



New Zealand
Crime and Victims **survey**

HELP CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES

Key findings

Descriptive statistics

May 2019

Results drawn from Cycle 1
(March - September 2018) of the
New Zealand Crime and Victims
Survey

Content

List of figures	5
List of tables	13
Acknowledgements.....	14
Survey participants	14
Service provider.....	14
Contributors.....	14
External experts.....	14
Foreword.....	15
About this report	16
Key findings.....	18
1 Introduction	22
1.1 Survey objectives	22
1.2 Survey scope.....	22
1.3 Key terms and definitions	23
1.4 Comparison with previous victimisation surveys	25
2 How much crime is there in New Zealand?	28
2.1 Number of incidents.....	28
2.2 Number of offences per 100 adults and 100 households (incidence rates)	29
2.3 Number of adults and households victimised.....	29
2.4 Percentage of adults and households victimised (prevalence rates).....	30
3 Who is experiencing offences?	32
3.1 Sex and sexual orientation of victims – equal chance for men and women to be victimised overall	32
3.2 Age of victims – higher victimisation for 20–29 age group	33
3.3 Ethnicity of victims – Māori at higher risk	34
3.4 Family/partnership status – never married under higher risk.....	36
3.5 Life satisfaction level – strong association with victimisation.....	37
3.6 Perception of safety – another strong association	38
3.7 Disability – no difference in victimisation of disabled people	40
3.8 Psychological state – strongly associated with high victimisation.....	41
3.9 Geographical areas – rural areas are less victimised.....	43
3.10 Household composition, size and ownership status – solo parents at risk	45
3.11 Economic factors and employment – financial pressure is associated with higher victimisation	49
3.12 Deprivation index – level of deprivation affects household crime	55
4 Types of offence	58
4.1 Violent interpersonal crime affected almost 300,000 adults	58
4.2 Family violence – Māori and women at higher risk.....	60

4.3	Intimate partner violence (IPV) – seventy-seven percent of victims are women....	63
4.4	Current-partner violence – proportion of Māori victims twice as high as national average	65
4.5	Psychological violence experienced by 100,000 New Zealanders	66
4.6	Preventing contact with friends or family – 70,000 victims	68
4.7	Being followed or tracked – 69% of victims are women	69
4.8	Controlled access to phone/internet/transport – Māori more than twice as likely to be victims	70
4.9	Prevented from doing paid work – more likely Māori and younger people	71
4.10	Family violence (including psychological violence) – almost 40% of victims are 15–29 years old.....	72
4.11	Intimate Partner Violence (including psychological violence) – proportion of Māori victims 75% higher than New Zealand Europeans.....	74
4.12	Sexual violence – women form the vast majority of victims.....	75
4.13	Lifetime experience of IPV and sexual violence – more than a million victims	77
4.14	IPV experienced by one in six adult New Zealanders during their lifetime	77
4.15	One in three women experienced sexual violence during their lifetime	82
4.16	Non-violent personal crime (fraud and cybercrime) – the level of victimisation correlates with the level of psychological distress.....	86
4.17	Property crime experienced by 20% of households	90
4.18	Prevalence of theft and damage does not depend on household income	91
4.19	Vehicle offences are less likely in households with no children.....	94
4.20	Prevalence of burglaries clearly correlates with feeling of safety	96
5	Distribution of criminal offences – almost half of all crime incidents are experienced by only 4% of adults	100
6	Incidents caused by discrimination – sex-based discrimination prevails.....	108
7	Selected drivers of family violence – alcohol and drugs are involved in almost half of incidents.....	111
8	Consequences of crime	113
9	Reporting to the Police – three out of four crimes are unreported	114
9.1	Reporting to the Police by offence type – household crime reported much more often	114
9.2	Reporting to the Police by demographic characteristics – students report less often	116
9.3	Reporting to the Police by relation with offender – intimate partner offending reported more often	120
9.4	Reporting to the Police by self-assessed seriousness of crime – important factor affecting the decision to report.....	121
10	Family violence victims’ experiences	123
10.1	Awareness of support organisations is very high	123
10.2	Seeking formal support – only a small proportion	124
10.3	Seeking informal support – much higher proportion.....	125
10.4	Reasons for not applying for formal support – many perceive family violence as a private matter	127

Appendix A: Summary of findings	130
The extent and nature of crime	130
Who experiences crime	130
Types of offence	134
Appendix B: Brief survey methodology	143
Survey structure and questionnaire	144

List of figures

Figure 1: NZCVS reporting framework.....	16
Figure 2.1: The profile of crime by personal and household offences over the last 12 months	28
Figure 2.2: Proportion of adults victimised once or more, by personal offence type.....	31
Figure 2.3: Proportion of households victimised once or more, by household offence type ..	31
Figure 3.1: Prevalence rates by sex – all offences.....	33
Figure 3.2: Prevalence rates by sex – personal offences.....	33
Figure 3.3: Incidence rates by sex – personal offences	33
Figure 3.4: Prevalence rates by sexual orientation – all offences	33
Figure 3.5: Prevalence rates by age group – all offences	34
Figure 3.6: Prevalence rates by age group – personal offences	34
Figure 3.7: Prevalence rates by ethnicity – all offences	35
Figure 3.8: Prevalence rates by ethnicity – personal offences	35
Figure 3.9: Incidence rates by ethnicity – personal offences.....	36
Figure 3.10: Prevalence rates by marital status – all offences	36
Figure 3.11: Prevalence rates by marital status – personal offences	37
Figure 3.12: Incidence rates by marital status – personal offences.....	37
Figure 3.13: Prevalence rates by life satisfaction – all offences	38
Figure 3.14: Prevalence rates by life satisfaction – personal offences	38
Figure 3.15: Prevalence rates by perception of safety – all offences	39
Figure 3.16: Prevalence rates by perception of safety – personal offences	39
Figure 3.17: Prevalence rates by perception of safety – household offences.....	40
Figure 3.18: Proportion of disabled and non-disabled adult New Zealanders who experienced crime	41
Figure 3.19: Proportion of disabled and non-disabled adult New Zealanders who experienced one or more personal offences	41
Figure 3.20: Proportion of disabled and non-disabled adult New Zealanders who experienced one or more household offences	41
Figure 3.21: Proportion of adults who experienced crime, by level of psychological distress	42
Figure 3.22: Proportion of adults who experienced personal offences, by level of psychological distress.....	42
Figure 3.23: Proportion of adults who experienced household offences, by level of psychological distress.....	43
Figure 3.24: Number of incidents of household offences per 100 households, by level of psychological distress.....	43
Figure 3.25: Prevalence rates by location – all offences	44
Figure 3.26: Prevalence rates by location – household offences	44
Figure 3.27: Proportion of adults who experienced crime in urban vs rural areas	45
Figure 3.28: Proportion of households that experienced one or more household offences in urban vs rural areas	45
Figure 3.29: Prevalence rates by household composition – all offences	47

Figure 3.30: Prevalence rates by household size – all offences.....	47
Figure 3.31: Prevalence rates by household composition – personal offences	48
Figure 3.32: Prevalence rates by household composition – household offences	48
Figure 3.33: Prevalence rates by household size – household offences.....	48
Figure 3.34: Prevalence rate by number of children in a household – household offences ...	49
Figure 3.35: Prevalence rates by household ownership – household offences	49
Figure 3.36: Proportion of adults who experienced crime, by household income	51
Figure 3.37: Prevalence rates by level of financial pressure (1) – all offences	51
Figure 3.38: Prevalence rates by level of financial pressure (2) – all offences	51
Figure 3.39: Prevalence rates by employment status – all offences	52
Figure 3.40: Proportion of adults who experienced personal offences, by household income.....	52
Figure 3.41: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (1) – personal offences	52
Figure 3.42: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (2) – personal offences	53
Figure 3.43: Prevalence rates by employment status – personal offences	53
Figure 3.44: Incidence rates by financial pressure (1) – personal offences.....	53
Figure 3.45: Incidence rates by financial pressure (2) – personal offences.....	54
Figure 3.46: Incidence rates by employment status – personal offences	54
Figure 3.47: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (1) – household offences	54
Figure 3.48: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (2) – household offences	55
Figure 3.49: Incidence rates by employment status – household offences	55
Figure 3.50: Prevalence rates by deprivation level (deciles) – all crimes	56
Figure 3.51: Prevalence rate by deprivation level (quintiles) – personal crime.....	57
Figure 3.52: Prevalence rates by deprivation level (quintiles) – household crime	57
Figure 4.1: Number of interpersonal violence incidents, by offence type	58
Figure 4.2: Number of interpersonal violence incidents per 100 adults	59
Figure 4.3: Proportion of interpersonal violence incidents, by offence type.....	59
Figure 4.4: Number of victims of interpersonal violence, by offence type.....	60
Figure 4.5: Proportion of adult victims of interpersonal violence, by offence type	60
Figure 4.6: Interpersonal violence relationship to offender framework.....	61
Figure 4.7: Number of adults who experienced family violence, by relation with offender	62
Figure 4.8: Proportion of adults who experienced family violence over the last 12 months, by relation with offender.....	62
Figure 4.9: Number of family violence victims, by sex	62
Figure 4.10: Proportion of family violence victims, by sex.....	62
Figure 4.11: Number of family violence victims, by age group	63
Figure 4.12: Proportion of family violence victims, by age group	63
Figure 4.13: Number of family violence incidents per 100 adults, by ethnicity.....	63
Figure 4.14: Proportion of adults who experienced family violence, by ethnicity	63
Figure 4.15: Proportion of IPV incidents in all family violence incidents	64
Figure 4.16: Number of IPV victims, by sex.....	64
Figure 4.17: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV, by sex	64

Figure 4.18: Proportion of IPV, by victim’s age	64
Figure 4.19: Number of IPV incidents per 100 adults, by age group	64
Figure 4.20: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV, by ethnicity.....	64
Figure 4.21: Number of IPV incidents per 100 adults, by ethnicity	65
Figure 4.22: Number of current-partner violence victims, by sex	66
Figure 4.23: Proportion of current-partner violence victims, by sex.....	66
Figure 4.24: Proportion of adults who experienced current-partner violence, by ethnicity	66
Figure 4.25: Number of adult victims of psychological violence, by offence type	67
Figure 4.26: Proportion of victims of psychological violence, by sex.....	68
Figure 4.27: Proportion of adults who experienced psychological violence, by ethnicity	68
Figure 4.28: Proportion of adults who experienced psychological violence, by age group	68
Figure 4.29: Number of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by sex.....	69
Figure 4.30: Proportion of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by sex.....	69
Figure 4.31: Proportion of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by age group ...	69
Figure 4.32: Proportion of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by ethnicity	69
Figure 4.33: Number of adults who were followed or tracked, by sex	70
Figure 4.34: Proportion of adults who were followed or tracked, by sex.....	70
Figure 4.35: Proportion of adults who were followed or tracked, by age group	70
Figure 4.36: Proportion of adults who were followed or tracked, by ethnicity	70
Figure 4.37: Number of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by sex	71
Figure 4.38: Proportion of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by sex	71
Figure 4.39: Proportion of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by age group	71
Figure 4.40: Proportion of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by ethnicity	71
Figure 4.41: Number of adults stopped from doing paid work, by sex.....	72
Figure 4.42: Proportion of adults stopped from doing paid work, by ethnicity.....	72
Figure 4.43: Number of adults who experienced family violence (including psychological violence), by sex.....	73
Figure 4.44: Proportion of adult family violence victims (including psychological violence), by sex.....	73
Figure 4.45: Proportion of adult family violence victims (including psychological violence), by age group	73
Figure 4.46: Proportion of adult family violence (including psychological violence) victims, by ethnicity	74
Figure 4.47: Number of adults who experienced IPV (including psychological violence), by sex.....	75
Figure 4.48: Proportion of adult IPV victims (including psychological violence), by sex	75
Figure 4.49: Proportion of adult IPV victims (including psychological violence), by age group	75
Figure 4.50: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV (including psychological violence), by ethnicity	75

Figure 4.51: Number of sexual assault incidents, by sex	76
Figure 4.52: Proportion of sexual assault incidents, by sex	76
Figure 4.53: Number of adults who experienced sexual assault, by sex	76
Figure 4.54: Number of sexual assault incidents per 100 adults	76
Figure 4.55: Proportion of victims of sexual assault, by age group	77
Figure 4.56: Number of sexual assault incidents per 100 adults, by ethnicity	77
Figure 4.57: Number of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by offence type	78
Figure 4.58: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by offence type	78
Figure 4.59: Number of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex	79
Figure 4.60: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex	79
Figure 4.61: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by age group	79
Figure 4.62: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity	80
Figure 4.63: Number of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by sex	80
Figure 4.64: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by sex	80
Figure 4.65: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by age group	80
Figure 4.66: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity	81
Figure 4.67: Number of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex	81
Figure 4.68: Proportion of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex	81
Figure 4.69: Proportion of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by age group	81
Figure 4.70: Proportion of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity	82
Figure 4.71: Number of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by offence type	83
Figure 4.72: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by offence type	83
Figure 4.73: Number of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by sex	83
Figure 4.74: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by sex	83
Figure 4.75: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by age group	84
Figure 4.76: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity	84

Figure 4.77: Number of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by sex.....	84
Figure 4.78: Proportion of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by sex.....	84
Figure 4.79: Proportion of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by age group.....	85
Figure 4.80: Proportion of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity	85
Figure 4.81: Number of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by sex	85
Figure 4.82: Proportion of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by sex.....	85
Figure 4.83: Proportion of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by age group	86
Figure 4.84: Proportion of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity	86
Figure 4.85: Number of incidents of non-violent personal crime, by offence type.....	87
Figure 4.86: Number of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by offence type	87
Figure 4.87: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences	88
Figure 4.88: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by ethnicity	88
Figure 4.89: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by marital status	88
Figure 4.90: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by level of psychological distress.....	88
Figure 4.91: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by level of life satisfaction	89
Figure 4.92: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by perception of safety	89
Figure 4.93: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by personal income	89
Figure 4.94: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by household income	90
Figure 4.95: Number of households that experienced property crime incidents, by offence type	91
Figure 4.96: Proportion of households that experienced property crime, by offence type	91
Figure 4.97: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by location.....	92
Figure 4.98: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by location type	93
Figure 4.99: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by perception of safety.....	93
Figure 4.100: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by household composition	93
Figure 4.101: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by perception of safety.....	95

Figure 4.102: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by household income.....	95
Figure 4.103: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by number of children in household.....	96
Figure 4.104: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by household size.....	96
Figure 4.105: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by location .	97
Figure 4.106: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary in urban vs. rural areas	97
Figure 4.107: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by perception of safety	98
Figure 4.108: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by household composition	98
Figure 4.109: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by number of household residents.....	99
Figure 4.110: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by number of children in household.....	99
Figure 4.111: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by residency ownership	99
Figure 5.1: Proportion of adult New Zealanders, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	101
Figure 5.2: Concentration of victimisation in New Zealand	101
Figure 5.3: Proportion of victims of crime, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	102
Figure 5.4: Distribution of household offence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	102
Figure 5.5: Proportion of victims of household offences, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	102
Figure 5.6: Distribution of incidents of personal offences, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	103
Figure 5.7: Proportion of victims of personal crime, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	103
Figure 5.8: Proportion of victims of interpersonal violence, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	104
Figure 5.9: Distribution of interpersonal violence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	104
Figure 5.10: Proportion of family violence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	105
Figure 5.11: Proportion of family violence victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	105
Figure 5.12: Proportion of IPV incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months.....	105
Figure 5.13: Proportion of fraud and cybercrime victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	106
Figure 5.14: Proportion of theft and property damage victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	106

Figure 5.15: Proportion of vehicle offence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	106
Figure 5.16: Proportion of vehicle offence victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	106
Figure 5.17: Distribution of burglary incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	107
Figure 5.18: Proportion of victims of burglaries, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months	107
Figure 6.1: Proportion of all incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type	109
Figure 6.2: Proportion of personal offence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type.....	109
Figure 6.3: Proportion of household offence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type.....	109
Figure 6.4: Proportion of all violent interpersonal offence incidents and sexual offence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type ...	110
Figure 6.5: Proportion of family violence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by relation with offender	110
Figure 7.1: Perceived reasons for family violence incidents.....	112
Figure 7.2: Proportion of family violence incidents where offenders were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs	112
Figure 7.3: Proportion of family violence incidents where victims were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs	112
Figure 9.1: Reporting rate to the Police, by offence type	115
Figure 9.2: Reporting rate to the Police, by groups of offences.....	115
Figure 9.3: Reporting rate to the Police, by family violence type.....	116
Figure 9.4: Reporting rate to the Police, by sex	117
Figure 9.5: Reporting rate to the Police, by self-identified gender and sexual orientation ...	117
Figure 9.6: Reporting rate to the Police, by age group.....	117
Figure 9.7: Reporting rate to the Police, by deprivation decile	118
Figure 9.8: Reporting rate to the Police, by level of life satisfaction	118
Figure 9.9: Reporting rate to the Police, by perception of safety	118
Figure 9.10: Reporting rate to the Police, by employment status	119
Figure 9.11: Reporting rate to the Police, by household income	119
Figure 9.12: Reporting rate to the Police, by household composition.....	120
Figure 9.13: Reporting rate to the Police, by number of children in household	120
Figure 9.14: Reporting rate to the Police, by relation with offender	121
Figure 9.15: Reporting rate to the Police, by perception of incident's seriousness.....	122
Figure 9.16: Reporting rate to the Police, by perception of incident's criminality	122
Figure 10.1: Number of victims aware of family violence services, by organisation	124
Figure 10.2: Proportion of victims aware of family violence helplines, by organisation.....	124
Figure 10.3: Number of victims who contacted family violence organisations or family for help	125
Figure 10.4: Proportion of victims who contacted support organisations vs. those asking their family for help	125

Figure 10.5: Number of victims that got help from family/whānau, by type of help they received.....	126
Figure 10.6: Proportion of victims that got help from family/whānau, by type of help they received.....	126
Figure 10.7: Types of support that victims of family violence received from support organisations	127
Figure 10.8: Reasons why victims did not ask for help from a support service	128
Figure 10.9: Proportion of victims who did not ask for help from a support service, by reason	128
Figure 10.10: Proportion of victims who did not ask for advice from whānau, by reason.....	129

List of tables

Table 1.1: Scope of crimes/offences covered in the NZCVS	23
Table 1.2: Key terms and definitions.....	23
Table 1.3: Key methodological differences of the NZCVS compared to the NZCASS.....	25
Table 2.1: Number of adults victimised once or more, by offence type	30
Table 2.2: Number of households victimised once or more, by offence type.....	30
Table A2.1: Key features of the NZCVS methodology	143
Table A2.2: Topics covered in the NZCVS questionnaire	144

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2. This report contains highly aggregated data. No identifiable personal data are included in the report.
3. Estimates in the text (including percentages) are rounded to the nearest thousands, hundreds or whole numbers. Graphs and tables provide accuracy to two decimal places.

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Survey participants

We would like to thank the 8030 New Zealanders who gave their time to take part in the survey and share their stories.

Service provider

We appreciate the work of CBG Health Research Ltd. Their interviewing and data management services made this survey possible.

Contributors

All writing and analysis for this report was performed by Dr Michael Slyuzberg, Dr Tadhg E Daly and Tianying Chu. All contributors were employed by the Ministry of Justice Research and Evaluation team at the time of publication.

External experts

We are grateful for the support, guidance and advice of the experts who contributed to the project. Our special thanks go to consultant Patricia Mayhew for her invaluable contribution in the survey design, Andrea Johnston (New Zealand Police) for her support of the coding design and process, Chris Hansen and Naeimeh Abi (Statistics New Zealand) for their methodological advice and peer-review, Associate Professor Louise Dixon and Adrienne Everest for reviewing the methodological report, and our colleagues from the Ministry of Justice for their ongoing help and support.

NZCVS Project Team

Foreword

We are delighted to present the main report of the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) 2018.

Last year 8030 New Zealanders over the age of 15 were personally interviewed about their experience of crime in the last 12 months.

To complete such a large and complex survey in a year is a very considerable achievement, and the result of hard work by many individuals and organisations.

This survey is New Zealand's largest crime survey. Without the survey we would have much less reliable information on New Zealanders' experiences with crime, as only 23% of crime is reported to the Police. The results from the survey will help government agencies to create safer neighbourhoods and communities.

This report reflects the first year of interviewing. It will be followed by two more annual reports, in early 2020 and early 2021. This will make it possible to both increase the accuracy of the survey results and to analyse changes in the volume and structure of victimisation in New Zealand.

The NZCVS replaces the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS), which often took years to publish the results. Our new annual survey uses a different methodology to its predecessor and therefore the data between the two surveys are not comparable.

Many people made this survey possible. Thank you to the research and evaluation staff at the Ministry of Justice who designed and analysed it, Statistics New Zealand and the Police who reviewed it, and the 13 government and non-governmental organisations that provided input. We would also like to acknowledge Victoria University of Wellington and international criminology expert, Pat Mayhew OBE, for their expert advice.

Thank you to CBG Public Sector Surveying for their analytic work and the hundreds of interviewers for their commitment and very professional contribution.

Finally, to the 8030 people who told us the story of their experience of crime, a very heartfelt thank you from us. The gift of insight and information you have given us to help our community is very precious.

Ngā manaakitanga



Andrew Kibblewhite
Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive
Ministry of Justice

About this report

This report provides detailed insights and analysis of the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) results. It extends the topline report released in December 2018.

This report reflects the first year of interviewing. It will be followed by two more annual reports, in early 2020 and early 2021. This will make it possible to both increase the accuracy of the survey results and to analyse changes in the volume and structure of victimisation in New Zealand. We consider this report as the “first volume” in the annual reports’ series.

This report contains mostly descriptive statistics. It does not include analysis of relationships between variables.

We intend to gradually provide other reports and resources on the NZCVS pages of the Ministry of Justice website. In particular, we are planning a series of follow-up reports on specific topics, such as family violence, Māori victimisation, consequences of crime, heavily victimised people, victimisation of young and aged people, and more. These reports will provide in-depth analysis on the above topics (including relations between variables) using confidentialised data in Statistics New Zealand’s Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).

This report does not include survey methodology and metadata. These technical aspects are discussed in detail in the NZCVS methodology report.¹

The NZCVS reporting framework is presented below.

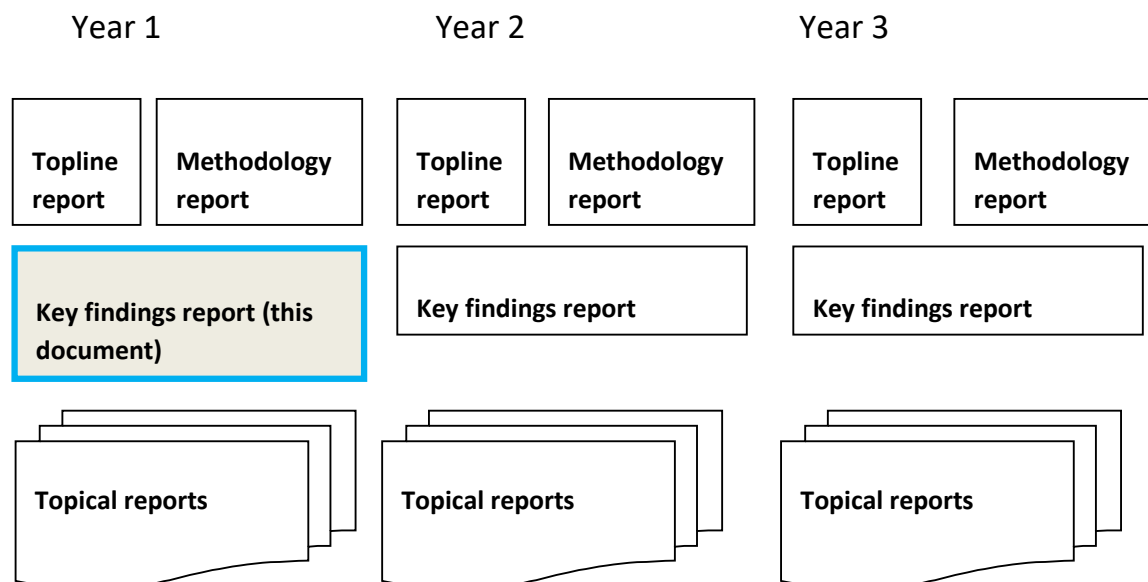


Figure 1: NZCVS reporting framework

¹ <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-2018-Methodology-Report-Year-1-fin.pdf>

The NZCVS is a nationwide, face-to-face, annual, random-sample survey asking New Zealanders aged 15 and over about incidents of crime they experienced over the last 12 months. This includes both incidents reported to the Police and unreported incidents.

All observations and graphs in the report are based on data tables available from the separate Excel document located on the Ministry of Justice website (see <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvsv/resources-and-results/>). This document also provides information about accuracy of the estimates. Please be aware that some estimates should be used with caution due to small sample size – this is clearly stated in relevant spreadsheets. As a rule, we advise using caution with all count estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 20% and 50% and all percentage estimates with the margin of error (MOE) between 10 and 20 percentage points. All estimates with an RSE more than 50% or an MOE higher than 20 percentage points are either suppressed or aggregated. Ratio-based estimates are also suppressed or aggregated if their numerators or denominators have an RSE more than 50%.

The NZCVS is a new survey with some significant improvements in design compared with its predecessors such as the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS). Methodological differences between the surveys mean that direct comparison of NZCVS results with its predecessor NZCASS is potentially misleading, even within similar offence types. This is discussed in detail in section 1.4.

The NZCVS results are also not comparable with Police crime statistics. The main reason for this is that more than three quarters of crime incidents collected by the NZCVS were not reported to the Police (see section 9) and the proportion of incidents reported to the Police varies significantly depending on the offence type.

The report starts from the list of the most significant findings. This list includes references to the relevant sections of the report where more detailed information may be found. Additionally, Appendix A contains the complete summary of findings for Year 1 of the survey.

The report contains a large number of graphs that help to visualise key facts and findings. Only those graphs that support the key findings are included. In most bar graphs (except the multi-serial ones) orange colour was used to highlight values with statistically significant difference from the national average (on 95% confidence level) and green colour to mark totals.

Answers for frequently asked questions may be found on the Ministry of Justice website – see <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-FAQs.pdf>

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

Key findings

Topic	Key findings	More details on
The extent and nature of crime	<p>A significant majority of adults² (71%) experienced no crime over the last 12 months.³</p> <hr/> <p>Approximately 1,777,000 offences were identified over the last 12 months, where personal offences make up the majority (68% of total offences).</p> <hr/> <p>On average, there were 32 household offences per 100 households and 30 personal offences per 100 adults.</p> <hr/> <p>About 355,000 households experienced one or more household offences and 575,000 adults experienced one or more personal offences.</p>	<p>page 28</p>
Who experiences crime	<p>Males (29%) and females (29%) were equally likely to be victims of crime over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>People aged 65 and over (18%) were less likely to be victims of crime. People aged 20–29 were more likely to be victims of crime (40%).</p> <hr/> <p>Māori (37%) were more likely to be victims of crime than the national average (29%).</p> <hr/> <p>Chinese people (19%) were less likely to be victims of crime than the national average.</p> <hr/> <p>A higher level of life satisfaction is associated with lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation overall and for personal offences.</p> <hr/> <p>A higher level of perceived safety is associated with lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation overall, for personal offences and for household offences.</p> <hr/> <p>Neither disabled nor non-disabled people were more or less likely to be victims of crime. This relates both to overall victimisation and to personal and household offences taken separately.</p> <hr/> <p>Moderate and high levels of psychological distress are both associated with significantly higher prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation than the national average.</p> <hr/> <p>People living in three major urban areas had no statistically significant difference in offence prevalence compared with the national average (29%).</p>	<p>page 32</p>

² For the purposes of this survey, adults are identified as people aged 15 years and above.

³ From the date of the interview.

	<p>Those living in larger households (five or more people) are more likely to experience household crime than the national average.</p> <hr/> <p>Students who are not employed are more likely than the national average to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.</p> <hr/> <p>Higher area deprivation is associated with higher victimisation, although no statistically significant difference in victimisation was found for overall crime and personal crime.</p> <hr/> <p>People with a high level of financial hardship are more likely than the national average to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.</p>	
Interpersonal violence	<p>Almost 300,000 adults experienced interpersonal violence over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>These victims were victimised more than 747,000 times.</p> <hr/> <p>Nineteen personal violence incidents happened for every 100 adults.</p> <hr/> <p>More than one quarter of incidents related to sexual assaults, and almost a third related to other assaults and robberies.</p>	page 58
Family violence	<p>Almost 80,000 adults experienced more than 190,000 incidents of family violence over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>The proportion of female victims of family violence (71%) more than twice exceeds that of male victims (29%).</p> <hr/> <p>More than 40% of all victims are between 15 and 29 years old.</p> <hr/> <p>The number of family violence incidents per 100 adults among Māori is twice as high as among New Zealand Europeans.</p> <hr/> <p>More than 30,000 adults were victimised by partners, more than 16,000 by ex-partners, and approximately 40,000 by other family members.</p> <p>Note: For some incidents more than one offender may be involved.</p>	page 60
Psychological violence	<p>More than 100,000 adults (3.6%) experienced psychological violence over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>The most frequent type of psychological violence is stopping someone from contacting family or friends. The least frequent type is pressing a victim into paid work.</p> <hr/> <p>Māori and those aged between 15 and 29 years old are almost twice more likely than the national average to experience psychological violence.</p>	page 66
Sexual violence	<p>Almost 200,000 sexual assault incidents happened to almost 90,000 adults over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>Females made up 71% of the victims and suffered from 80% of sexual assault incidents.</p>	page 75

	<p>The number of sexual assault incidents per 100 females is almost four times higher than per 100 males.</p> <hr/> <p>Every two of three sexually assaulted people are between 15 and 29 years old.</p>	
Lifetime violence	<p>More than half a million people (16% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of intimate partner violence (IPV) at some point during their lives.</p> <hr/> <p>Females (21%) were more likely than males (10%) to have experienced one or more incidents of IPV at some point during their lives.</p> <hr/> <p>More than 900,000 people (23% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives.</p> <hr/> <p>Females (34%) were almost three times more likely than males (12%) to have experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives.</p> <hr/> <p>Māori are more likely to be victims of lifetime sexual violence than the national average, while Asian people (including Chinese and Indian) are less likely.</p>	page 77
Non-violent personal crime	<p>Almost 400,000 people (about 7.5% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of fraud or cybercrime over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>More than 200,000 adults were victims of one or more fraud incidents, and more than 100,000 were victims of one or more cybercrime incidents.</p>	page 86
Property crime	<p>Approximately 577,000 property crime incidents happened over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>Approximately 355,000 households (20% of all New Zealand households) experienced one or more property crime incidents over the last 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>There were approximately 32 property crime incidents per every 100 households.</p> <hr/> <p>New Zealand households experienced 73,000 theft and damage incidents (almost 6 incidents per 100 households), more than 100,000 vehicle offences (6.6 per 100 households) and 215,000 burglaries (17.5 per 100 households).</p>	page 90
Distribution of crime	<p>Thirty percent of victims of household offences and 31% of victims of personal crime were victimised more than once within 12 months.</p> <hr/> <p>Thirty-seven percent of victims of interpersonal violence were victimised more than once within 12 months; 15% were victimised five or more times.</p> <hr/> <p>Four percent of victims of household offences and 10% of victims of personal crime were victimised five or more times within 12 months.</p>	page 100

	Almost half (47%) of all crime incidents were experienced by only 4% of adults.	
Incidents caused by discrimination	<p>About 20% of all incidents are perceived to happen because of the offender’s attitude towards the victim’s race/ethnicity, sex, age, sexuality, religion or disability.</p> <hr/> <p>More than one third of violent interpersonal offences were perceived as driven by discrimination. Attitude towards the sex of the victim (30%) was the major perceived driver.</p>	page 108
Selected drivers of family violence	<p>Argument is the most often perceived reason for all family violence incidents (44%) and especially for current-partner violence (66%). It is followed by jealousy (33% for all family violence incidents and 40% for intimate partner violence (IPV)).</p> <hr/> <p>About one in three incidents of current-partner violence is believed to be triggered by financial issues.</p>	page 111
Reporting crime	<p>Less than a quarter (23%) of all crime was reported to the Police over the last 12 months. This proportion is twice as high for household offences (34%) compared to personal offences (17%).</p> <hr/> <p>Theft of/unlawful takes/converts of motor vehicle is the offence most commonly reported to the Police over the last 12 months (82%). Also, theft of/from motor vehicles as well as vehicle offences as a group were reported more often than the national average of 23%.</p> <hr/> <p>Burglaries (36%) are also reported more often than the national average.</p> <hr/> <p>Fraud/deception and cybercrime are the offences least commonly reported to the Police (7%).</p> <hr/> <p>People’s perception about the seriousness of an incident significantly affects the level of reporting to the Police</p>	page 114
Family violence victims’ experience	<p>Most family violence victims (more than 90%) are aware of support organisations.</p> <hr/> <p>Only a small proportion of those aware of the support organisations actually contacted them (23%). Even well-known support organisations were contacted by only 10–12% of victims. Significantly more family violence victims are seeking help from other family members than from organisations providing formal support.</p> <hr/> <p>The reasons most often given for not contacting support organisations were “Did not need help” (30%), “Wanted to handle it myself” (22%) and “Private matter” (17%).</p>	page 123

1 Introduction

This report aims to answer five research questions:

1. What is the extent and nature of crime and victimisation in New Zealand?
2. What is the extent and nature of crime that goes reported or unreported to the Police?
3. Who experiences crime?
4. How is crime distributed among victims?
5. What did victims of family violence experience, and what support did they receive?

The NZCVS is a nationwide, face-to-face, annual, random-sample survey asking New Zealanders aged 15 and over about incidents of crime they experienced over the last 12 months. This includes both incidents reported to the Police and unreported incidents.

The first NZCVS was undertaken between March and October 2018 and achieved 8030 interviews. The response rate was 81%, which means that the survey results are representative.

1.1 Survey objectives

The research objectives of the 2018 NZCVS are to:

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

1.2 Survey scope

It is worth noting that while the NZCVS delivers the best estimate available about a wide range of personal and household offences that are not captured elsewhere, it still does not report the total amount of crime in New Zealand. This is because the NZCVS is a sample survey⁴ subject to sample errors, and also it does not cover every type of crime that someone might experience (see Table 1.1).

⁴ A sample survey means that not every New Zealander gives information about their experiences; it's not a census of the population. Also, not all respondents may want to talk about their experiences, remember the incidents that they have experienced, and/or provide accurate information about incidents (deliberately or due to imperfect recall).

Table 1.1: Scope of crimes/offences covered in the NZCVS

In/out of scope	Description
Covered in the NZCVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> personal offences, either reported to the Police or not, where the respondent was the victim of the crime household offences, either reported to the Police or not, where the respondent's household was offended
Not covered in the NZCVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> manslaughter and murder abduction crimes against children 14 years old and under "victimless crime" (such as drug offences) commercial crime/white-collar crime/crimes against businesses or public-sector agencies crimes against people who do not live in permanent private dwellings crimes against people living in institutions*

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

1.3 Key terms and definitions

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

Table 1.2: Key terms and definitions

Key terms	Definitions
Crime	A general description of an act or omission that constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
Offence	A specific crime that has been coded according to the Crimes Act 1961 and Police practice.
Offender	A person who committed an offence. An offender may or may not have been convicted of an offence.
Incident	<p>A situation that happened at a specific place and time where one or more offences were committed.</p> <p>Note: If an incident includes more than one offence, in most cases only the most serious offence is coded. For example, an assault with property damage would just be coded as assault. The only exception when two offences will be registered is the situation where the primary offence is burglary and the secondary offence is theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle. This approach reflects current Police practice.</p>
Personal offences	In the NZCVS, personal offences include the following offence types: theft and property damage (personal); robbery and assault (except sexual assault); fraud and deception; cybercrime; sexual assault; and harassment and threatening behaviour.

Household offences	In the NZCVS, household offences include the following offence types: burglary; theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle; theft from motor vehicle; unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle; damage to motor vehicles; unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle; property damage (household); theft (except motor vehicles – household); and trespass.
Interpersonal violence	In the NZCVS, interpersonal violence includes the following offence types: robbery and assault (except sexual assault); sexual assault; harassment and threatening behaviour; and household and personal property damage where the offender is known to the victim.
Family violence	In the NZCVS, family violence includes the following offence types: robbery and assault (except sexual assault); sexual assault; harassment and threatening behaviour; and damage to motor vehicles and property damage provided the offender is a family member.
Intimate partner violence (IPV)	In the NZCVS, IPV includes robbery and assault (except sexual assault); sexual assault; harassment and threatening behaviour; and damage to motor vehicles and property damage provided the offender is a current partner or ex-partner.
Psychological violence	Psychological violence includes multiple types of occurrences such as: forcing a victim to stop contacting family or friends; following or keeping track of a victim; controlling a victim's access to phone, internet or transport; preventing a victim's access to healthcare; and pressing a victim into paid work or preventing a victim from doing paid work. Note: During the data collection period (March to October 2018) these actions were not formally considered as crime and therefore were not included in our crime volume calculations. This approach may be reviewed in line with the legislative changes.
Adults	Refers to people aged 15 or over.
Family member	Family members include a current partner (husband, wife, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend), ex-partner (previous husband, wife, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend), or other family member (parent or step-parent; parent's partner, boyfriend or girlfriend; son or daughter including in-laws; sibling or step-sibling; other family members including extended family).
Incidence	An estimated total number of offences.
Incidence rate	An average number of offences per 100 adults and/or per 100 households. Note: Incidence rates take into account that one adult and one household may be victimised more than once, but they do not take into account that victimisation is unevenly distributed across the population.
Prevalence	The number of adults and/or households who were victims of crime. Note: Prevalence does not take into account that some people and/or households may be victimised more than once.
Prevalence rate	The percentage of the adults and/or households that experienced criminal offences.

1.4 Comparison with previous victimisation surveys

The NZCVS is a new survey with some significant improvements in design compared with its predecessors such as the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS). In particular, the NZCVS:

- has a slightly different approach to selecting an interviewed person within the household
- uses a different approach to coding offences that is more consistent with the Police approach
- applies a different approach to incidents capping
- applies a much lower level of data imputations
- covers additional offence types (eg, fraud, cybercrime, trespass)
- employs a different approach for collecting data from highly victimised people (allowing similar incidents to be reported as a group).

Table 1.3 describes these differences in more detail.

Table 1.3: Key methodological differences of the NZCVS compared to the NZCASS

Key difference	Description	Consequences for comparison
Different approach to selecting an interviewed person within the household	<p>Sample Manager software automatically selected one person to be the respondent based on the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if there were occupant(s) present who identified as Māori, one person was randomly selected from those identifying as Māori • if there were no occupant(s) present who identified as Māori, one occupant was selected at random. <p>Previously, the NZCASS applied only the second rule.</p> <p>The change is intended to increase the proportion of Māori in the sample and to mitigate risk of Māori under-representation.</p>	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence, as well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.
Different approach to coding offences	<p>In line with the Police practice, if an incident involves multiple offences, the NZCVS counts only the major one (the only exception is burglary combined with theft of/unlawfully taking/converting a motor vehicle).</p> <p>Previously, the NZCASS allowed counting two main offences within one incident.</p>	May potentially affect the comparison of crime incidence.
Different approach to incidents capping	<p>Very high frequency incidents are censored or “capped” to stabilise wide swings in offence incidence that can occur as a result of a small number of respondents reporting very high victimisation. In line with international practice, capping removed 2% of the most frequent incidents.</p>	May potentially affect the comparison of crime incidence.
Much lower level of data imputations	<p>In the NZCVS, victim forms were not available for about 5% of incidents, as the maximum of eight allowed victim forms had already been achieved. These data were imputed from the distribution of</p>	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence as

	offence codes associated with the scenario that generated the incident. This is very different from the NZCASS, where victim form information was collected for only 17% of reported incidents while the rest was imputed.	well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.
Covering additional offence types	The NZCVS incorporates three new offence types – cybercrime, fraud and trespass.	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence as well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.
Different approach for collecting data from highly victimised people	Where a respondent indicated that an incident scenario had occurred three or more times, they were asked to consider if the incidents were similar (ie, a similar thing was done, under similar circumstances and probably by the same person/people). In order to collect as much information about as many incidents as possible, similar incidents were grouped together, and the respondent was asked the victim form questions about the group of incidents as a set. These were termed “cluster” victim form questions.	May potentially affect the comparison of both crime incidence and prevalence as well as the comparison of Police reporting numbers.

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

Examples

1. *The NZCVS assessed that over the last 12 months adult New Zealanders experienced approximately 1,777,000 offences. The 2013 NZCASS assessed the total number of offences as approximately 1,872,000. Does it mean that the number of offences reduced over the last five years?*

Answer. No, this is inconclusive. On the one hand, the NZCVS includes more offence types than the NZCASS. But on the other hand, if an incident involves multiple offences, the NZCASS counts two main offences while the NZCVS in most cases counts only the major one, which is in line with Police practice. In addition, the NZCASS uses many more statistical imputations to assess the total number of offences while the NZCVS is mostly using the actual responses. Finally, the NZCVS is using different approaches to limit the influence of statistical outliers (capping), which is more aligned with international practice.

2. *According to the NZCVS, 23% of offences were reported to the Police. This is 8 percentage points lower than the 31% found by the NZCASS. Does it mean that the level of reporting to the Police decreased over the last five years?*

Answer. No, this is inconclusive. The NZCVS incorporates three new offence types – cybercrime, fraud and trespass – all with a very low proportion of reporting to the Police. This will affect the average reporting to the Police proportion.

3. *The NZCVS assessed that 80,000 adults experienced more than 190,000 incidents of family violence over the last 12 months. This is significantly less than the 229,000 adults*

and 781,000 offences reported by the 2013 NZCASS. Does it mean that the volume of family violence in New Zealand significantly decreased?

Answer. No, these numbers are not comparable for many reasons. The NZCVS is using a different approach to coding offences (closer to the Police practice), a different incident capping methodology (aligned with leading overseas surveys), a different approach for collecting data from highly victimised people and recording multiple incidents (introducing “cluster” victim forms), and fewer data imputations. All the above may significantly affect the accuracy of the comparison, especially when it relates to a reasonably small sample size. Analysis of the family violence trends will be possible after publishing further NZCVS reports.

2 How much crime is there in New Zealand?

The NZCVS provides a larger picture of crime in New Zealand because it captures incidents of crime that may not have been recorded elsewhere.

The key question people usually ask is: “How much crime is there?” We can think about the “amount of crime” in different ways.

One way is to measure the number of committed offences, overall or in relation to population size. Alternatively, we can measure the number of people or households that were the victims of particular offences. In the NZCVS we have looked at four main measures of crime:

1. the number of incidents of crime experienced by adult New Zealanders (15 years of age or older) in a given year (incidence of crime)
2. the average number of offences for every 100 adults or 100 households (incidence rate)
3. the number of adults and/or households victimised once or more (prevalence of crime)
4. the percentage of adults and/or households that were victimised once or more (prevalence rate).

2.1 Number of incidents

Overall, about 1,777,000 incidents of crime were estimated over the last 12 months, including 1,200,000 personal offences and 577,000 household offences.⁵ This tells us that personal offences make up the majority of crime.

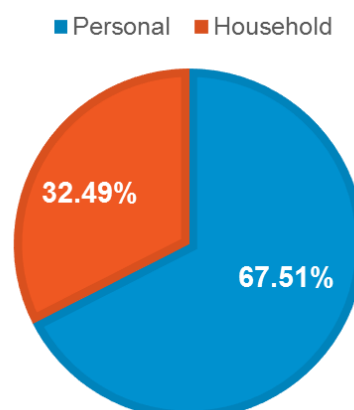


Figure 2.1: The profile of crime by personal and household offences over the last 12 months

⁵ Personal offences are when the respondent themselves is the victim. Household offences are when the respondent’s household is victimised. See Table 1.2 for more details.

Burglary is the most common type of offence over the last 12 months. The estimated total number (**incidence**) of burglaries is 312,000, which makes up 18% of all incidents and 54% of all incidents of household offences.

Burglary is followed by **harassment and threatening behaviour** (300,000 incidents, which makes up 17% of all incidents and 25% of all incidents of personal offences).

Fraud and deception is the third most common type of offence (273,000 incidents, which makes up 15% of all incidents and 23% of all incidents of personal offences).

2.2 Number of offences per 100 adults and 100 households (incidence rates)

To account for the population size, we link offences and the number of residents. This produces an **incidence rate** and is reported as an average number of offences (incidents) per 100 adults and/or per 100 households. Incidence rates take into account that some people or households are victimised more than once, but they do not take into account that victimisation is unevenly distributed across the population.

