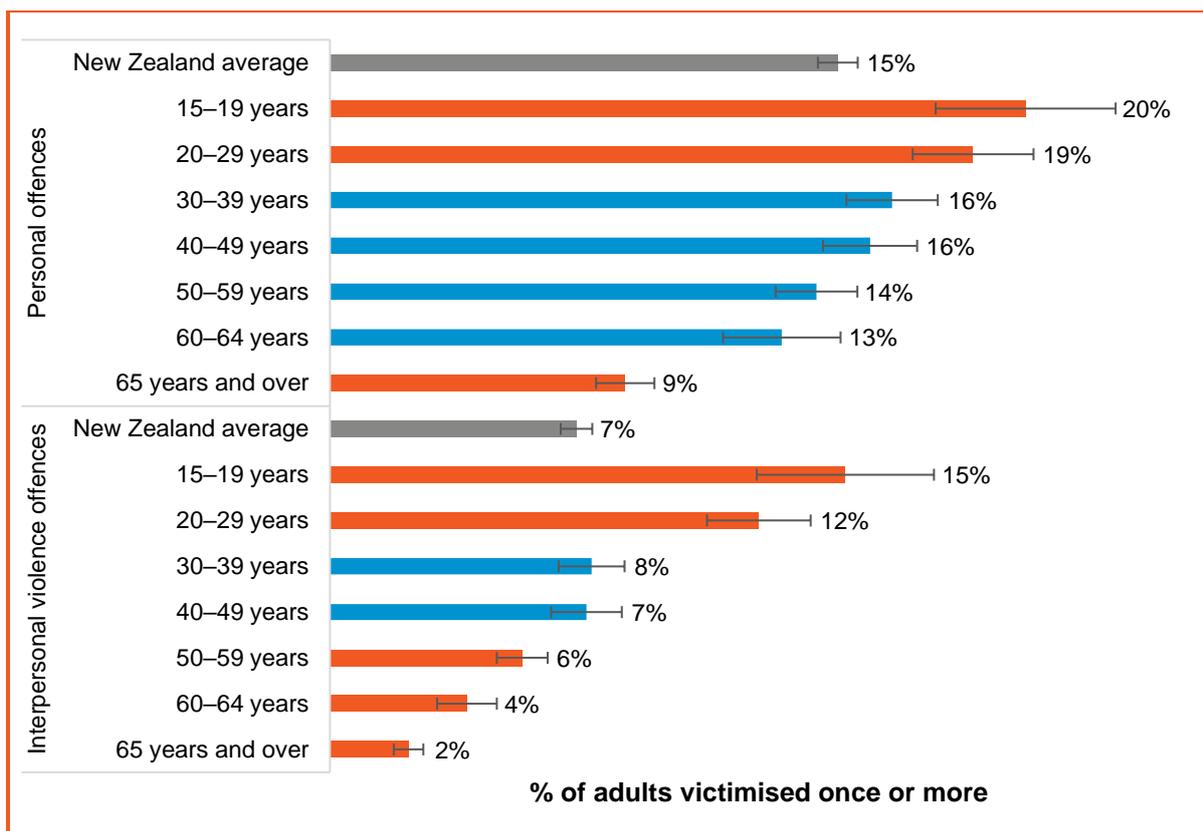


Figure 4.13 Percentage of adults victimised, by age group – personal offences and interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

Sex by age

There are no significant differences in victimisation by sex³ across a broad range of offence types, including all offences (29% for male, 31% for female); household offences; personal offences; burglary; vehicle offences; trespass, theft and damage offences; interpersonal violence offences; and fraud and cybercrime offences.

However, when we look more closely at males and females by age groups, we do notice some significant differences when compared with the New Zealand average, some of which were only notable in one sex and not the other. We found the following groups were significantly more likely to be victimised compared with the New Zealand average.

- 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%). This group was also significantly more likely to experience household offences, personal offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences and fraud/cybercrime offences.
- Females (but not males) aged 30–39 were significantly more likely to experience household offences (22%) compared to the New Zealand average (19%). They were

³ “Sex” in the NZCVS means biological sex. The results presented here were broken down by biological sex. The NZCVS also collects information on gender identity, with respondents able to self-select “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.

also significantly more likely to experience burglary (13%) compared to the New Zealand average (11%).

- Females (but not males) aged 20–29 were significantly more likely to experience trespass offences (3%) compared to the New Zealand average (2%).
- Males (but not females) aged 15–19 were significantly more likely to experience theft and damage offences (8%) compared to the New Zealand average (5%).

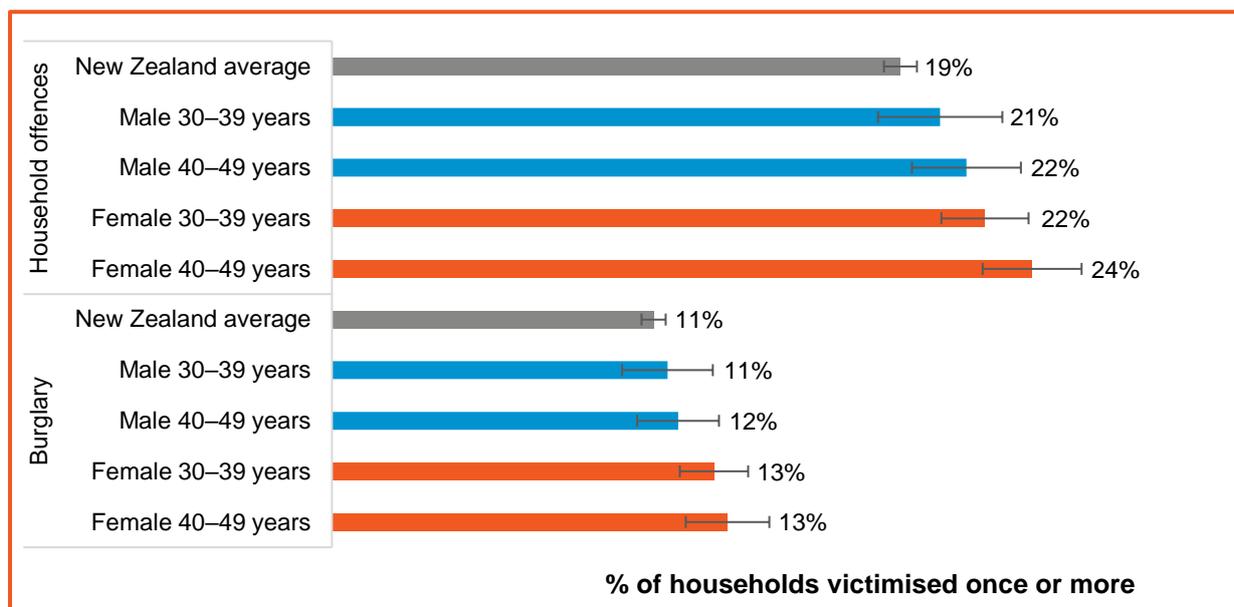


Figure 4.14 Prevalence rates, by sex and age group – household offences and burglary (pooled data)

The following groups were significantly less likely to be victimised compared with the New Zealand average.

- Males (but not females) aged 40–49 (5%) and aged 50–59 (5%) were significantly less likely to experience interpersonal violence offences compared to the New Zealand average (7%) (Figure 4.15 shows the difference for interpersonal violence offences).
- Females (but not males) aged 15–19 were significantly less likely to experience fraud and cybercrime offences (5%) compared to the New Zealand average (8%).

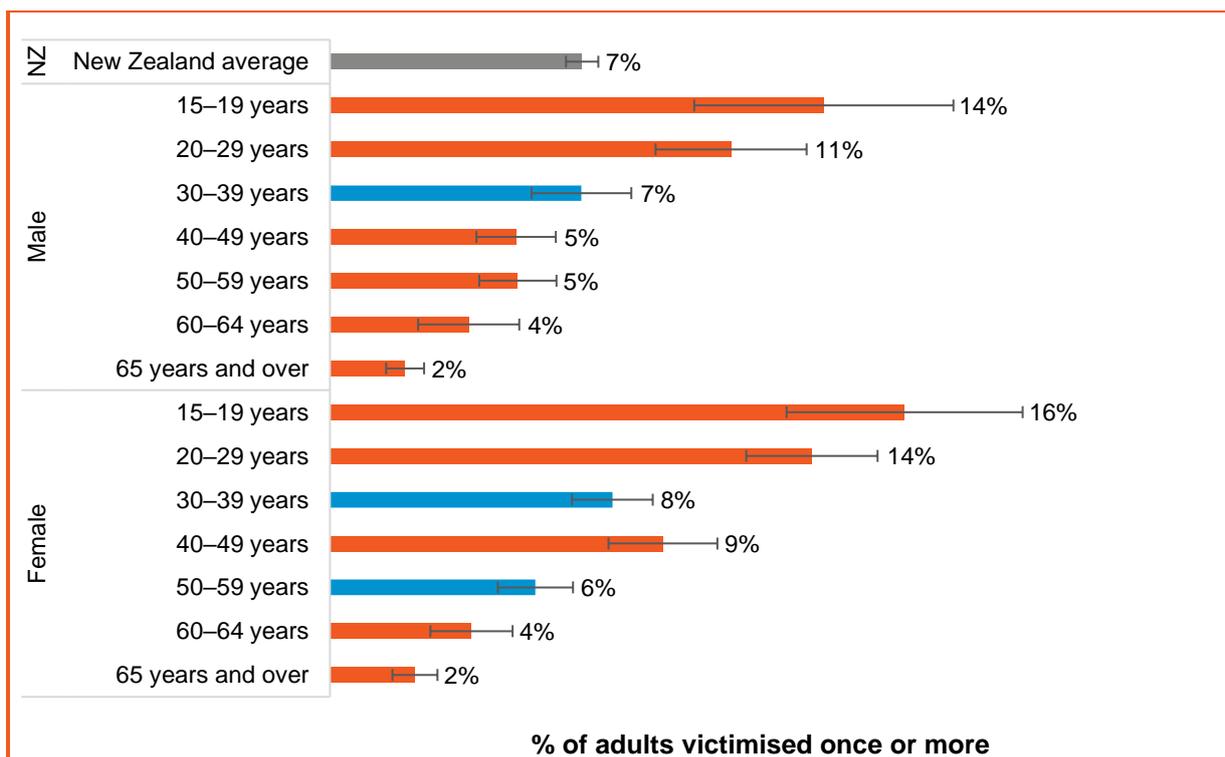


Figure 4.15 Prevalence rates, by sex and age group – interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

Marital status

The relationship between marital status and victimisation is a consistent finding in the NZCVS. Looking at Cycle 1 to Cycle 4 of the NZCVS combined data, we have found that those who had never been married or in a civil union and those who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey were significantly more likely to be victimised, whereas those who were widowed and those who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship were significantly less likely to be victimised (Figure 4.16 shows the difference for personal offences).