On average, there were:

- 32 household offences per 100 households
- 30 personal offences per 100 adults.

The top three incidence rates over the last 12 months were for:

1. **burglary** (17 offences per 100 household)
2. **harassment and threatening behaviour** (8 offences per 100 adults)
3. **fraud and deception** (7 offences per 100 adults).

2.3 Number of adults and households victimised

To understand how victimisation is distributed across the population, we estimated the number of households and adults who were victims of crime (**prevalence**). Prevalence as a measure of crime does not take into account that some people and/or households may be victimised more than once.

The estimated total number of adults who experienced either a household or personal offence, once or more, is 1,155,000. This estimate relates to offences experienced by adults where they were a victim of a personal offence or lived in a household that experienced a household offence.

When we look at household and personal offences separately, about 355,000 households experienced one or more household offences, and 575,000 adults experienced one or more personal offences over the last 12 months.

Table 2.1: Number of adults victimised once or more, by offence type

Personal offences	Total number of adults victimised once or more 000s
Theft and property damage (personal)	65
Robbery and assault (except sexual assault)	111
Fraud and deception	207
Cybercrime	101
Sexual assault	87
Harassment and threatening behaviour	118
All personal offences	575

Table 2.2: Number of households victimised once or more, by offence type

Household offences	Total number of households victimised once or more 000s
Burglary	215
Theft of/unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle	27
Theft (from motor vehicle)	33
Unlawful interference/getting into motor vehicle	9
Damage to motor vehicles	37
Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle	8
Property damage (household)	34
Theft (except motor vehicles – household)	36
Trespass	31
All household offences	355

2.4 Percentage of adults and households victimised (prevalence rates)

The **prevalence rate** is different from prevalence in that it calculates the percentage of the adult population and/or households that experienced criminal offences.

Overall, 29% of adults experienced one or more personal or household offences over the last 12 months. While this is a considerable proportion, it means that over 70% of adult New Zealanders experienced no crime.

Looking at personal and household offences separately, we found that over the last 12 months about 15% of adults experienced one or more personal offences and about 20% of households experienced one or more household offences.

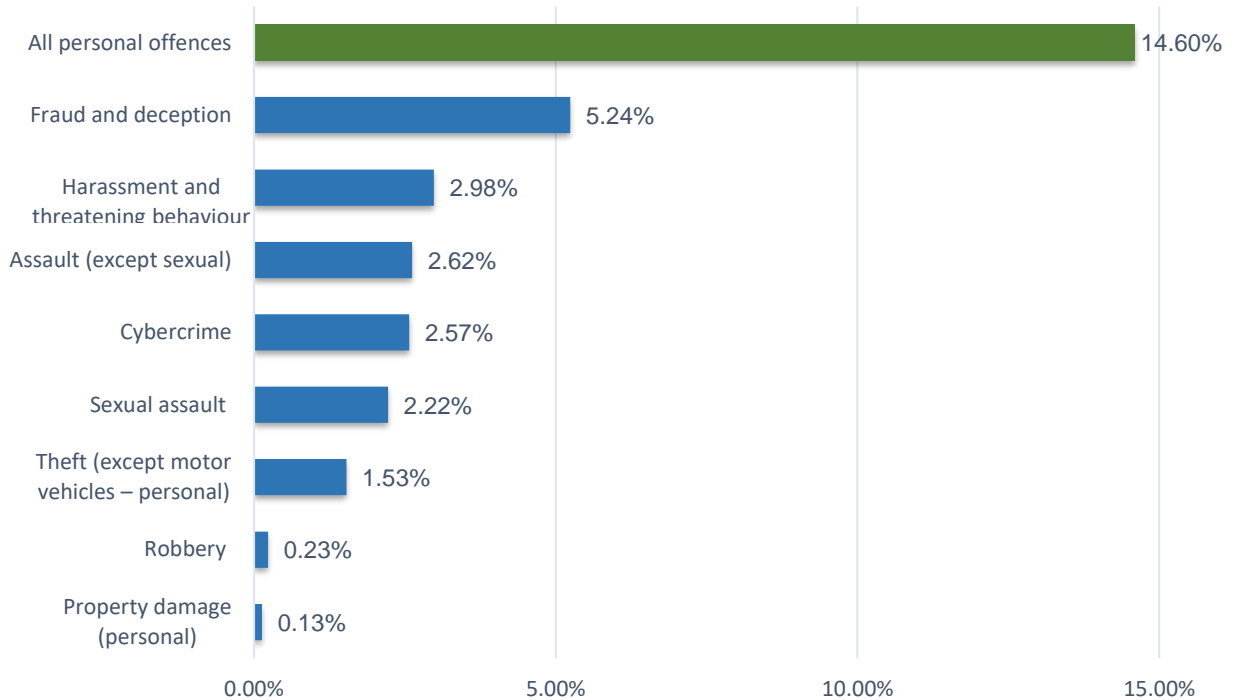


Figure 2.2: Proportion of adults victimised once or more, by personal offence type

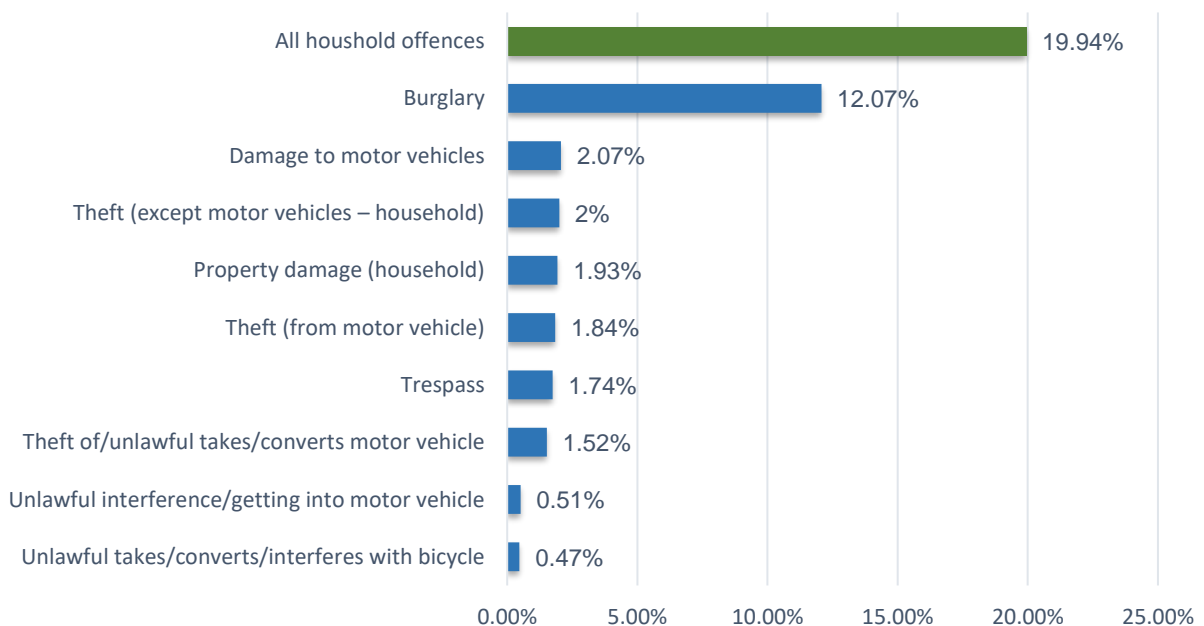


Figure 2.3: Proportion of households victimised once or more, by household offence type

3 Who is experiencing offences?

What is included in this section?

So far, we have discussed the extent and nature of crime. But who is experiencing offending? For this report, we looked at various demographic and socioeconomic factors that describe individuals, such as sex, age, ethnicity, marital status, disability, mental health and financial pressure. We also looked at geographical areas (based on regional council boundaries) such as deprivation index meshblocks to link offences with where people live. The analysis is done for all crimes and, where relevant, separately for personal and household crimes.⁶

Each factor has been looked at against the two key measures of crime: the **prevalence rate** and the **incidence rate**. The estimates for each factor have been compared with the national average and tested to see which ones are significantly (in statistical terms) above or below the national average. Statistically significant difference with the national average is shown in orange colour on the graphs. In the following sections we present our key findings related to each factor.

3.1 Sex and sexual orientation of victims – equal chance for men and women to be victimised overall

What did we find?

- Overall, neither men (29%) nor women (29%) were more or less likely to be victims of crime.
- The proportion of victims of personal offences is also the same for men and women (rounded 15%). However, the number of personal offence incidents per 100 adults is about 20% higher for women.
- The proportion of gay and lesbian victims is almost 40% higher than that of heterosexual or straight victims. However, the difference between the proportion of gay and lesbian victims and the national average is not statistically significant due to a small sample size.
- The proportion of bisexual victims is almost 70% higher than that of heterosexual or straight victims. This is a statistically significant difference with the national average.

⁶ Individual demographic and socioeconomic factors were not associated with household crimes.

See more details⁷

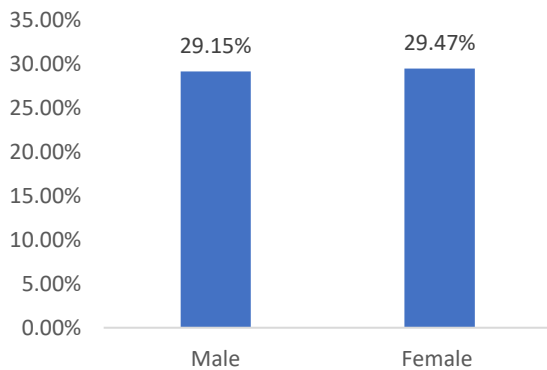


Figure 3.1: Prevalence rates by sex – all offences

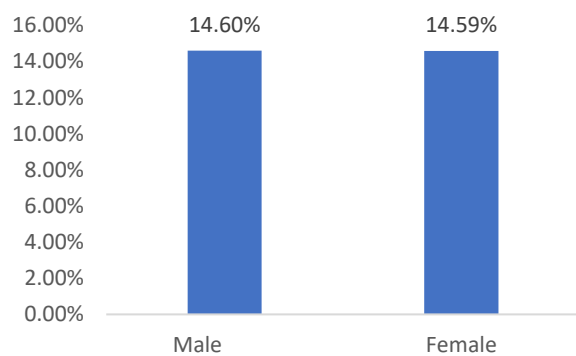


Figure 3.2: Prevalence rates by sex – personal offences

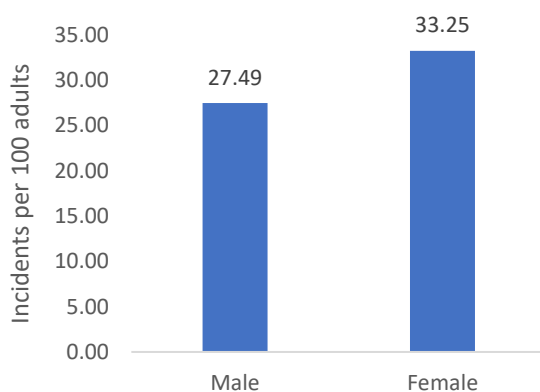


Figure 3.3: Incidence rates by sex – personal offences

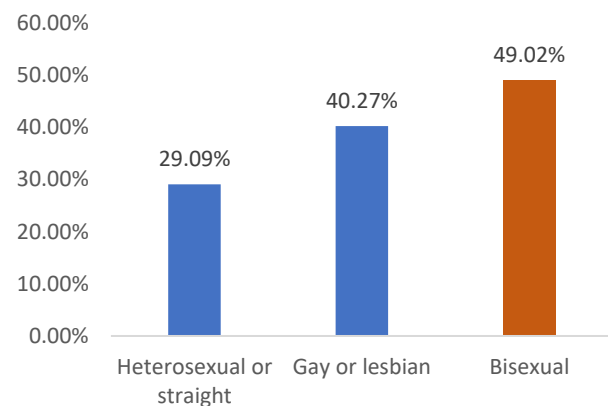


Figure 3.4: Prevalence rates by sexual orientation – all offences

3.2 Age of victims – higher victimisation for 20–29 age group

What did we find?

- People aged 65 and over (18%) were less likely to be victims of crime than the national average (29%).
- People aged 20–29 were more likely to be victims of crime (40%).
- The same trend was found for personal offences as a standalone group.
- On average, over the last 12 months, there were 91 offences per 100 adults aged 20–29 and only 28 offences per 100 adults aged 65 and over.

⁷ Further in the report in most bar charts (except multi-serial ones) green colour is used to mark totals and orange colour to mark statistically significant differences on the 95% confidence level.

- Differences between prevalence rates of other age groups and the national average are not statistically significant.

See more details

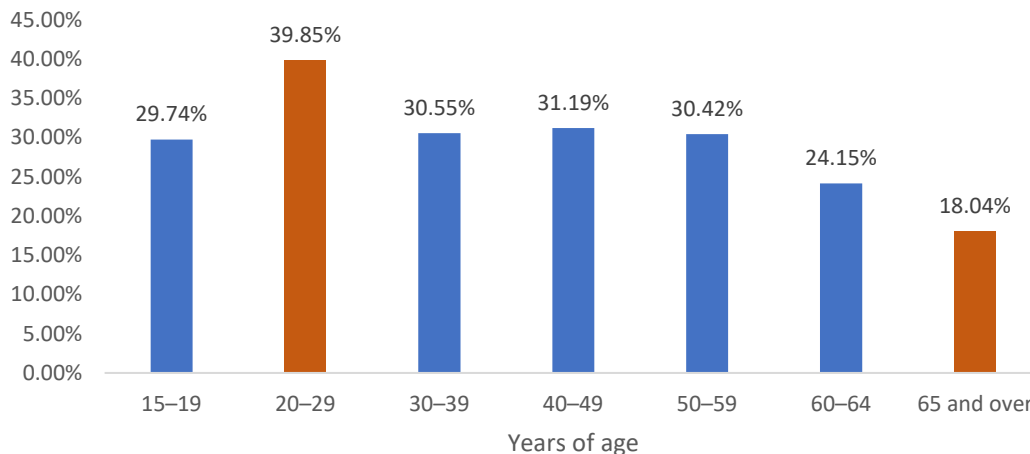


Figure 3.5: Prevalence rates by age group – all offences

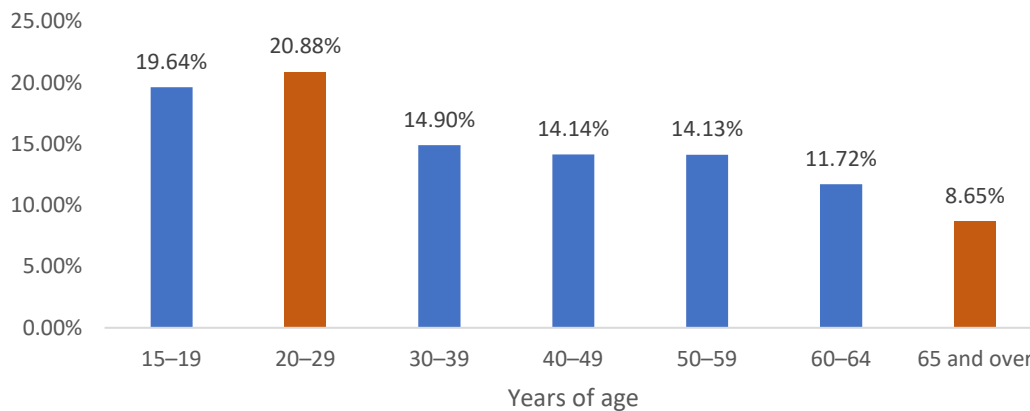


Figure 3.6: Prevalence rates by age group – personal offences

3.3 Ethnicity of victims – Māori at higher risk

What did we find?

- Overall, Māori (37%) were more likely to be victims of crime than the national average (29%).⁸

⁸ Respondents were able to choose multiple ethnicities; therefore, throughout the report, the totals of all ethnicity groups may make more than 100%.

- On average over the last 12 months, Māori experienced 91 offences per 100 Māori adults.
- Chinese people (19%) were less likely to be victims of crime than the national average.⁹
- For personal offences, Māori were more likely to be victims of crime than the national average, while Asian people were less likely to be victims of crime.
- Differences between prevalence rates of other ethnic groups and the national average are not statistically significant.

See more details

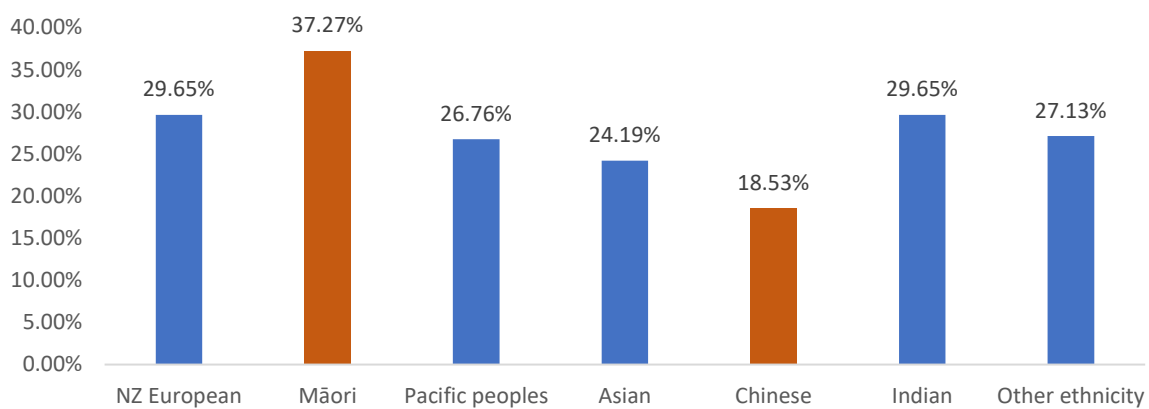


Figure 3.7: Prevalence rates by ethnicity – all offences

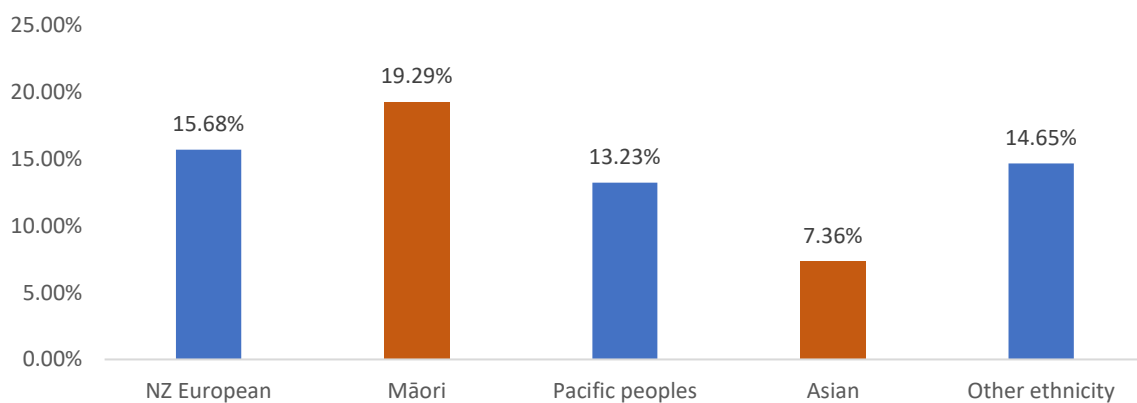


Figure 3.8: Prevalence rates by ethnicity – personal offences

⁹ Chinese and Indian people are part of the Asian ethnicity group and not excluded from the Asian ethnicity group results.

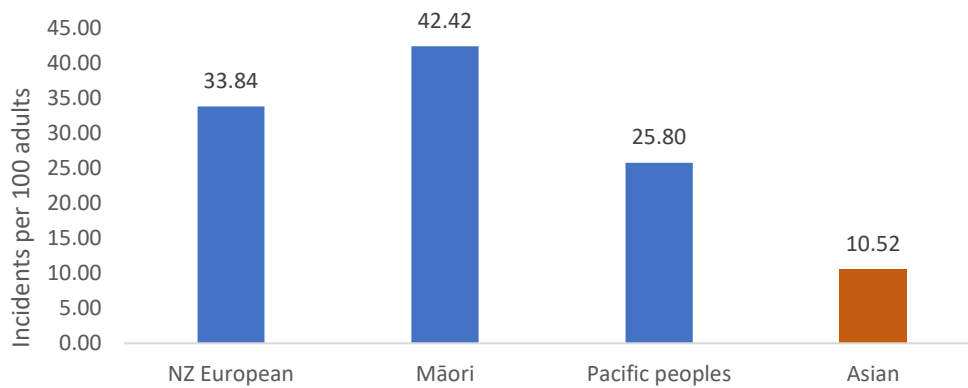


Figure 3.9: Incidence rates by ethnicity – personal offences

3.4 Family/partnership status – never married under higher risk

What did we find?

- The groups most likely to be victimised include those who were never married or in a civil union and those partnered but not legally registered. This finding relates both to all offences and to personal offences taken separately.
- The widowed or surviving partners group was least likely to be victimised (both for all offences and for personal offences taken separately).
- The difference between other groups and the national average is not statistically significant.

See more details

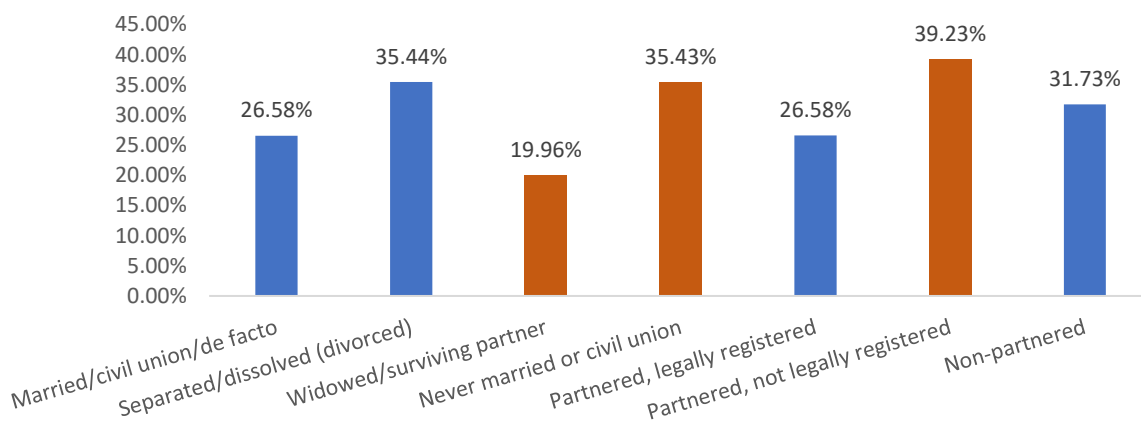


Figure 3.10: Prevalence rates by marital status – all offences

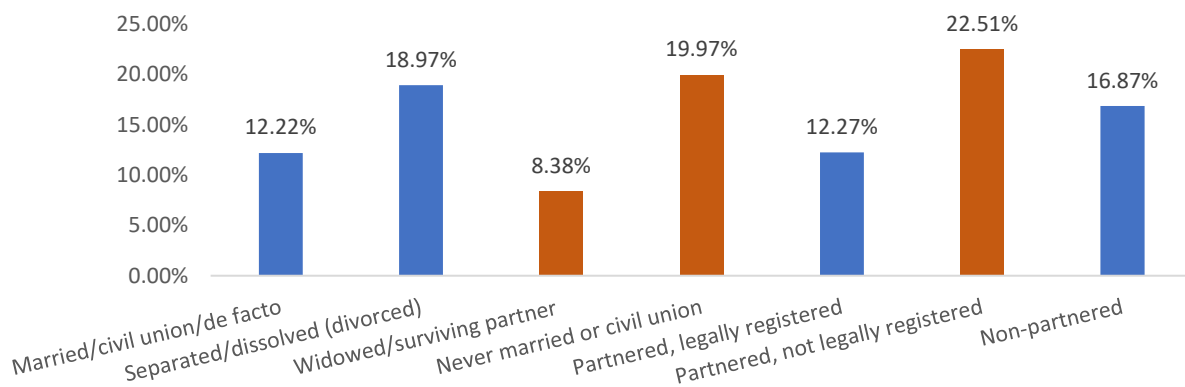


Figure 3.11: Prevalence rates by marital status – personal offences

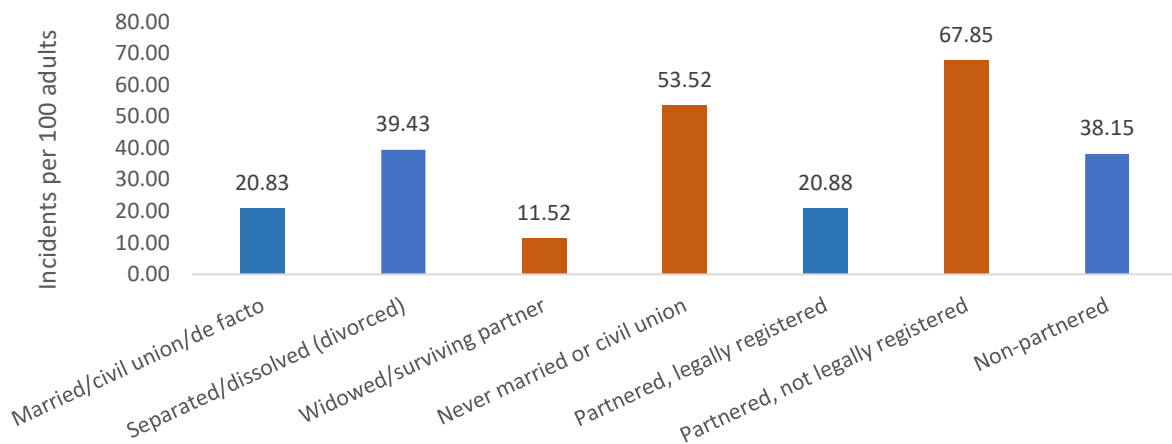


Figure 3.12: Incidence rates by marital status – personal offences

3.5 Life satisfaction level – strong association with victimisation

What did we find?

- We found a strong relationship between life satisfaction and crime prevalence rates both for all victims and for victims of personal crime.
- Those with a lower level of life satisfaction (rates from 0 to 7 on the 10-point scale for overall victimisation and rates from 0 to 6 for personal offences) have significantly higher prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.
- Those with a very high level of life satisfaction (rate 10 on the 10-point scale) have significantly lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.
- In general, a higher level of life satisfaction is associated with lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation overall and for personal offences. **Note:** The high level of association does not necessarily prove a causal link.

See more details

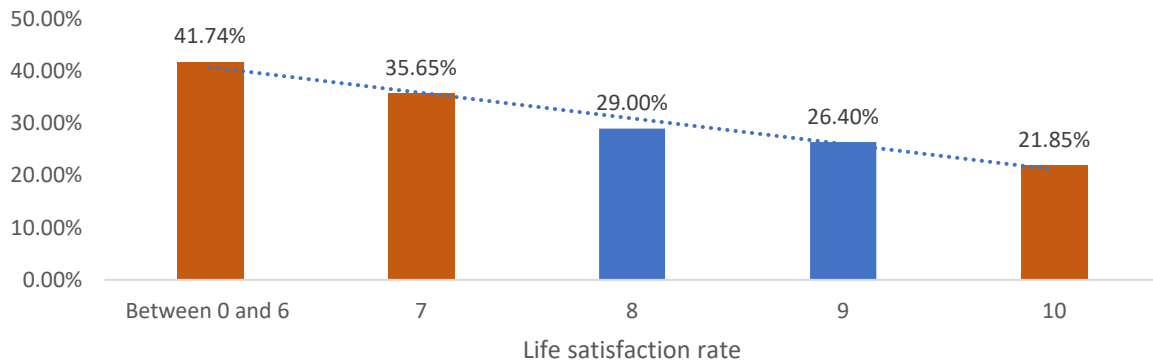


Figure 3.13: Prevalence rates by life satisfaction – all offences

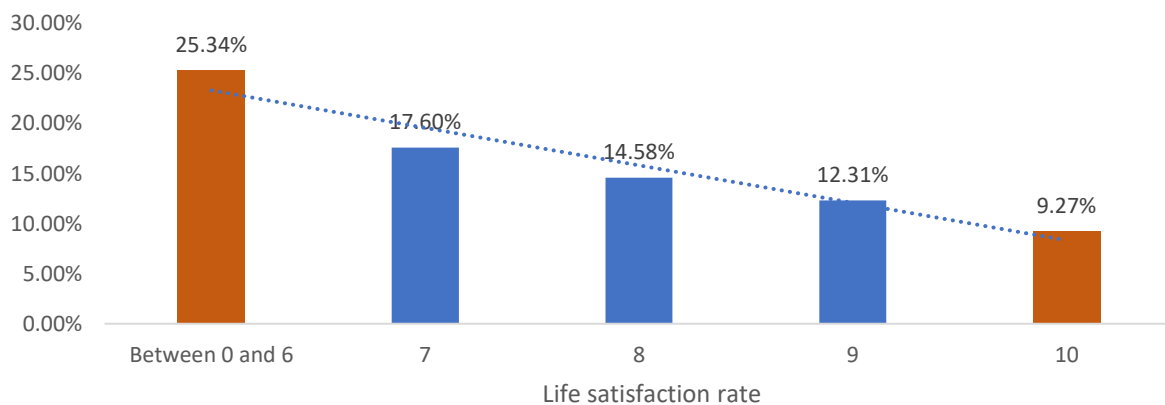


Figure 3.14: Prevalence rates by life satisfaction – personal offences

3.6 Perception of safety – another strong association

What did we find?

- We found a strong relationship between expressed perception of safety and crime prevalence rates for all victims, victims of personal crime and victims of household crime.
- Those with a lower level of perceived safety (rates from 0 to 6 on the 10-point scale for overall victimisation and personal offences, and rates from 0 to 7 for household offences) have significantly higher prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.

- Those with a very high level of perceived safety (rate 10 on the 10-point scale for overall victimisation and personal offences, and rates 9 and 10 for household offences) have significantly lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.
- In general, a higher level of perceived safety is associated with lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation overall, for personal offences and for household offences.
Note: The high level of association does not necessarily prove a causal link.

See more details

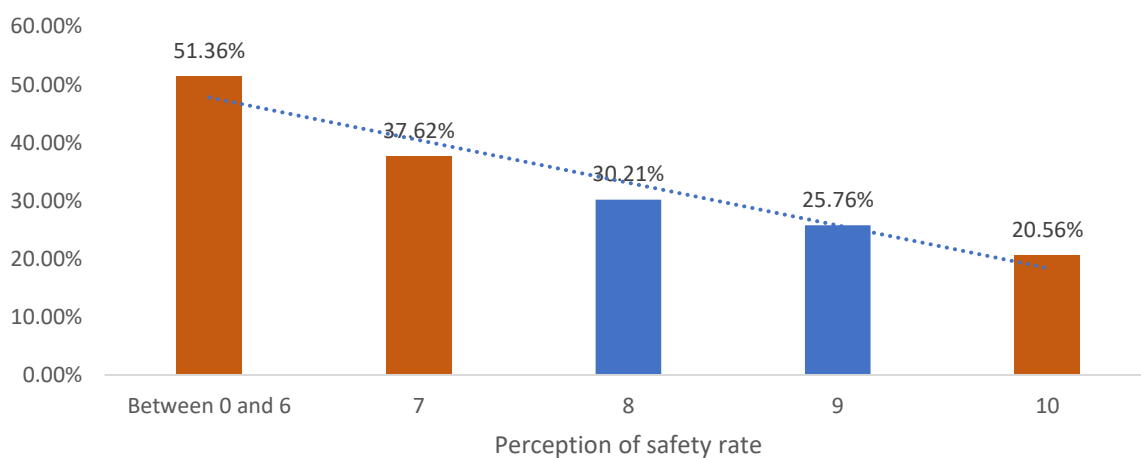


Figure 3.15: Prevalence rates by perception of safety – all offences

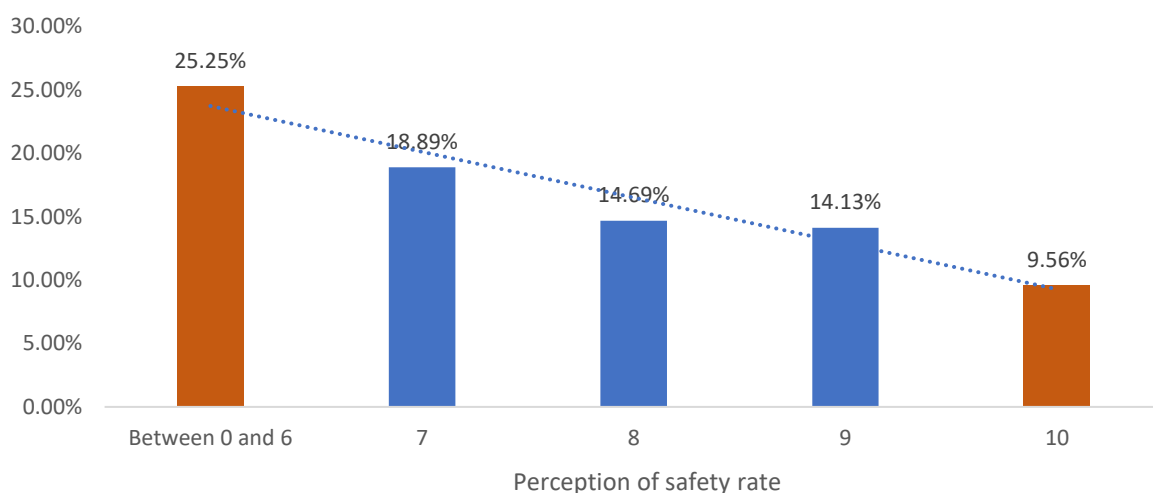


Figure 3.16: Prevalence rates by perception of safety – personal offences

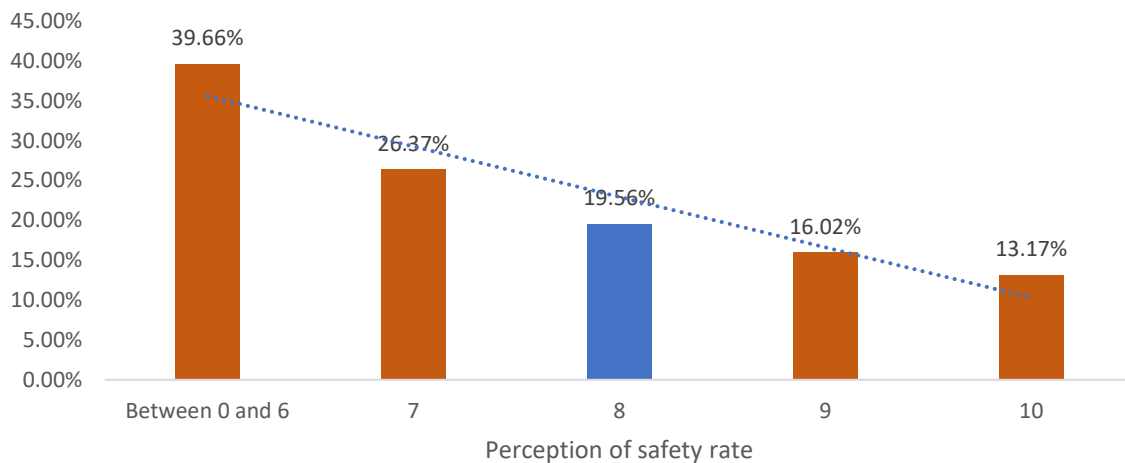


Figure 3.17: Prevalence rates by perception of safety – household offences

3.7 Disability – no difference in victimisation of disabled people

What is included in this section?

The measures of disability used in this survey are suggested by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, a United Nations city group established to create robust measures of disability status and promote international comparability in disability data. According to this approach, disabled people are identified as those who have a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all, at least one of six specified activities: seeing (even with their glasses), hearing (even with their hearing aid), walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communicating. This measure is also consistent with the New Zealand Household Labour Force Survey.¹⁰

What did we find?

- Overall, having a disability does not make a person more likely to be a victim of crime. This relates both to overall victimisation and to personal and household offences taken separately.

¹⁰ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/labour-market-measures-for-disabled-people>

See more details

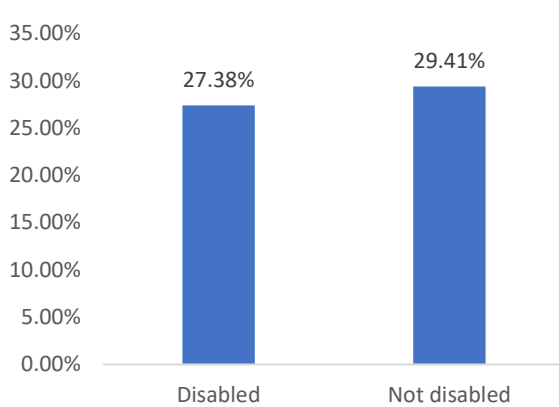


Figure 3.18: Proportion of disabled and non-disabled adult New Zealanders who experienced crime

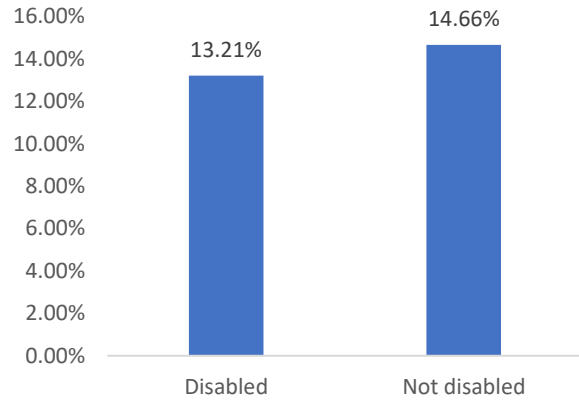


Figure 3.19: Proportion of disabled and non-disabled adult New Zealanders who experienced one or more personal offences

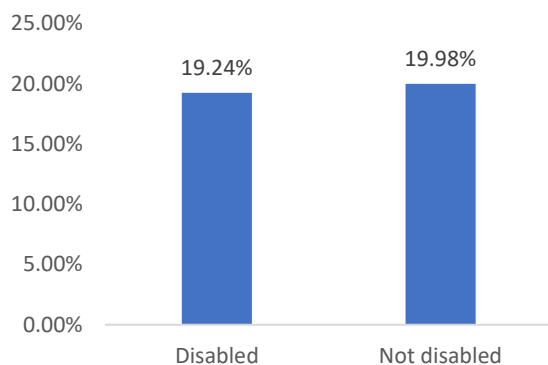


Figure 3.20: Proportion of disabled and non-disabled adult New Zealanders who experienced one or more household offences

3.8 Psychological state – strongly associated with high victimisation

What is included in this section?

For measuring psychological state, we used the Kessler-6 (K6) scale. This is a short six-item scale that screens for non-specific psychological distress in the general population. The scale is intended to yield a global measure of distress based on questions about anxiety and depressive symptoms that a person has experienced in the most recent four-week period.

It was designed for use in population health screening surveys and has previously been used in the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study, with the long form version (the Kessler-10 or K10) used in the New Zealand Health Survey since 2006/2007.¹¹

The bands were derived from previous validation studies using the K6 (both international and New Zealand studies) and can be interpreted in the following way.

A score of 0 to 7 is labelled as “low level” and is considered as a probable absence of mental illness in the previous 30 days.

A score of 8 to 12 is labelled as “moderate level” and is considered as probable mild to moderate mental illness in the previous 30 days.

A score of 13 or greater is labelled as “high level” and is considered as probable serious mental illness in the previous 30 days.

What did we find?

- Moderate and high levels of psychological distress are both associated with significantly higher prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation than the national average. This relates both to overall victimisation and to personal and household offences taken separately. **Note:** The high level of association does not necessarily prove a causal link.

See more details

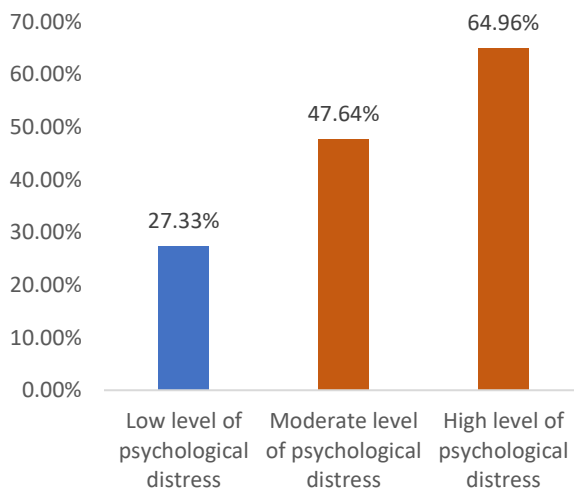


Figure 3.21: Proportion of adults who experienced crime, by level of psychological distress

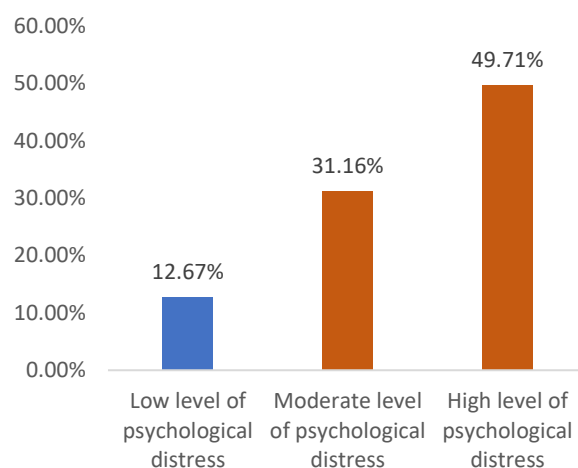


Figure 3.22: Proportion of adults who experienced personal offences, by level of psychological distress

¹¹ Krynen, A. M., Osborne, D., Duck, I. M., Houkamau, C. A., & Sibley, C. G. (2013). Measuring psychological distress in New Zealand: Item response properties and demographic differences in the Kessler-6 screening measure. *New Zealand Journal of Psychology*, 42(2), 69–83.

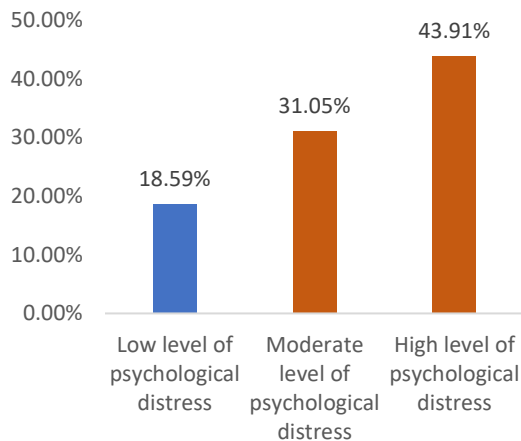


Figure 3.23: Proportion of adults who experienced household offences, by level of psychological distress

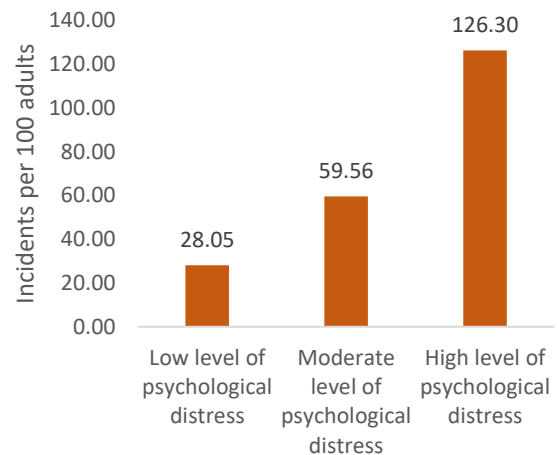


Figure 3.24: Number of incidents of household offences per 100 households, by level of psychological distress

3.9 Geographical areas – rural areas are less victimised

What is included in this section?

Two types of geographical comparison are included in this section.

The first type is a comparison between 16 New Zealand regions defined within the boundaries provided by Statistics New Zealand.¹² Where necessary, the regions were combined to avoid data suppression due to low sample sizes.

The second type is a comparison between several types of urban and rural areas (major urban areas, large urban areas, medium urban areas, small urban areas, rural areas) also identified by Statistics New Zealand.¹³

What did we find?

- People living in the three major urban areas did not have a statistically significant difference in offence prevalence compared with the national average (29%). The proportions of residents who experienced criminal offences for these regions are:
 - Auckland – 29%
 - Wellington – 33%
 - Canterbury – 29%.

¹² http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/Maps_and_geography/Geographic-areas.aspx

¹³ <https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/92218-urban-rural-2018-generalised/>

- There was also no statistically significant difference between offence prevalence for personal crime.
- People in the South Island (except Canterbury) are less likely to experience household crime than average New Zealanders.
- Overall, those living in rural areas are less likely to experience criminal offences than average New Zealanders. The same is true for household crime taken separately.