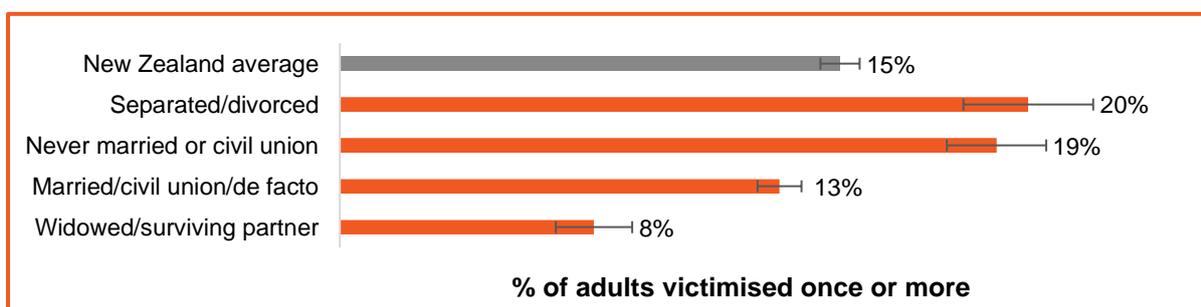


Figure 4.16 Prevalence rates, by marital status – personal offences (pooled data)

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

offences, and theft and damage offences). The lower risk of victimisation for widowed adults is found in all offence types, all significantly less likely when compared with the New Zealand average except for trespass (Figure 4.17).

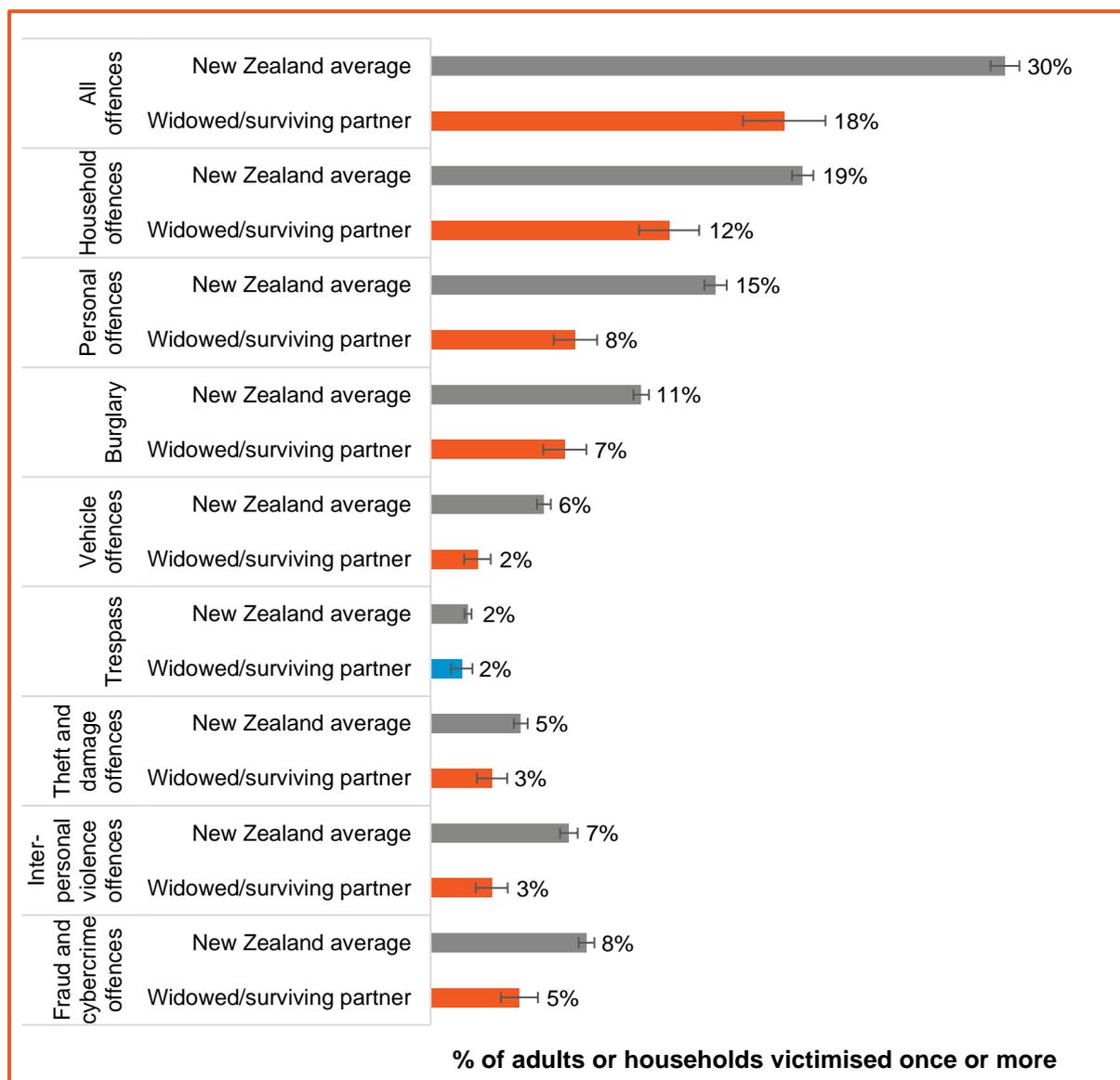


Figure 4.17 Prevalence rates for widowed adults, standardised by age – by offence type (pooled data)

Marital status by age: 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 adults are both more likely to have been victimised and more likely to be separated, divorced or to have never been married or in a civil union, whereas older adults 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, the gap between adults who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship and the New Zealand average has narrowed. This results in the previously observed significant difference in personal offence types for those who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship being no longer significant (Figure 4.18). Only adults aged 65+ who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship at the time of the survey were significantly less likely to experience personal offences (9%) compared with the New Zealand average (15%). This pattern is also reflected in the victimisation rates for theft and damage offences (2% compared with 5%). Adults aged 30+ who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship were significantly less likely to experience interpersonal violence offences compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.19).

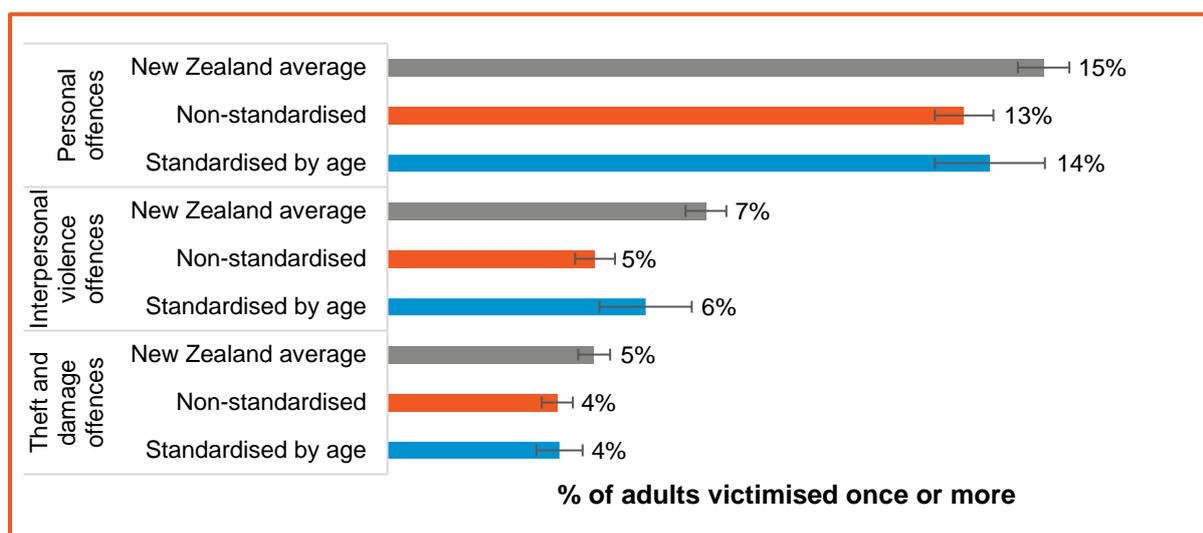


Figure 4.18 Prevalence rates for adults who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship at the time of the survey, standardised by age – personal offences, interpersonal violence offences, and theft and damage offences (pooled data)

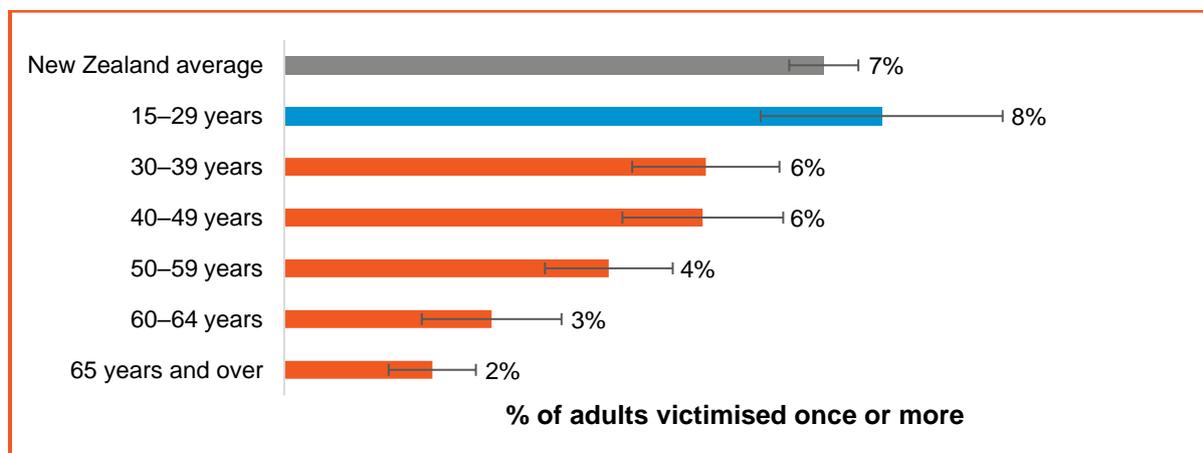


Figure 4.19 Prevalence rates for adults who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship at the time of the survey, by age – interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

- Accounting for age differences, adults who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey had an even higher likelihood of being victimised across all offences, household offences, personal offences, burglary, and interpersonal violence offences. Those who were separated or divorced were still more likely to experience theft and damage offences compared with the New Zealand average, but not higher than before accounting for differences in age (Table 4.7), with the highest rates being among those under the age of 50. Figure 4.20 shows the prevalence rates for adults who were separated or divorced, standardised by age for personal offences.