See more details

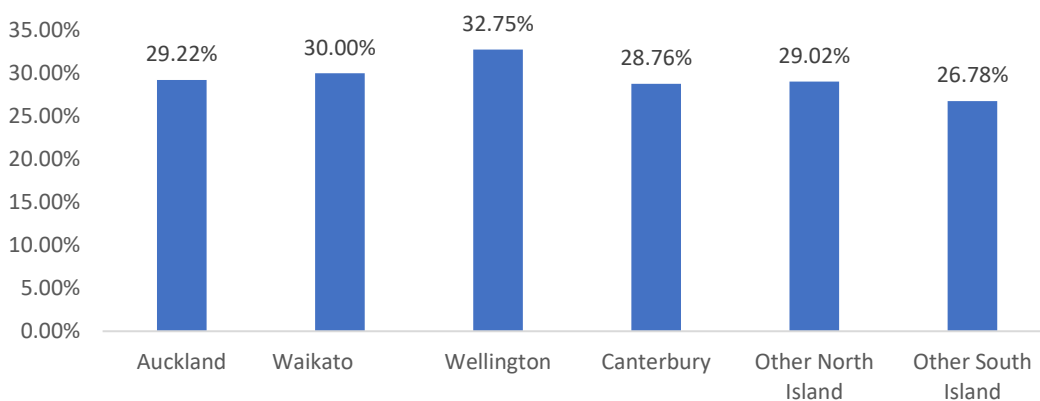


Figure 3.25: Prevalence rates by location – all offences

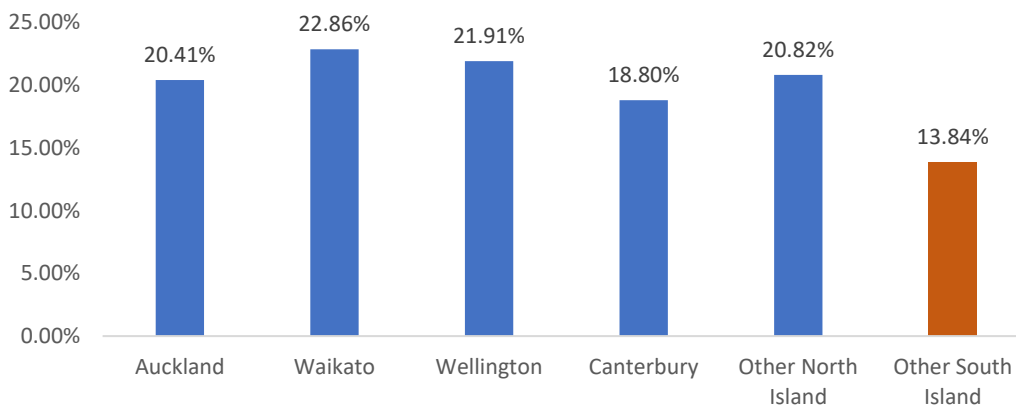


Figure 3.26: Prevalence rates by location – household offences

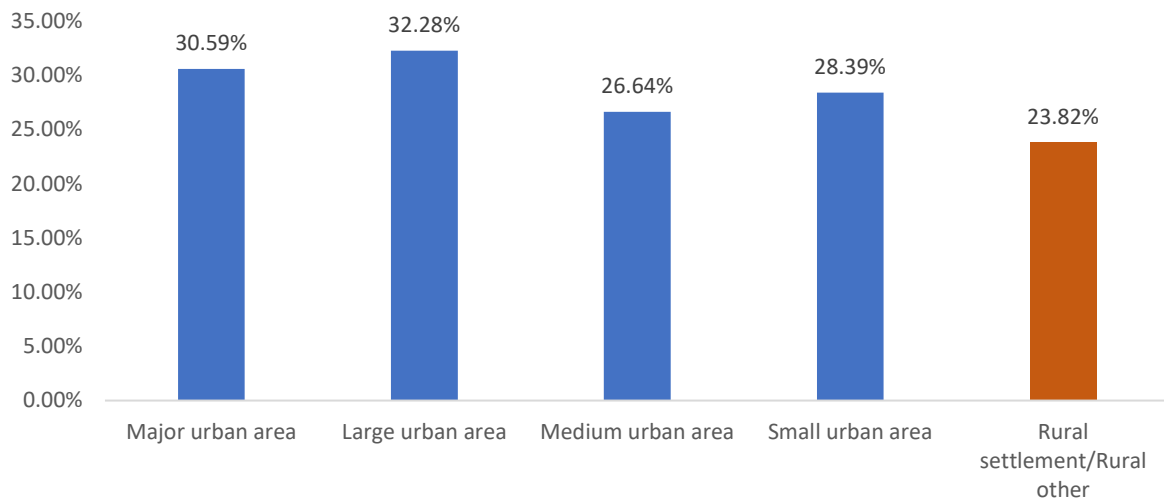


Figure 3.27: Proportion of adults who experienced crime in urban vs rural areas

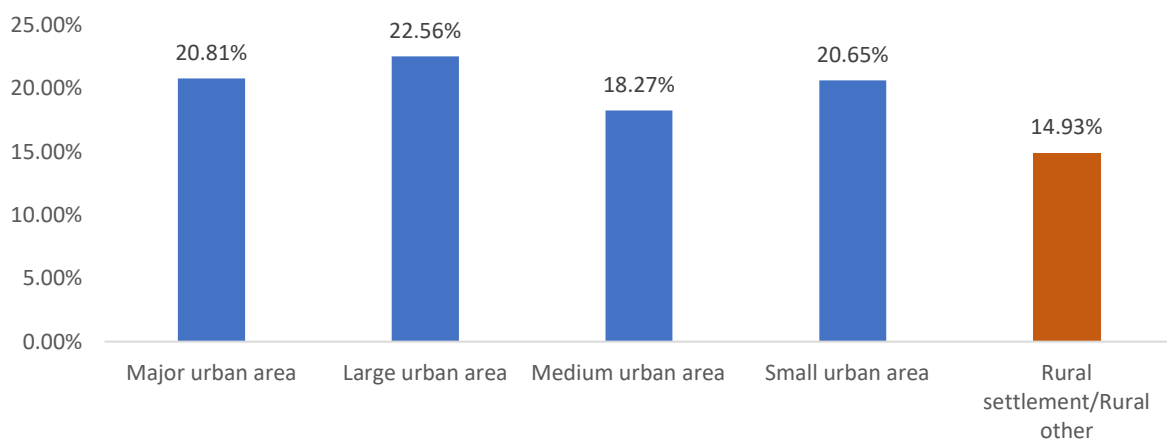


Figure 3.28: Proportion of households that experienced one or more household offences in urban vs rural areas

3.10 Household composition, size and ownership status – solo parents at risk

What is included in this section?

Four types of comparison are included in this section.

The first type is a comparison between different household compositions. The questions used to derive household composition were the same as those used by Statistics New

Zealand in their other household surveys. The relevant programming code was provided by Statistics New Zealand.¹⁴

The second type is a comparison between different household sizes. For this comparison we formed five groups of household size, from a one-person household up to a five or more person household.

We did a similar comparison between households with no children, one child, two children, three children, and four or more children.

Finally, we compared victimisation for households with three different ownership types: privately owned, privately rented, and owned by government (ie, state houses).

What did we find?

- People living in one parent with child(ren) households are more likely to be victimised than average New Zealanders. The same observation relates to personal and household crime taken separately.
- People living in a couple-only household are less likely to be victimised than average New Zealanders. The same observation relates to household crime taken separately.
- Those living in larger households (five or more people) are more likely to experience household crime than average New Zealanders. The same relates to three-person households.
- Generally (with minor exceptions) the number of children in the household is associated with the prevalence of household crime.
- People living in rental households belonging to the state are more likely to experience household crime than average New Zealanders.
- No statistically significant relations were found between household size or ownership status and personal offences.

¹⁴ More details are available in the NZCVS methodology report:
<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-2018-Methodology-Report-Year-1-fin.pdf>

See more details

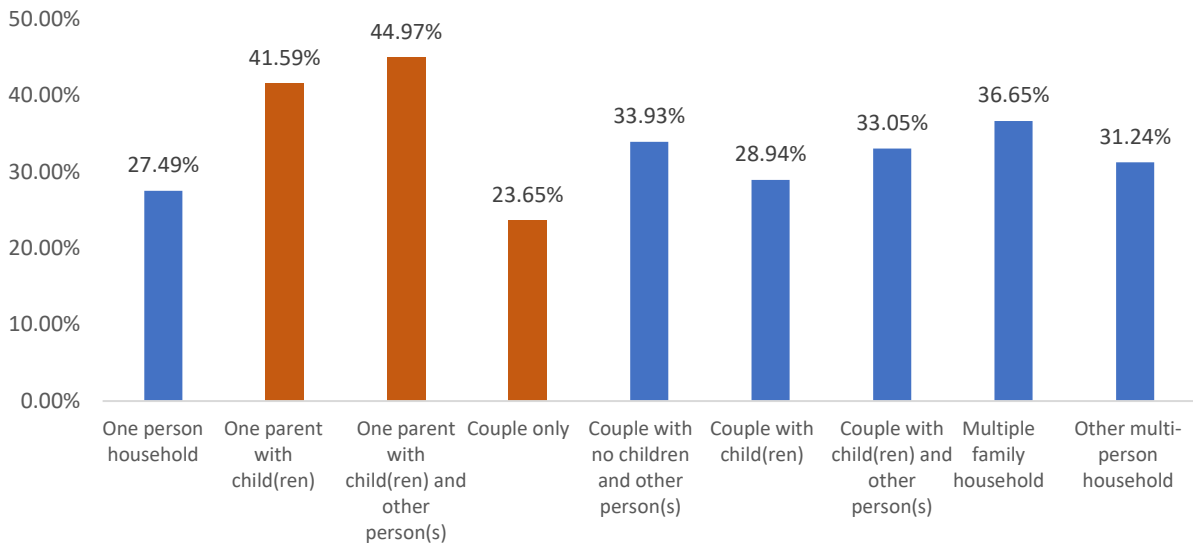


Figure 3.29: Prevalence rates by household composition – all offences

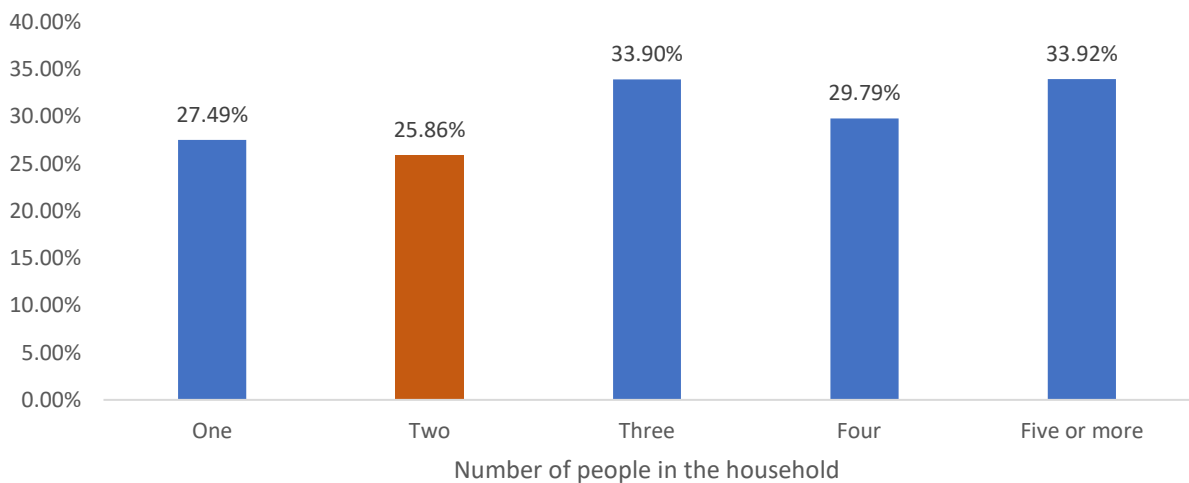


Figure 3.30: Prevalence rates by household size – all offences

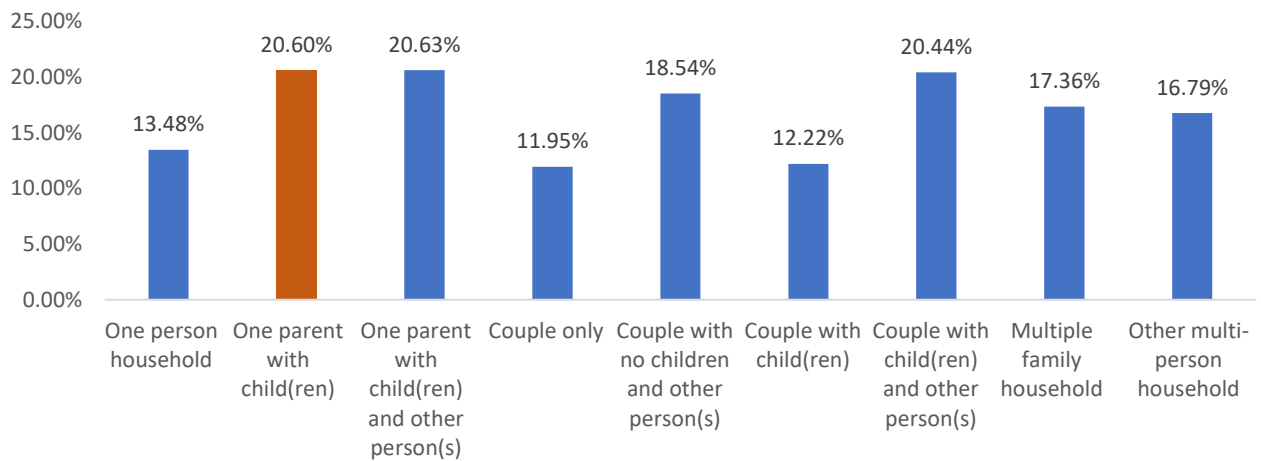


Figure 3.31: Prevalence rates by household composition – personal offences

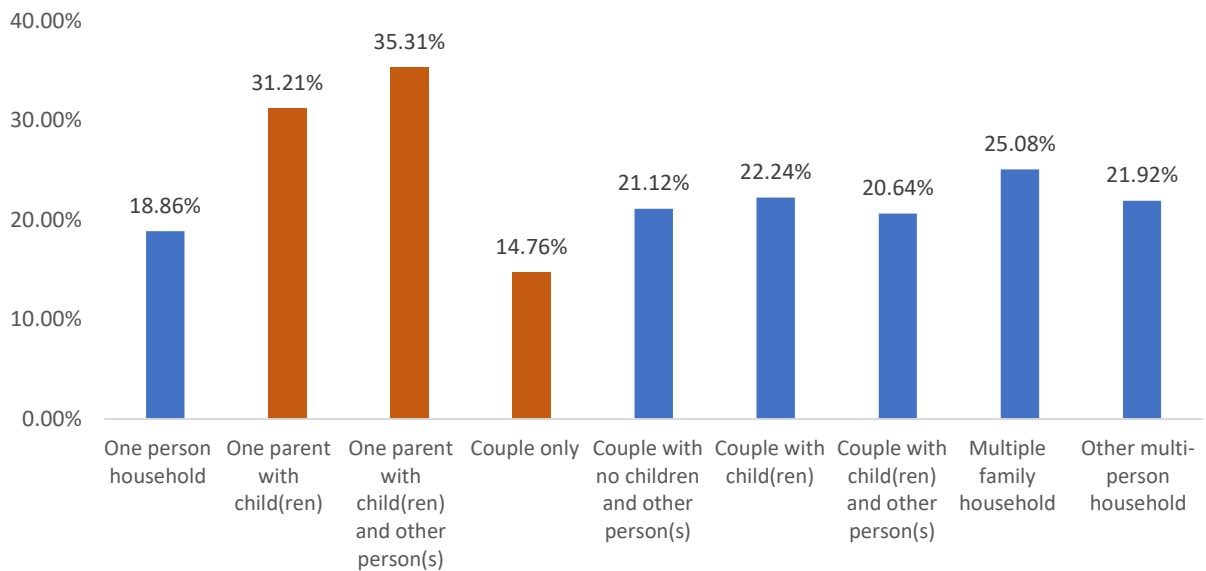


Figure 3.32: Prevalence rates by household composition – household offences

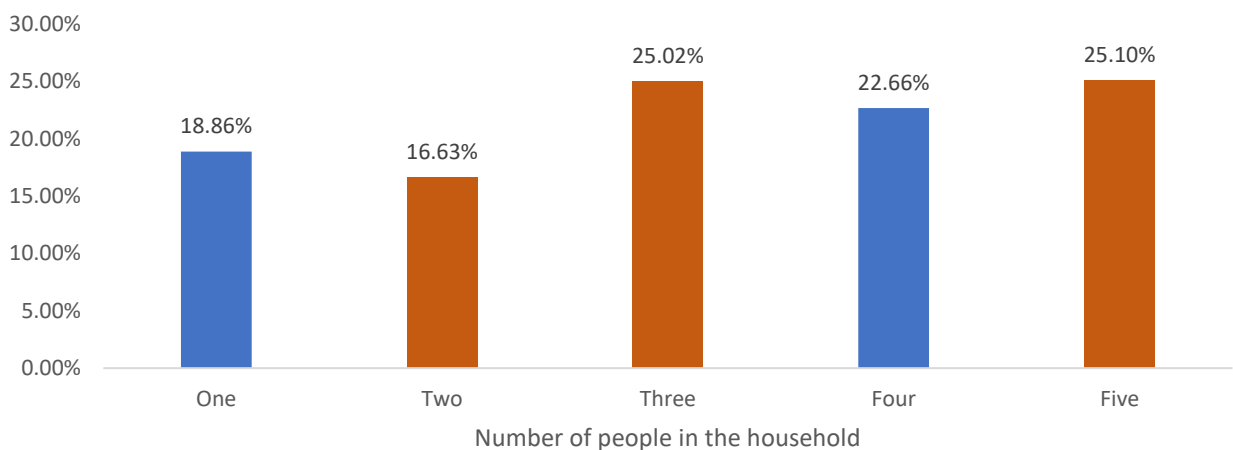


Figure 3.33: Prevalence rates by household size – household offences

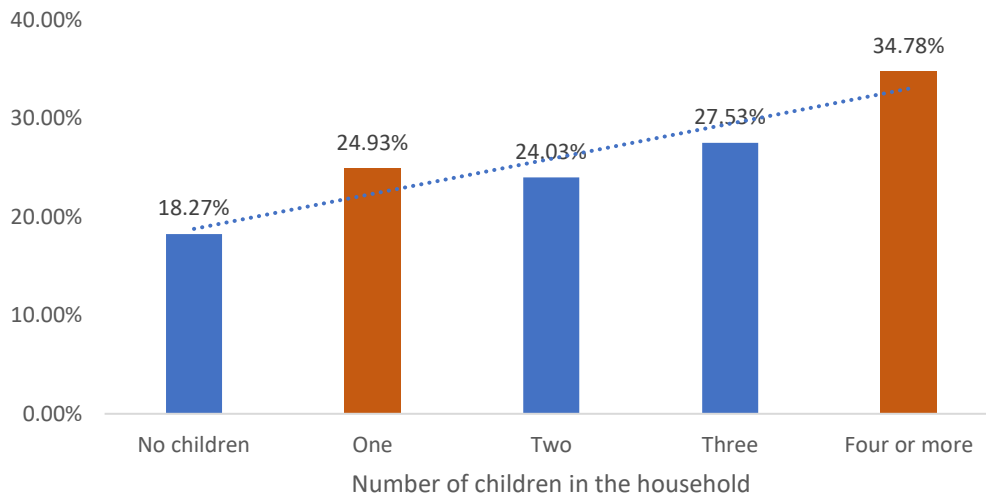


Figure 3.34: Prevalence rate by number of children in a household – household offences

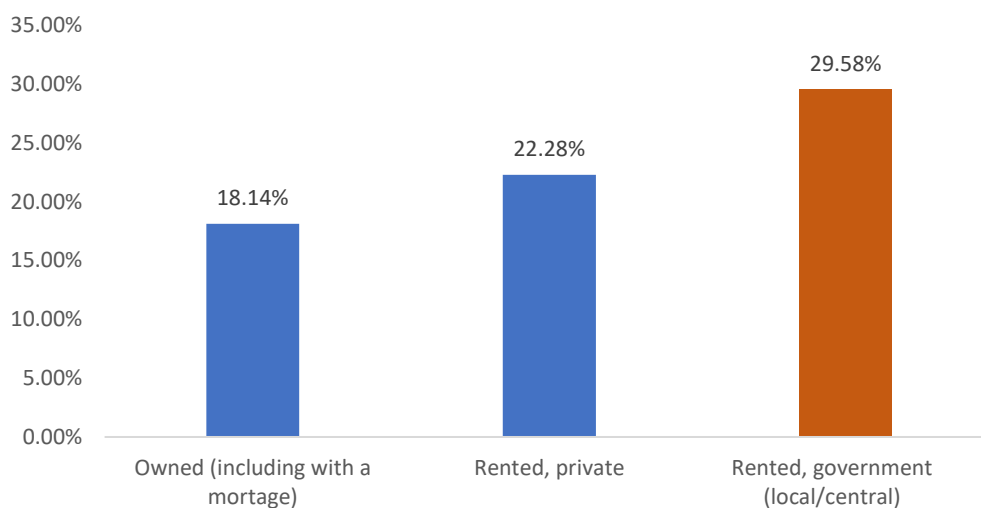


Figure 3.35: Prevalence rates by household ownership – household offences

3.11 Economic factors and employment – financial pressure is associated with higher victimisation

What is included in this section?

Four types of comparison are included in this section.

Firstly, we compare people with different levels of personal income (for overall and personal crime) and household income (for overall and household crime). Very detailed income bands of \$10,000 are applied.

Two further comparisons relate to people with different level of financial pressure. We use two tests to assess financial pressure. The first (named the level of financial pressure 1) checks an ability to afford an attractive but not essential item for \$300. The second (level of financial pressure 2) is testing an ability to afford an unexpected \$500 of extra spending within a month without borrowing money.

Finally, we compare people with different employment status (not employed people are split into distinct categories depending on reasons for not working).

What did we find?

- Households with very high income (more than \$150,000) are more likely to be victimised overall than average New Zealand households. This also relates to personal offences taken separately.
- Except for the above observation, there are no statistically significant differences in victimisation of people or households with different level of income.
- People with very limited or no ability to afford purchasing a non-essential \$300 item are more likely to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- People who cannot afford an unexpected \$500 of extra spending within a month without borrowing money are more likely to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- Retired people are less likely to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- Students who are not employed are more likely to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- Except for the above observation, there are no statistically significant differences in victimisation between employed and not employed people.

See more details

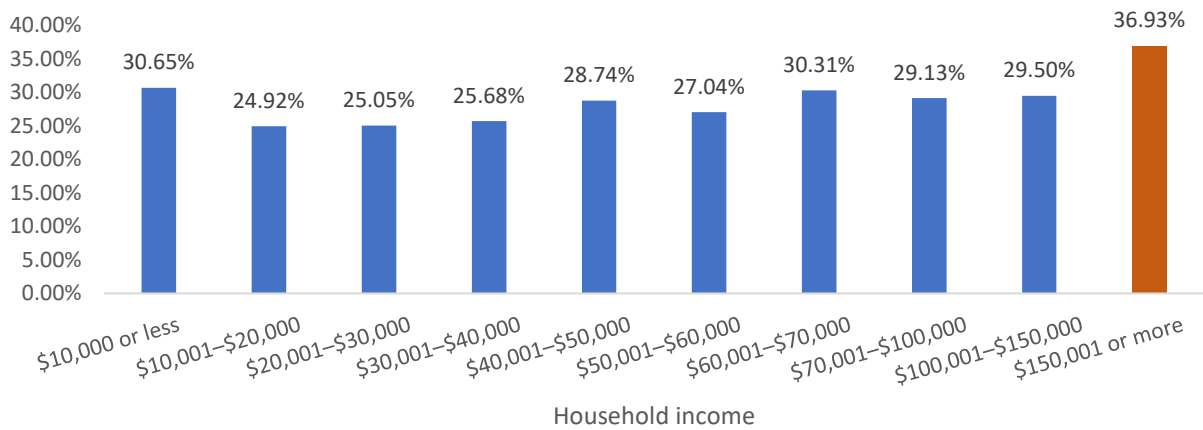


Figure 3.36: Proportion of adults who experienced crime, by household income

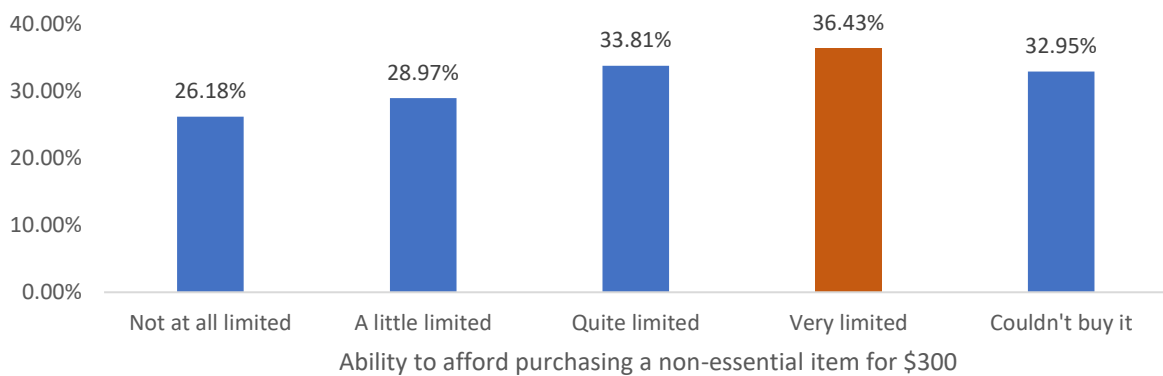


Figure 3.37: Prevalence rates by level of financial pressure (1) – all offences

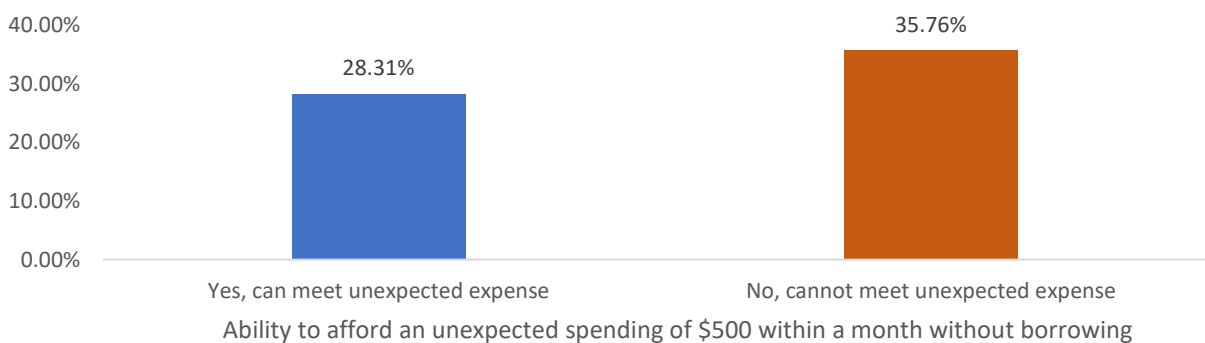


Figure 3.38: Prevalence rates by level of financial pressure (2) – all offences

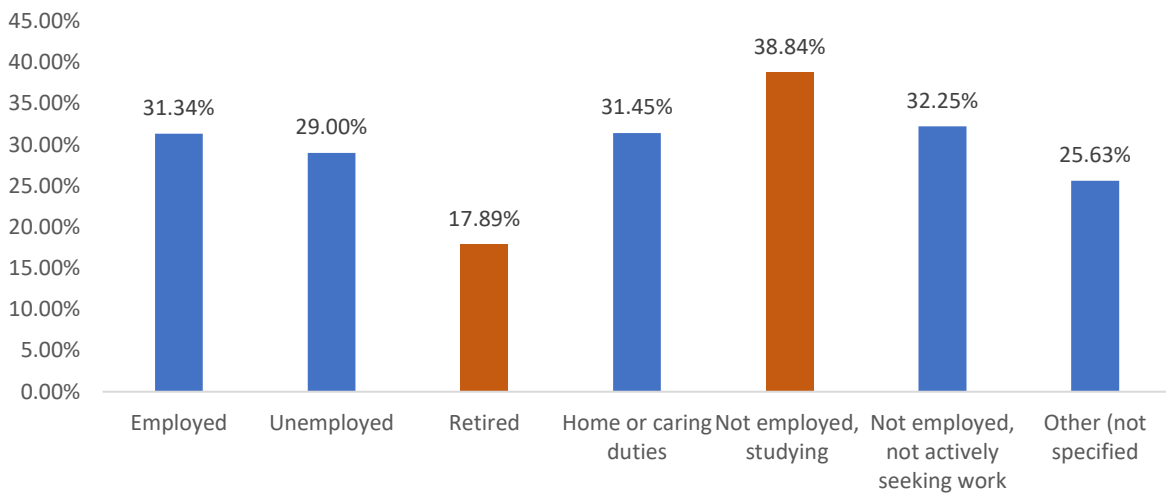


Figure 3.39: Prevalence rates by employment status – all offences

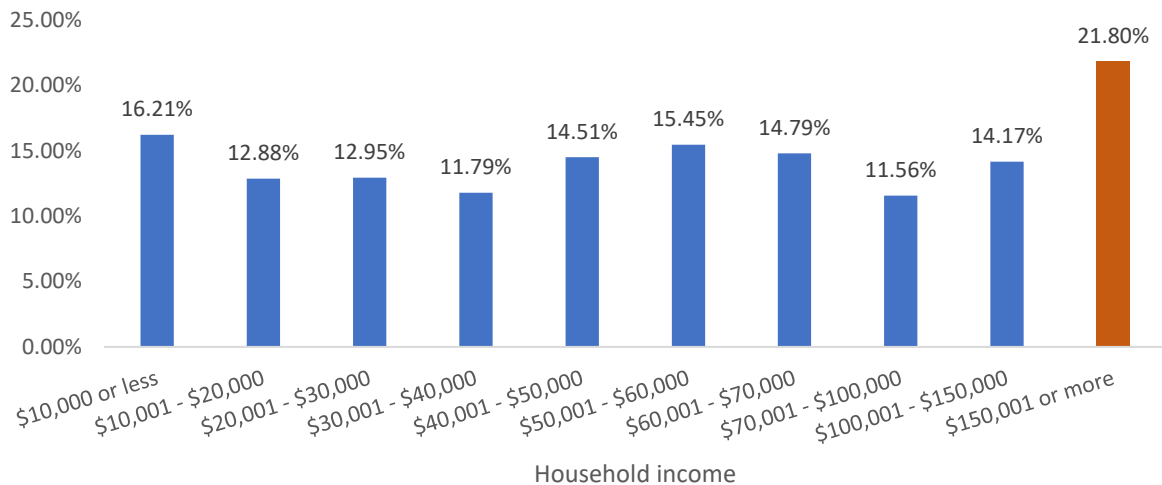


Figure 3.40: Proportion of adults who experienced personal offences, by household income

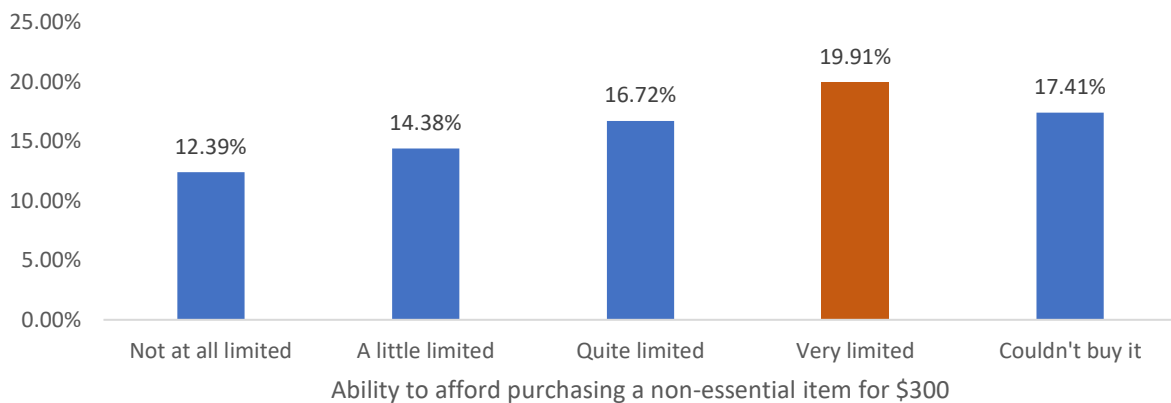


Figure 3.41: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (1) – personal offences

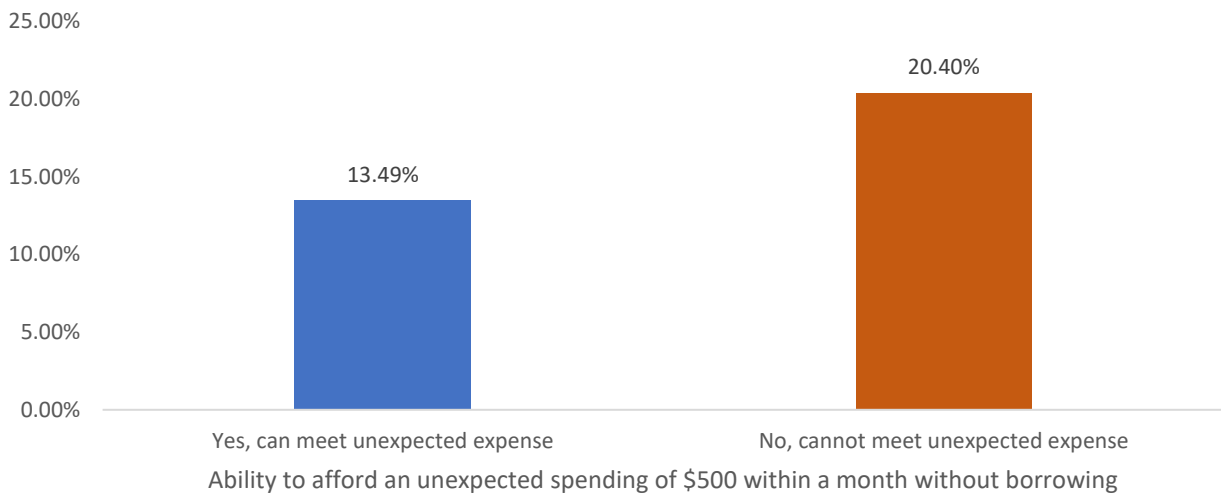


Figure 3.42: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (2) – personal offences

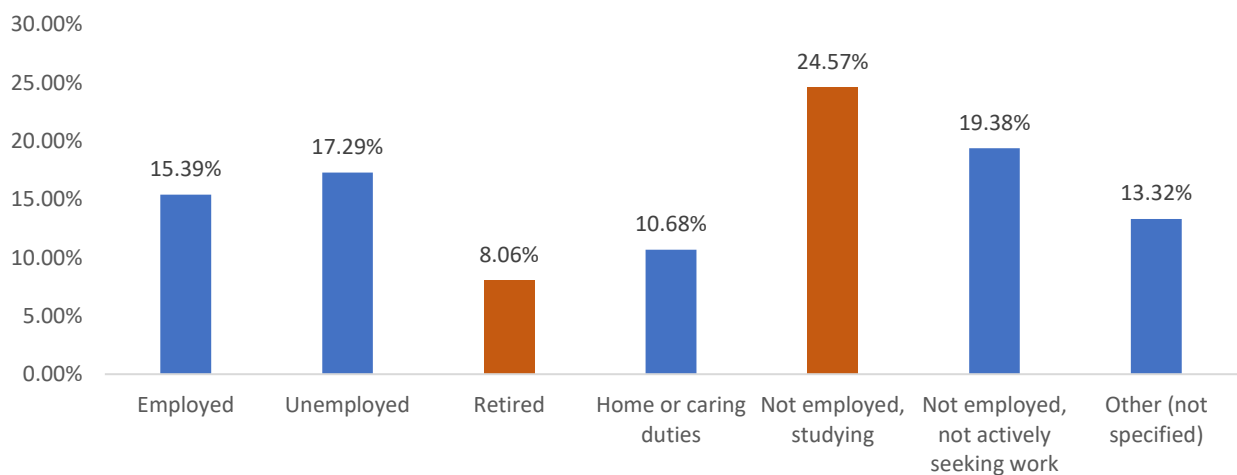


Figure 3.43: Prevalence rates by employment status – personal offences

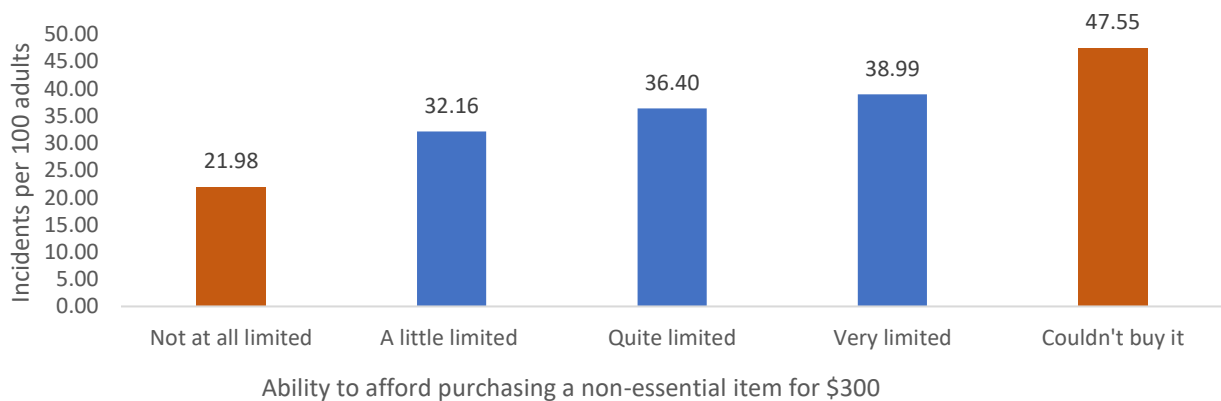


Figure 3.44: Incidence rates by financial pressure (1) – personal offences

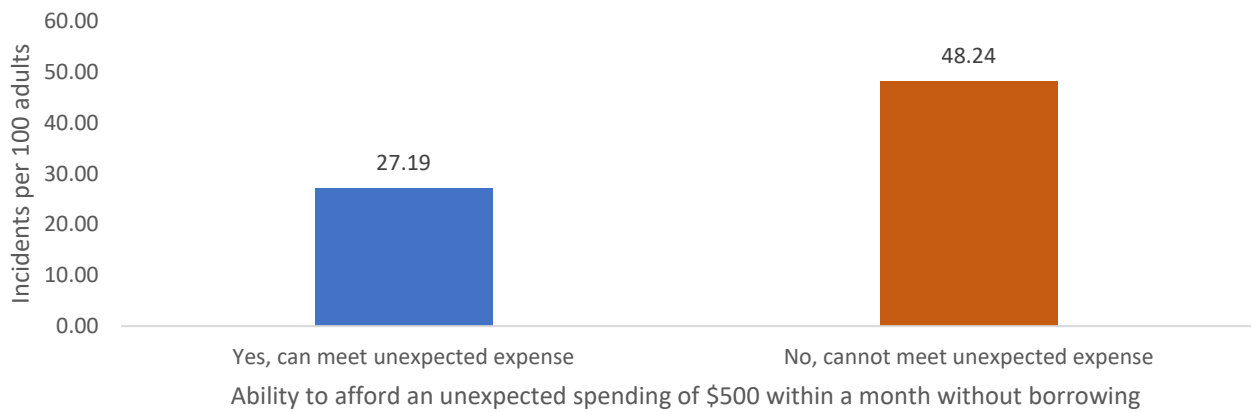


Figure 3.45: Incidence rates by financial pressure (2) – personal offences

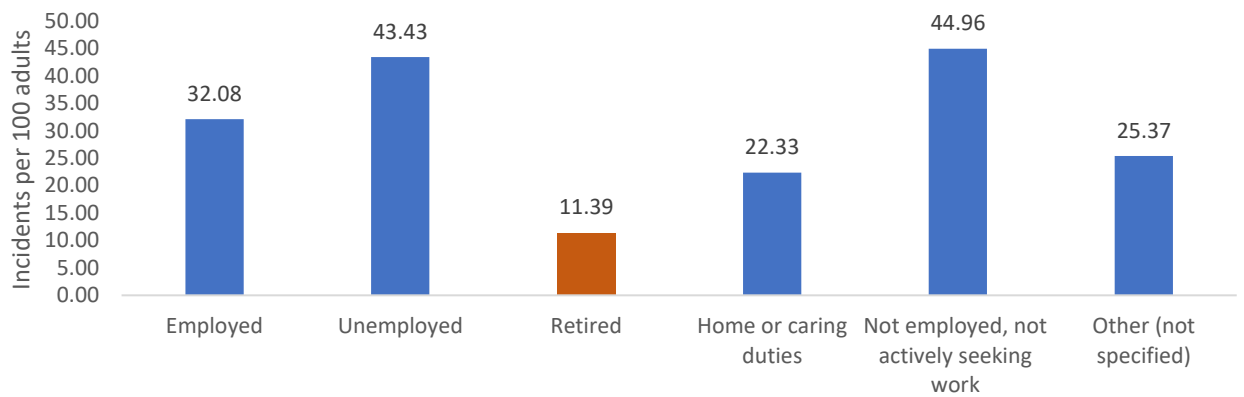


Figure 3.46: Incidence rates by employment status – personal offences

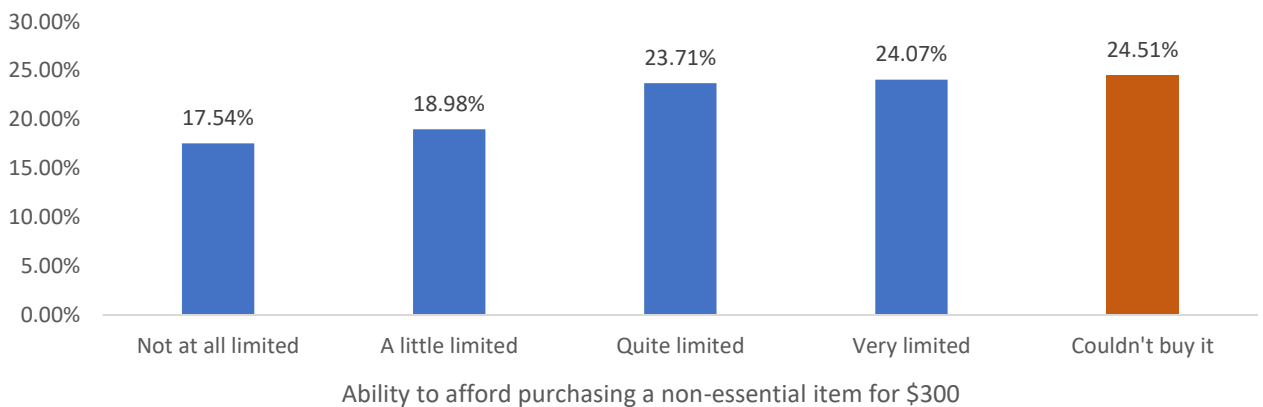


Figure 3.47: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (1) – household offences

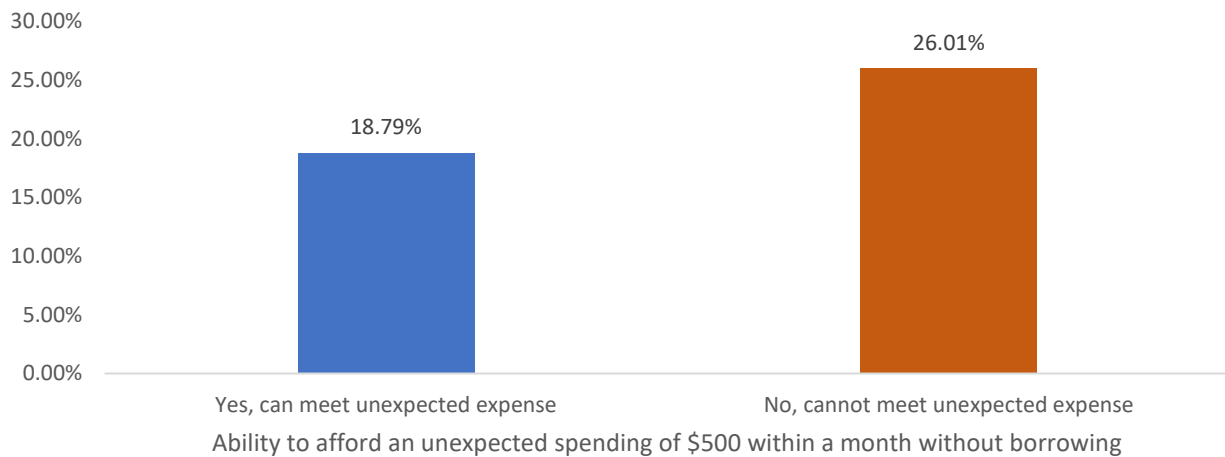


Figure 3.48: Prevalence rates by financial pressure (2) – household offences

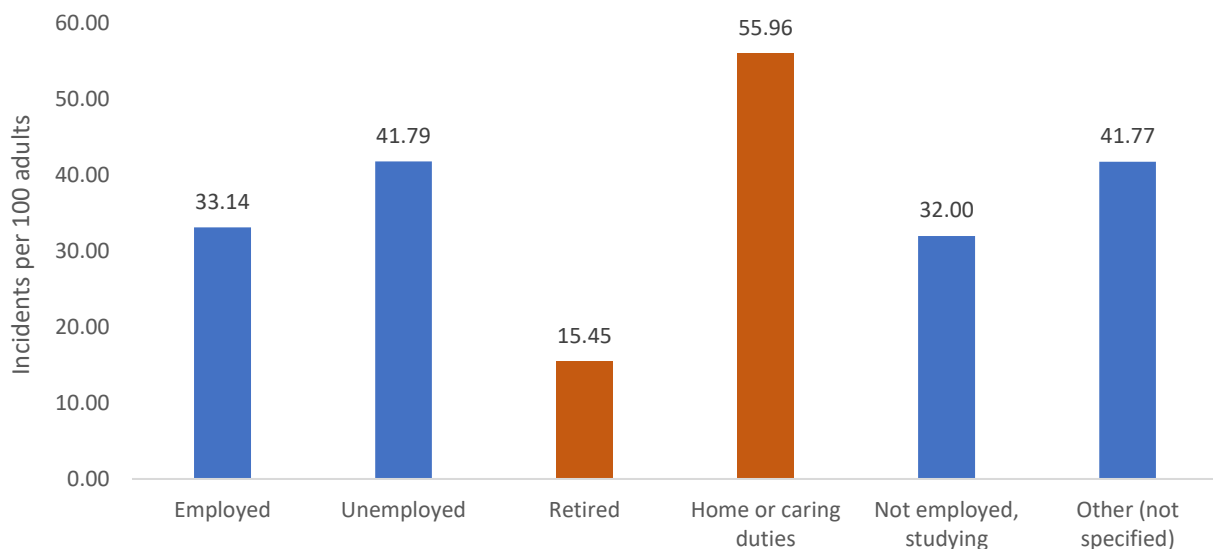


Figure 3.49: Incidence rates by employment status – household offences

3.12 Deprivation index – level of deprivation affects household crime

What is included in this section?