Table 4.7 Prevalence rates for adults who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey, standardised by age – all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences, and theft and damage offences (pooled data)

Offence type	New Zealand average	Non-standardised	Standardised by age
All offences	29.9	36.3*	38.4*
Household offences	19.3	21.8*	22.7*
Personal offences	14.8	20.3*	22.2*
Burglary	10.9	12.9*	13.7*
Interpersonal violence offences	7.2	13.1*	15.8*
Theft and damage offences	4.7	6.8*	6.5*

* Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average, or the relevant total, at the 95% confidence level.

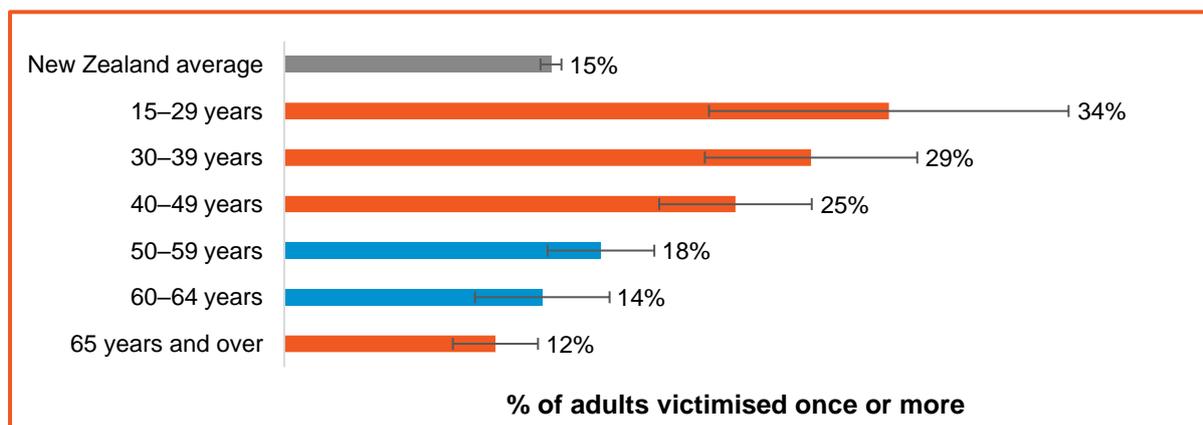


Figure 4.20 Prevalence rates for adults who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey, by age – personal offences (pooled data)

- Accounting for age differences, being widowed did not significantly reduce the risk of victimisation (Figure 4.21). Only widowed adults aged 65+ were significantly less likely to experience crime (15%) compared with the New Zealand average (30%). The same pattern was also observed among household offences (10% compared with 19%) and personal offences (6% compared with 15%).

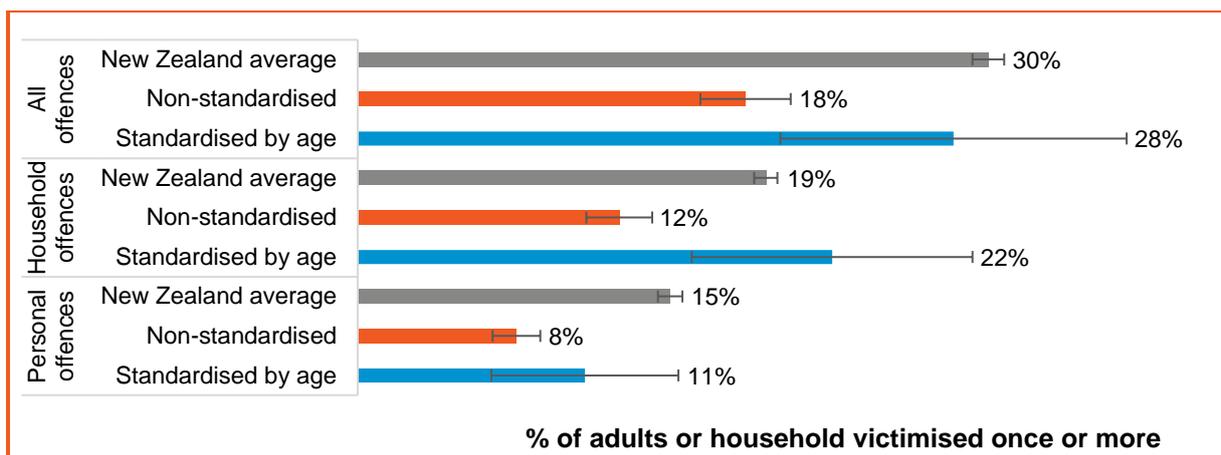


Figure 4.21 Prevalence rates for widowed adults, standardised by age – all offences, household offences, and personal offences (pooled data)

- Accounting for age differences, those who had never been married or in a civil union were not more likely to experience all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary or theft and damage offences but were still significantly more likely to experience interpersonal violence offences (Figure 4.22). Adults below the age of 50 who had never been married or in a civil union had a significantly higher risk of experiencing interpersonal violence offences compared to the New Zealand average (Figure 4.23).

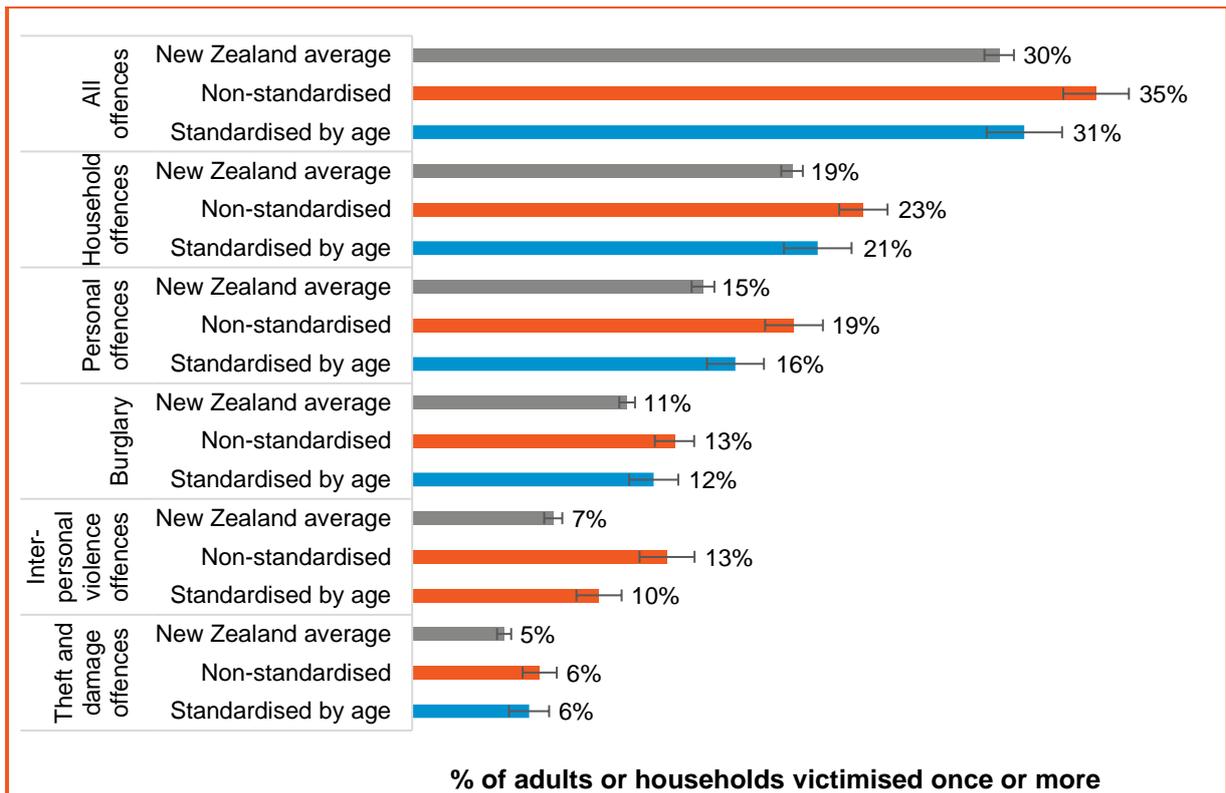


Figure 4.22 Prevalence rates for adults who had never been married or in a civil union, standardised by age – all offences, personal offences, household offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences, and theft and damage offences (pooled data)

Note: The result for adults over the age of 60 who had never been married or in a civil union is suppressed due to a large margin of error

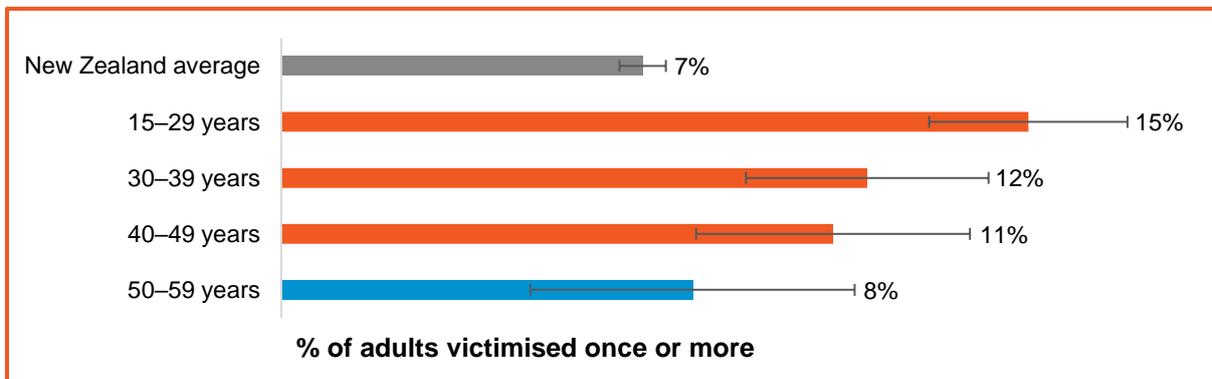


Figure 4.23 Prevalence rates for adults who had never been married or in a civil union, by age – interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

Marital status by sex

Overall, males (but not females) who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship at the time of the survey were significantly less likely to be victimised across all offences, household offences and personal offences compared with the New Zealand average. In contrast, females (but not males) who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey were significantly more likely to be victimised across all offences, household

offences and personal offences compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.24 shows the difference for personal offences).