This section compares victimisation (overall, personal, and household) based on the level of area deprivation.

The New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2013¹⁵ (NZDep2013) groups deprivation scores into deciles, where 1 represents the areas with the least deprived scores and 10 the areas with the most deprived scores. A value of 10 therefore indicates the most deprived 10% of areas

¹⁵ <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/nzdep2013-index-deprivation>

in New Zealand. NZDep2013 was obtained from Statistics New Zealand. The deciles then were converted to quintiles through combining deciles 1 and 2, 3 and 4, etc.

What did we find?

- Although higher deprivation is generally associated with higher victimisation, no statistically significant difference in victimisation was found for both overall crime and personal crime.
- For household crime, households located in the most deprived areas (deciles 9 and 10, quintile 5) are more likely to experience crime than the national average, while households located in the least deprived areas (decile 1) are less likely to experience crime than the national average.

See more details

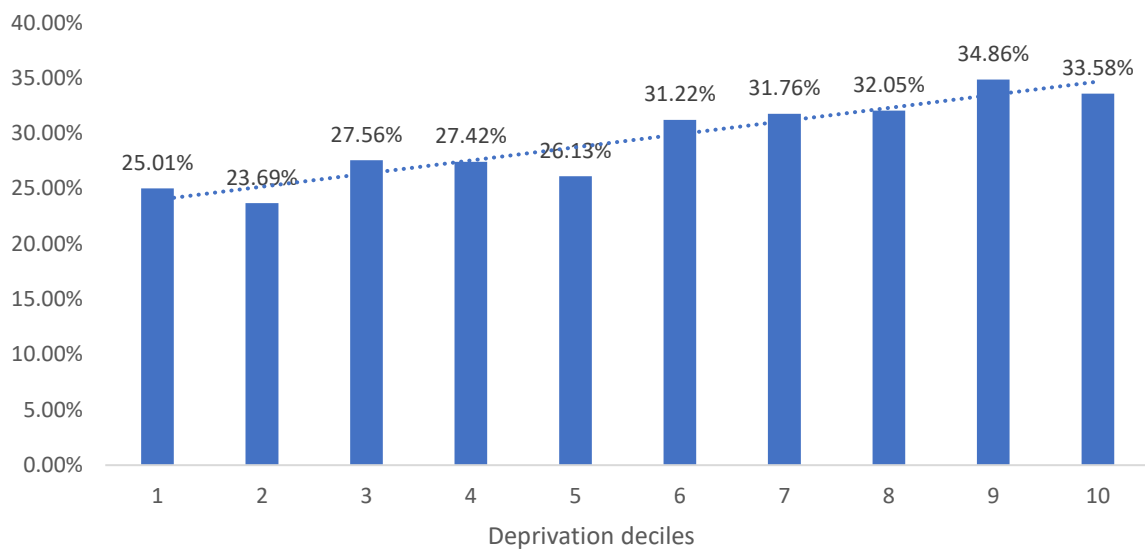


Figure 3.50: Prevalence rates by deprivation level (deciles) – all crimes

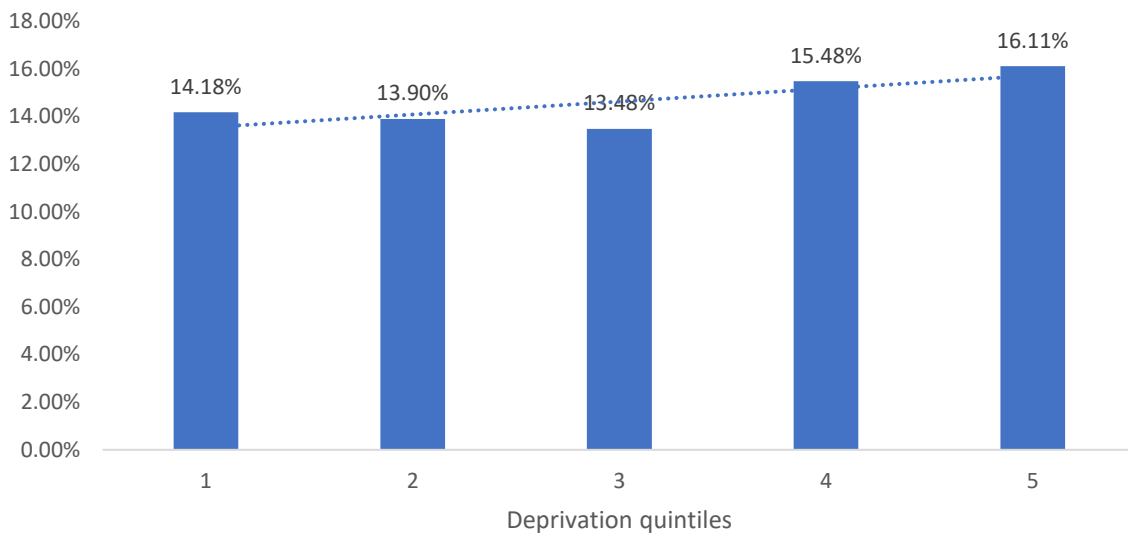


Figure 3.51: Prevalence rate by deprivation level (quintiles) – personal crime

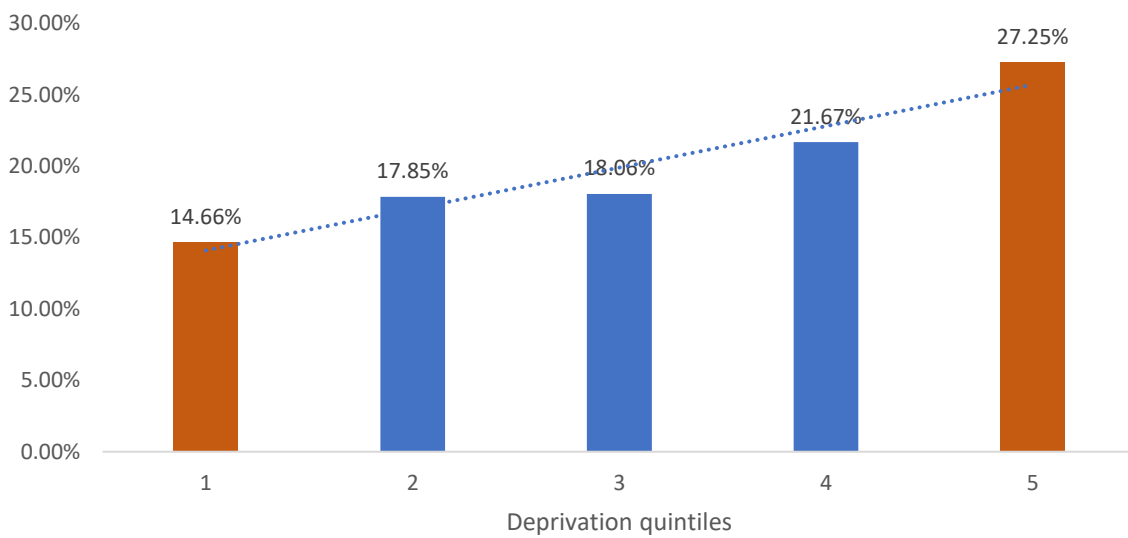


Figure 3.52: Prevalence rates by deprivation level (quintiles) – household crime

4 Types of offence

4.1 Violent interpersonal crime affected almost 300,000 adults

What is included in violent interpersonal crime?

Violent interpersonal crime includes sexual assault, other assault, harassment and threatening behaviour, robberies and damage of personal or household property if the offender is known to the victim. Due to the small sample size for some of these groups of assault, for analysis purposes we combined other assault with robberies, and harassment and threatening behaviour with property damage.

What did we find?

- Almost 300,000 adult New Zealanders experienced interpersonal violence over the last 12 months.
- Overall, these victims were victimised more than 747,000 times.
- Nineteen personal violence incidents happened for every 100 adults.
- More than one quarter of incidents related to sexual assaults, and almost a third related to other assaults and robberies.

See more details

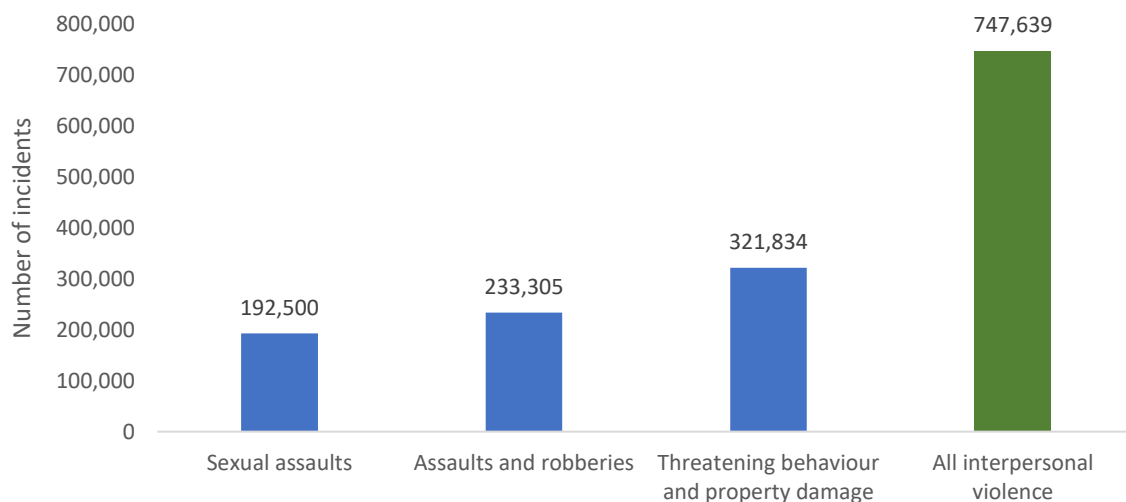


Figure 4.1: Number of interpersonal violence incidents, by offence type

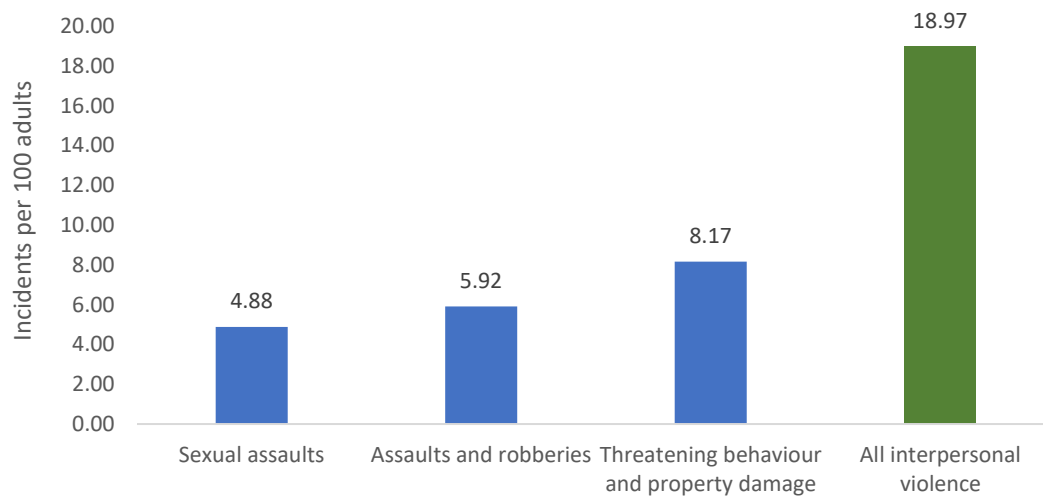


Figure 4.2: Number of interpersonal violence incidents per 100 adults

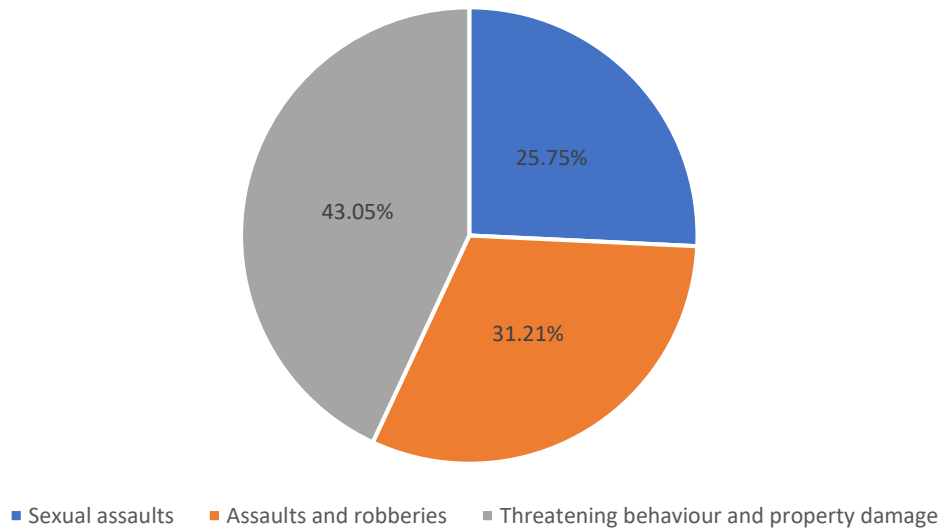


Figure 4.3: Proportion of interpersonal violence incidents, by offence type

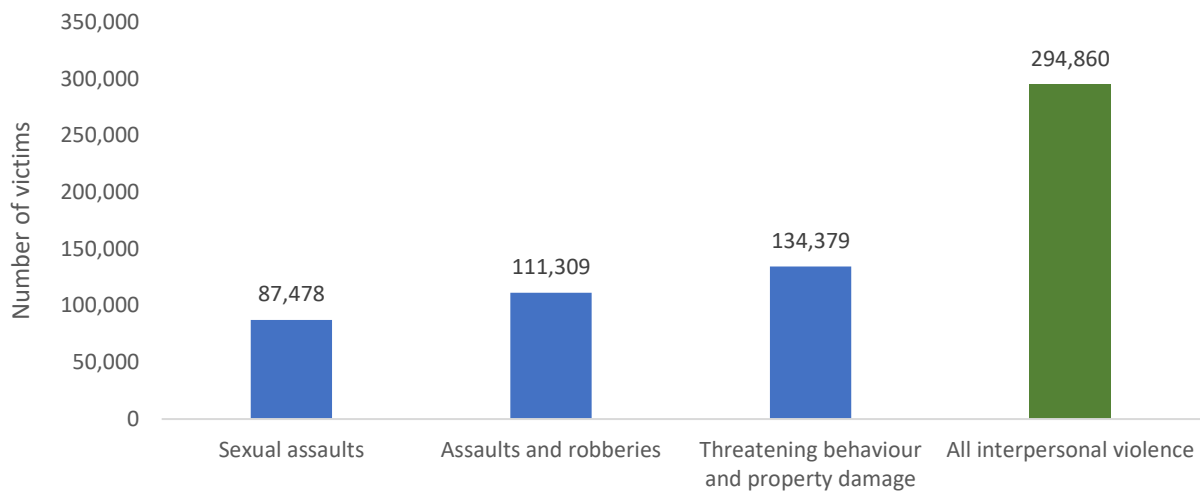


Figure 4.4: Number of victims of interpersonal violence, by offence type

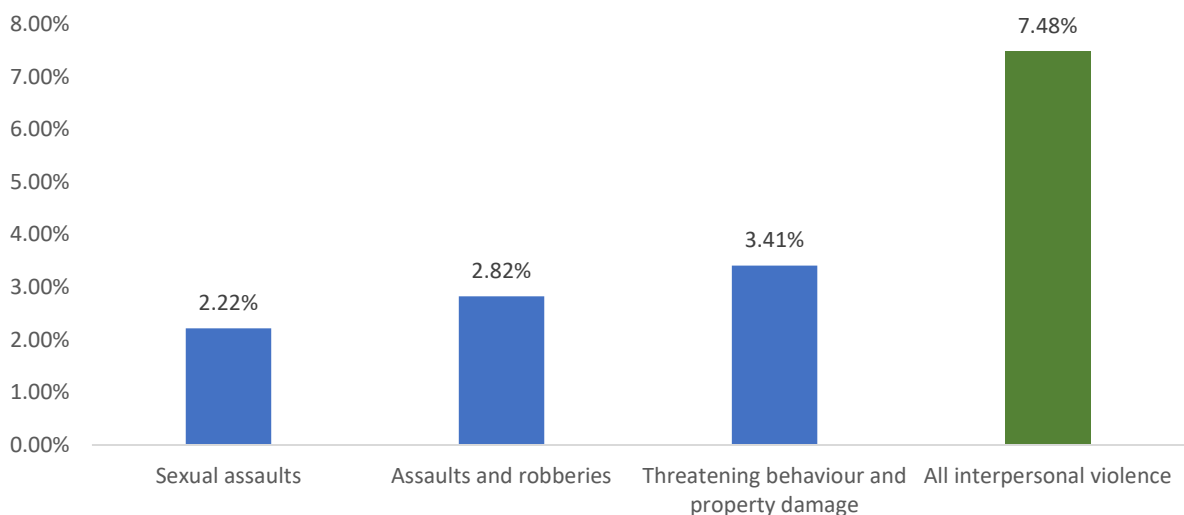


Figure 4.5: Proportion of adult victims of interpersonal violence, by offence type

4.2 Family violence – Māori and women at higher risk

What is included in family violence incidents?

Where a victim had contact with the offender or came to know who committed the offence, they are asked: “What were their relationships to you at the time it happened?” This information is used to group relationship types as shown in Figure 4.6.

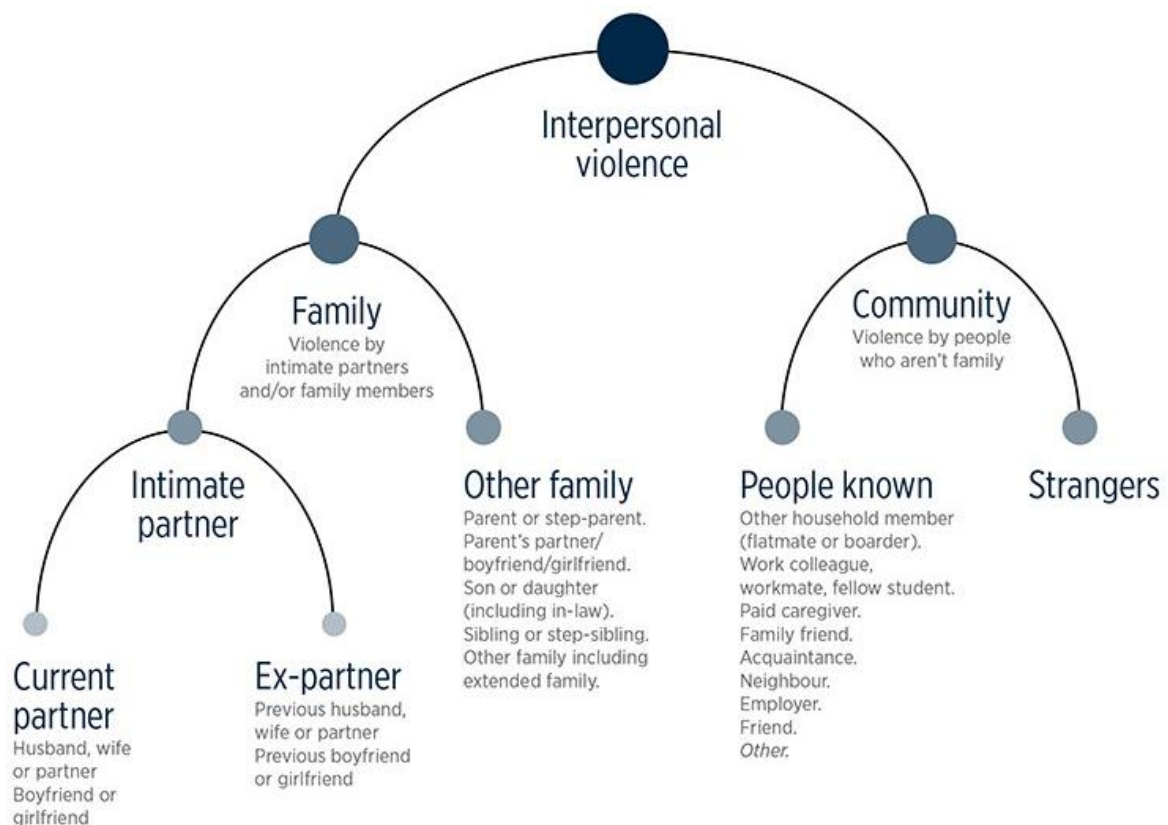


Figure 4.6: Interpersonal violence relationship to offender framework

As seen from Figure 4.6, family violence includes violence from a current partner (husband, wife, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend), ex-partner (previous husband, wife, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend), or other family member (parent or step-parent; parent's partner, boyfriend or girlfriend; son or daughter including in-laws; sibling or step-sibling; other family members including extended family). In addition, for analysis purposes, violence from current partners and ex-partners is combined in a wider category named intimate partner violence (IPV).

Note: The family violence category analysed in this section is part of wider interpersonal violence and does not include psychological violence. Later we will analyse psychological violence (see section 4.5) and combined family and psychological violence (see section 4.10).

What did we find?

- Almost 80,000 adults experienced family violence over the last 12 months.
- Over the last 12 months victims experienced more than 190,000 incidents of family violence.
- More than 30,000 adults were victimised by partners, more than 16,000 by ex-partners, and approximately 40,000 by other family members.¹⁶

¹⁶ For some incidents more than one offender may be involved.

- The proportion of female victims of family violence (71%) more than twice exceeds that of male victims (29%).
- More than 40% of all victims are between 15 and 29 years old.
- The number of family violence incidents per 100 among Māori is twice as high as among New Zealand Europeans.
- While the prevalence of family violence is small (2% of adults overall), many important sources of family violence are outside the scope of the NZCVS – for example, violence against children and violence against people not living in private households.

See more details

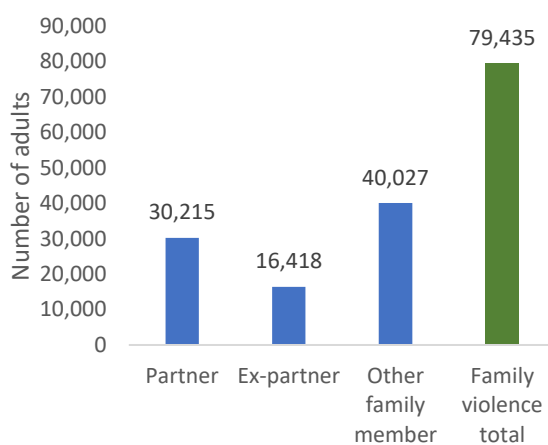


Figure 4.7: Number of adults who experienced family violence, by relation with offender

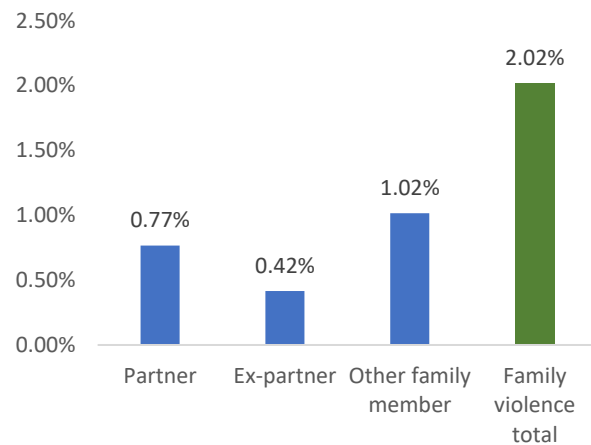


Figure 4.8: Proportion of adults who experienced family violence over the last 12 months, by relation with offender

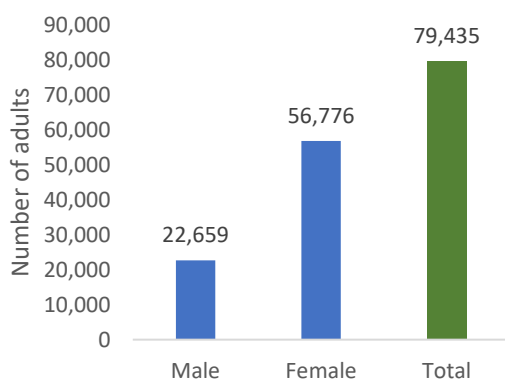


Figure 4.9: Number of family violence victims, by sex

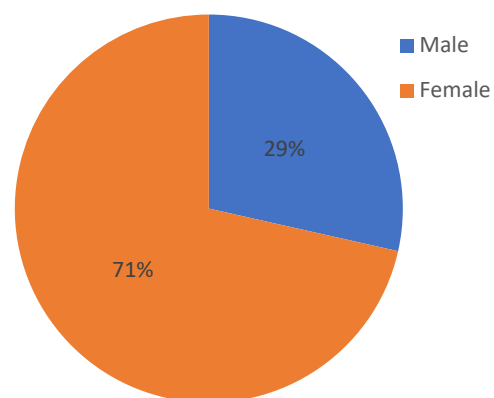


Figure 4.10: Proportion of family violence victims, by sex

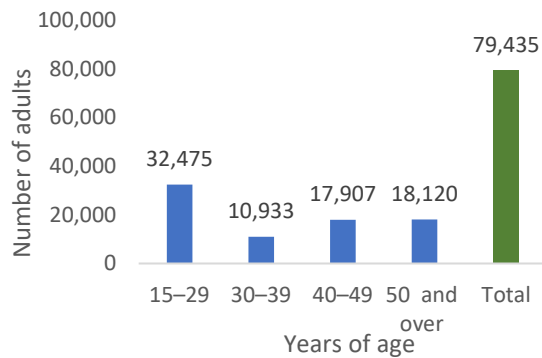


Figure 4.11: Number of family violence victims, by age group

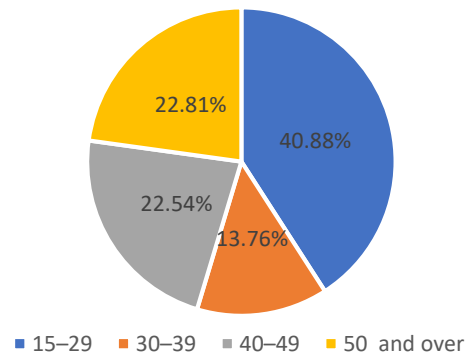


Figure 4.12: Proportion of family violence victims, by age group

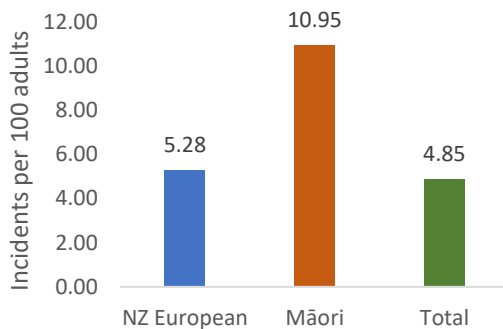


Figure 4.13: Number of family violence incidents per 100 adults, by ethnicity

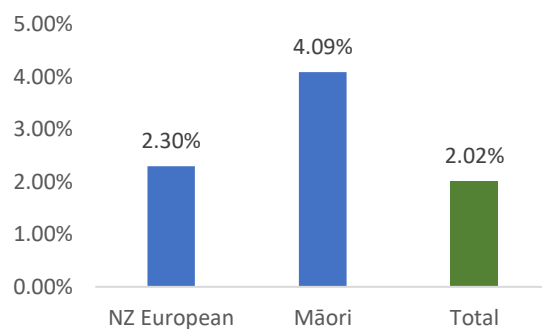


Figure 4.14: Proportion of adults who experienced family violence, by ethnicity

4.3 Intimate partner violence (IPV) – seventy-seven percent of victims are women

What did we find?

- Almost 45,000 adult New Zealanders were victimised by their intimate partners over the last 12 months. More than 30,000 adults were victimised by partners and more than 16,000 by ex-partners. Note: For some incidents more than one offender may be involved.
- Seventy-seven percent of victims are women.
- Almost half are between 15 and 29 years old. However, women between 40 and 49 years old experience more violent incidents per 100 adults.
- Māori experience almost three times more IPV incidents per 100 adults than the national average.

See more details

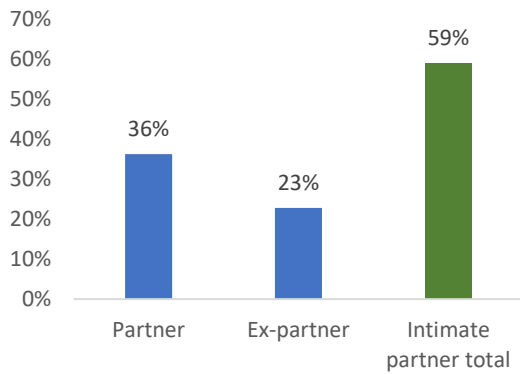


Figure 4.15: Proportion of IPV incidents in all family violence incidents

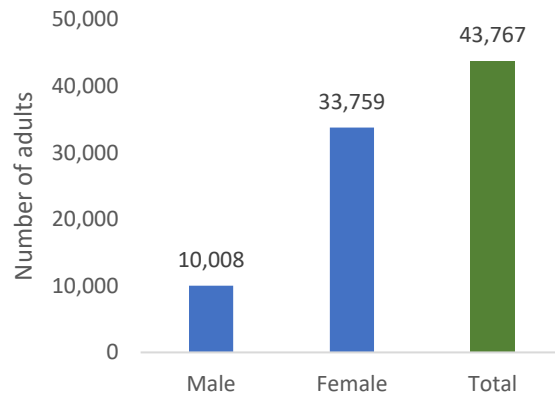


Figure 4.16: Number of IPV victims, by sex

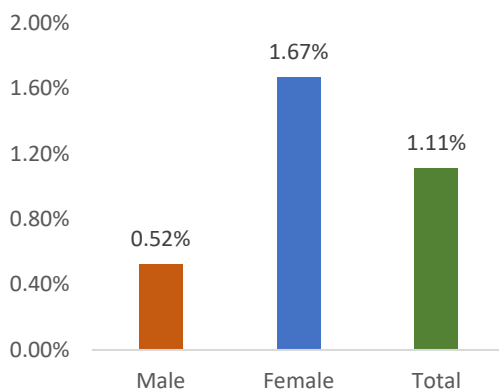


Figure 4.17: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV, by sex

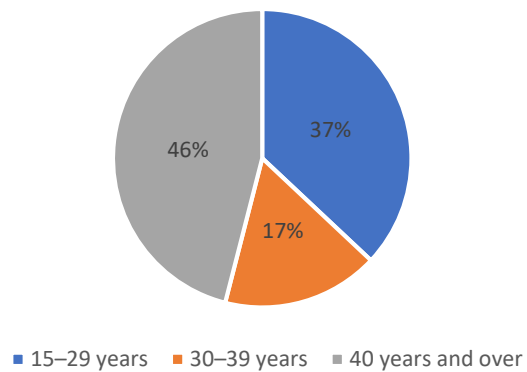


Figure 4.18: Proportion of IPV, by victim's age

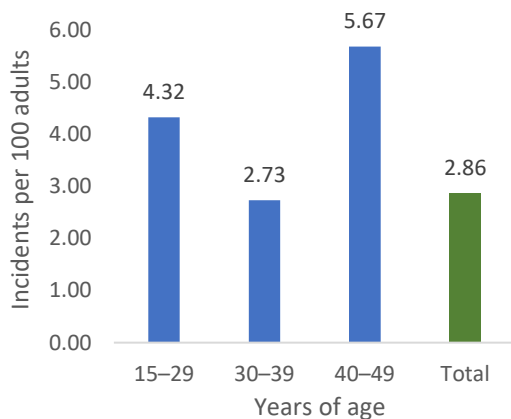


Figure 4.19: Number of IPV incidents per 100 adults, by age group

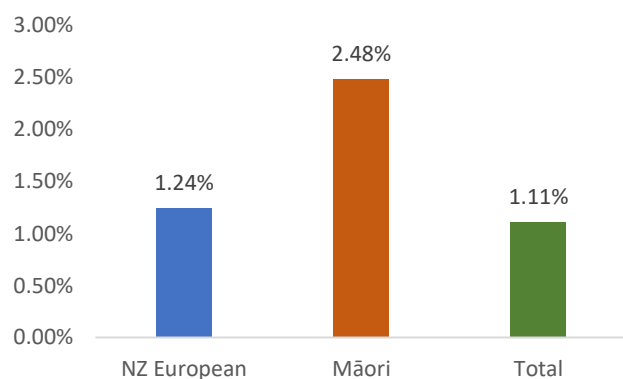


Figure 4.20: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV, by ethnicity

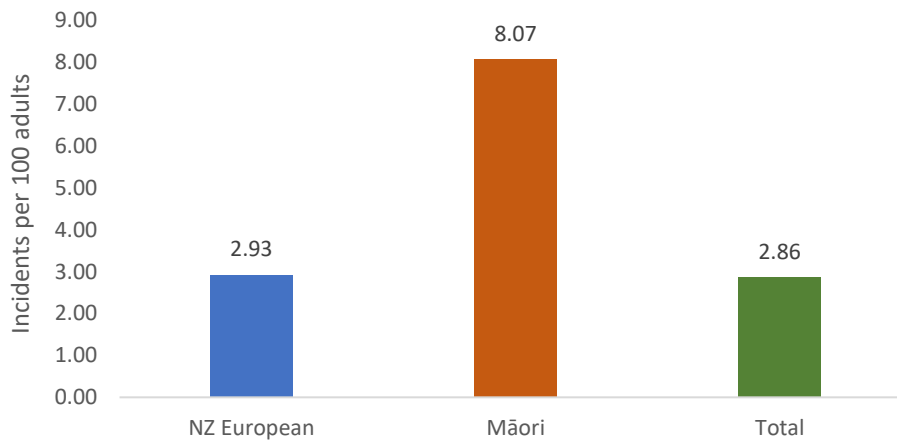


Figure 4.21: Number of IPV incidents per 100 adults, by ethnicity

4.4 Current-partner violence – proportion of Māori victims twice as high as national average

What did we find?

- More than 30,000 adult New Zealanders were victimised by their current partners over the last 12 months.
- Seventy-three percent of victims are women.
- The age group 40–49 years old has the largest proportion of victims.
- The proportion of Māori who experienced current-partner violence is twice as high as the national average.
- The proportion of adults who experienced current-partner violence in the North Island is 50% higher than in the South Island.

See more details

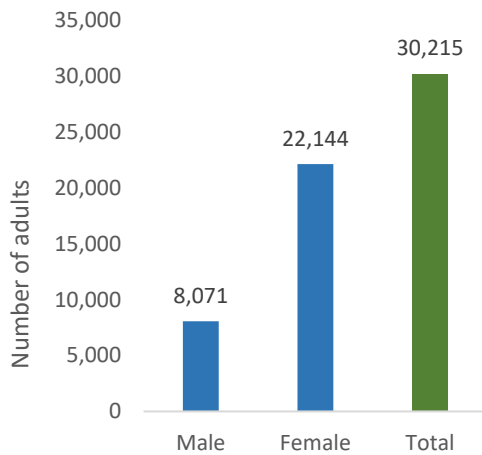


Figure 4.22: Number of current-partner violence victims, by sex

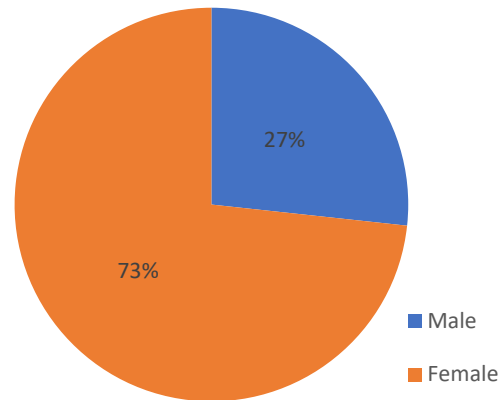


Figure 4.23: Proportion of current-partner violence victims, by sex

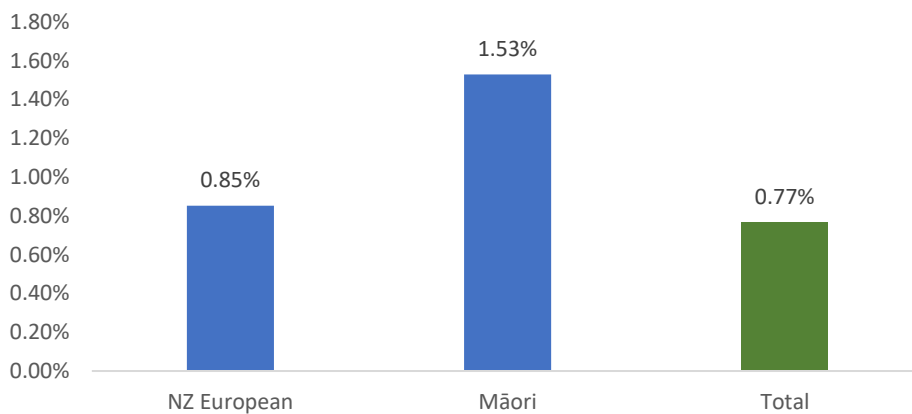


Figure 4.24: Proportion of adults who experienced current-partner violence, by ethnicity

4.5 Psychological violence experienced by 100,000 New Zealanders

What is included in psychological violence?

Psychological violence includes multiple types of occurrences such as:

- forcing a victim to stop contacting family or friends
- following or keeping track of a victim
- controlling a victim's access to phone, internet or transport
- preventing a victim's access to healthcare

- pressing a victim into paid work or preventing a victim from doing paid work.

Note: During the data collection period (March to October 2018) these actions were not formally considered as crime and therefore were not included in our crime volume calculations. This approach may be reviewed in line with the legislative changes.

What did we find?

- More than 100,000 adults (3.6%) experienced psychological violence over the last 12 months.
- The most frequent type of psychological violence is stopping someone from contacting family or friends, and the least frequent is preventing access to healthcare.
- Women are slightly more likely than men to be the victims of psychological violence.
- Māori and those aged between 15 and 29 years old are almost twice more likely to experience psychological violence than the national average.

See more details

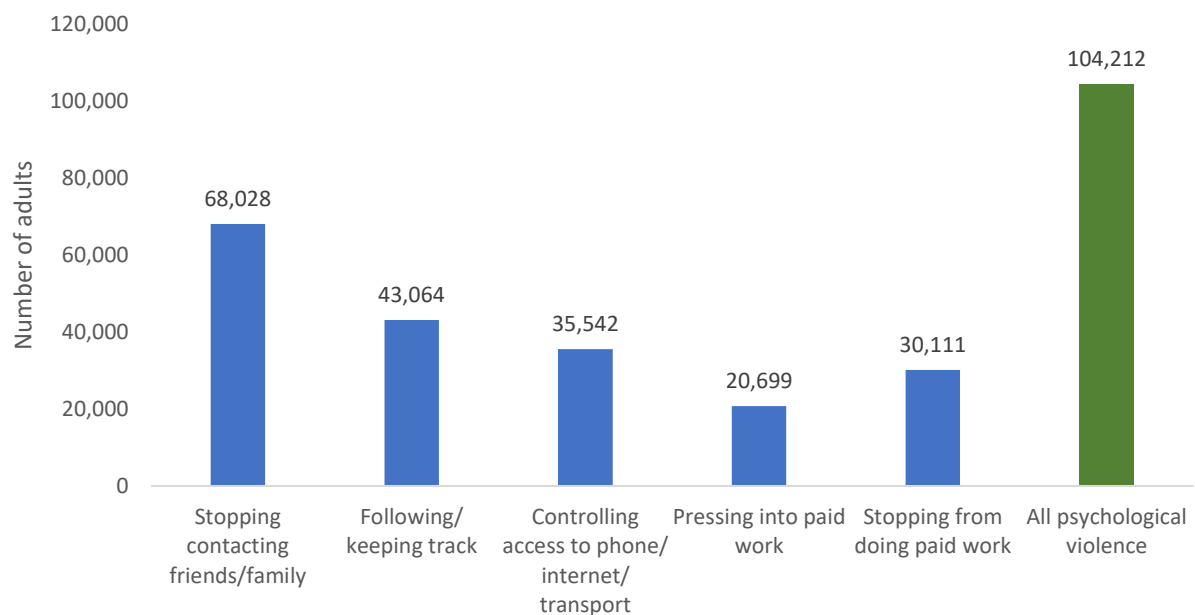


Figure 4.25: Number of adult victims of psychological violence, by offence type

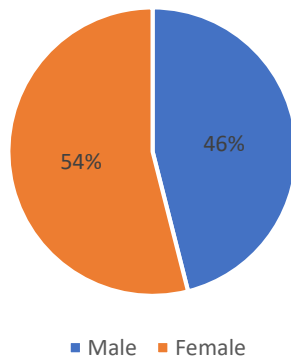


Figure 4.26: Proportion of victims of psychological violence, by sex

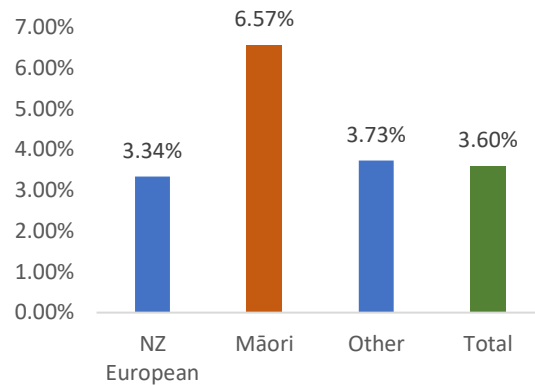


Figure 4.27: Proportion of adults who experienced psychological violence, by ethnicity

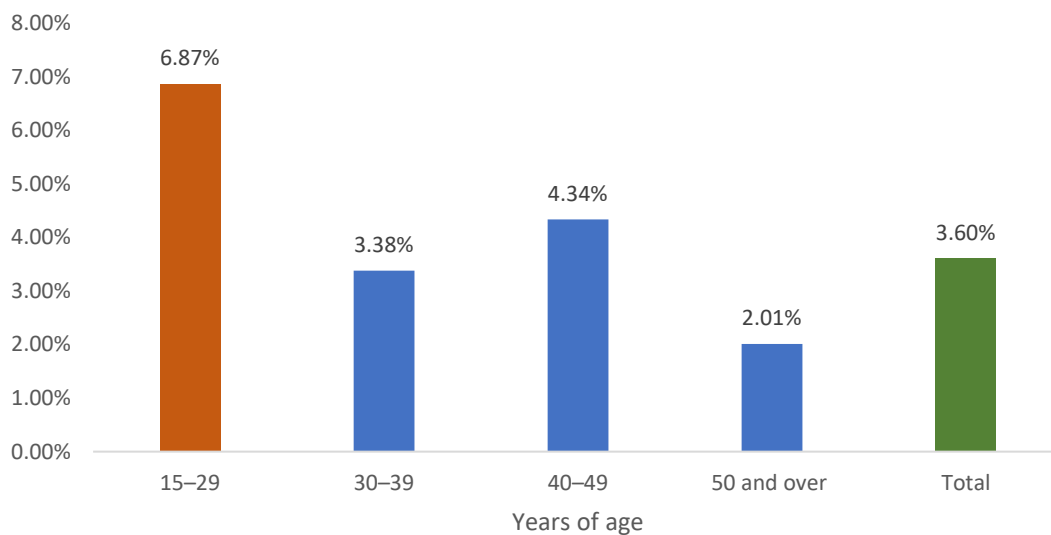


Figure 4.28: Proportion of adults who experienced psychological violence, by age group

4.6 Preventing contact with friends or family – 70,000 victims

What did we find?