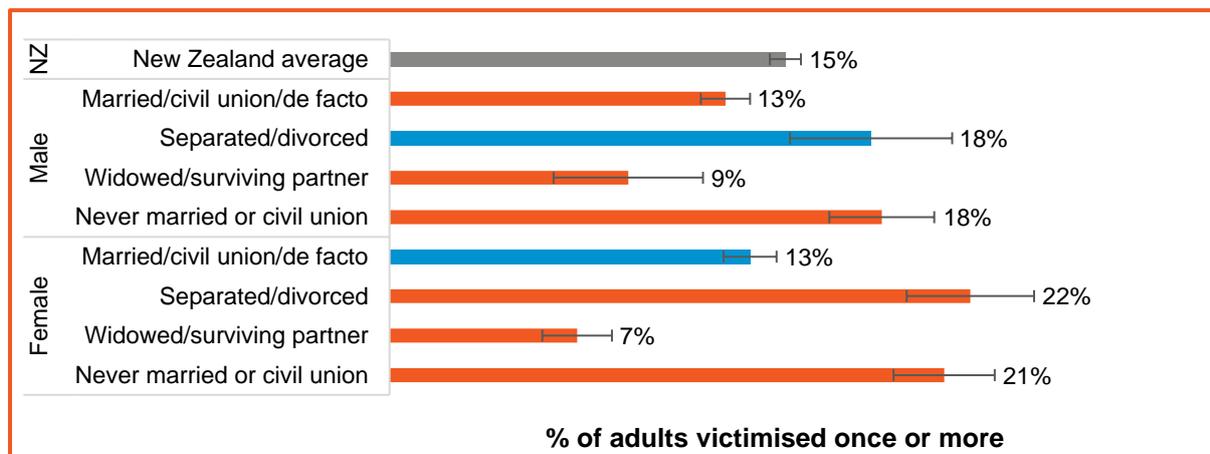


Figure 4.24 Prevalence rates, by sex and marital status – personal offences (pooled data)

Delving into more detailed offence types, we found that the pattern of females (but not males) who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey being significantly more likely to be victimised is further reflected in the victimisation rates for burglary, interpersonal violence offences, and theft and damage offences. Among them, females (but not males) who were separated or divorced at the time of the survey were twice as likely to experience interpersonal violence offences (15%) compared with the New Zealand average (7%) (Figure 4.25).

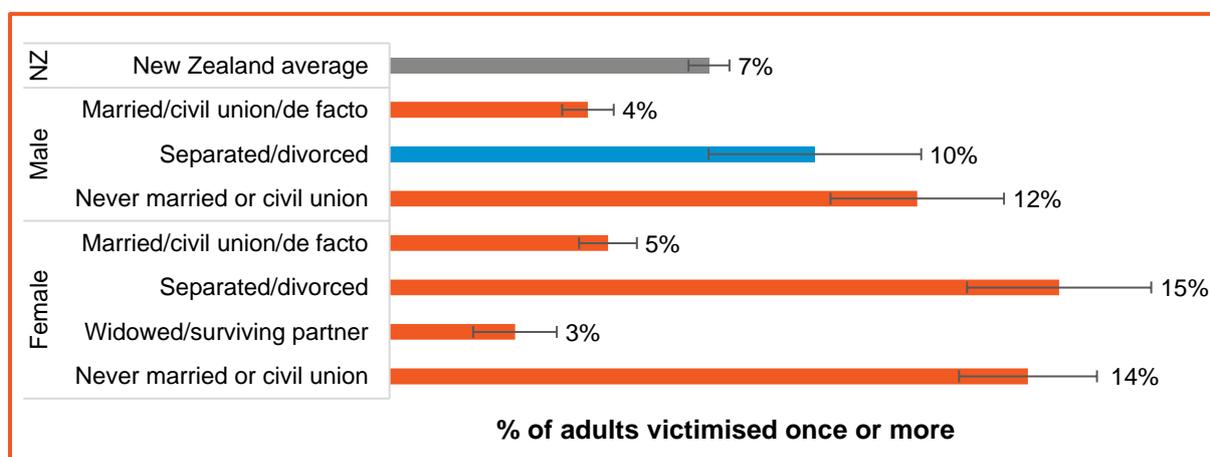


Figure 4.25 Prevalence rates, by sex and marital status – interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

Note: The result of males (but not females) who were widowed is suppressed due to a large margin of error.

Ethnicity by sex, age and deprivation

Overall, Māori adults, Chinese adults, and adults of other Asian ethnicity (except Indian) were more or less likely to be victimised when compared with the New Zealand average,

whereas the rest were equally likely to be victimised when compared with the New Zealand average (Figure 4.26).

- Māori adults were significantly more likely to experience crime across all offences, household offences and personal offences.
- Chinese adults and adults of other Asian ethnicity (except Indian) were significantly less likely to experience crime across all offences, household offences and personal offences.
- Pacific adults were significantly more likely to experience offences towards their households (22%) compared with the New Zealand average (19%).
- Indian adults were significantly less likely to experience personal offences (11%) compared to the New Zealand average (15%).
- These patterns of victimisation by ethnicity were relatively consistent across burglary and the following broad offence groups: interpersonal violence offences, theft and damage offences, and fraud and cybercrime offences (see [data tables](#)), except that Pacific adults were significantly less likely to experience theft and damage offences (3%) compared with the New Zealand average (5%).

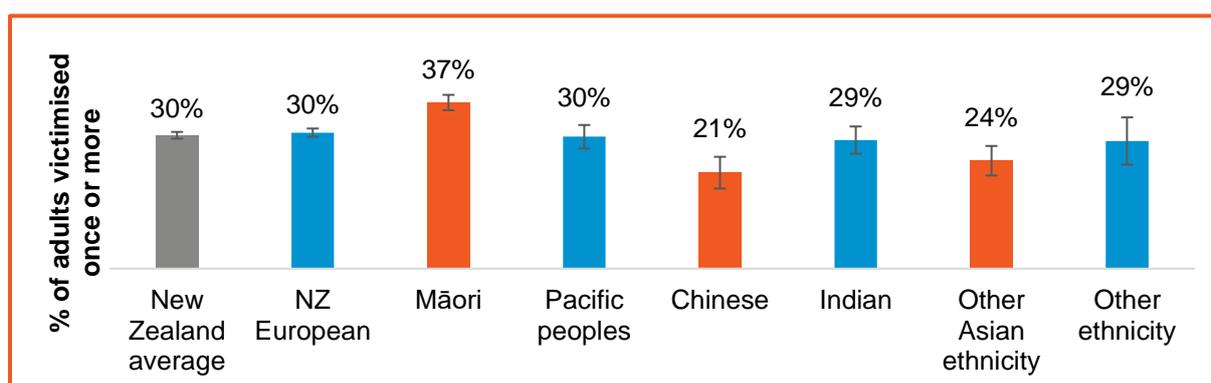


Figure 4.26 Prevalence rates, by ethnicity – all offences (pooled data)

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 (Figures 4.27 and 4.28).

- Female (but not male) New Zealand Europeans were significantly more likely to experience personal offences (17%) compared with the New Zealand average (15%).
- On the other hand, female (but not male) Pacific adults (11%) and Indian adults (11%) were significantly less likely to experience personal offences compared with the New Zealand average.
- Delving into more detailed personal offence types, we found that these patterns were not consistent across interpersonal violence offences, theft and damage offences, and fraud and cybercrime offences (Table 4.8).

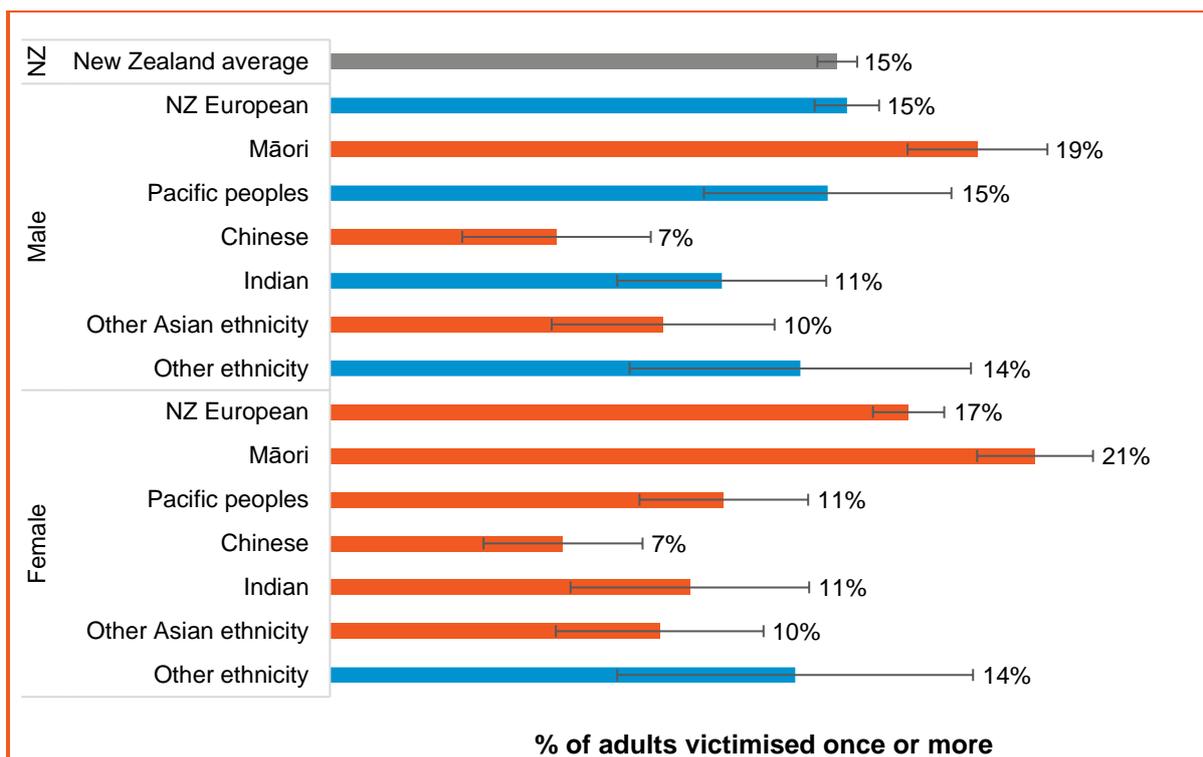


Figure 4.27 Prevalence rates, by sex and ethnicity – personal offences (pooled data)

Table 4.8 Prevalence rates, by sex and ethnicity – personal offence types (pooled data)

	Percentage of adults victimised once or more					
	Interpersonal violence offences		Theft and damage offences		Fraud and cybercrime offences	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Zealand average	7.2		4.7		8.1	
NZ European	7.0	8.5*	4.7	5.2	8.3	9.1
Māori	11.4*	12.6*	6.3	7.3*	9.2	9.6*
Pacific peoples	6.2	5.7	Ŷ	Ŷ	8.3	6.9
Asian	3.9*	3.7*	3.1*	3.1*	5.3*	5.3*
Chinese	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	3.0*	Ŷ	3.7*
Indian	4.4*	Ŷ	Ŷ	3.5	7.0	6.6
Other Asian ethnicity	Ŷ	5.1	Ŷ	Ŷ	5.2*	5.3*
Other ethnicity	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	7.9

* Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average, or the relevant total, at the 95% confidence level.