- Almost 70,000 adults (2.35%) were stopped from contacting their family or friends over the last 12 months.
- Sixty percent of those stopped from contacting their family or friends are women.
- Those aged 15–29 and 40–49 were about 50% more likely than the national average to be stopped from contacting their family or friends.

- Māori were about 80% more likely than the national average to be stopped from contacting their family or friends.
- There was no notable difference between geographical regions in adults being stopped from contacting family or friends.

See more details

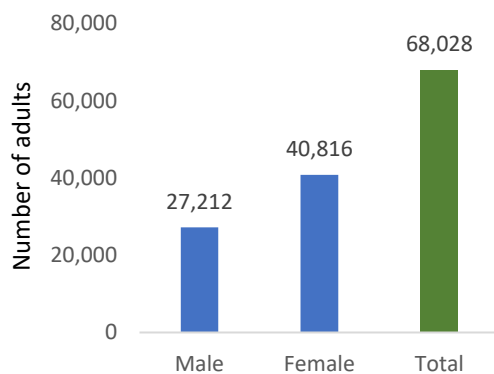


Figure 4.29: Number of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by sex

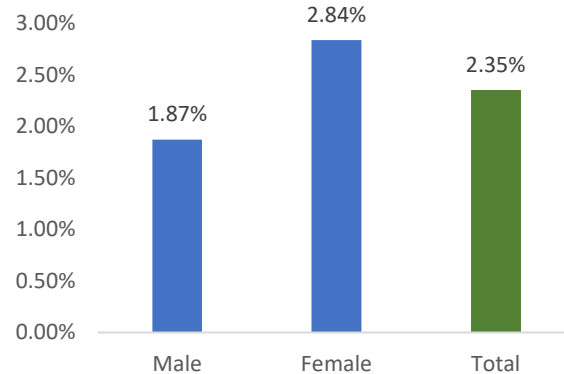


Figure 4.30: Proportion of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by sex

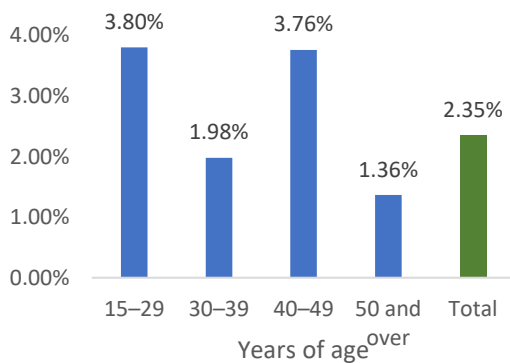


Figure 4.31: Proportion of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by age group

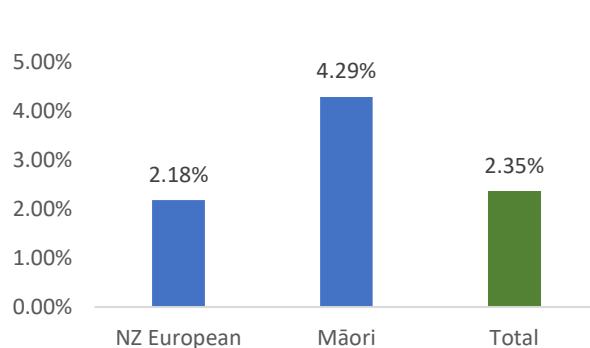


Figure 4.32: Proportion of adults stopped from contacting friends or family, by ethnicity

4.7 Being followed or tracked – 69% of victims are women

What did we find?

- More than 40,000 adult New Zealanders (1.5%) were followed or tracked over the last 12 months.
- Sixty-nine percent of those followed or tracked are women.

- Māori and those aged 15–29 were twice more likely than the national average to be followed or tracked.

See more details

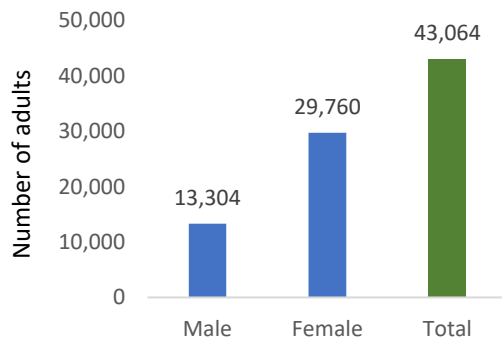


Figure 4.33: Number of adults who were followed or tracked, by sex

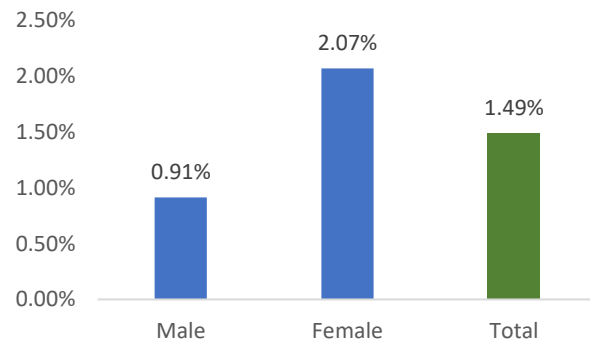


Figure 4.34: Proportion of adults who were followed or tracked, by sex

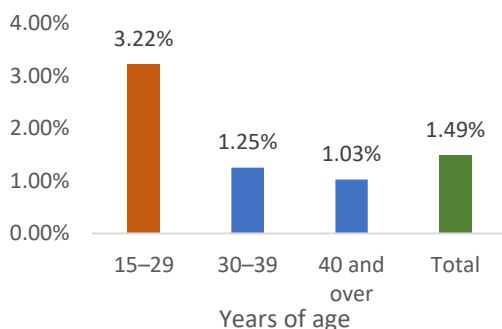


Figure 4.35: Proportion of adults who were followed or tracked, by age group

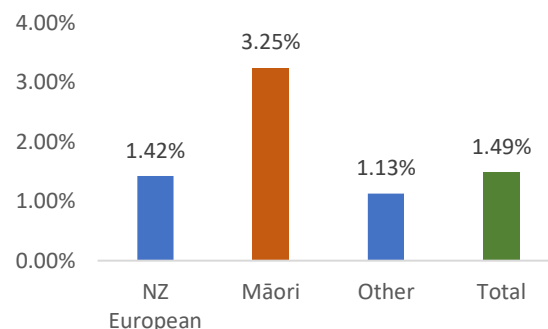


Figure 4.36: Proportion of adults who were followed or tracked, by ethnicity

4.8 Controlled access to phone/internet/transport – Māori more than twice as likely to be victims

What did we find?

- More than 35,000 adults experienced controlled access to phone, internet or transport over the last 12 months.
- Sixty percent of those who experienced controlled access to phone, internet or transport are women.

- Māori were more than twice more likely than the national average to experience controlled access to phone, internet or transport.
- Those aged 15–29 were 60% more likely than the national average to experience controlled access to phone, internet or transport.

See more details

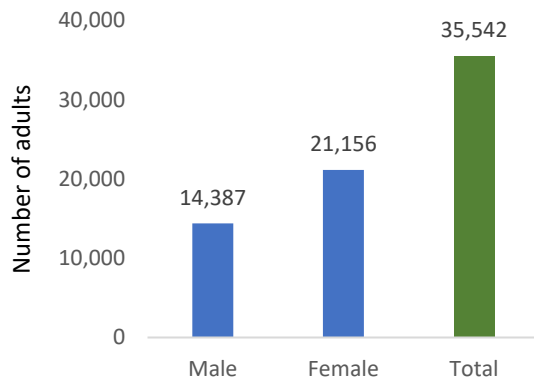


Figure 4.37: Number of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by sex

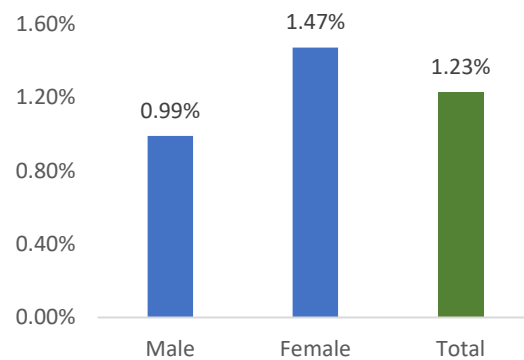


Figure 4.38: Proportion of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by sex

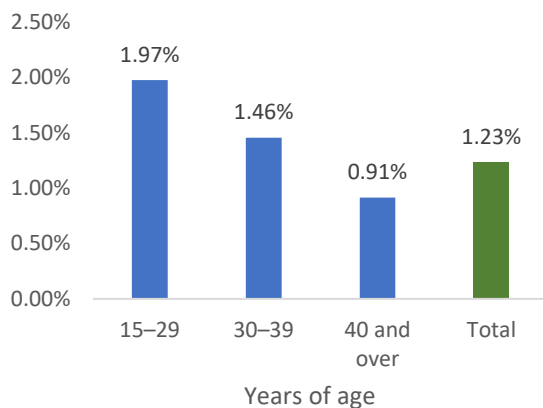


Figure 4.39: Proportion of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by age group

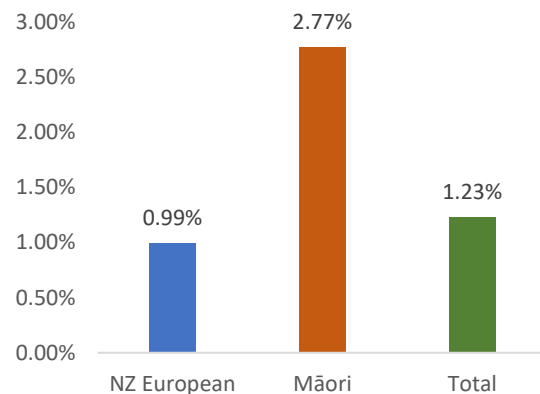


Figure 4.40: Proportion of adults who experienced controlled access to phone/internet/transport, by ethnicity

4.9 Prevented from doing paid work – more likely Māori and younger people

What did we find?

- Approximately 30,000 adults were stopped from doing paid work over the last 12 months.

- No significant difference was found between men and women.

See more details

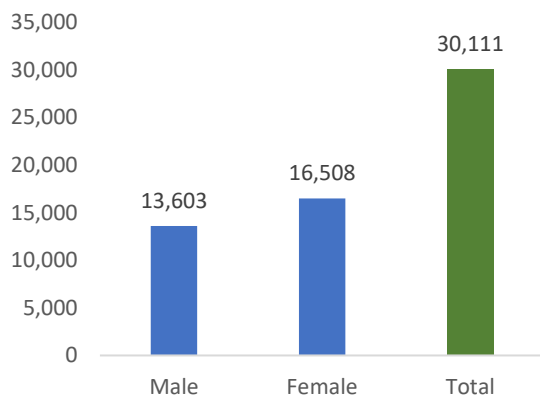


Figure 4.41: Number of adults stopped from doing paid work, by sex

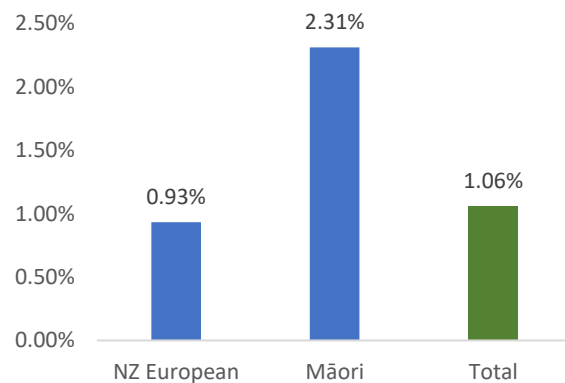


Figure 4.42: Proportion of adults stopped from doing paid work, by ethnicity

4.10 Family violence (including psychological violence) – almost 40% of victims are 15–29 years old

What is included in this section?

This section combines data from two previous sections related to physical and psychological family violence. While there is no single robust measure for family violence, many researchers include both physical and psychological violence in the total amount. **Note:** During the data collection period (March to October 2018) psychological violence was not formally considered as crime and therefore was not included in our crime volume calculations.

What did we find?

- More than 160,000 adults experienced physical or psychological family violence over the last 12 months.
- Women experienced physical and psychological family violence almost 40% more often than men.
- Almost 40% of the victims of physical and psychological family violence are 15–29 years old.
- New Zealand Europeans experience less physical or psychological family violence compared to Māori (70% less likely) and Pacific people (44% less likely).

- No significant difference in physical or psychological family violence was found between geographical regions.

See more details

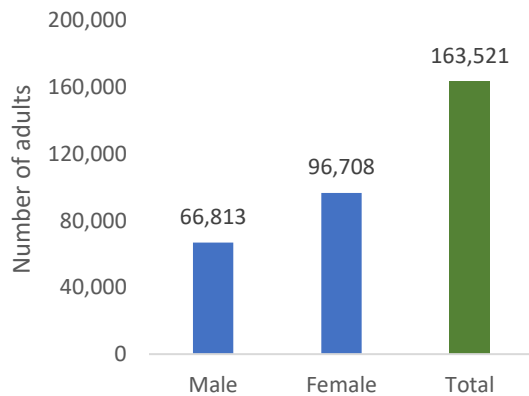


Figure 4.43: Number of adults who experienced family violence (including psychological violence), by sex

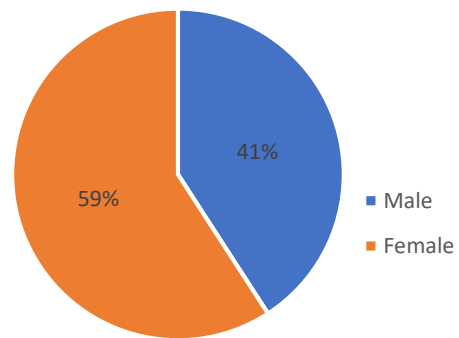


Figure 4.44: Proportion of adult family violence victims (including psychological violence), by sex

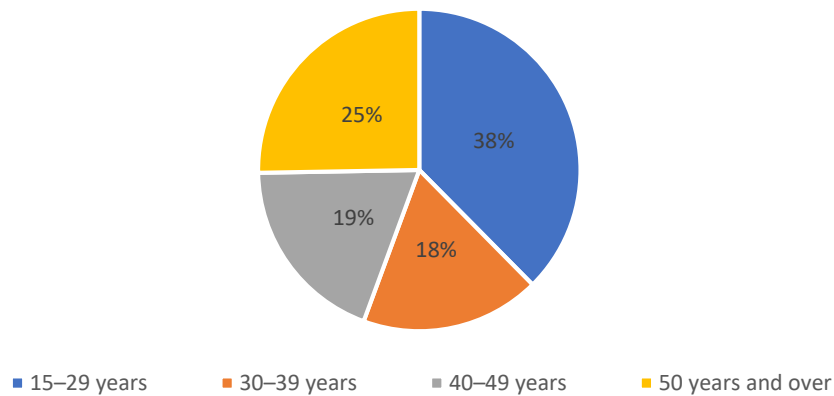


Figure 4.45: Proportion of adult family violence victims (including psychological violence), by age group

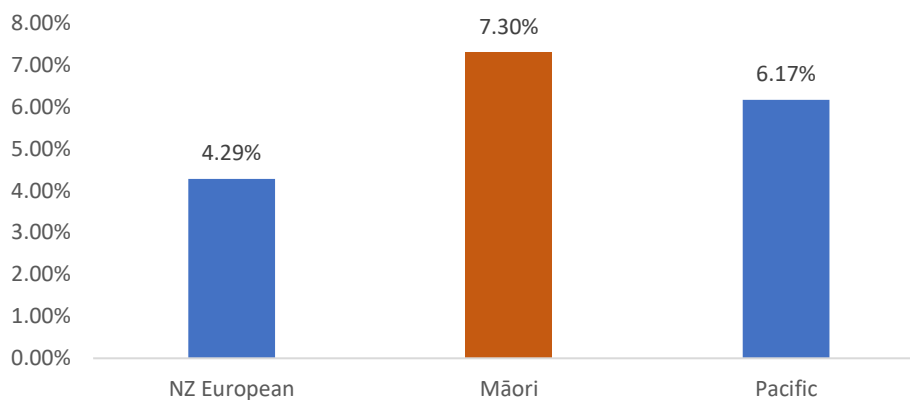


Figure 4.46: Proportion of adult family violence (including psychological violence) victims, by ethnicity

4.11 Intimate Partner Violence (including psychological violence) – proportion of Māori victims 75% higher than New Zealand Europeans

What is included in this section?

This section describes combined physical and psychological family violence where offenders are either current or ex-partners. While there is no single robust measure for family violence, many researchers include both physical and psychological violence in the total amount.

Note: During the data collection period (March to October 2018) psychological violence was not formally considered as crime and therefore was not included in our crime volume calculations.

What did we find?

- More than 130,000 adults experienced physical or psychological IPV over the last 12 months.
- Women experienced physical and psychological family violence 36% more often than men.
- The age groups 15–29 and 40–49 years old have a higher proportion of victimised people than other age groups.
- The proportion of Māori who experienced physical or psychological IPV is 75% higher than that of New Zealand Europeans.
- No significant difference in physical or psychological IPV was found between geographical regions.

See more details

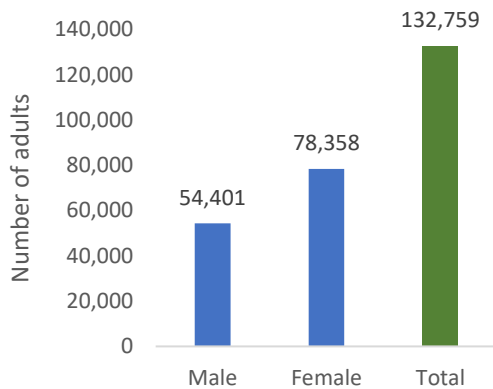


Figure 4.47: Number of adults who experienced IPV (including psychological violence), by sex

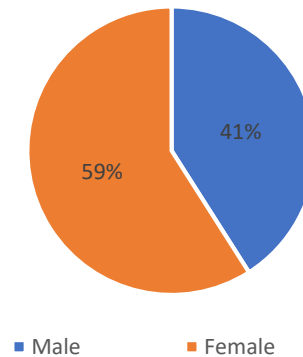


Figure 4.48: Proportion of adult IPV victims (including psychological violence), by sex

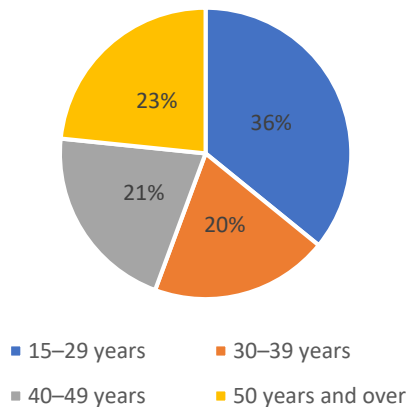


Figure 4.49: Proportion of adult IPV victims (including psychological violence), by age group

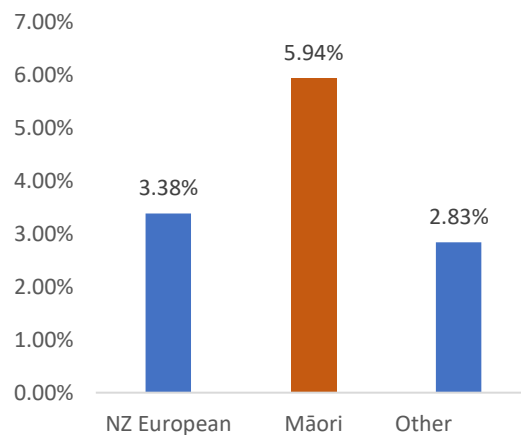


Figure 4.50: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV (including psychological violence), by ethnicity

4.12 Sexual violence – women form the vast majority of victims

What is included in this section?

This section describes sexual assaults by all types of offenders including intimate partners, other family members, other known people and strangers.

What did we find?

- Almost 200,000 sexual assault incidents happened to almost 90,000 adults over the last 12 months.
- Women made up 71% of the victims and suffered from 80% of sexual assault incidents.
- The number of sexual assault incidents per 100 women is almost four times higher than per 100 men.
- Two out of three sexually assaulted people are between 15 and 29 years old.
- No significant difference was found between Māori and New Zealand European victims.

See more details

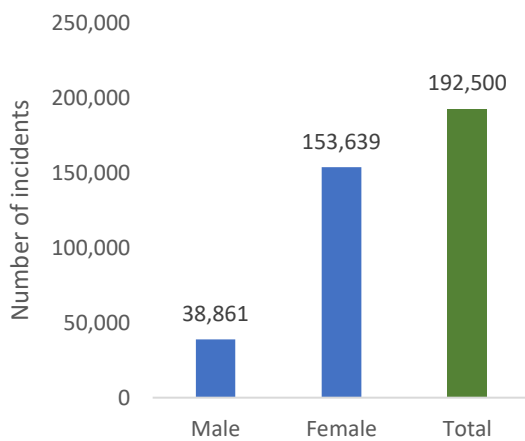


Figure 4.51: Number of sexual assault incidents, by sex

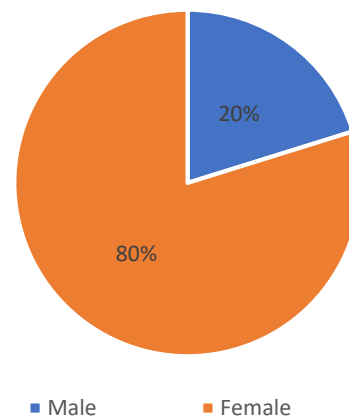


Figure 4.52: Proportion of sexual assault incidents, by sex

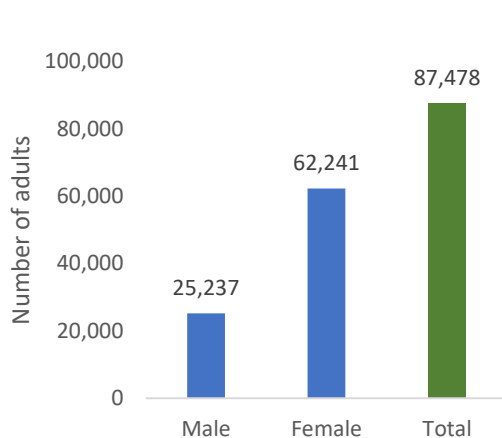


Figure 4.53: Number of adults who experienced sexual assault, by sex

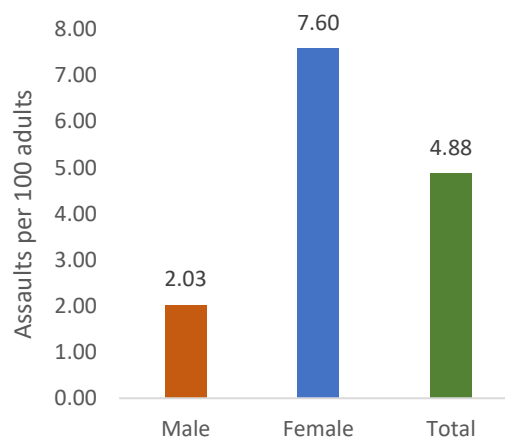


Figure 4.54: Number of sexual assault incidents per 100 adults

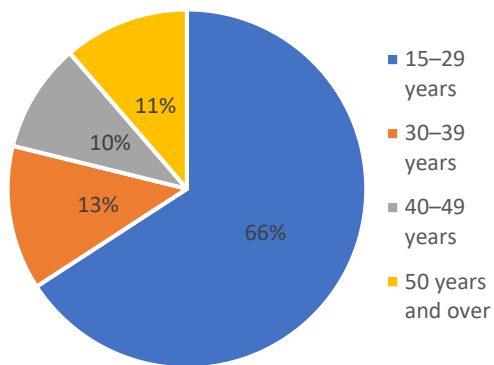


Figure 4.55: Proportion of victims of sexual assault, by age group

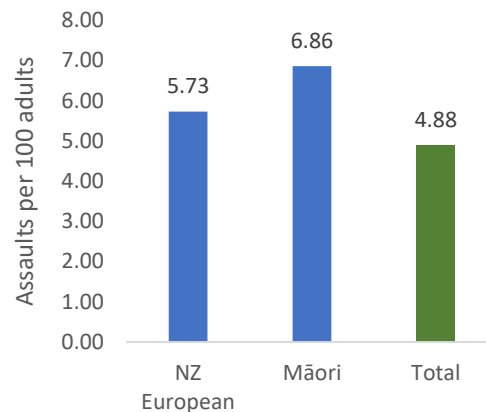


Figure 4.56: Number of sexual assault incidents per 100 adults, by ethnicity

4.13 Lifetime experience of IPV and sexual violence – more than a million victims

What is included in this section?

As part of understanding family violence, the NZCVS asked whether someone had ever experienced partner and sexual violence at some point during their lives. With sensitive questions like these, survey respondents may not want to admit that an incident has taken place, even when these questions are answered confidentially by respondents entering their own responses. They may choose to put “don’t know” or “don’t wish to answer” as their responses. As such, we have included people who said “yes”, “don’t know” and “don’t wish to answer” in these estimates.

What did we find?

Overall, almost 1.1 million adults (28% of the entire adult population) experienced either IPV or sexual violence at some point during their life. More details are provided in the following sections.

4.14 IPV experienced by one in six adult New Zealanders during their lifetime

What did we find?

- More than half a million people (16% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of IPV at some point during their lives.

- Women (21%) were more likely than men (10%) to have experienced one or more incidents of IPV at some point during their lives.
- Victims experienced almost equal proportions of deliberately used force or violence (13%) and threats to use force or violence (12%).
- Māori are more likely to be victims of IPV than the national average, while Asian people are less likely.
- Geographically, the highest proportions of people who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime were found in the Tasman and Northland areas, although the difference is not statistically significant.
- The above findings do not change while considering deliberately used force and threat to use force separately.

See more details

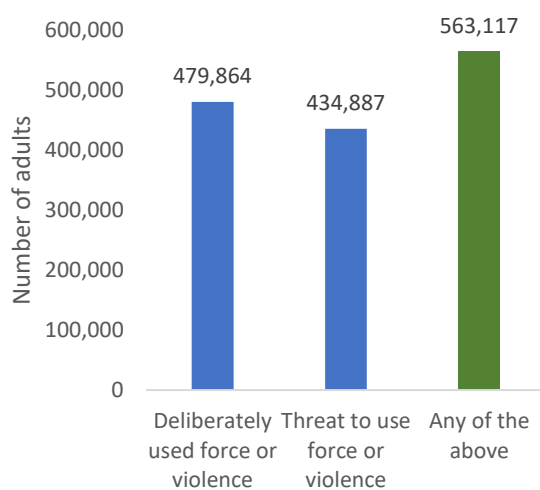


Figure 4.57: Number of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by offence type

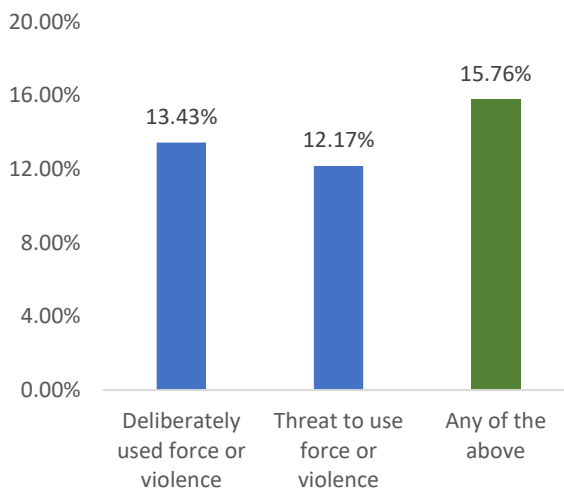


Figure 4.58: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by offence type

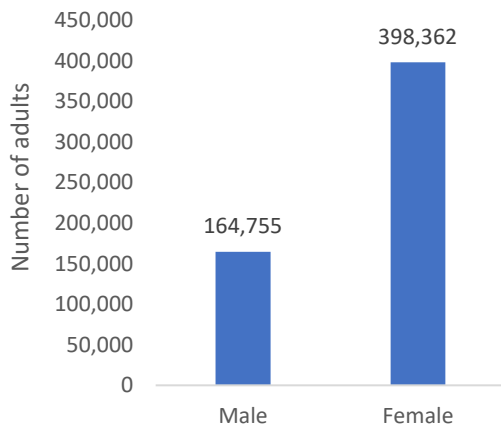


Figure 4.59: Number of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex

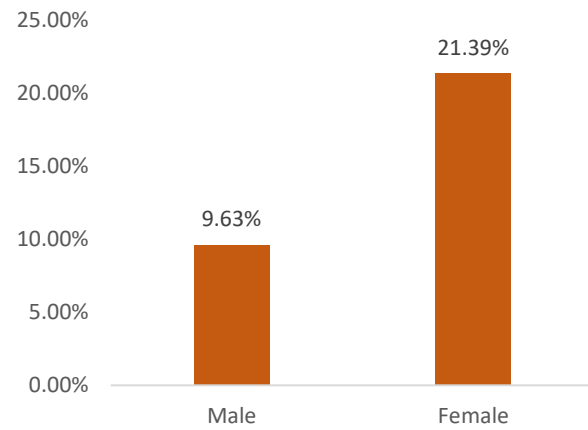


Figure 4.60: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex

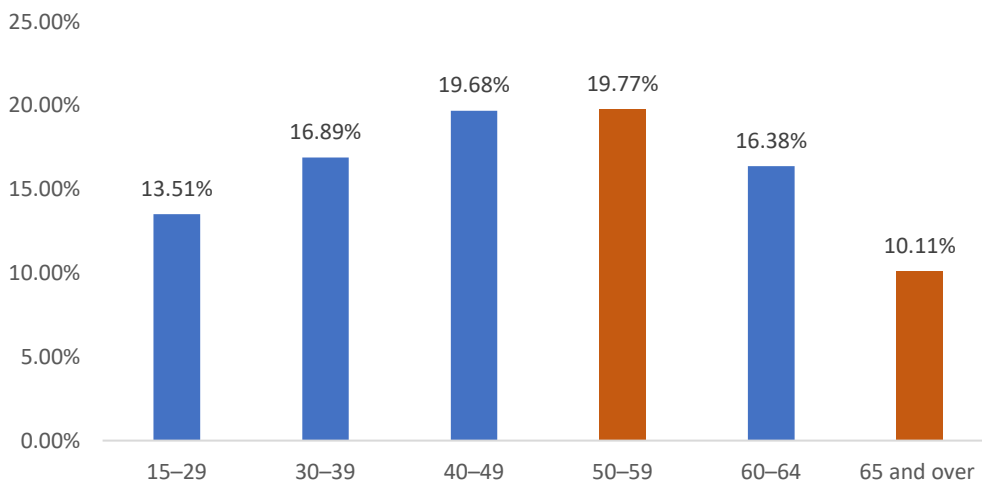


Figure 4.61: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by age group

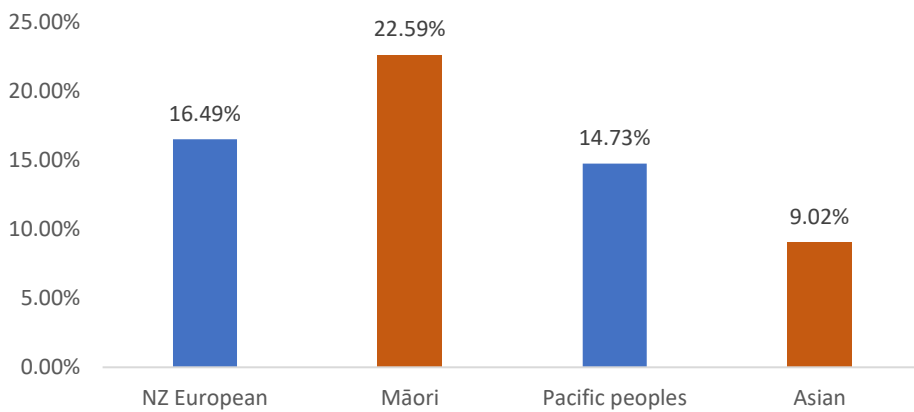


Figure 4.62: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV or threats at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity

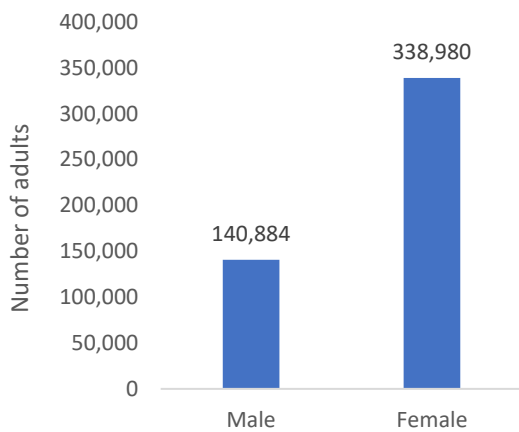


Figure 4.63: Number of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by sex

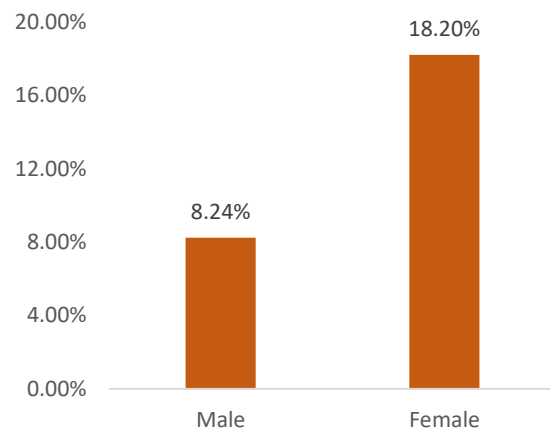


Figure 4.64: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by sex

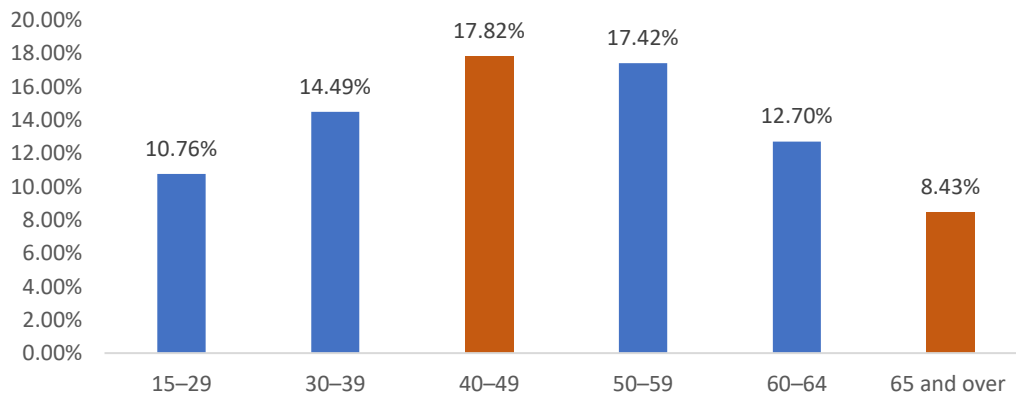


Figure 4.65: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by age group

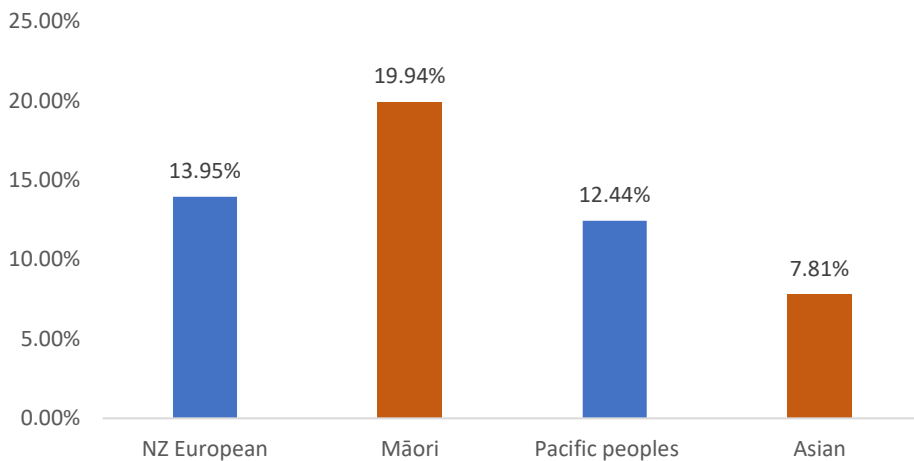


Figure 4.66: Proportion of adults who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity

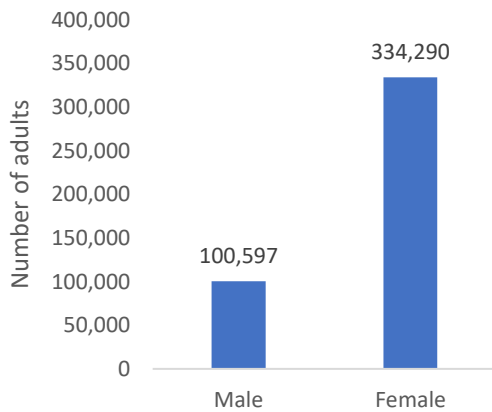


Figure 4.67: Number of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex

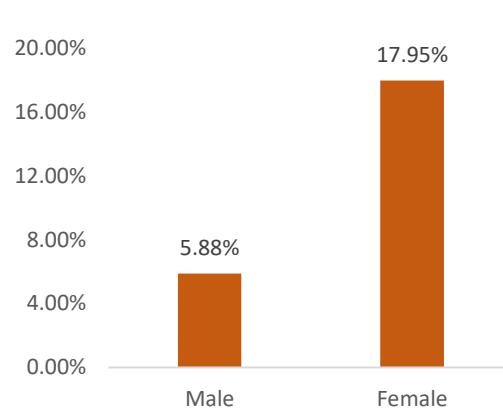


Figure 4.68: Proportion of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by sex

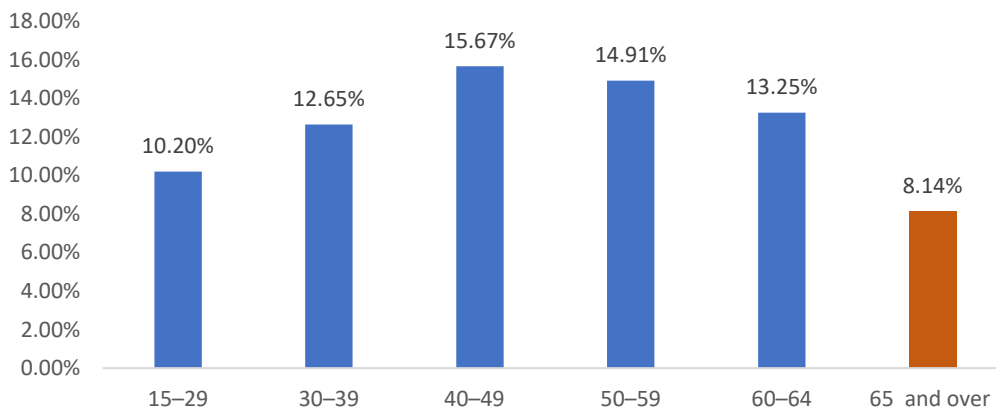


Figure 4.69: Proportion of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by age group

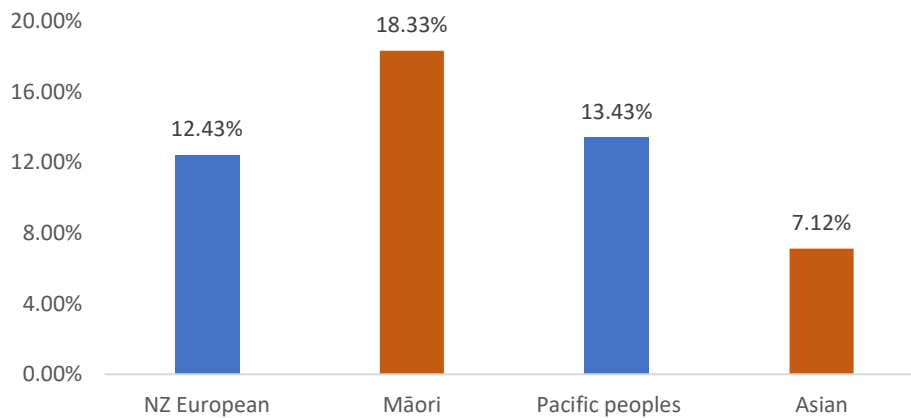


Figure 4.70: Proportion of adults who experienced intimate partner threats at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity

4.15 One in three women experienced sexual violence during their lifetime

What did we find?

- More than 900,000 people (23% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives.
- Women (34%) were more likely than men (12%) to have experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives.
- Māori are more likely to be victims of lifetime sexual violence than the national average, while Asian people (including Chinese and Indian) are less likely.
- Geographically, only one region (Wellington) has a significantly higher proportion of people who experienced lifetime sexual violence.
- Most of these findings do not change while considering forced intercourse and non-consensual sexual touching separately.