Ŷ = 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.

- Female (but not male) Pacific adults were significantly more likely to experience offences towards their households (24%) compared with the New Zealand average (19%).
- Male (but not female) Chinese adults (14%) and female (but not male) adults of other Asian ethnicity (excluding Chinese and Indian) (15%) were significantly less likely to experience offences towards their households compared with the New Zealand average.
- These patterns of victimisation by sex and ethnicity are further reflected among those that experienced burglaries (see [data tables](#)).

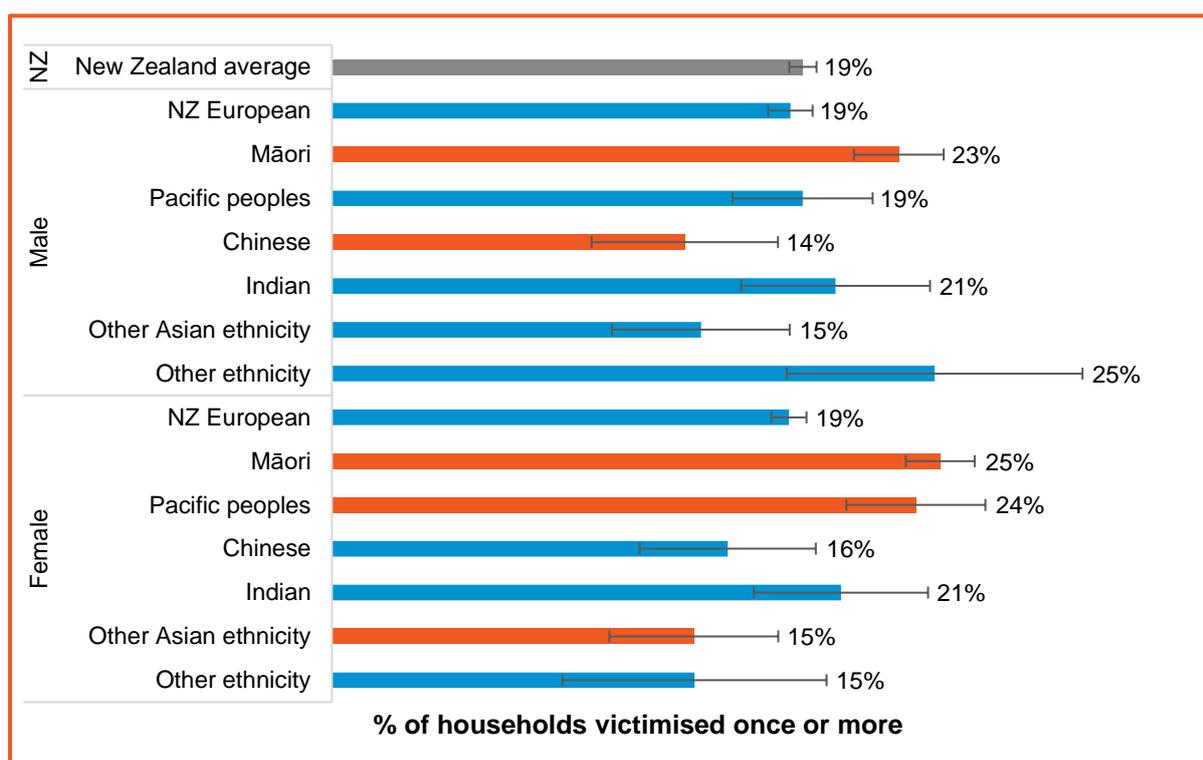


Figure 4.28 Prevalence rates, by sex and ethnicity – household offences (pooled data)

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 were 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 4.29). This breakdown also shows that compared with the New Zealand average:

- New Zealand European adults and Māori adults aged 15–49 were significantly more likely to experience crime, whereas those aged 65+ were significantly less likely to experience crime.
- Pacific adults aged 65+ were significantly less likely to experience crime.
- Asian adults aged 30+ were significantly less likely to experience crime.

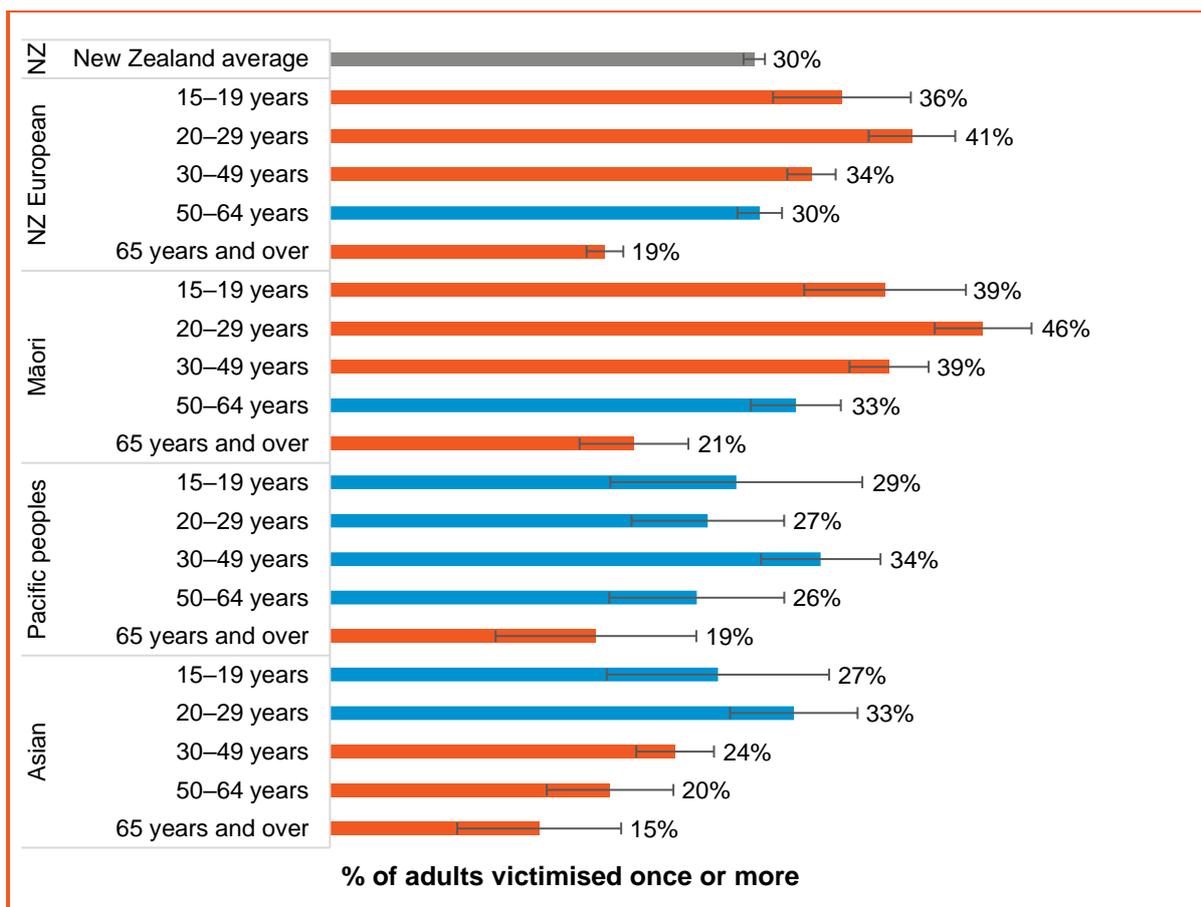


Figure 4.29 Prevalence rates, by ethnicity and age – all offences (pooled data)

The patterns described above are further reflected in the overall victimisation rate for personal offences. Adults who experienced one or more household offences largely followed these patterns, except for Māori adults aged 50–64 (23%) and Pacific adults aged 30–49 (25%), who were significantly more likely to experience offences towards their households compared with the New Zealand average (19%).

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 wanted to understand whether victimisation was due to victims' ethnicity or to other population factors, such as age or deprivation.

To answer this, we perform analysis called "multiple standardisation". This method allows us to control for age and deprivation at the same time and provides us with the ability to discuss the differences in victimisation between ethnic groups and the New Zealand average, and whether these differences can be explained by differences in age or deprivation or both. The results of this analysis are as follows.

Māori adults

Without any standardisation, there is a difference of 7 percentage points between Māori and the New Zealand average. Māori adults are 7 percentage points more likely than the New

Zealand average to be victimised. Once we standardised individually for age and deprivation, we found that the difference reduces to 4 percentage points when controlling for age, and 5 percentage points when controlling for deprivation.

After controlling for both age and the level of deprivation, the difference between Māori and the New Zealand average reduces to just 2 percentage points (Figure 4.30). This difference is also not statistically significant, which suggests that 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. This observation remains correct if we compare Māori victimisation with victimisation of New Zealand Europeans rather than the New Zealand average.