See more details

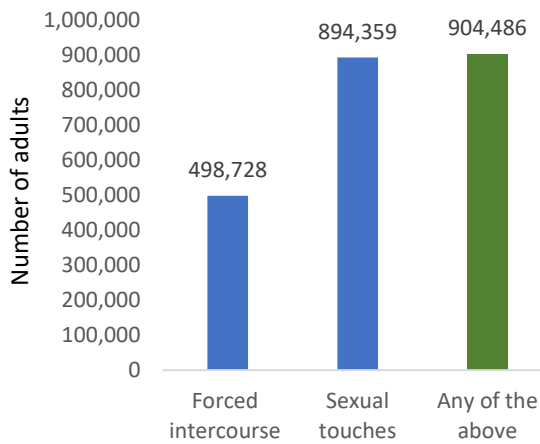


Figure 4.71: Number of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by offence type

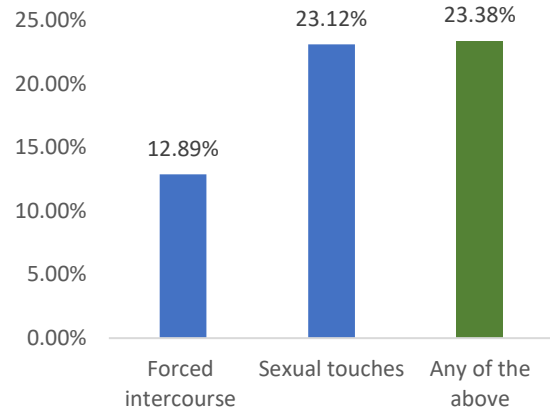


Figure 4.72: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by offence type

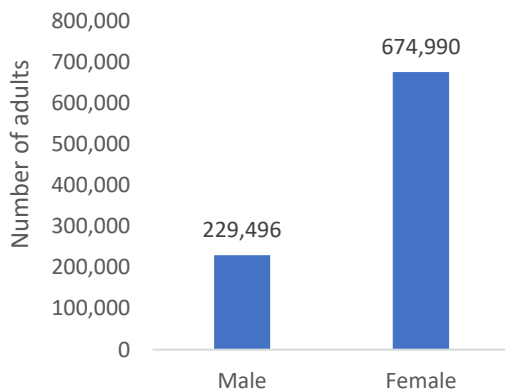


Figure 4.73: Number of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by sex

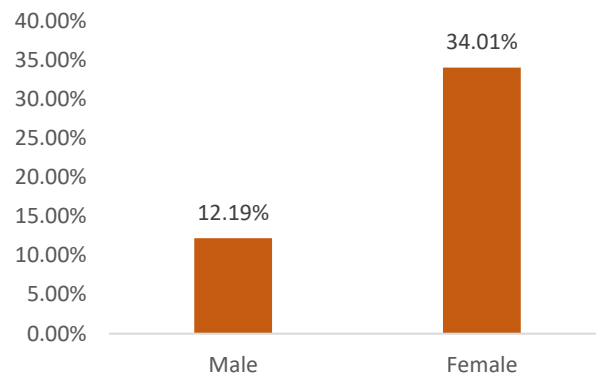


Figure 4.74: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by sex

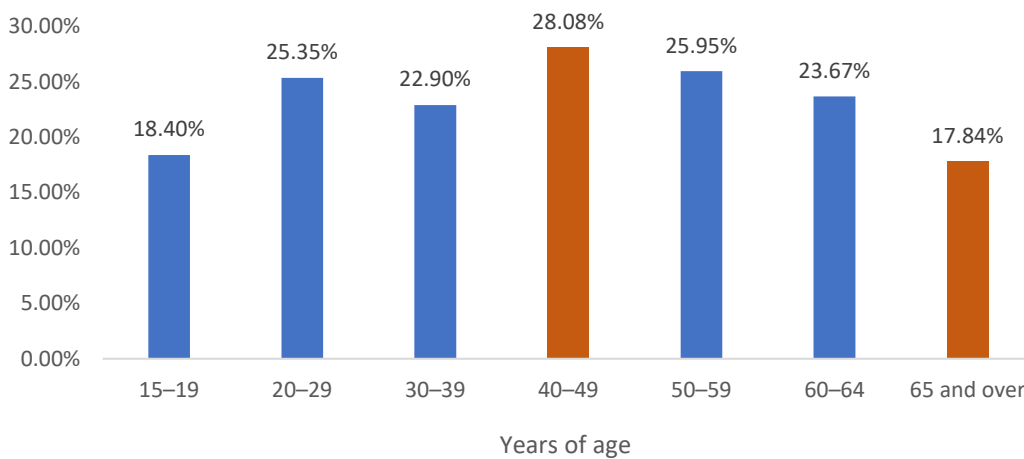


Figure 4.75: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by age group

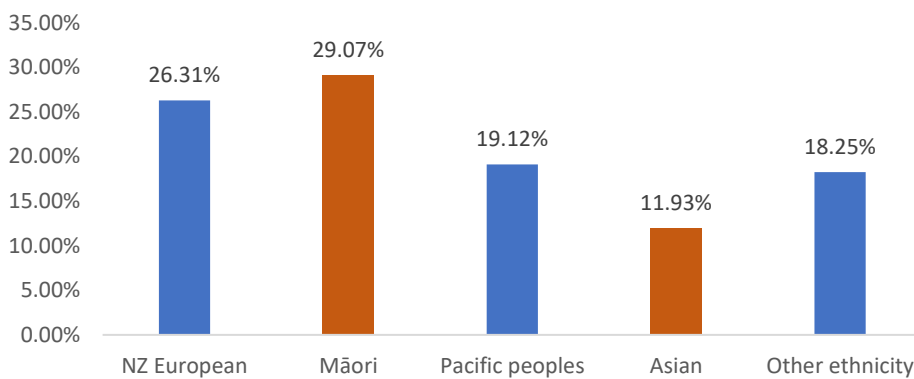


Figure 4.76: Proportion of adults who experienced sexual assault at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity

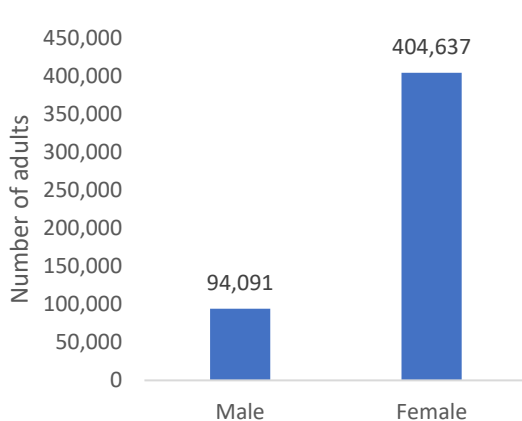


Figure 4.77: Number of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by sex

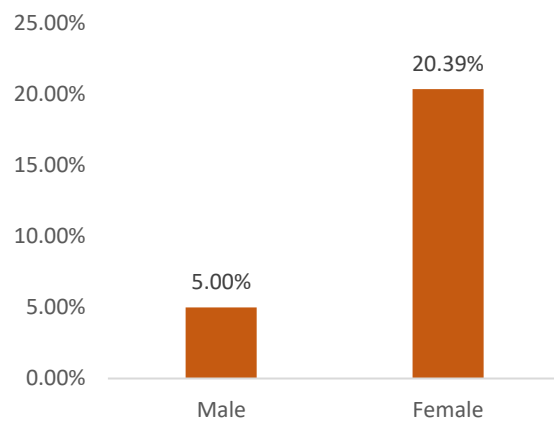


Figure 4.78: Proportion of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by sex

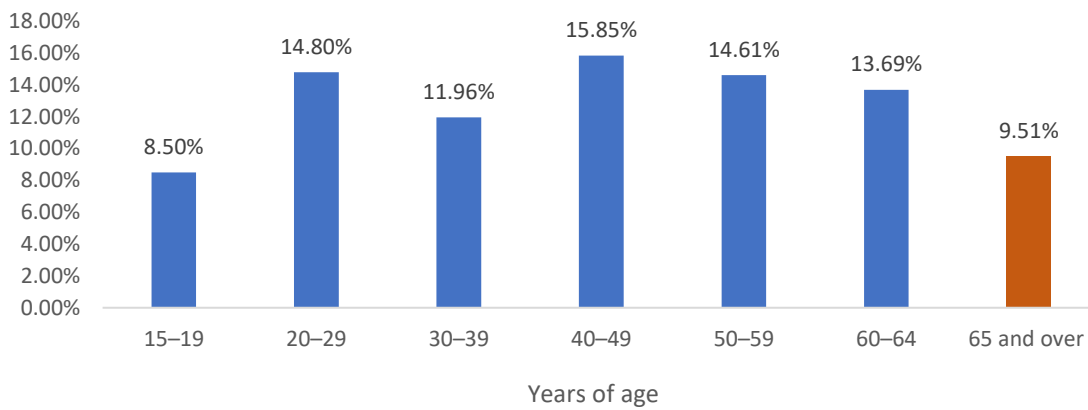


Figure 4.79: Proportion of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by age group

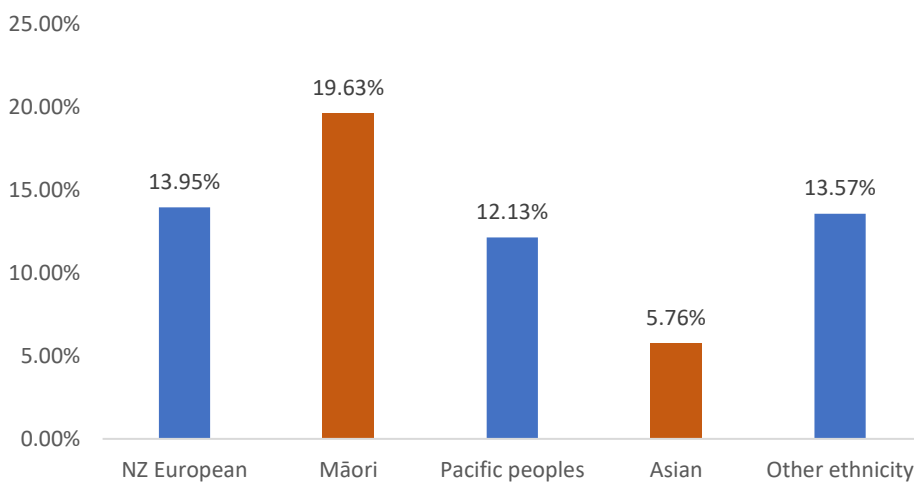


Figure 4.80: Proportion of adults who experienced forced intercourse at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity

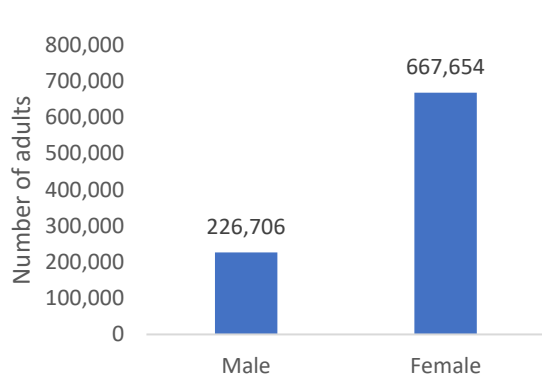


Figure 4.81: Number of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by sex

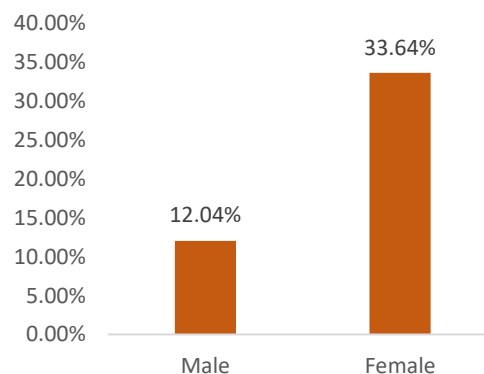


Figure 4.82: Proportion of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by sex

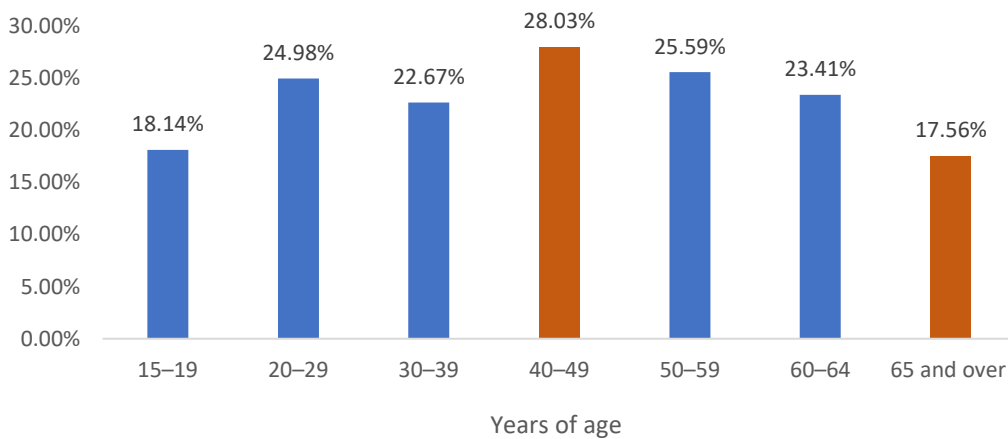


Figure 4.83: Proportion of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by age group

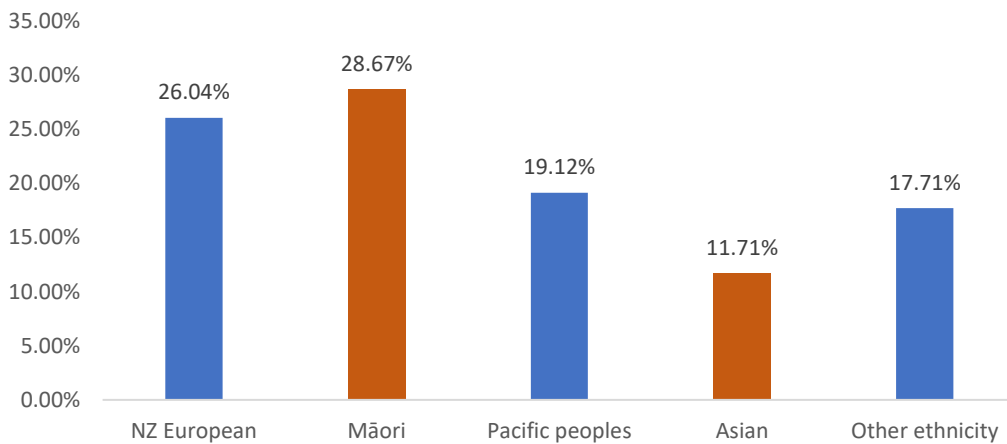


Figure 4.84: Proportion of adults who experienced non-consensual sexual touching at some point during their lifetime, by ethnicity

4.16 Non-violent personal crime (fraud and cybercrime) – the level of victimisation correlates with the level of psychological distress

What is included in this section?

Non-violent personal crime includes two offence types: fraud and cybercrime. The following section provides key victimisation results for these two groups.

What did we find?

- Almost 400,000 people (about 7.5% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of fraud or cybercrime over the last 12 months.
- More than 200,000 adults were victims of one or more fraud incidents, and more than 100,000 adults were victims of one or more cybercrime incidents.
- No statistically significant difference in victimisation was found between women and men, between different age groups, between different ethnic groups (with the exception of Asian people, who were victimised less), and between different geographical regions.
- The proportion of victimised people with a moderate or high level of psychological distress is significantly higher than average.
- There is a clear negative trend between the proportion of fraud and cybercrime victimisation and the level of life satisfaction. A similar clear negative trend was found between the proportion of fraud and cybercrime victimisation and the feeling of safety.
- For people with annual personal income between \$30,000 and \$100,000, a higher income is associated with a higher proportion of victimisation.
- People with very high household income (\$150,000 and more) have a significantly higher proportion of victimisation.

See more details

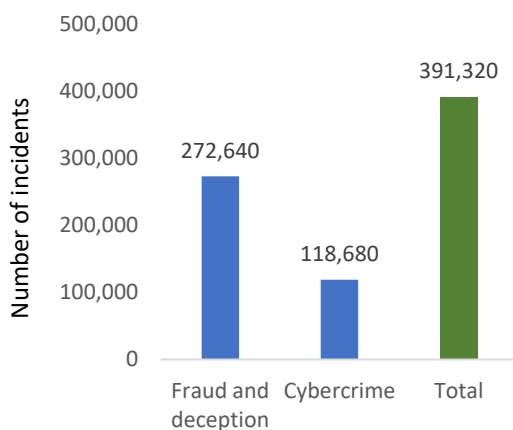


Figure 4.85: Number of incidents of non-violent personal crime, by offence type

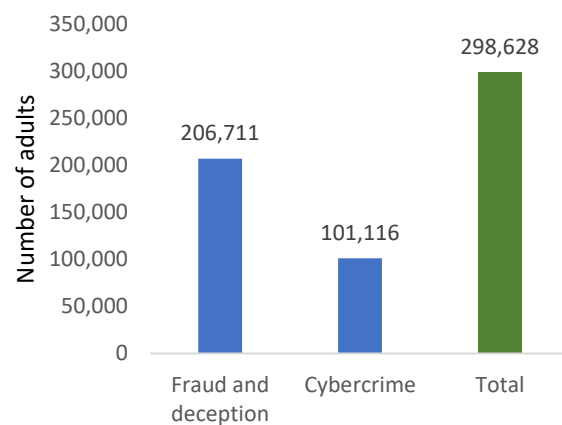


Figure 4.86: Number of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by offence type

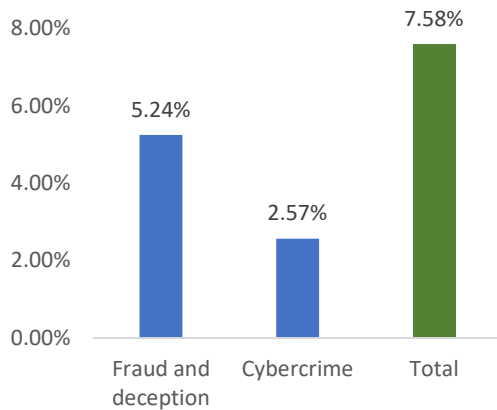


Figure 4.87: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences

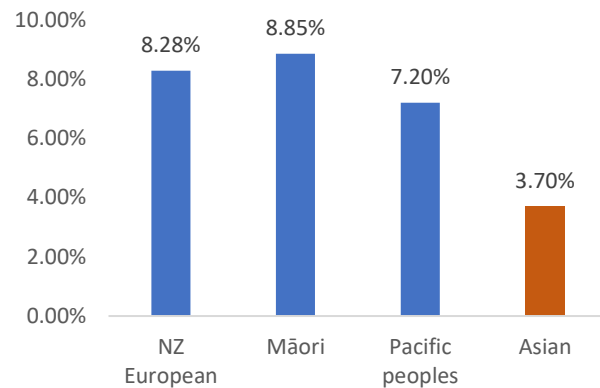


Figure 4.88: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by ethnicity

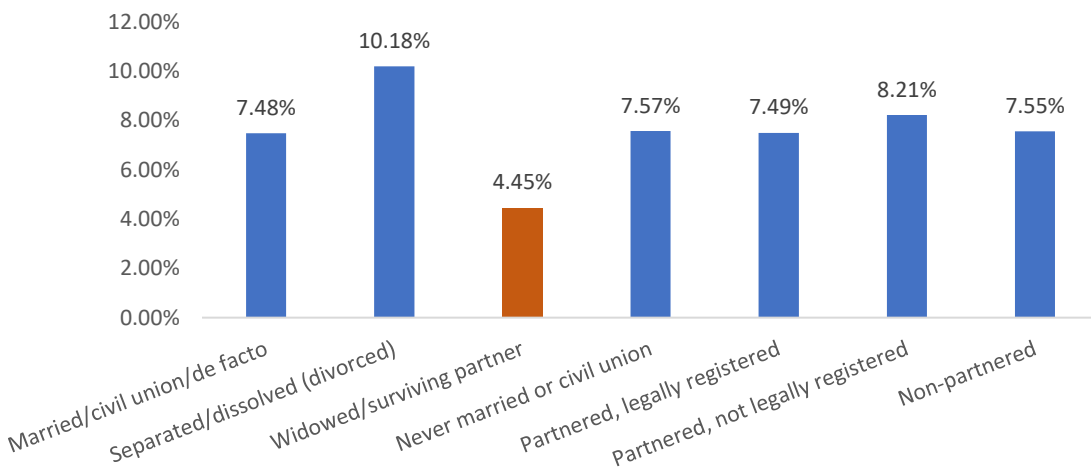


Figure 4.89: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by marital status

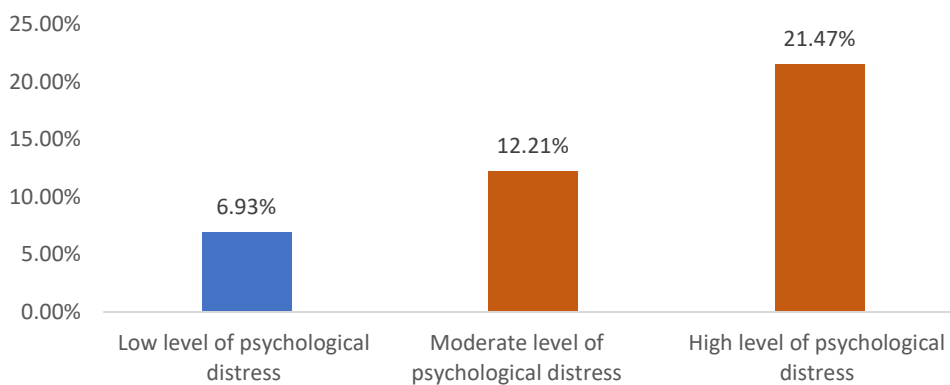


Figure 4.90: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by level of psychological distress

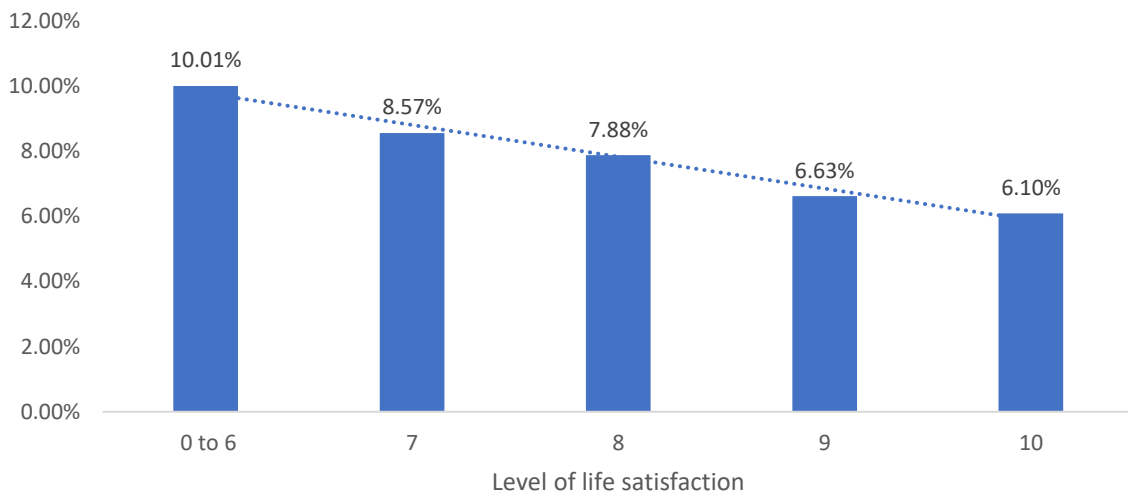


Figure 4.91: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by level of life satisfaction

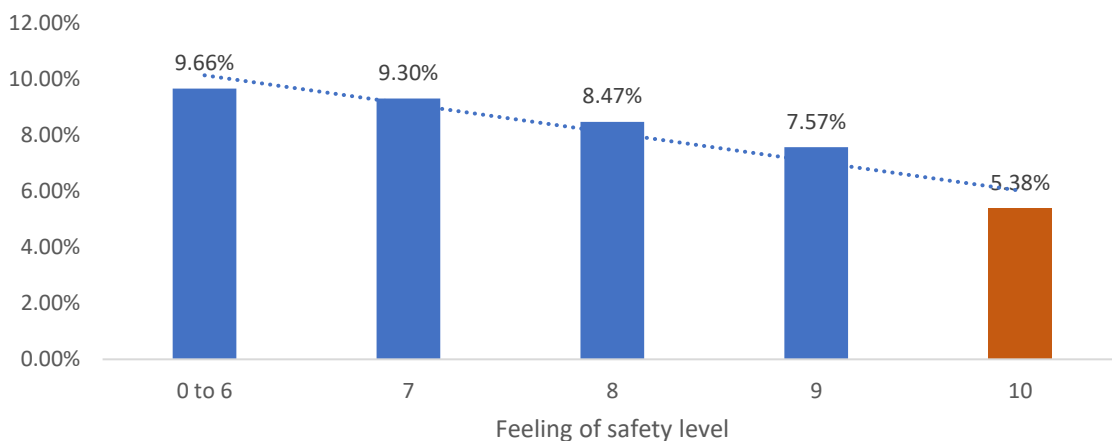


Figure 4.92: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by perception of safety

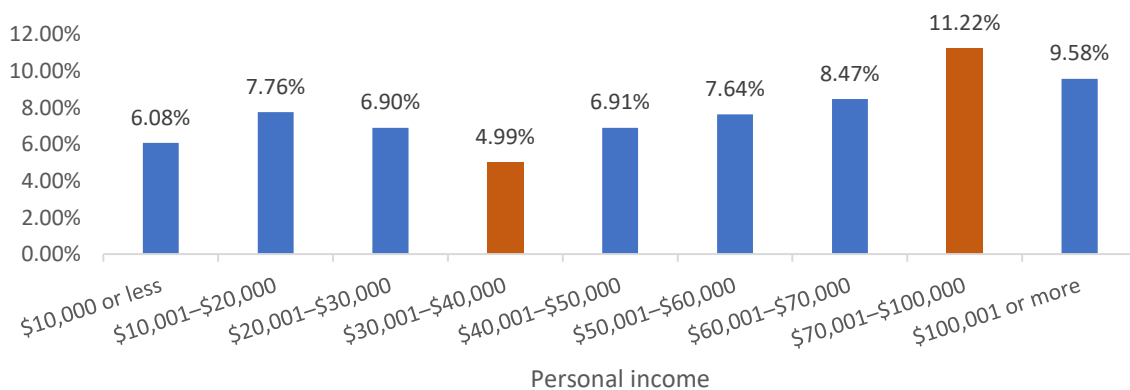


Figure 4.93: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by personal income

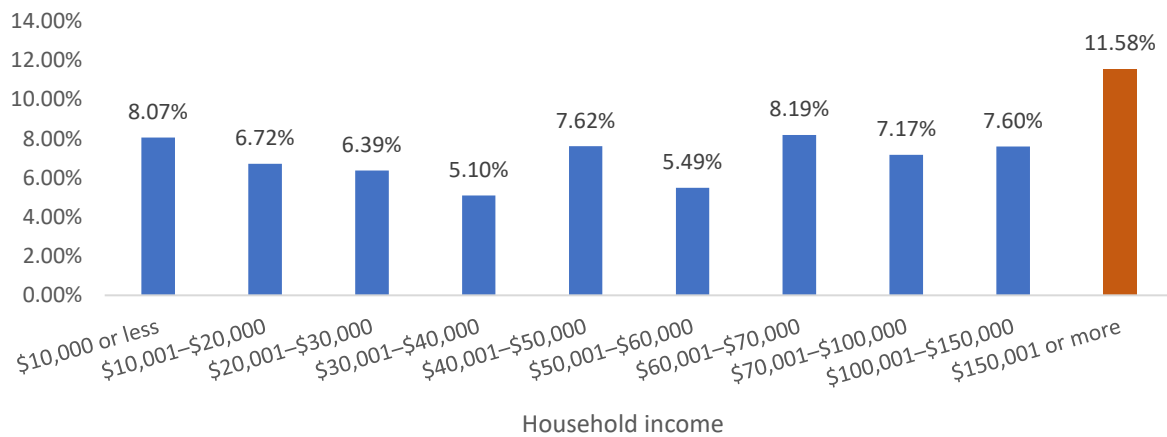


Figure 4.94: Proportion of adults who experienced fraud or cybercrime offences, by household income

4.17 Property crime experienced by 20% of households

What is included in this section?

Property crime includes three groups of offence types:

- **theft and damage** – a group combining theft (except motor vehicle theft); damage of household and personal property if the offender is unknown to the victim; and unlawful takes, converts or interference with bicycle
- **vehicle offences** – a group combining theft of, unlawful takes of, or converts of motor vehicles; theft from motor vehicles; and unlawful interference or getting into motor vehicles
- **burglaries.**

The following sections provide key victimisation results for overall property crime and the above three groups separately.

What did we find?

- Approximately 577,000 property crime incidents happened over the last 12 months.
- Approximately 355,000 households (20% of all New Zealand households) experienced one or more property crime incidents over the last 12 months.
- There were approximately 32 property crime incidents per every 100 households.
- New Zealand households experienced 73,000 theft and damage incidents (almost 6 incidents per 100 households), more than 100,000 vehicle offences (6.6 per 100 households) and 215,000 burglaries (17.5 per 100 households).
- The proportions of victimised households were 4% for theft and damage offences, 5.7% for vehicle offences and over 12% for burglaries.

See more details

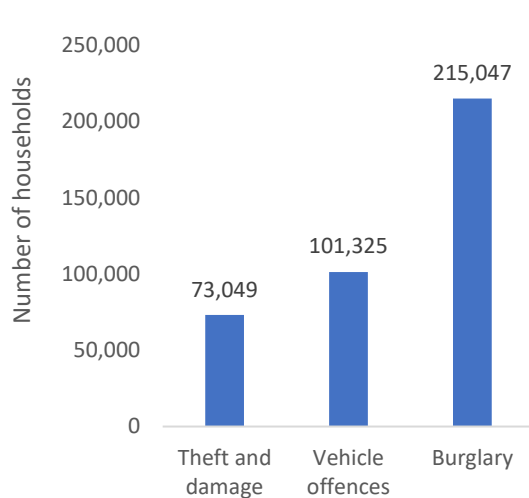


Figure 4.95: Number of households that experienced property crime incidents, by offence type

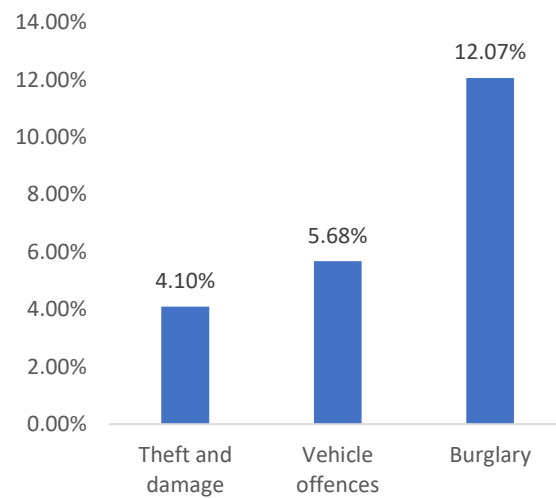


Figure 4.96: Proportion of households that experienced property crime, by offence type

4.18 Prevalence of theft and damage does not depend on household income

What is included in this section?

This section provides key results for **theft and damage**, a group combining theft (except motor vehicle theft); damage of household property except direct personal property theft¹⁷; and unlawful takes, converts or interference with bicycle. This group is a subset of property crime.

What did we find?

- Approximately 73,000 households (about 4% of all households) experienced one or more incidents of theft and damage over the last 12 months.
- No statistically significant difference between geographical regions was found for theft and damage incidents, although Wellington had the highest prevalence rate while the South Island (excluding Canterbury) and Auckland had the lowest rate.
- No statistically significant difference in the theft and damage prevalence rate was found between different types of urban areas. However, rural areas had a significantly lower prevalence rate.

¹⁷ Direct theft offences are those when the victim knew the offender before the incident happened.

- A clear relation was found between the theft and damage prevalence rates and inhabitants' feeling of safety. Generally, households with higher levels of perceived safety had lower prevalence rates than households with lower levels of perceived safety.¹⁸
- No clear relation was found between household income and the proportion of households that experienced theft and damage incidents.
- Households inhabited by lone parents with children experience a significantly higher proportion of theft and damage compared to the national average.
- The theft and damage prevalence rate for rented households owned by government is higher than for other household types, but the difference is not statistically significant.
- No statistically significant difference in the theft and damage prevalence rate was found for both households with different numbers of inhabitants and households with different numbers of children.

See more details

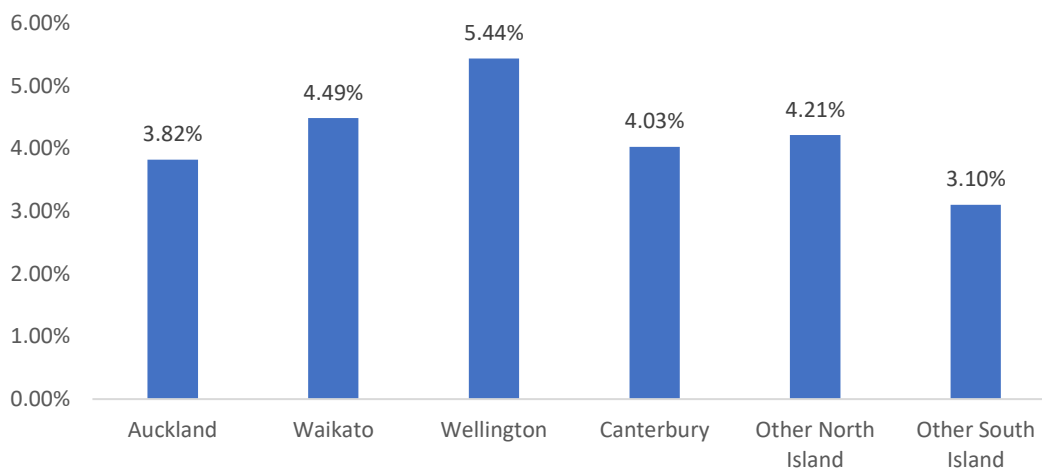


Figure 4.97: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by location

¹⁸ We assumed that the feeling of safety of a person interviewed in the survey represents the overall feeling of safety for the household.

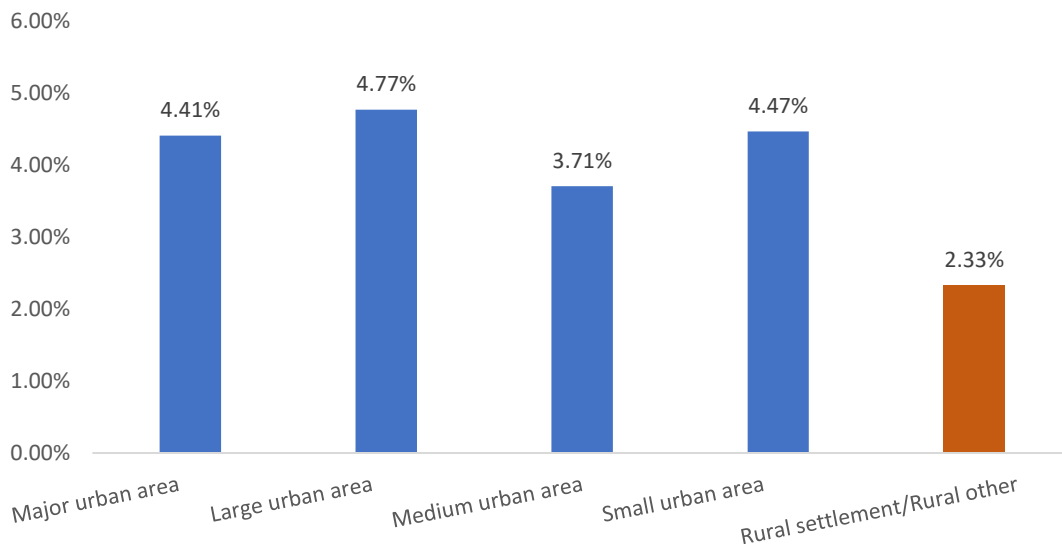


Figure 4.98: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by location type

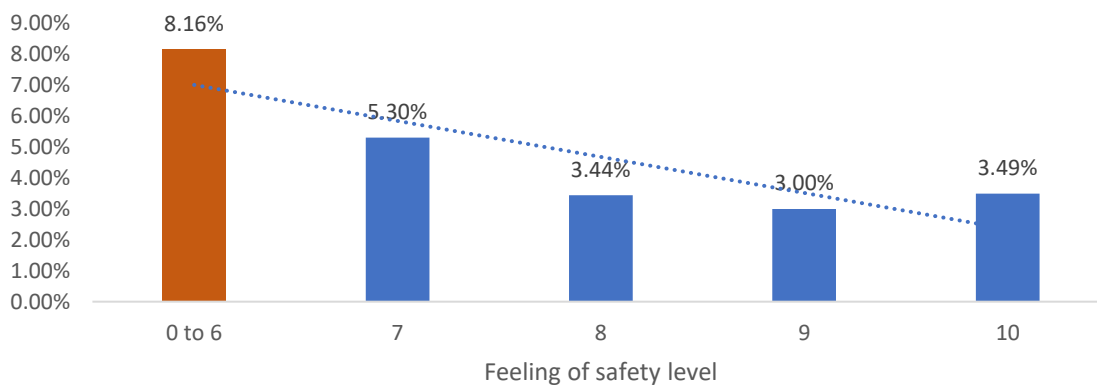


Figure 4.99: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by perception of safety

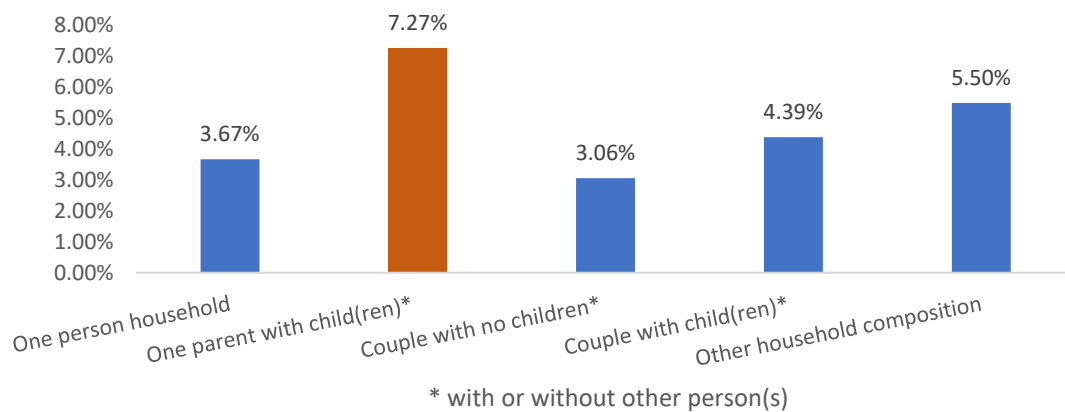


Figure 4.100: Proportion of households that experienced theft and damage, by household composition

4.19 Vehicle offences are less likely in households with no children

What is included in this section?

This section provides key results related to **vehicle offences**, a group combining theft of, unlawful takes of, or converts of motor vehicles; theft from motor vehicles; and unlawful interference or getting into motor vehicles. This group is part of property crime.

What did we find?

- Approximately 100,000 households (about 6.6% of all households) experienced one or more incidents of vehicle offences over the last 12 months.
- No statistically significant difference between geographical regions was found for vehicle offences, although Auckland and Wellington had the highest prevalence rate, while the South Island (excluding Canterbury) and Waikato had the lowest.
- No statistically significant difference in the vehicle offences prevalence rate was found between different types of urban areas and rural settlements, although major and large urban areas had a higher prevalence rate.
- A strong relation was found between the vehicle offence prevalence rates and inhabitants' levels of perceived safety. Generally, the proportion of households with higher levels of perceived safety was lower than the proportion of households with lower levels of perceived safety.
- With the exception of the lowest and highest household income categories, we found a clear relation between the proportion of households that experienced vehicle offence incidents and household income.
- Households with no children have a lower vehicle offence prevalence rate than the national average, although not statistically significant.
- Generally, households inhabited by one or two people have a lower vehicle offence prevalence rate compared with households inhabited by three or more people.
- No statistically significant difference in the vehicle offence prevalence rate was found for households with different types of ownership, although it was higher in privately rented households.

See more details

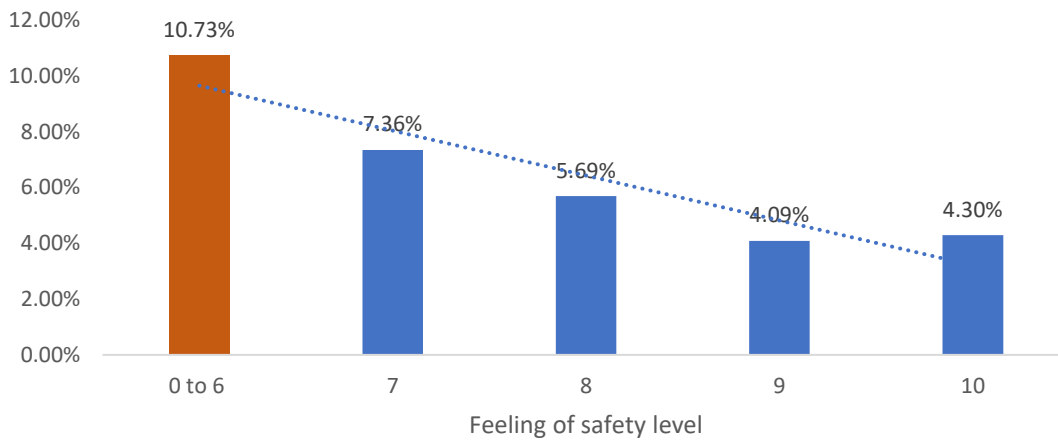


Figure 4.101: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by perception of safety

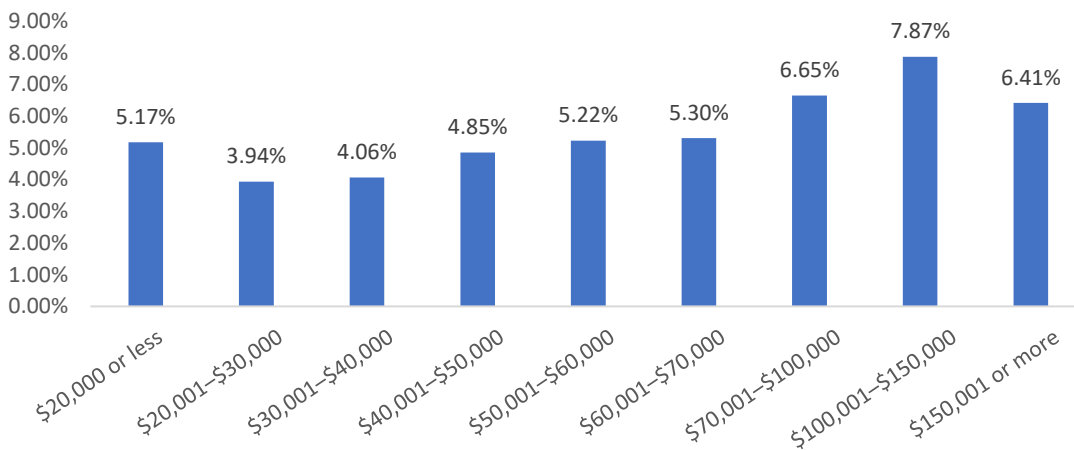


Figure 4.102: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by household income

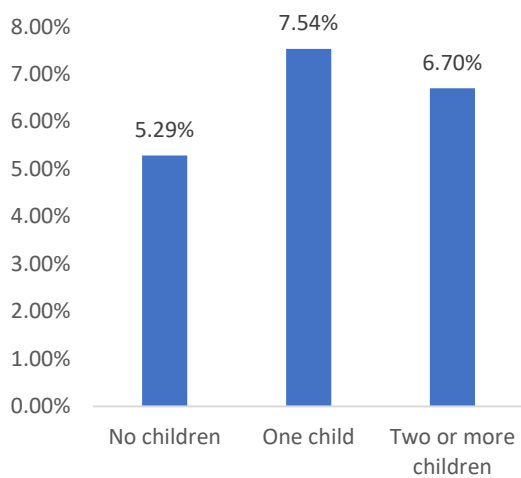


Figure 4.103: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by number of children in household

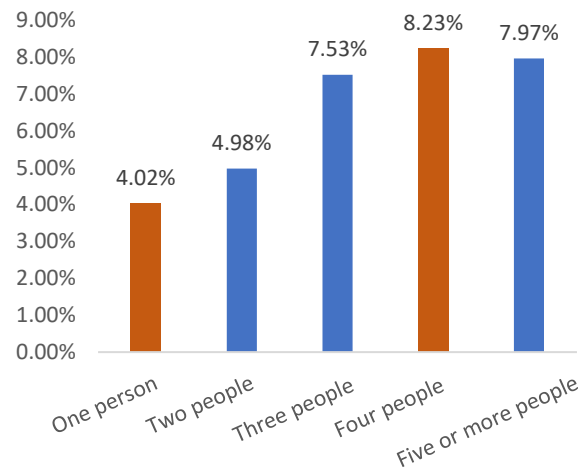


Figure 4.104: Proportion of households that experienced a vehicle offence, by household size

4.20 Prevalence of burglaries clearly correlates with feeling of safety

What is included in this section?

This section provides key results related to **burglaries**, a subset of property crime.

What did we find?

- Approximately 215,000 households (about 12%) experienced one or more incidents of burglary over the last 12 months. There were 17.5 burglaries per each 100 households.
- The proportion of households burgled in the South Island (except Canterbury) was significantly lower than the national average. No other regions showed a statistically significant difference, although Waikato had the highest prevalence rate.
- No statistically significant difference in the burglary prevalence rate was found between different types of urban areas; however, the rate in rural settlements was significantly lower than the national average.
- A strong relation was found between the burglary prevalence rates and inhabitants' feeling of safety. Generally, households with higher levels of perceived safety had lower prevalence rates than households with lower levels of perceived safety.
- No relation was found between the proportion of households that experienced burglaries and household income.
- The burglary prevalence rate was significantly higher than the national average for households inhabited by one parent with child(ren) or by one parent with child(ren) and

other person(s). The rate was significantly lower than the national average for households inhabited by a couple without children.

- Generally, the burglary prevalence rate increased with the increase of children in the household.
- In rented households owned by government, the burglary prevalence rate is significantly higher than the national average.

See more details

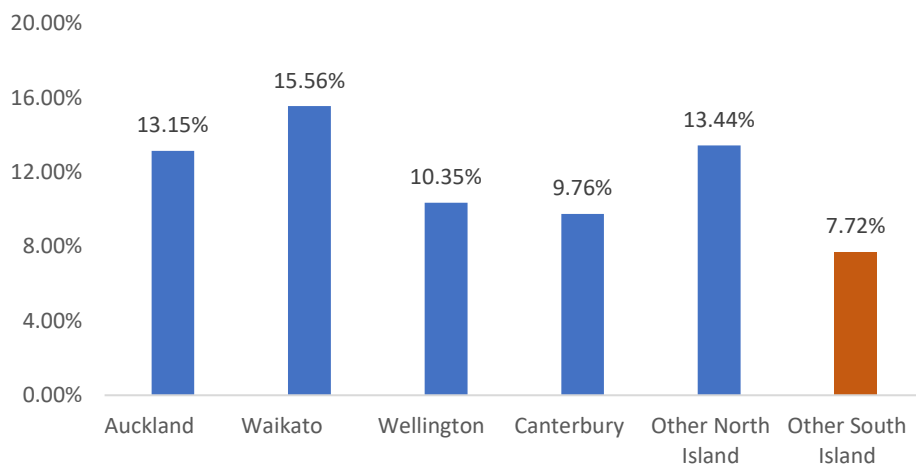


Figure 4.105: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by location

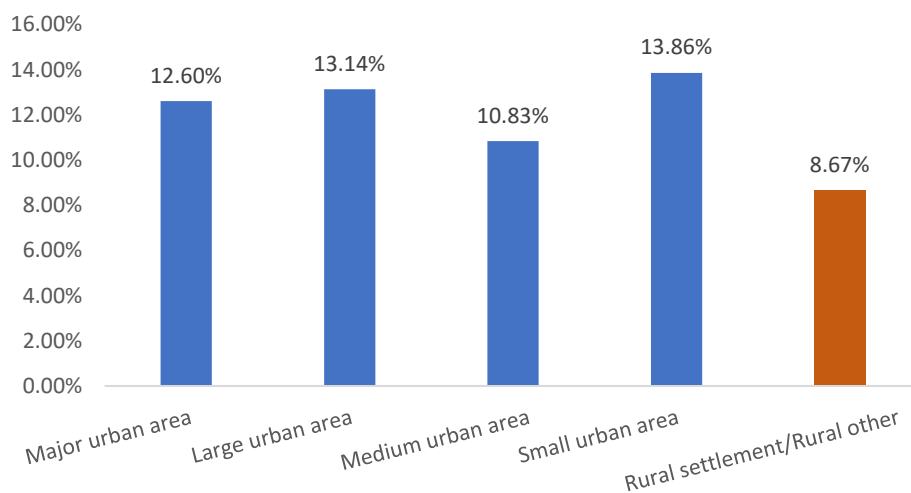


Figure 4.106: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary in urban vs. rural areas

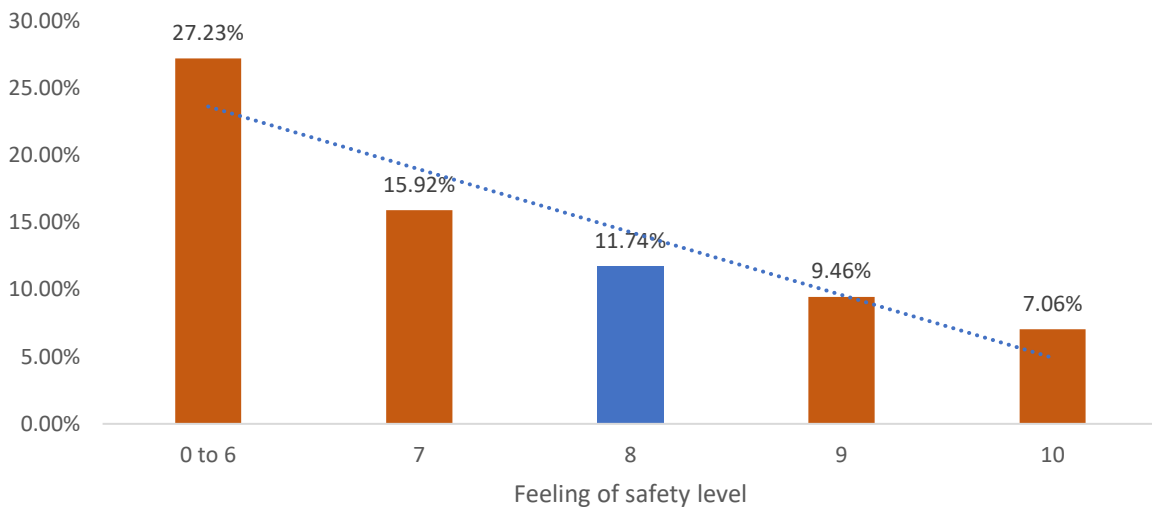


Figure 4.107: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by perception of safety

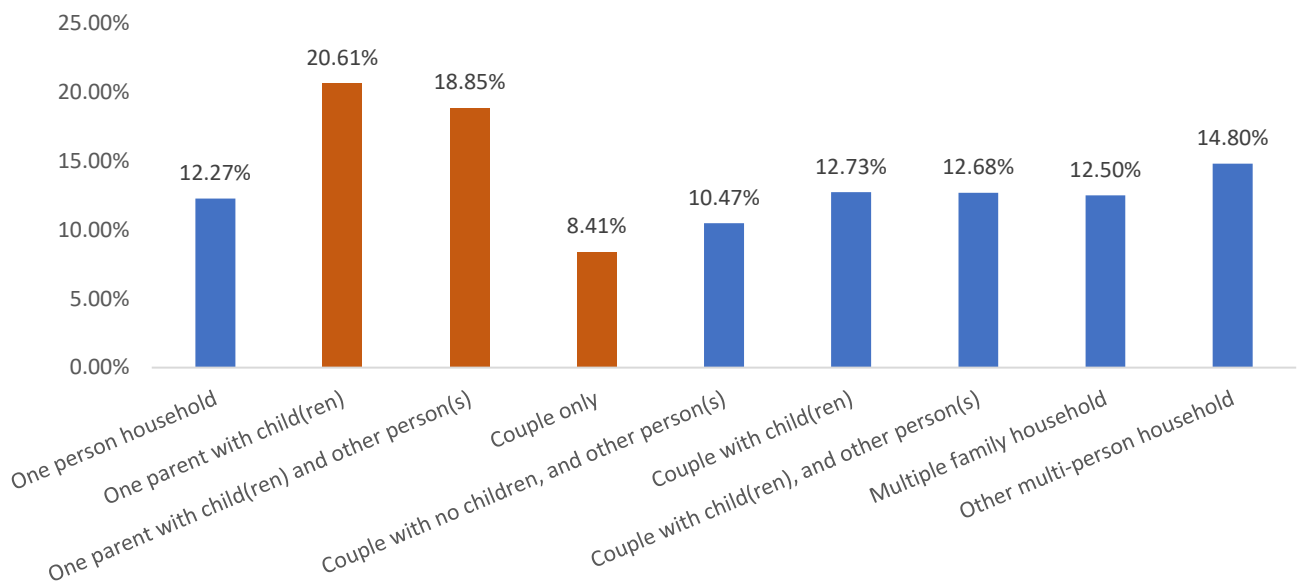


Figure 4.108: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by household composition

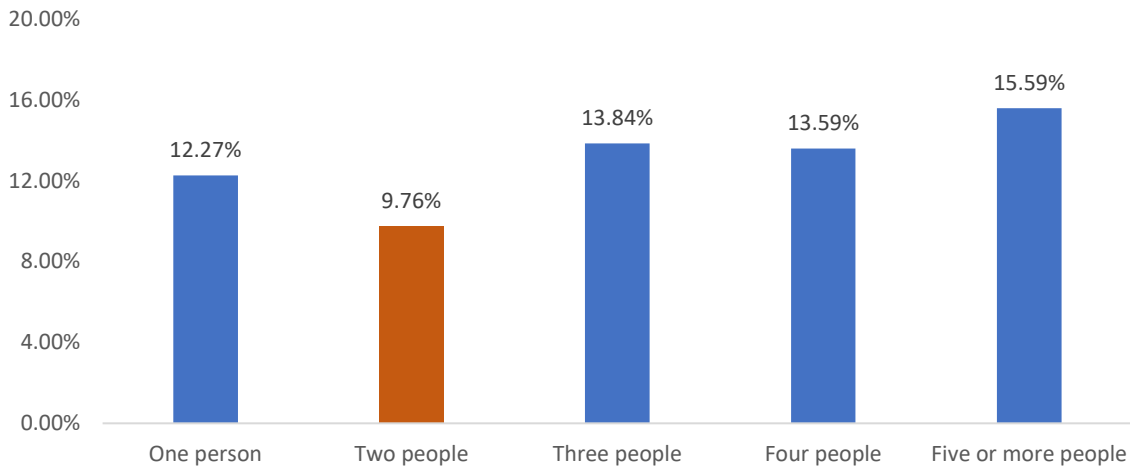


Figure 4.109: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by number of household residents

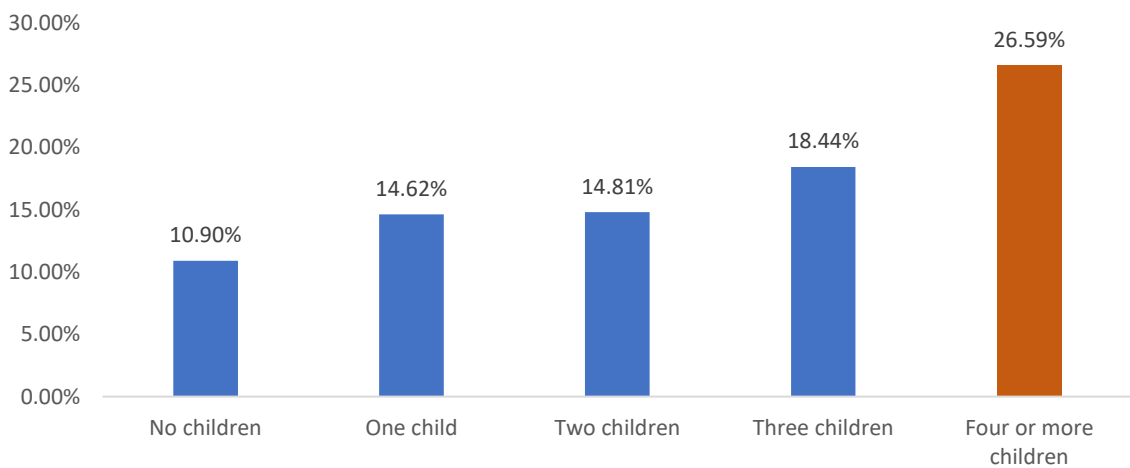


Figure 4.110: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by number of children in household

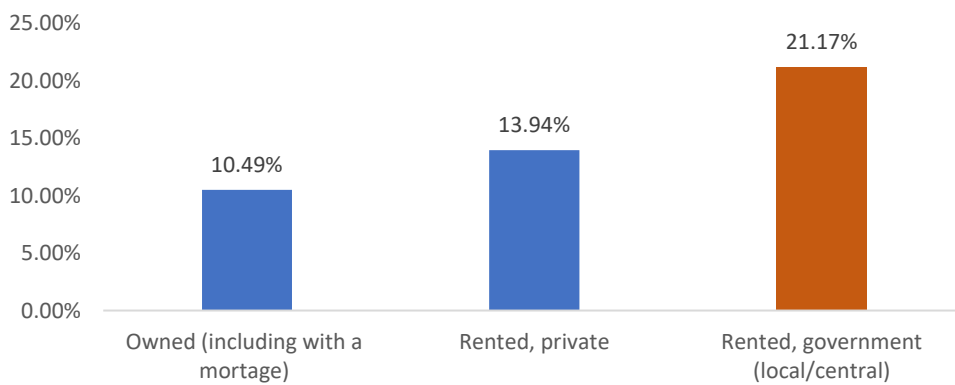


Figure 4.111: Proportion of households that experienced incidents of burglary, by residency ownership

5 Distribution of criminal offences – almost half of all crime incidents are experienced by only 4% of adults

What is included in this section?

This section discusses distribution of crime – that is, how much crime was experienced by how many people. Distribution of crime is measured by the level of multiple victimisation and the level of repeated victimisation.

Multiple victimisation occurs when someone has been the victim of crime more than once regardless of the type of offence (for example, someone might have been assaulted, had their car stolen and had their house burgled all within the same 12 months).

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

What did we find?

- Approximately 11% of adults experienced more than one crime incident over the last 12 months.
- Thirty percent of victims of household offences and 31% of victims of personal crime were victimised more than once within 12 months.
- Thirty-seven percent of victims of interpersonal violence were victimised more than once within 12 months; 15% were victimised five or more times. These 15% were victims of more than half of all interpersonal violence incidents.
- Four percent of victims of household offences and 10% of victims of personal crime were victimised five or more times within 12 months.
- Almost half (47%) of all crime incidents were experienced by only 4% of adult New Zealanders.
- Three of every four family violence incidents and four of every five IPV incidents were experienced by repeatedly victimised people.
- The proportion of repeatedly victimised people is comparatively lower for fraud and cybercrime (15% of victims), theft and property damage (18% of victims), and vehicle

offences (11% of victims). For property crime, the highest proportion of repeat victimisation was found for burglaries (23% of victims).

See more details

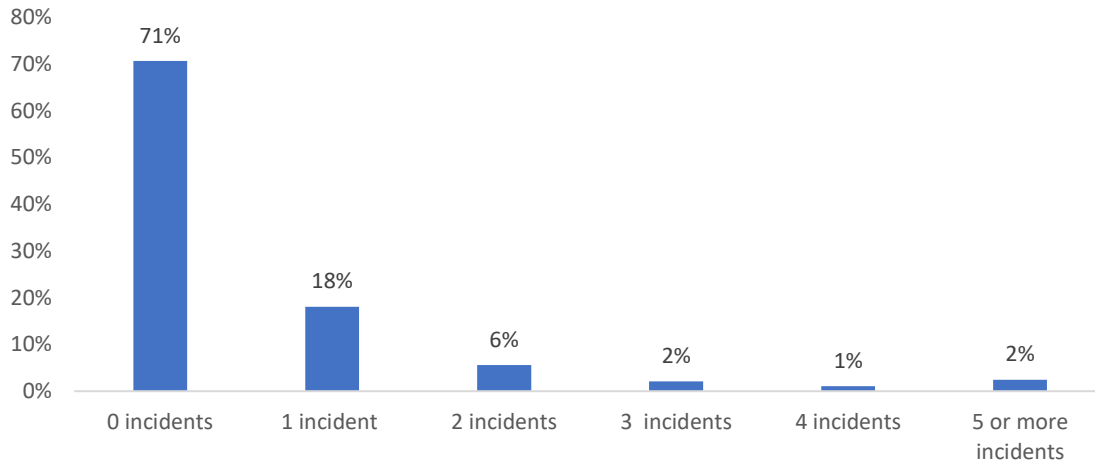


Figure 5.1: Proportion of adult New Zealanders, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

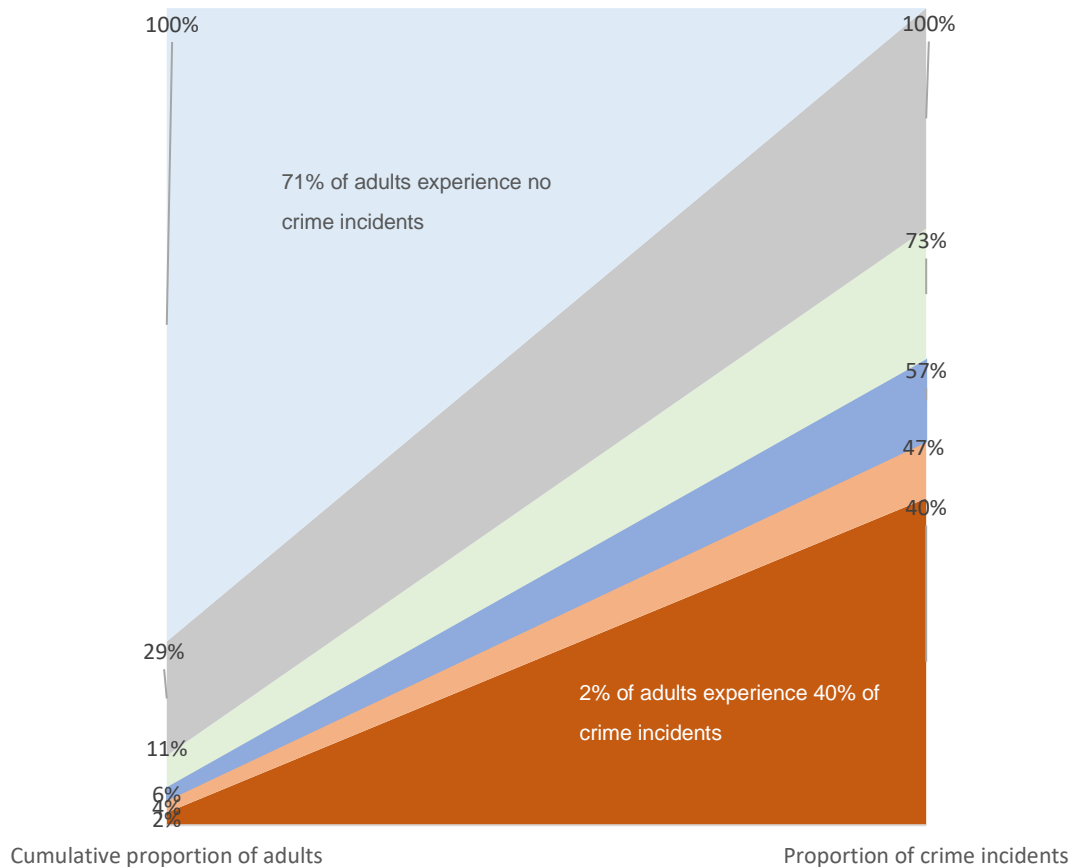


Figure 5.2: Concentration of victimisation in New Zealand

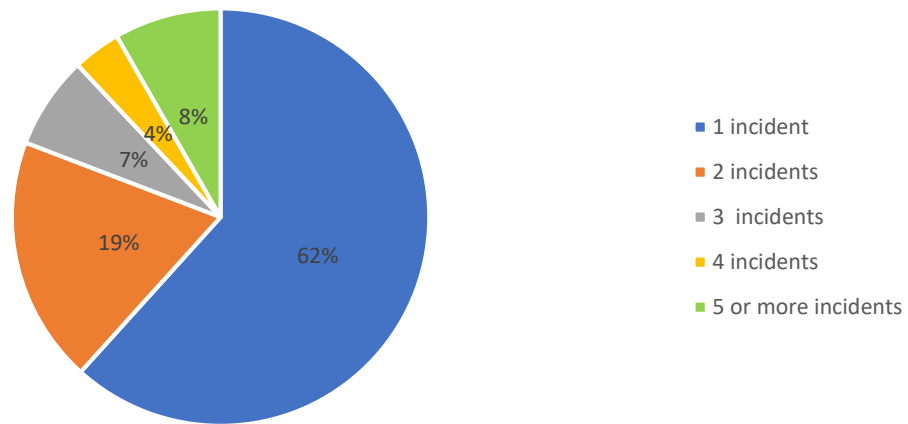


Figure 5.3: Proportion of victims of crime, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

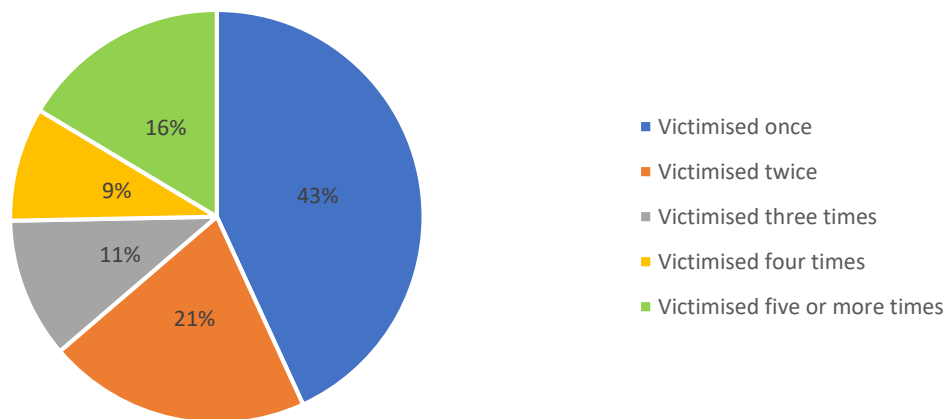


Figure 5.4: Distribution of household offence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

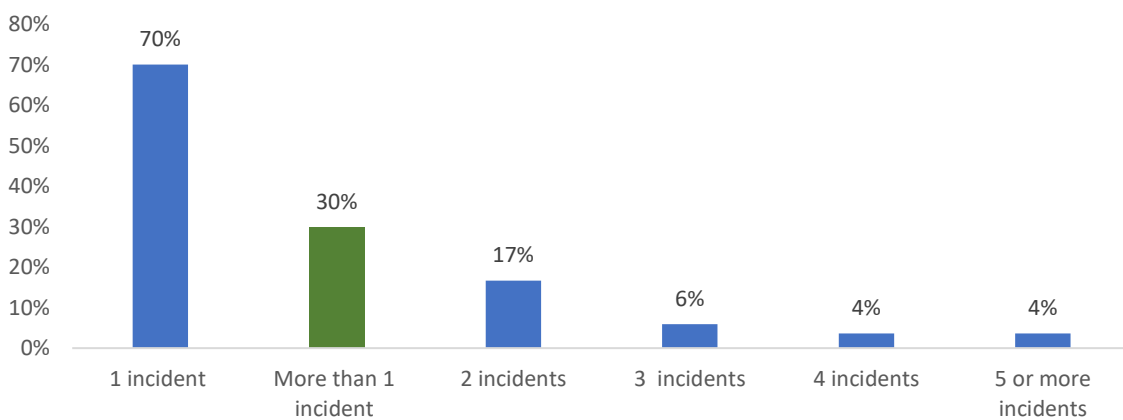


Figure 5.5: Proportion of victims of household offences, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

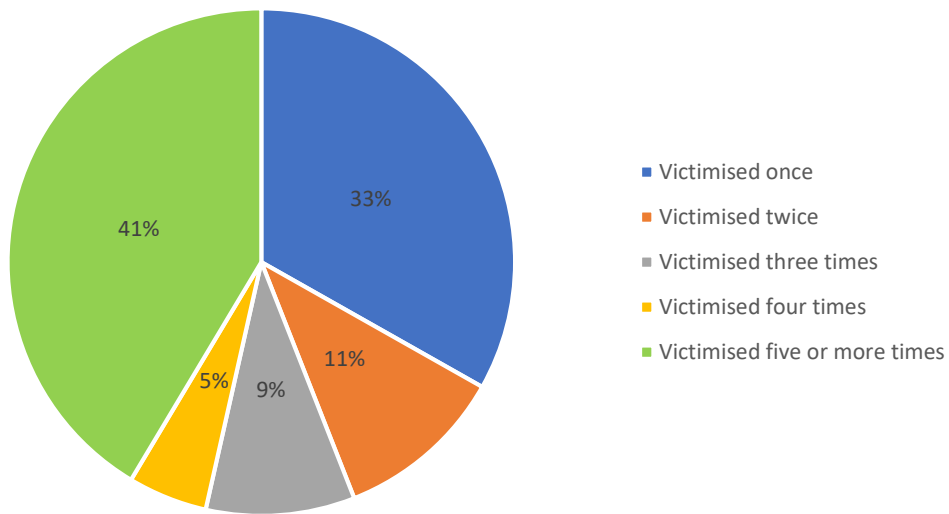


Figure 5.6: Distribution of incidents of personal offences, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

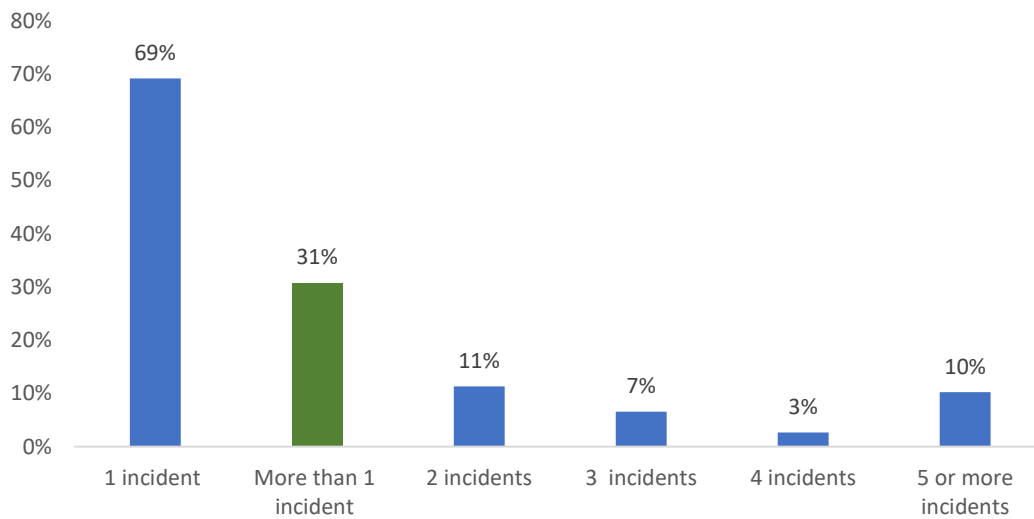


Figure 5.7: Proportion of victims of personal crime, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

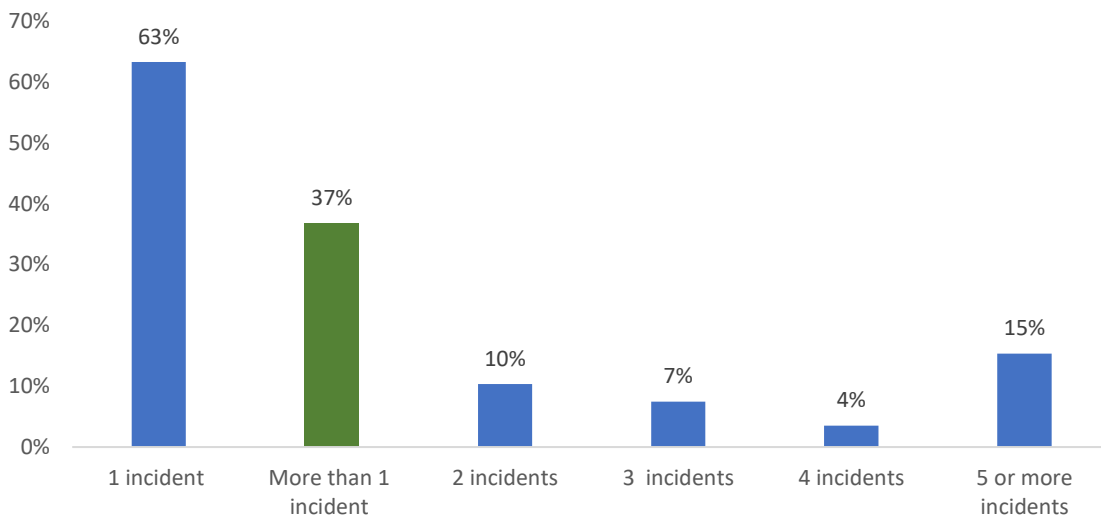


Figure 5.8: Proportion of victims of interpersonal violence, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

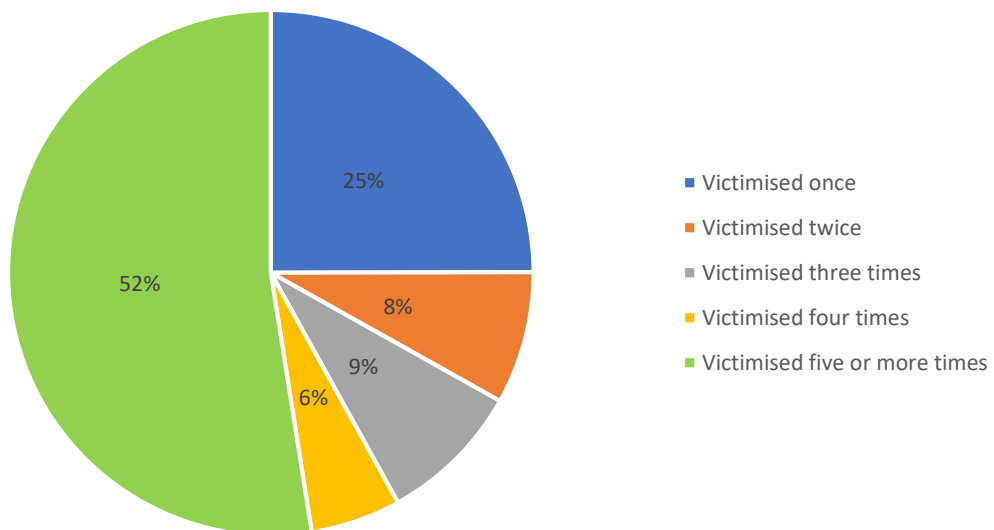


Figure 5.9: Distribution of interpersonal violence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

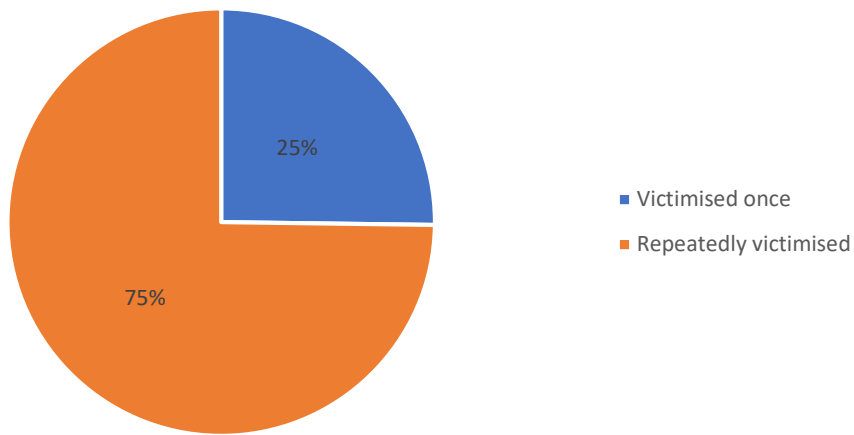


Figure 5.10: Proportion of family violence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

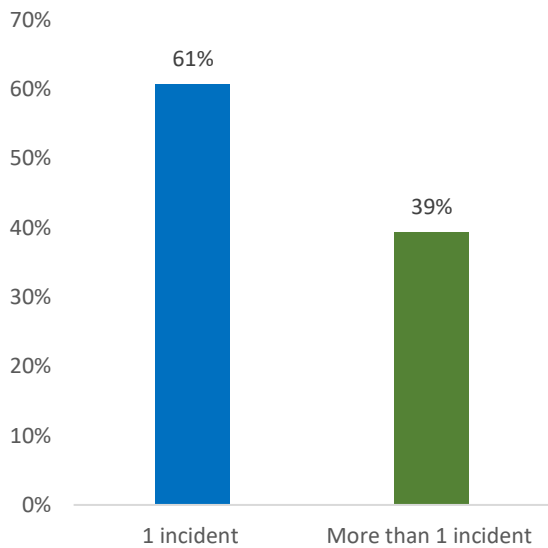


Figure 5.11: Proportion of family violence victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

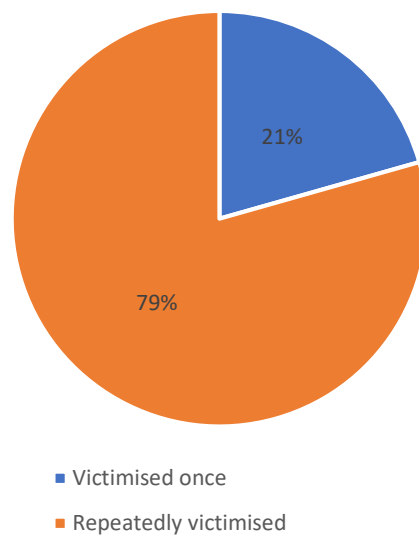


Figure 5.12: Proportion of IPV incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

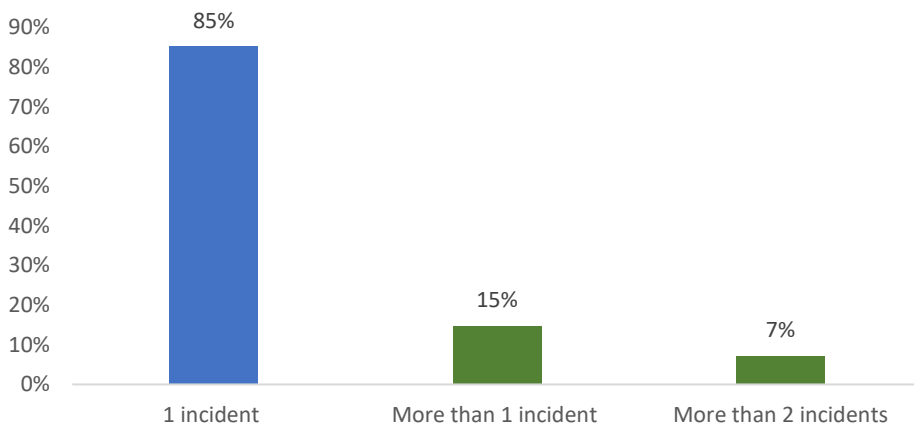


Figure 5.13: Proportion of fraud and cybercrime victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

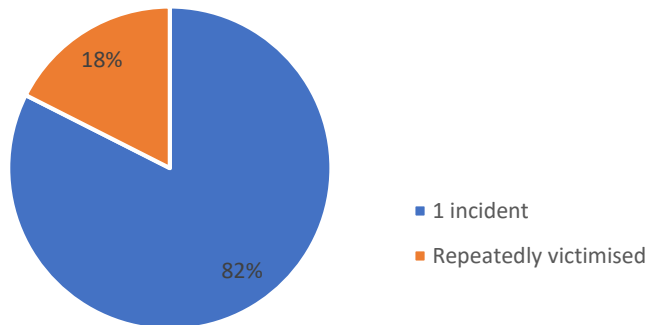


Figure 5.14: Proportion of theft and property damage victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

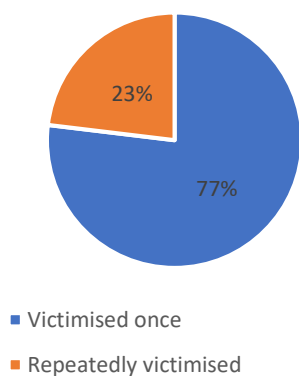


Figure 5.15: Proportion of vehicle offence incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

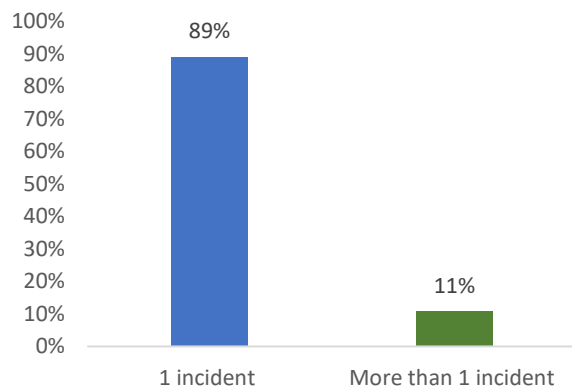


Figure 5.16: Proportion of vehicle offence victims, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

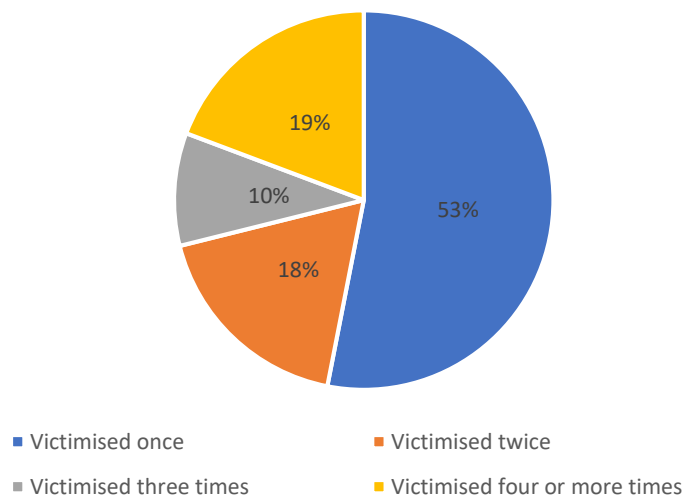


Figure 5.17: Distribution of burglary incidents, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

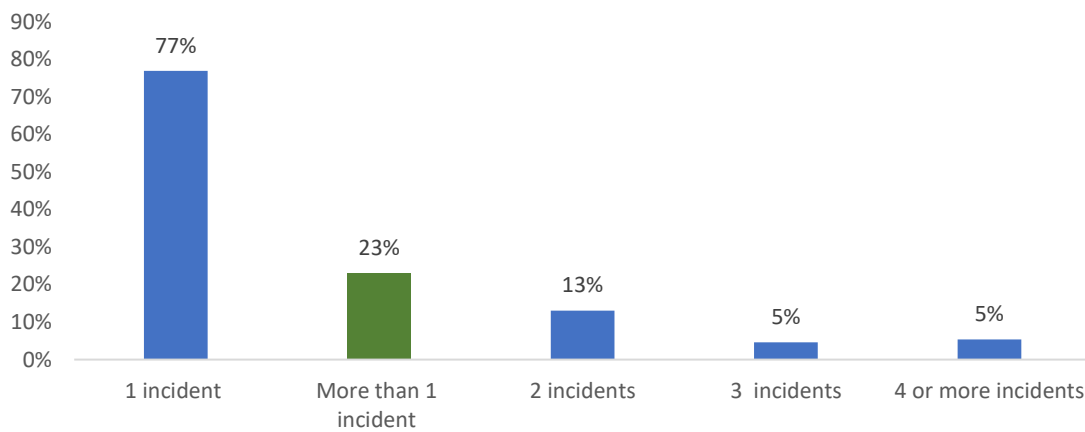


Figure 5.18: Proportion of victims of burglaries, by number of incidents experienced over the last 12 months

6 Incidents caused by discrimination – sex-based discrimination prevails

What is included in this section?

We asked respondents if they think that the incidents they experienced were driven by discrimination – that is, the incidents happened, at least partly, because of the offender's attitude towards the victim's race, sex, sexuality, age, religion or disability. In this section we analyse victims' perceptions related to incidents.

What did we find?

- Overall, about 20% of all incidents are perceived to happen because of the offender's attitude towards the victim's race/ethnicity, sex, age, sexuality, religion or disability.
- A much higher proportion of personal offences (26%) were perceived as driven by discrimination compared to household offences (6%).
- Attitude towards the sex of the victim was perceived as the most frequent offence driver (14% of all incidents and 19% of personal offences).
- More than one third of violent interpersonal offences were perceived as driven by discrimination. Attitude towards the sex of the victim (30%) was the major perceived driver.
- Every four out of five sexual offences were perceived as driven by discrimination. Attitude towards the sex of the victim (70%) was the major perceived driver.
- One in four intimate partner violence incidents were perceived as driven by discrimination. Again, attitude towards the sex of the victim was the major perceived driver.

See more details

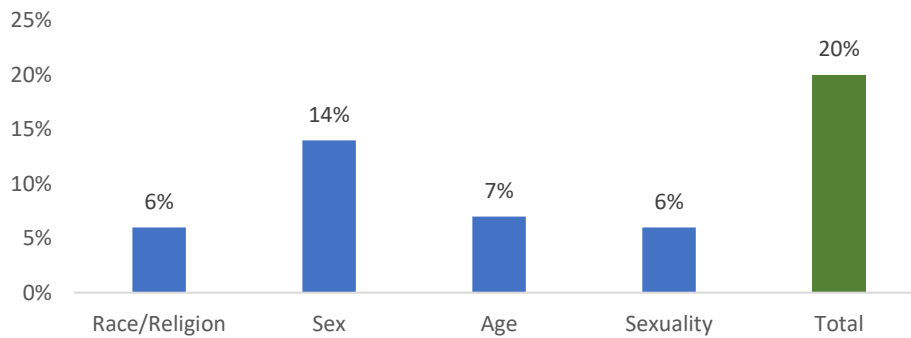


Figure 6.1: Proportion of all incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type

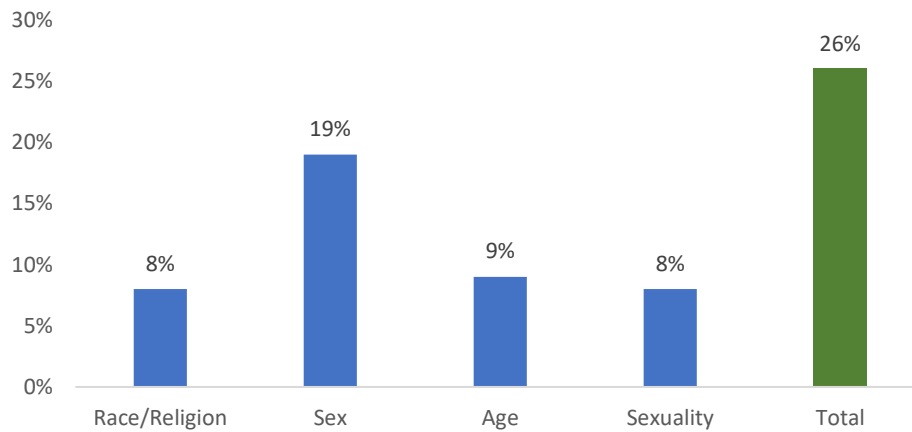


Figure 6.2: Proportion of personal offence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type

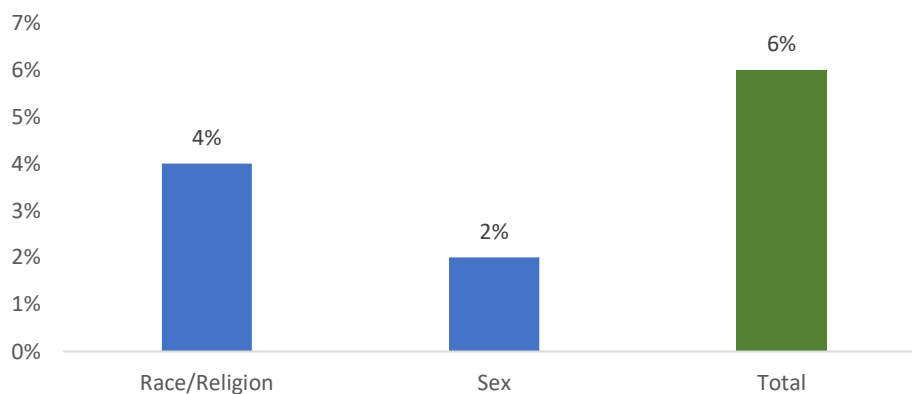


Figure 6.3: Proportion of household offence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type

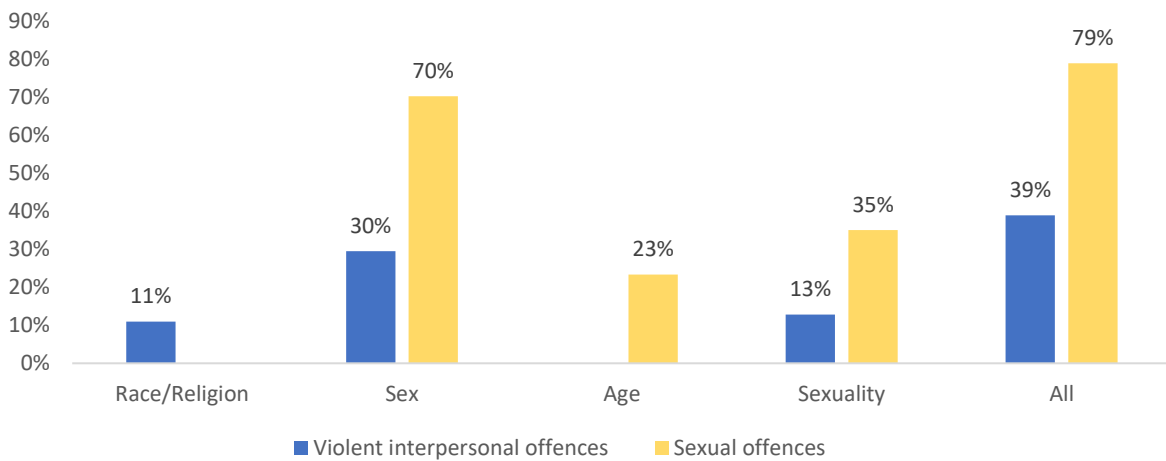


Figure 6.4: Proportion of all violent interpersonal offence incidents and sexual offence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by discrimination type¹⁹

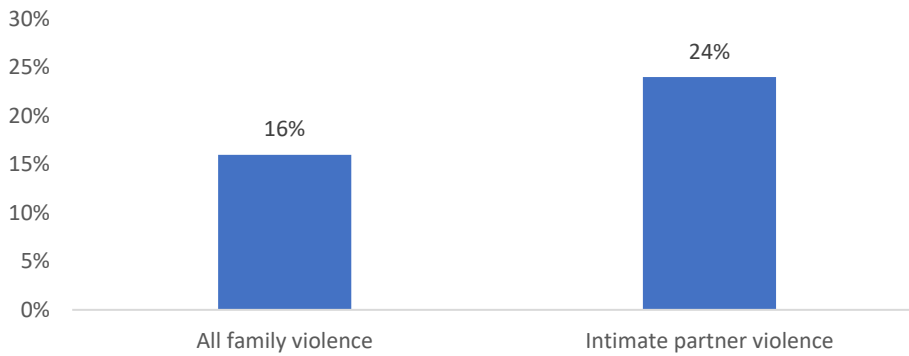


Figure 6.5: Proportion of family violence incidents perceived to be driven by discrimination, by relation with offender

¹⁹ Some categories are suppressed due to insufficient accuracy.