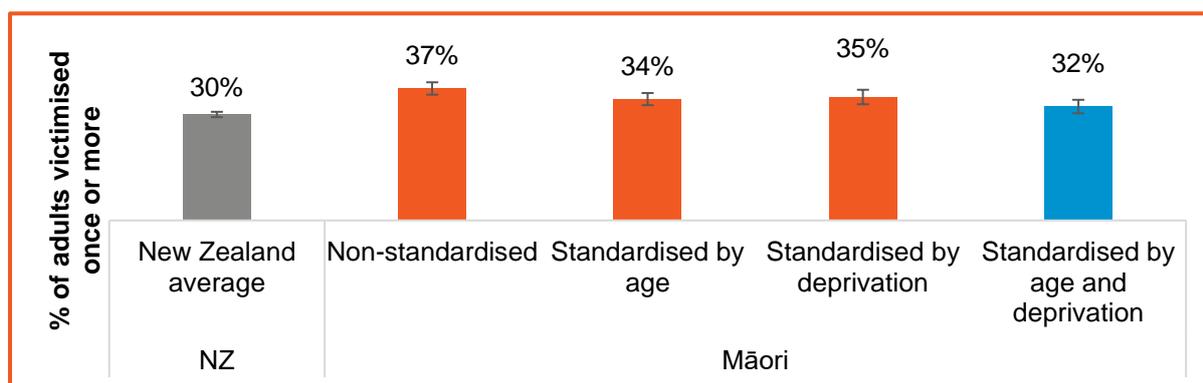


Figure 4.30 Prevalence rates for Māori adults, standardised – all offences (pooled data)

Looking at Māori victimisation over time, there is a non-significant decrease in the overall rate of victimisation between the base year (Cycle 1) and the current year (Cycle 4) – from 39% to 34%. 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 4 (Figure 4.31). In both cases, these reductions are likely to be driven by the significant reduction in household offences and burglaries observed for Māori.

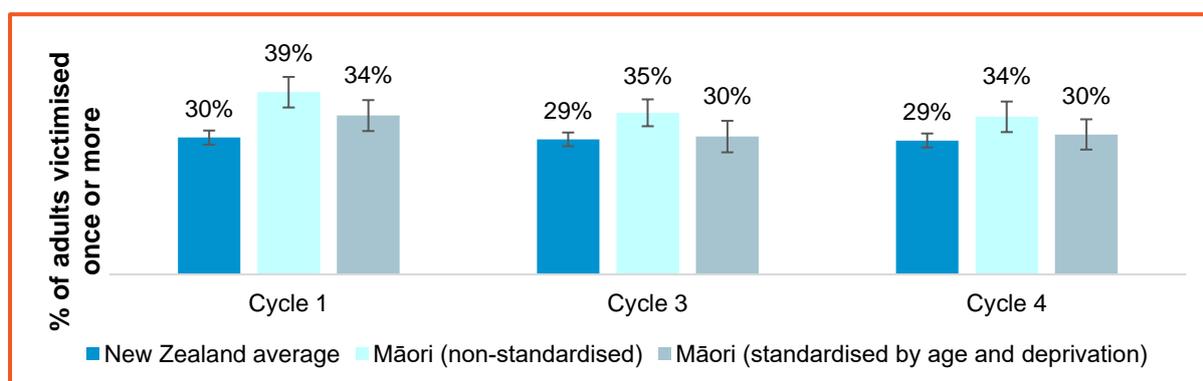


Figure 4.31 Prevalence rates for Māori over time, standardised by age and deprivation – all offences

Pacific adults

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. However, apart from only controlling for age, the difference between these reduced likelihoods and the New Zealand average is not statistically significant. When standardised individually for age, we found that Pacific adults were 4 percentage points less likely than the New Zealand average to be victimised (Figure 4.32).

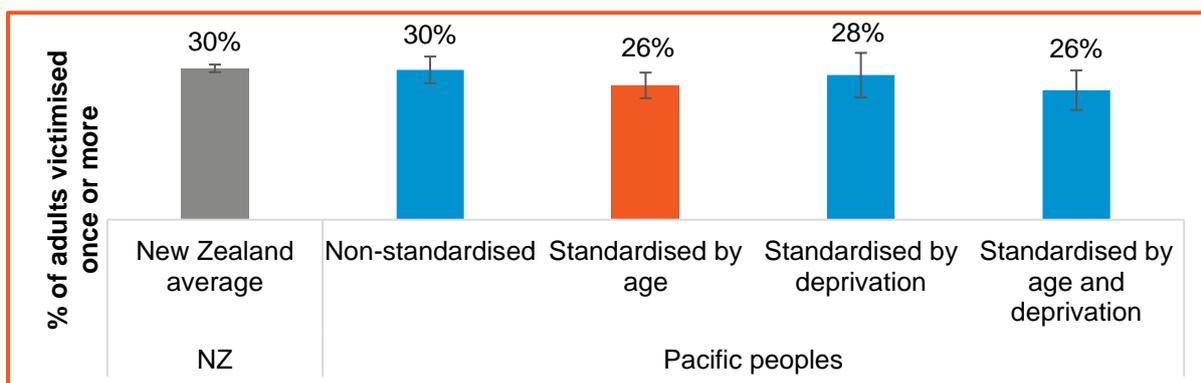


Figure 4.32 Prevalence rates for Pacific adults, standardised – all offences (pooled data)

Asian adults – especially Chinese

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, especially Chinese, are not due to differences in age or deprivation.

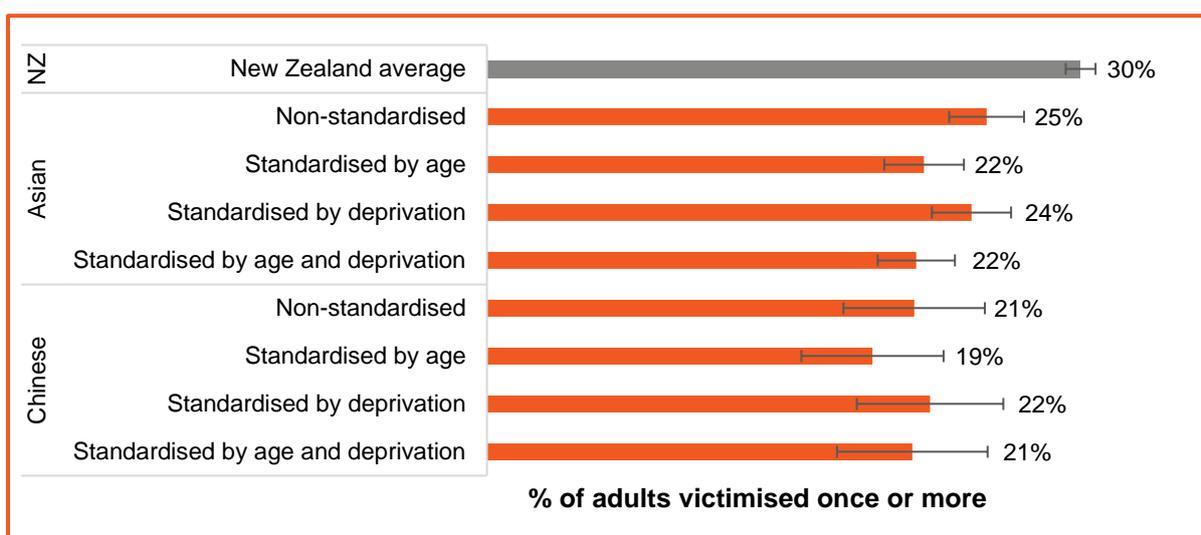


Figure 4.33 Prevalence rates for Asian and Chinese adults, standardised – all offences (pooled data)

Disability

Overall, there was no significant difference in victimisation between disabled adults and the New Zealand average across all offence types, except for interpersonal violence offences. However, when differences in average age between disabled adults and non-disabled adults were considered, disabled adults were significantly more likely to experience any offences compared to the New Zealand average (Figure 4.34).

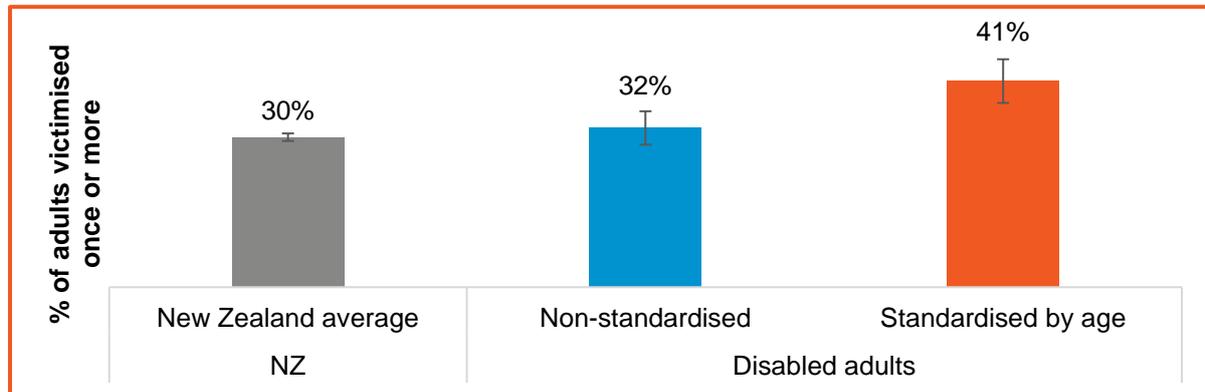


Figure 4.34 Prevalence rates for disabled adults standardised by age – all offences (pooled data)

The pattern described above is further reflected across personal offences, household offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences and fraud and cybercrime offences. In fact, the risk of interpersonal violence for disabled adults is over two times as high as the New Zealand average, after accounting for age differences (Figure 4.35).

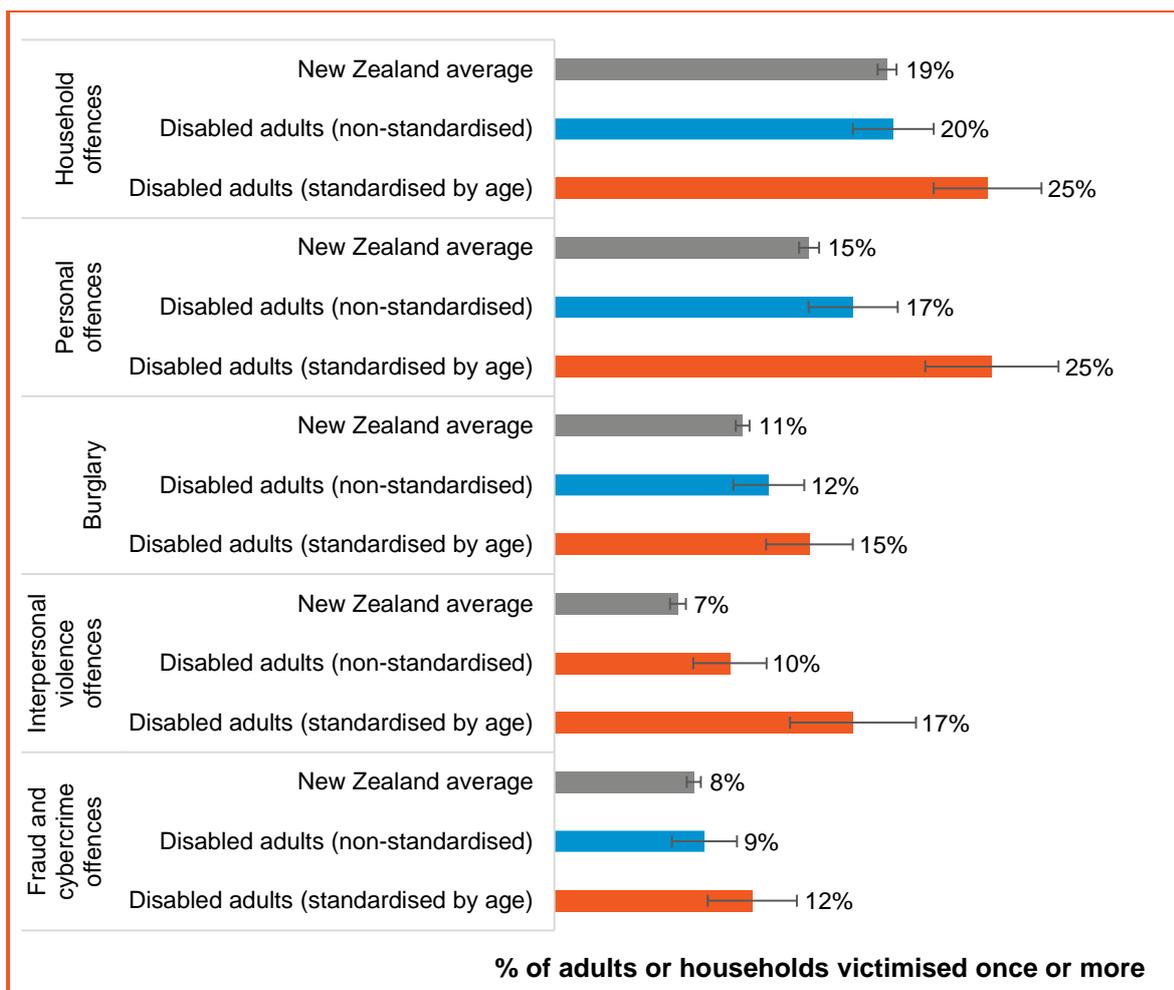


Figure 4.35 Prevalence rates for disabled adults, standardised by age – household offences, personal offences, burglary, interpersonal violence offences (pooled data)

Disability by personal factors

Age

When victimisation of disabled people is broken down by age, we can see that disabled adults below the age of 65 were significantly more likely to experience all offences, household offences and personal offences compared to the New Zealand average. In contrast, disabled people aged 65+ were significantly less likely to experience these offences compared to the New Zealand average (Figure 4.36). Notably, disabled people aged 15–29 were over 50% more likely to be victimised than non-disabled people of the same age group.



More than half of disabled people aged 15–29 **(55%)** were **victimised** within a 12-month period.

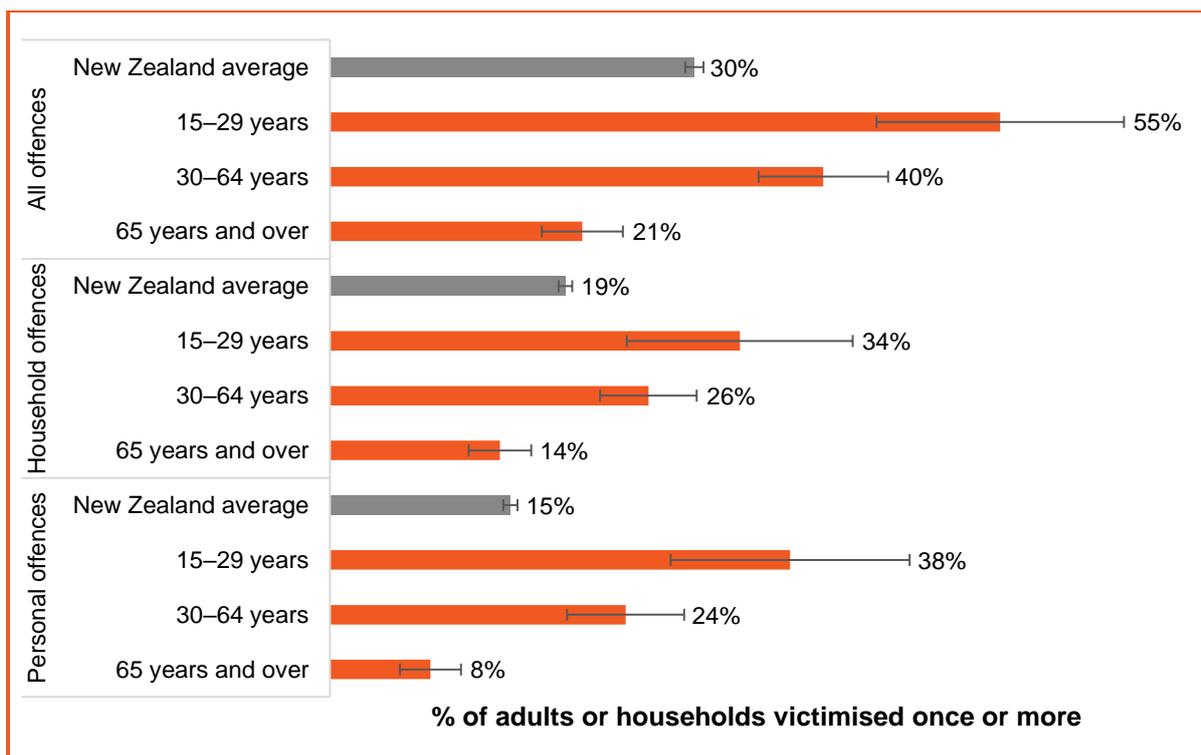


Figure 4.36 Prevalence rates for disabled adults by age – all offences, household offences, personal offences (pooled data)

Delving into slightly more detailed offence types, we found that this difference is amplified for personal offences but reduced to non-significant for household offences. Disabled people aged 15–29, were two times as likely as non-disabled people of the same age to experience personal offences. Likewise, disabled people aged 50–59 were over 45% more likely to be victimised than non-disabled people of the same age. This difference is amplified in both personal and household offences. Disabled people aged 30–39 were over 90% more likely to experience personal offences – however, no significant differences were found across all offences and household offences (

Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Prevalence rates, by disability status and age group (pooled data)

Percentage of adults or households victimised once or more						
		All offences		Personal offences		Household offences
New Zealand average		29.8		14.8		19.3
Disabled or non-disabled people						
Age group	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled
15–29	54.9 ^{*^}	35.5 [*]	37.7 ^{*^}	18.8 [*]	33.6 [*]	24.2 [*]
30–39	41.6	31.8	30.9 ^{*^}	16.1	27.3	21.5 [*]
40–49	45.2 [*]	32.5 [*]	22.1	15.7	26.5	22.8 [*]
50–59	42.8 ^{*^}	29.4	26.4 ^{*^}	13.8	30.8 ^{^*}	19.7
60–64	31.4	27.5	Ŝ	13.0	18.8	18.0
65+	20.8 [*]	19.0 [*]	8.3 [*]	8.6 [*]	13.9 [*]	11.6 [*]

* Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average, or the relevant total, at the 95% confidence level.

[^] Statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between disabled and non-disabled adults.

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.

Marital status

Looking at victimisation by disability status and marital status, the relationship between marital status and victimisation⁴ holds true when accounting for disability status. However, due to small sample sizes for disabled people, some of the differences are no longer significant compared to the New Zealand average (Table 4.10).

⁴ Adults who had never been married or in a civil union and those who were separated or divorced were significantly more likely to be victimised, whereas those who were widowed and those who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship were significantly less likely to be victimised.

Table 4.10 Prevalence rates, by disability status and marital status (pooled data)

Percentage of adults or households victimised once or more						
		All offences		Personal offences		Household offences
New Zealand average		29.8		14.8		19.3
Disabled or non-disabled people						
Marital status	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled
Married/civil union/de facto	33.3	27.9*	19.0^	12.8*	20.2	18.4
Separated/divorced	37.8	36.3*	18.5	20.5*	26.5*	21.4*
Widowed/surviving partner	14.6*	19.1*	Ŷ	8.0*	11.4*	12.6*
Never married or civil union	42.5*	34.6*	26.2*	19.2*	24.0	22.9*

^ Statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between disabled and non-disabled adults.

* Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average, or the relevant total, at the 95% confidence level.

Ŷ = 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.

Interestingly, the prevalence of personal offences for disabled adults who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship at the time of the survey (19%) was not significantly different from the New Zealand average (15%). However, this group was significantly more likely to be victimised compared to non-disabled adults (13%). This pattern is more pronounced in the incidence rate of personal offences. For adults who were married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship, the number of personal offences experienced by disabled adults (41 per 100 adults) is about twice the number of personal offences experienced by non-disabled adults (21 per 100 adults).

For adults who had never been married or in a civil union, disabled people had a higher likelihood of experiencing a personal offence compared to non-disabled people. Although this difference is not statistically significant for the prevalence of personal offences, it is statistically significant for the incidence rate of personal offences. For adults who had never been married or in a civil union, the number of personal offences experienced by disabled people (123 offences per 100 adults) was almost three times higher than the number of personal offences experienced by non-disabled people (43 offences per 100 adults).

Employment status

Looking at victimisation of employed people by disability status, 42% of employed disabled adults were victimised once or more, which was about 10 percentage points higher than non-disabled adults who were employed and 12 percentage points higher than the New Zealand average (Figure 4.37). This pattern of higher likelihood is further reflected among those who experienced personal offences and household offences.

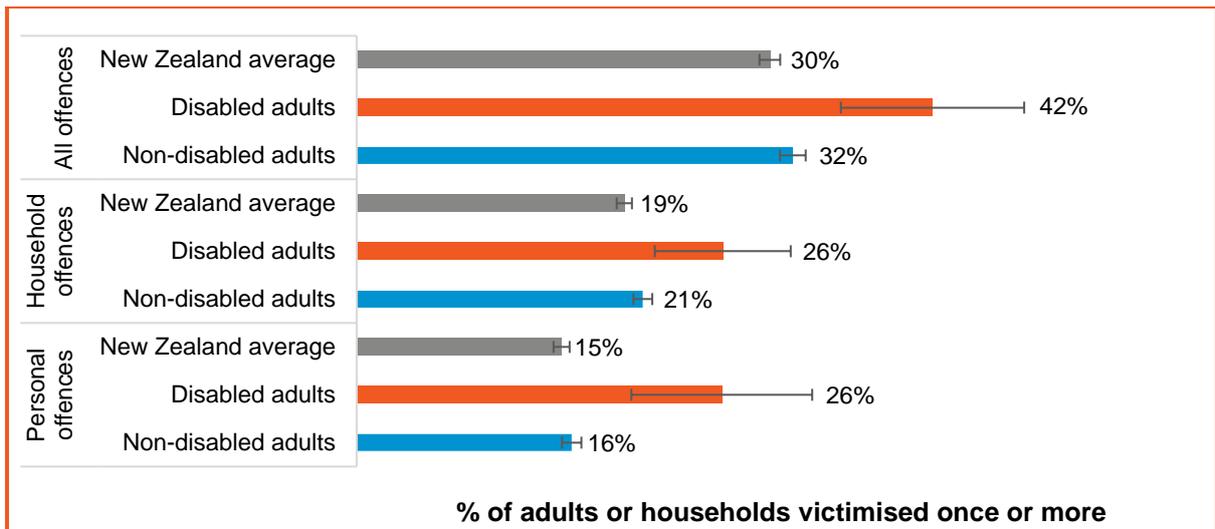


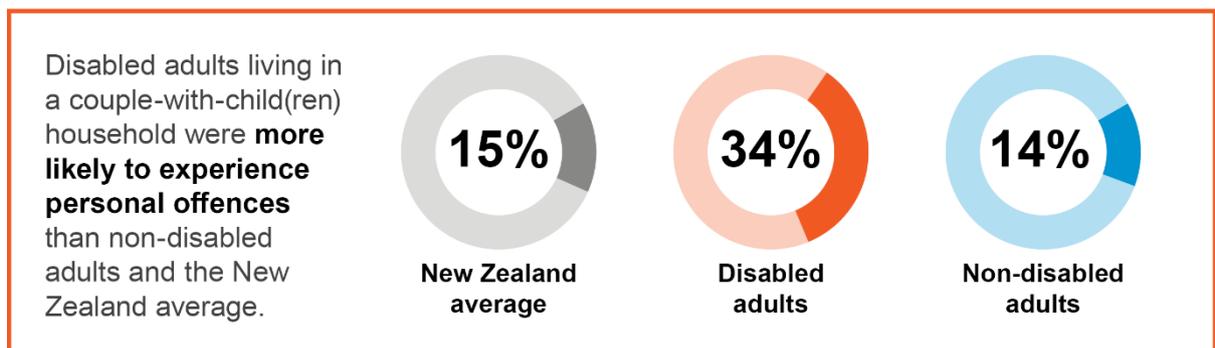
Figure 4.37 Prevalence rates for employed adults, by disability status – all offences, household offences and personal offences (pooled data)

Notably, disabled adults who were not employed and not actively seeking work (30%) were almost twice as likely to experience personal offences as non-disabled adults with the same employment status (17%) and the New Zealand average (15%) (see [data tables](#)).

Disability by household factors

Household composition

Of disabled adults living in a couple-with-child(ren) household, 50% were victimised once or more, which was significantly more likely than non-disabled adults living in a couple-with-child(ren) household (29%) and the New Zealand average (30%). This pattern is further reflected among those who experienced personal offences.



Household size

Disabled adults living in a household with four or more people were significantly more likely to be victimised compared to non-disabled adults living in a household with four or more people and the New Zealand average. This pattern is further reflected among those who experienced personal offences and household offences (Table 4.11). Notably, disabled adults who live alone were significantly less likely to experience personal offences compared to the New Zealand average, whereas there were no significant differences in personal

offence victimisation between non-disabled adults who live alone and the New Zealand average.

Table 4.11 Prevalence rates, by disability status and household size (pooled data)

Percentage of adults or households victimised once or more						
	All offences		Personal offences		Household offences	
New Zealand average	29.8		14.8		19.3	
Disabled or non-disabled people						
Household size	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled
One person	21.7*	26.3*	10.3*	13.4	16.3	17.7*
Two people	26.4	27.0*	13.3	13.5	18.9	17.3*
Three people	40.6	32.1	23.4	15.9	28.1	22.6*
Four people	51.6 [^]	31.2	32.8 [^]	14.5	37.5 [^]	21.7*
Five or more people	54.9 [^]	33.0*	34.0 [^]	16.7	Ŝ	23.5*

* Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average, or the relevant total, at the 95% confidence level.

[^] Statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between disabled and non-disabled adults.

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.

Number of children in a household

Figure 4.38 shows that for those living in a household with one child, disabled adults were almost twice as likely as non-disabled adults to be victimised.

Similarly, for those living in a household with two or more children, disabled adults were more likely than non-disabled adults to be victimised. This pattern was also found in the prevalence rate of personal offences.

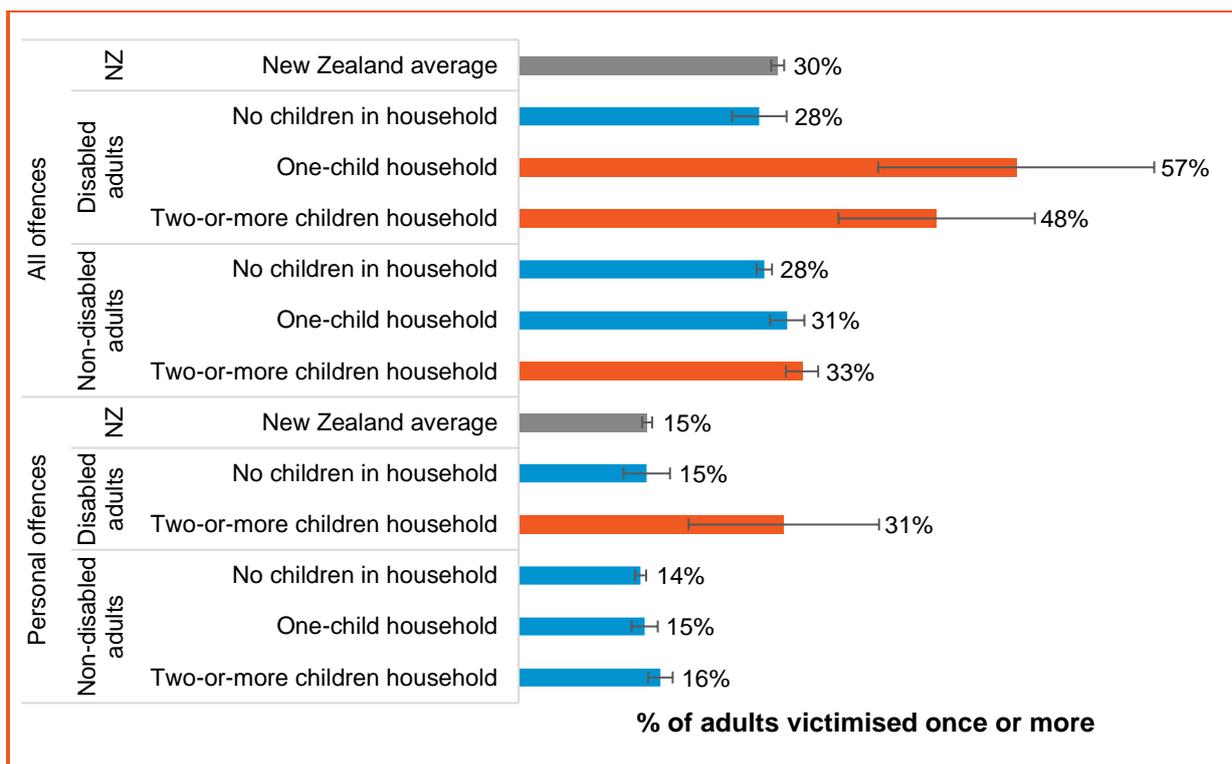


Figure 4.38 Prevalence rates, by disability status and number of children in a household – all offences and personal offences (pooled data)

Note: The result of the prevalence of personal offences for disabled adults living in a household with one child is suppressed due to a large margin of error.

Household ownership

Of disabled adults renting privately owned accommodation, 24% experienced one or more personal offences, significantly more than non-disabled adults renting privately owned accommodation (15%) and the New Zealand average (15%) (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 Prevalence rates, by disability status and household ownership (pooled data)

	Percentage of adults or households victimised once or more					
	All offences		Personal offences		Household offences	
New Zealand average	29.8		14.8		19.3	
Disabled or non-disabled people						
Household ownership	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled
Owned (including with a mortgage)	28.5	28.4	15.1	14.0	17.3	17.9*
Rented, private	37.6*	32.0	23.9*^	15.5	22.9	21.4*
Rented, government (local/central)	35.4	36.4*	16.4	19.1*	25.2	28.8*

* Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average, or the relevant total, at the 95% confidence level.

^ Statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between disabled and non-disabled adults.

Disability by geographic factors

Urbanisation

Disabled adults living in rural areas (24%) were less likely to be victimised compared to the New Zealand average (30%) and non-disabled adults living in rural areas (36%). However, this pattern is not further reflected among more detailed offence types.

Deprivation

Looking at victimisation by disability status and deprivation quintile, of disabled adults living in quintile 4 neighbourhoods, 38% were victimised once or more, which was 8 percentage points higher than non-disabled adults and the New Zealand average. This pattern of higher likelihood is further reflected among those who experienced personal offences and household offences (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13 Prevalence rates, by disability status and deprivation quintile (pooled data)

Percentage of adults or households victimised once or more						
		All offences		Personal offences		Household offences
New Zealand average		29.8		14.8		19.3
Disabled or non-disabled people						
NZDep2018 quintile	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled	disabled	non-disabled
1 (least deprived)	Ŝ	26.6*	Ŝ	14.7	Ŝ	15.4*
2	25.6	28.7	13.4	15.1	17.5	17.0*
3	30.3	29.5	16.1	14.5	15.1	18.9
4	38.3*^	30.0	21.5*^	14.4	25.5*^	19.7
5 (most deprived)	35.4	34.0*	18.2	14.8	23.5	25.2*

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.

^ Statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between disabled and non-disabled adults.