7 Selected drivers of family violence – alcohol and drugs are involved in almost half of incidents

What is included in this section?

The NZCVS uses a few questions to explore potential drivers behind reported incidents of family violence. We asked respondents about the influence of alcohol and/or drugs as well as other perceived triggers for an incident (for example, an argument, financial issue, jealousy). In this section we analyse victims' responses.

What did we find?

- Two out of five family violence incidents happened when an offender was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Alcohol was involved in one of every three incidents, while drugs were involved in one of every four incidents.
- Victims were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs in 12% of all family violence incidents. This proportion increases to 17% for IPV violence.
- Argument is the most often perceived reason for family violence incidents (44%). It is followed by jealousy (33% for all family violence incidents and 40% for IPV).

See more details

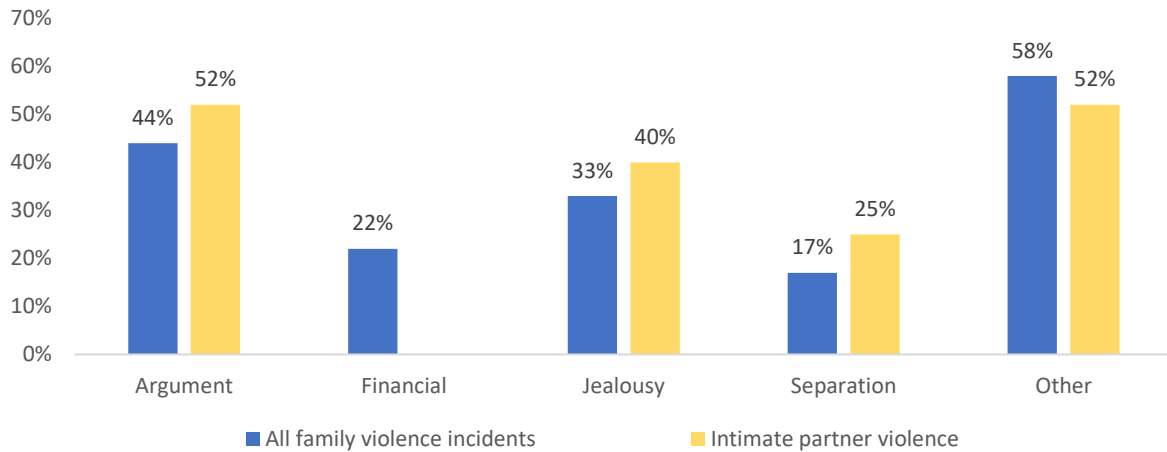


Figure 7.1: Perceived reasons for family violence incidents²⁰

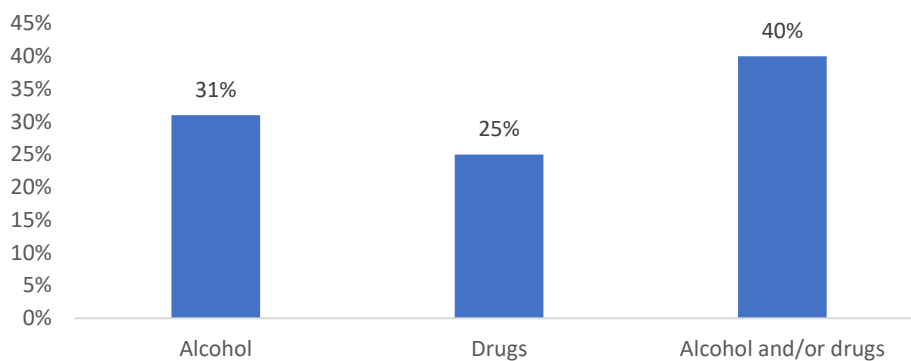


Figure 7.2: Proportion of family violence incidents where offenders were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

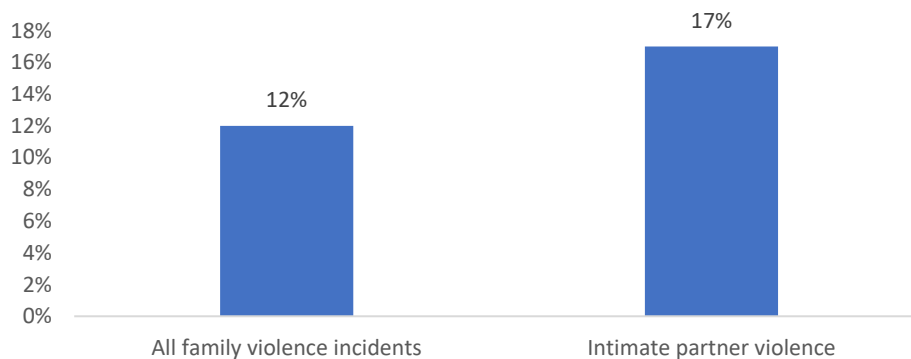


Figure 7.3: Proportion of family violence incidents where victims were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

²⁰ Some categories are suppressed due to insufficient accuracy.

8 Consequences of crime

What is included in this section?

The NZCVS asks multiple questions related to the consequences of crime incidents. They include injuries, health related harm, cost of stolen and damaged property, influencing children and some psychological consequences.

What did we find?

Reporting these results requires in-depth analysis and is out of the scope of this report. We will release the in-depth analysis of consequences of crime later in 2019.

9 Reporting to the Police – three out of four crimes are unreported

What is included in this section?

In the NZCVS, where someone experienced an incident of crime, they are asked whether the incident became known to the Police.²¹

The next few sections analyse the level of reporting crime incidents to the Police by different offence types and groups of offences, victims' demographics, relations with offenders and self-assessed seriousness of offences. We also analyse the reasons of not reporting incidents to the Police.

What did we find?

- Overall, it is estimated that only 23% of crimes were reported to the Police over the last 12 months.
- This proportion is twice as high for household offences (34%) compared to personal offences (17%).
- Detailed analysis of reporting to the Police by offence types, victims' demographics, relations with offenders and self-assessed seriousness of crime is provided in the following sections.

9.1 Reporting to the Police by offence type – household crime reported much more often

What did we find?

- Theft of/unlawful takes/converts of motor vehicle is the offence most commonly reported to the Police over the last 12 months (82%). Also, theft of/from motor vehicles as well as vehicle offences as a group were reported more often than the national average of 23%. Burglaries (36%) are also reported more often than the national average.

²¹ Incidents found out by the Police include where the victim or a member of the victim's household reported the incident to the Police, or where the victim knew that the Police had found out about the incident in some way.

- Fraud/deception and cybercrime are the offences least commonly reported to the Police (7%).
- No statistically significant difference was found for reporting family violence (27%).
- No statistically significant difference was found between reporting of other types of offences and the national average. **Note:** The reporting rate for sexual offences was suppressed due to the low level of accuracy. Sexual assaults were included in the assault and robbery offence type (reporting rate 18%).

See more details

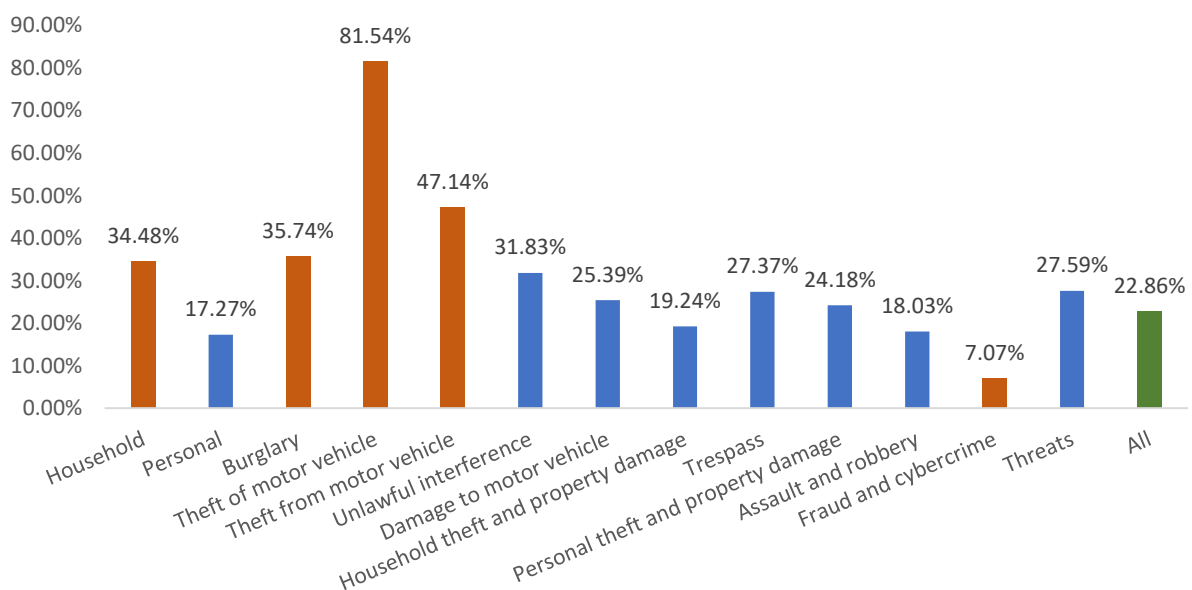


Figure 9.1: Reporting rate to the Police, by offence type

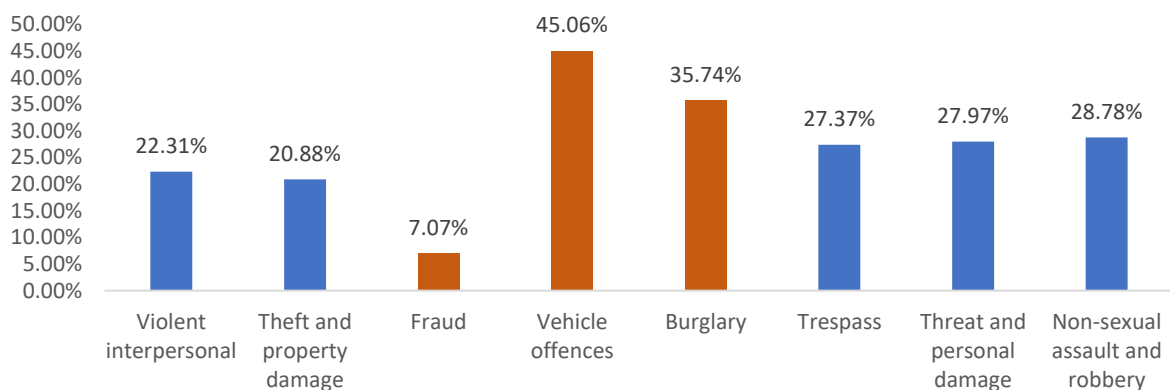


Figure 9.2: Reporting rate to the Police, by groups of offences

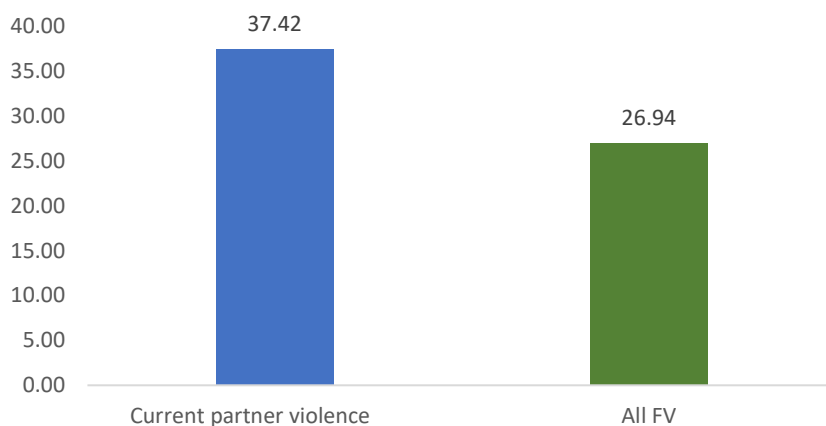


Figure 9.3: Reporting rate to the Police, by family violence type

9.2 Reporting to the Police by demographic characteristics – students report less often

What did we find?

- No significant difference was found between reporting to the Police by male and female victims.
- Gay, lesbian or bisexual victims are less likely to report to the Police than the national average.
- Students who are not employed are less likely to report to the Police than the national average.
- There is no clear trend in reporting to the Police by age group. The lowest level (below 20%) was found for younger people (aged 15–19 and 20–29) and for older people (aged 60–64). The highest level (31%) was found for people aged 30–39.
- Generally, people in more deprived areas are more likely to report to the Police. The difference, however, is not statistically significant.
- Although not statistically significant, the following differences in reporting to the Police were found:
 - Separated or divorced people were more likely than others to report to the Police.
 - Households with children were more likely than households without children to report to the Police.
 - People with higher levels of life satisfaction were slightly more likely to report to the Police.
 - People with higher levels of perceived safety were slightly less likely to report to the Police.
- There is no significant difference in reporting to the Police by ethnicity, location, family status, disability status, level of psychological distress and level of financial pressure.

See more details

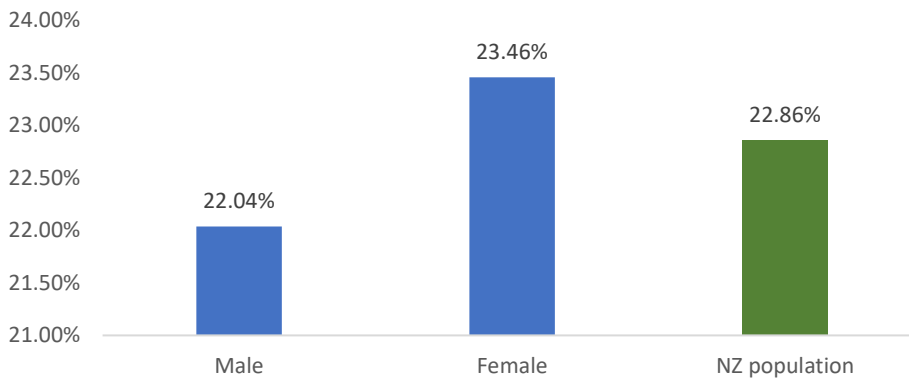


Figure 9.4: Reporting rate to the Police, by sex

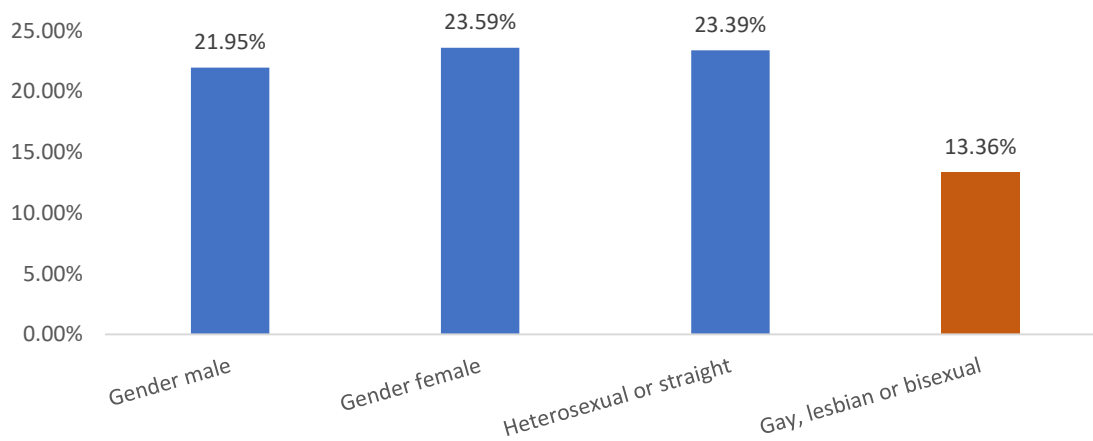


Figure 9.5: Reporting rate to the Police, by self-identified gender and sexual orientation

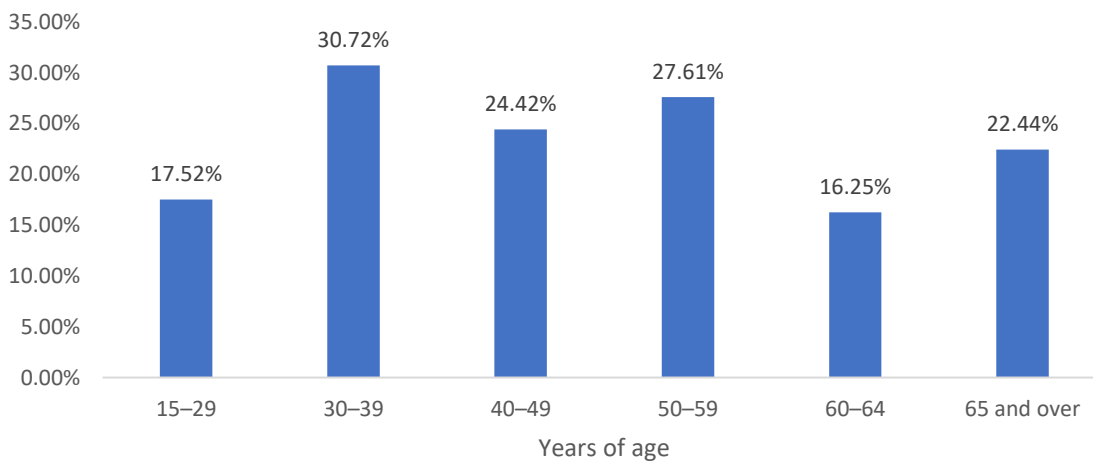


Figure 9.6: Reporting rate to the Police, by age group

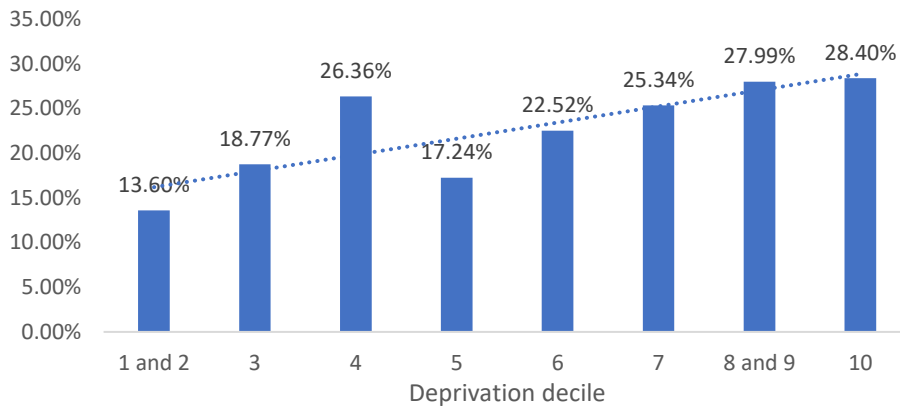


Figure 9.7: Reporting rate to the Police, by deprivation decile

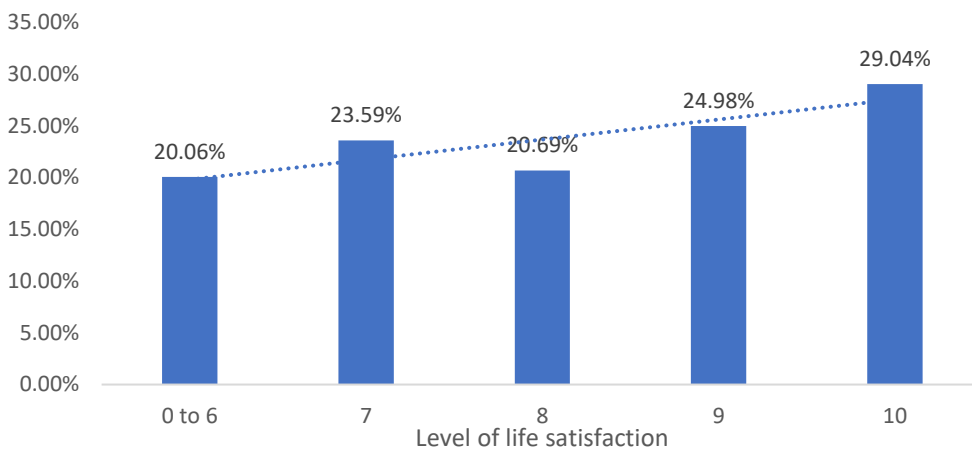


Figure 9.8: Reporting rate to the Police, by level of life satisfaction

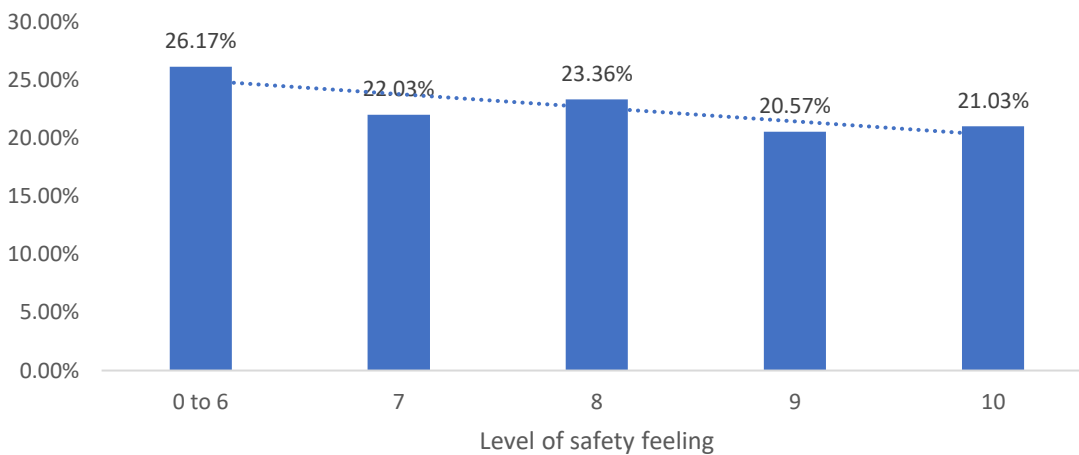


Figure 9.9: Reporting rate to the Police, by perception of safety

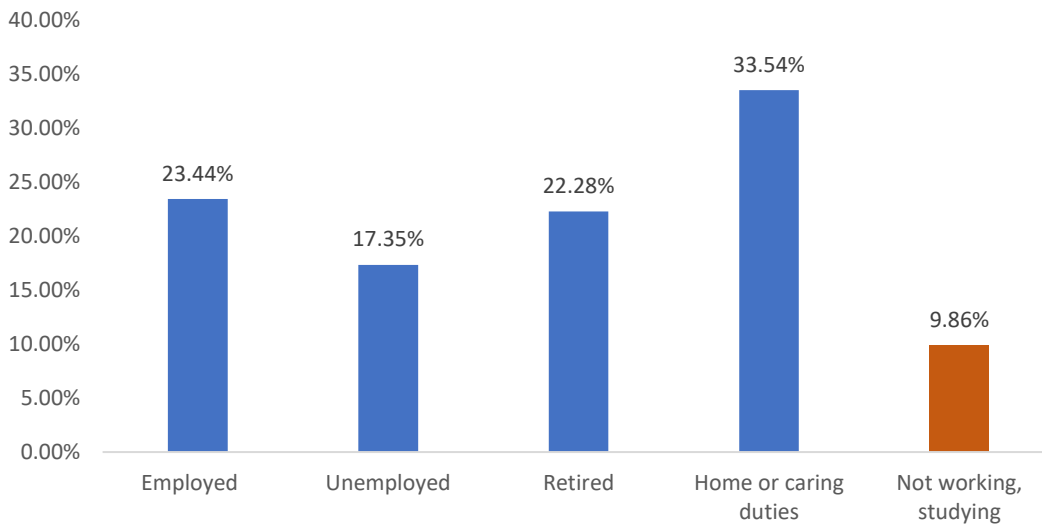


Figure 9.10: Reporting rate to the Police, by employment status

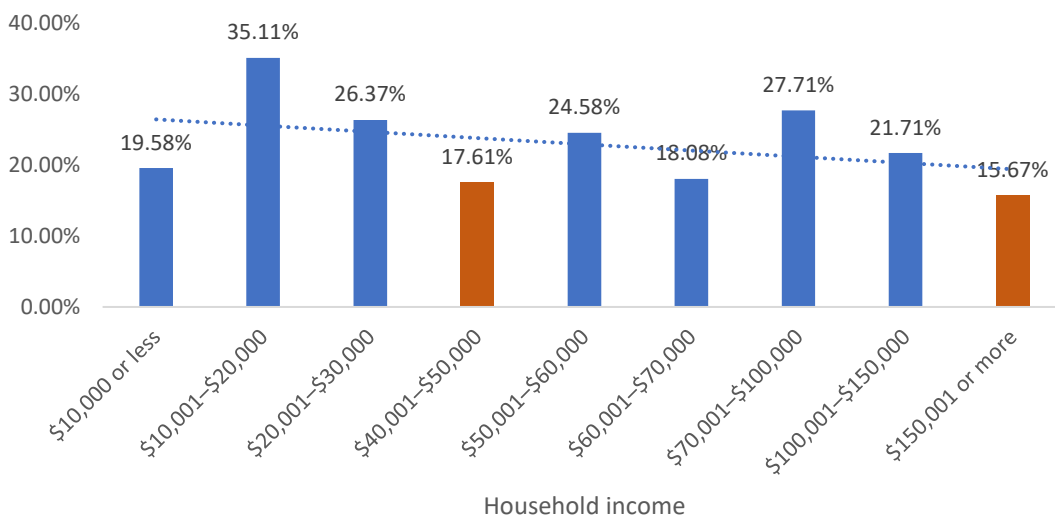


Figure 9.11: Reporting rate to the Police, by household income

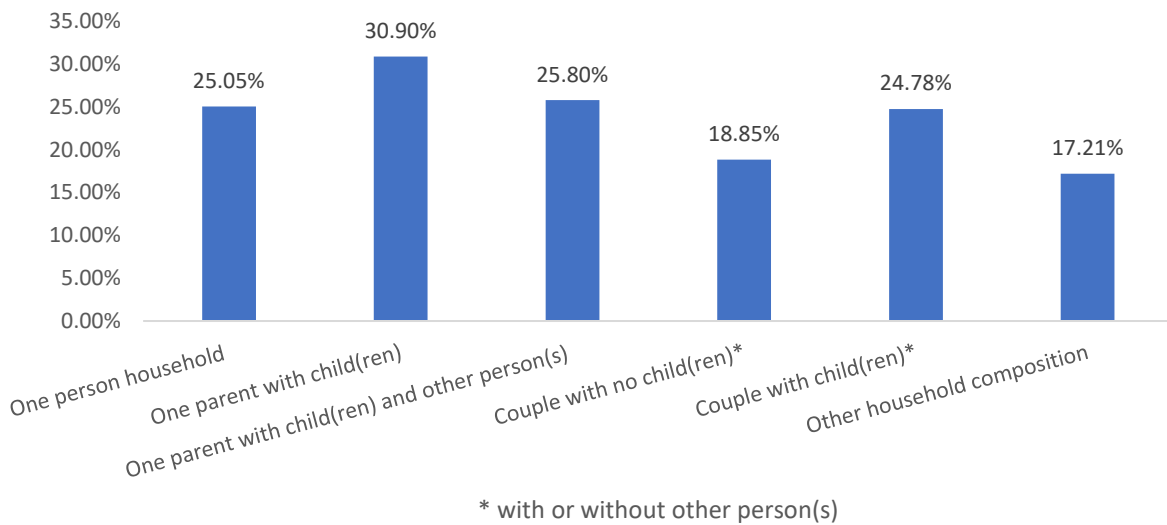


Figure 9.12: Reporting rate to the Police, by household composition

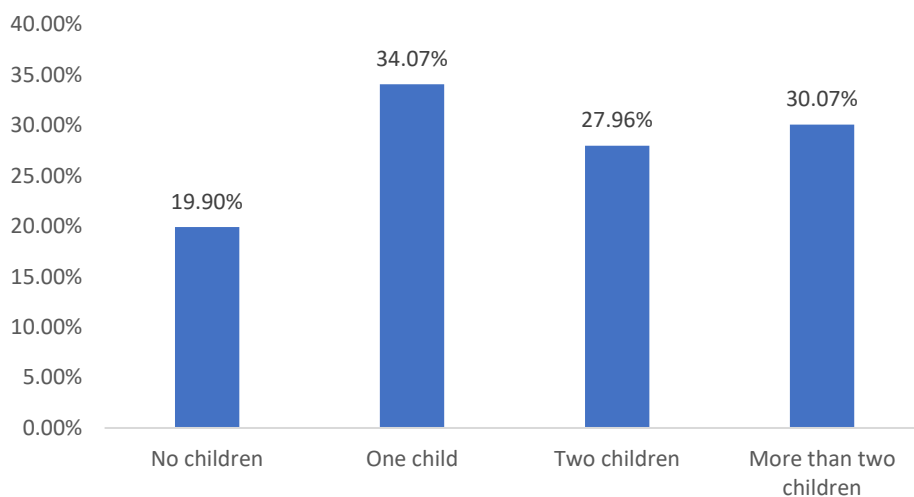


Figure 9.13: Reporting rate to the Police, by number of children in household

9.3 Reporting to the Police by relation with offender – intimate partner offending reported more often

What did we find?

- People were more likely report to the Police when offenders were intimate partners of victims and less often when offenders were other family members. The difference, however, is not statistically significant.

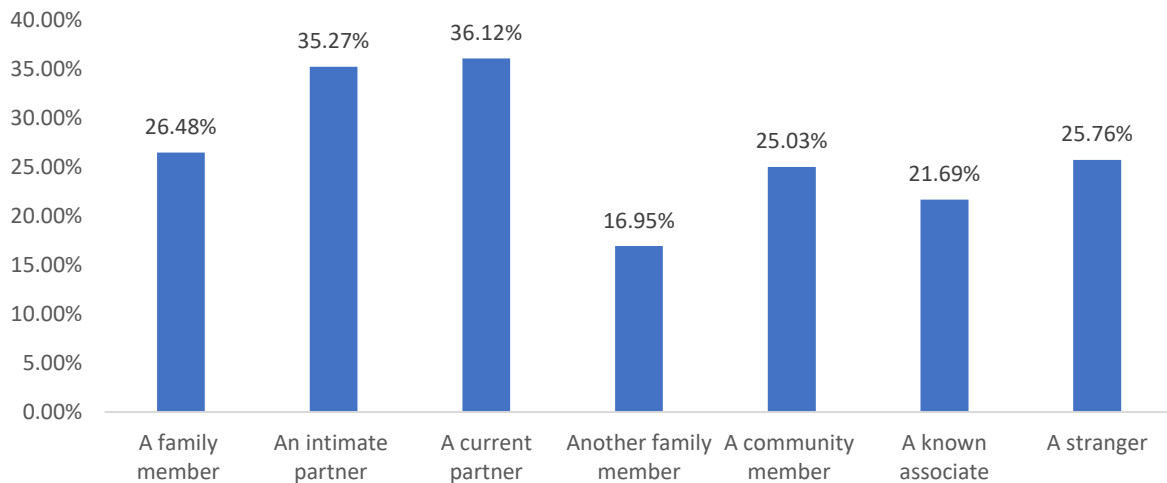


Figure 9.14: Reporting rate to the Police, by relation with offender

9.4 Reporting to the Police by self-assessed seriousness of crime – important factor affecting the decision to report

What did we find?

- Generally, perception about the seriousness of an incident significantly affects the level of reporting to the Police.
- Overall, if people perceive that the incident was a crime, they are significantly more likely than the national average to report it to the Police. Conversely, when people believe that the incident is “just something that happened”, they report it to the Police significantly less often.

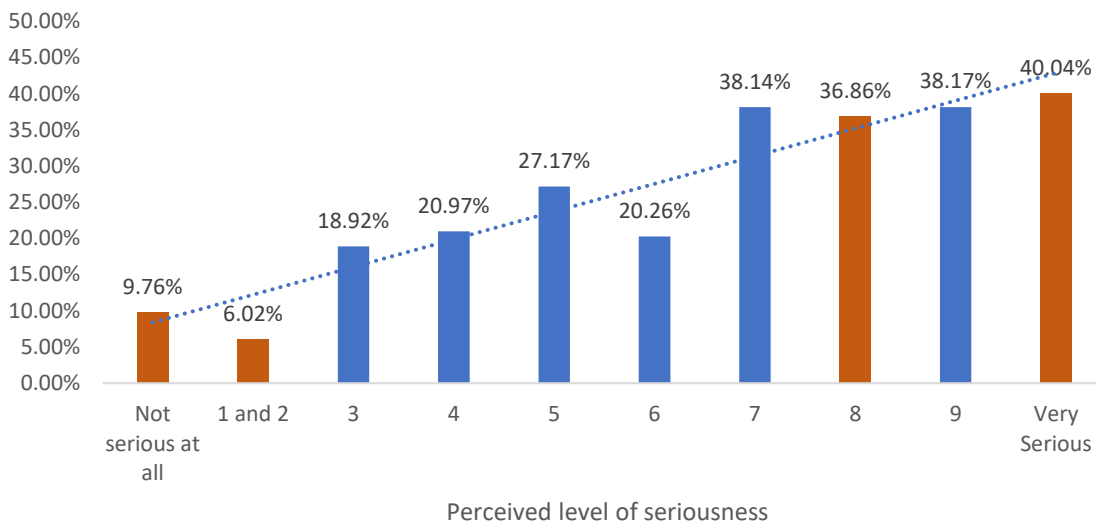


Figure 9.15: Reporting rate to the Police, by perception of incident's seriousness

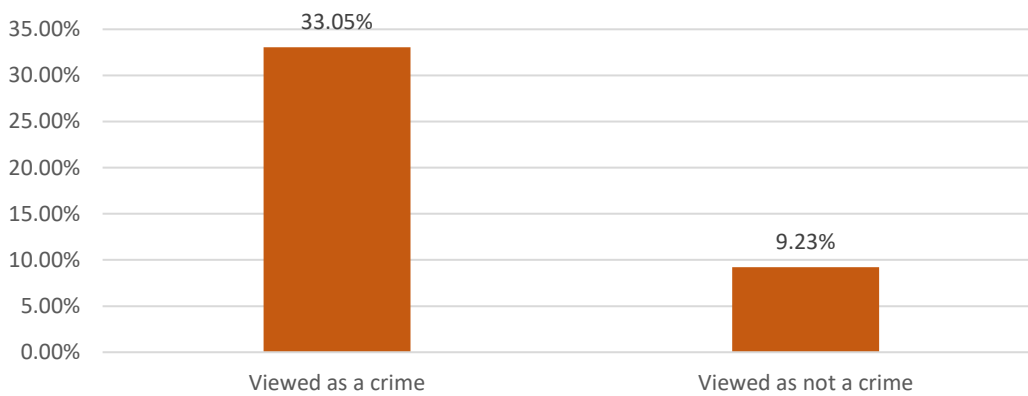


Figure 9.16: Reporting rate to the Police, by perception of incident's criminality

10 Family violence victims' experiences

What is included in this section?

The NZCVS has a modular design. It is made up of a core module that includes crime and victimisation questions that will be repeated every year to form a consistent time series, and a revolving in-depth module that will change annually. The revolving module is designed to collect more detailed information about particular aspects of victimisation or types of crime and to learn about victims' experiences related to the module topic.²² After extensive consultation with stakeholders, we chose **family violence** as a priority topic for the revolving module in 2018.

This section includes responses on the in-depth module. It reflects the experiences of family violence victims and analyses their awareness of support organisations, the effectiveness of formal and informal support of victims, the reasons for not applying for support, and the types of support that victims would like to receive.

10.1 Awareness of support organisations is very high

What did we find?

- A significant majority (more than 90%) of family violence victims are aware of support organisations.
- The most known support organisations are Women's Refuge, Victim Support and Citizens Advice Bureaus.
- Only one in six family violence victims are aware of the Victims of Crime Information Line.

²² Details of the design and methodology are provided in the NZCVS methodology report: <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-2018-Methodology-Report-Year-1-fin.pdf>

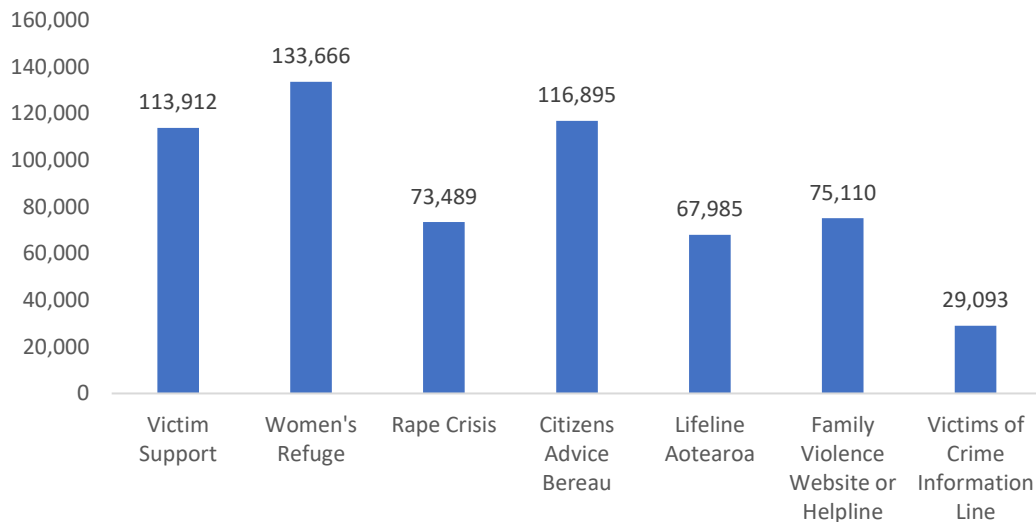


Figure 10.1: Number of victims aware of family violence services, by organisation

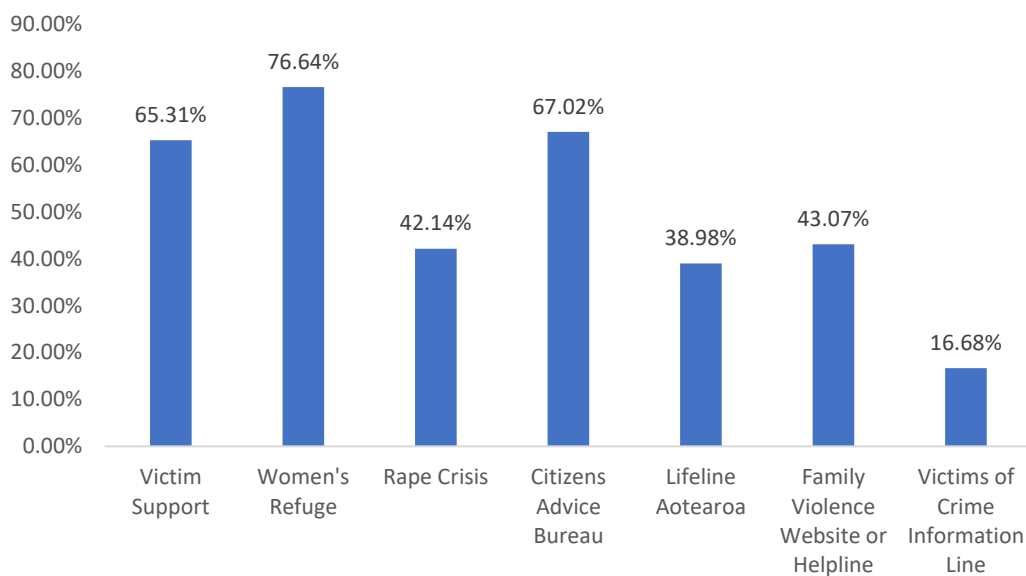


Figure 10.2: Proportion of victims aware of family violence helplines, by organisation

10.2 Seeking formal support – only a small proportion

What did we find?

- Only a small proportion of those aware of the support organisations actually contacted them. Even well-known support organisations were contacted by only 10–12% of victims.
- Significantly more family violence victims are seeking help in their families than in organisations providing formal support.

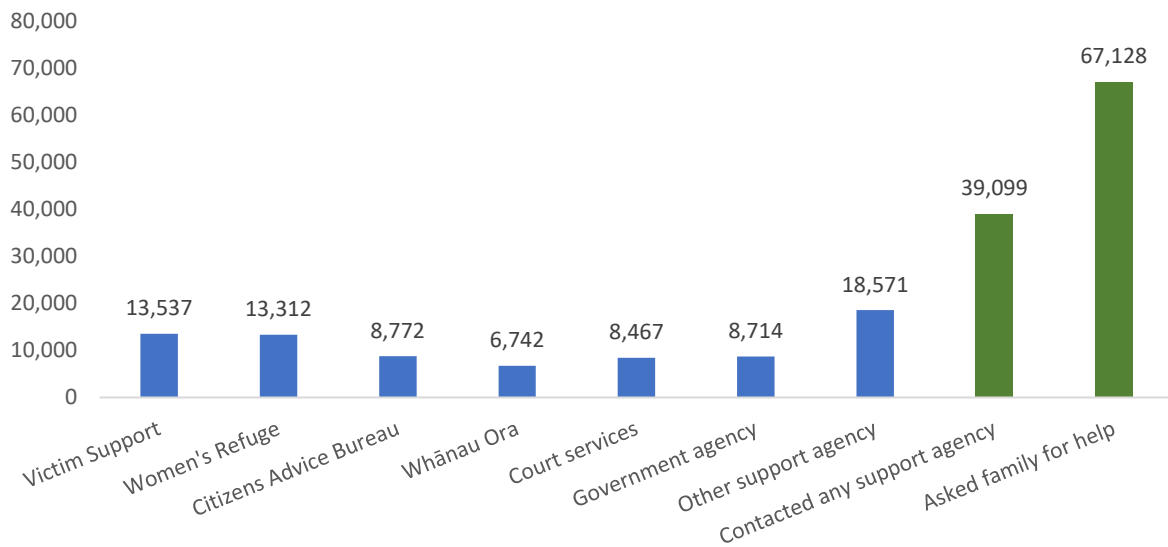


Figure 10.3: Number of victims who contacted family violence organisations or family for help

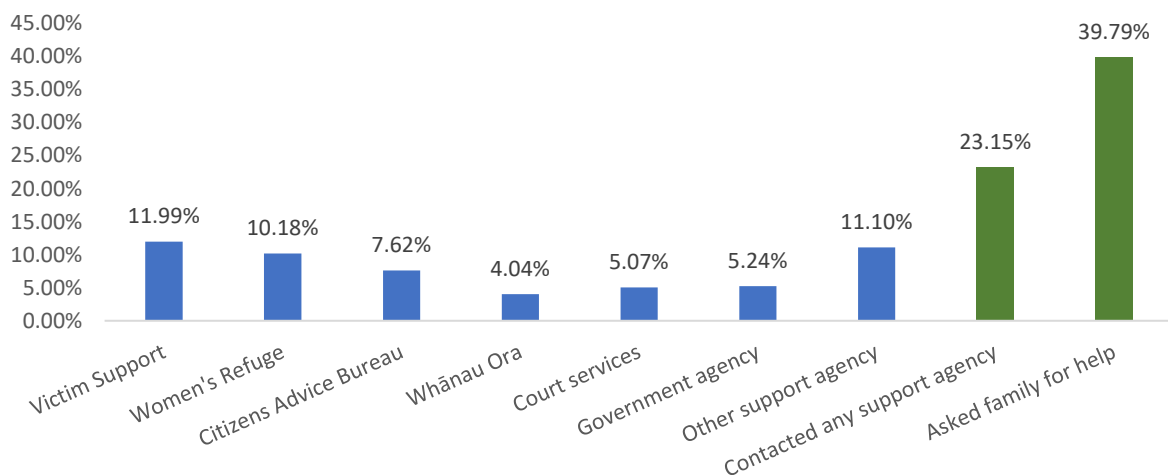


Figure 10.4: Proportion of victims who contacted support organisations vs. those asking their family for help

10.3 Seeking informal support – much higher proportion

What did we find?

- The vast majority (94%) of those seeking help from their family/whānau received help.
- The type of help that victims were most often looking for was somebody to talk to. However, a significant proportion of victims also received more specific help.

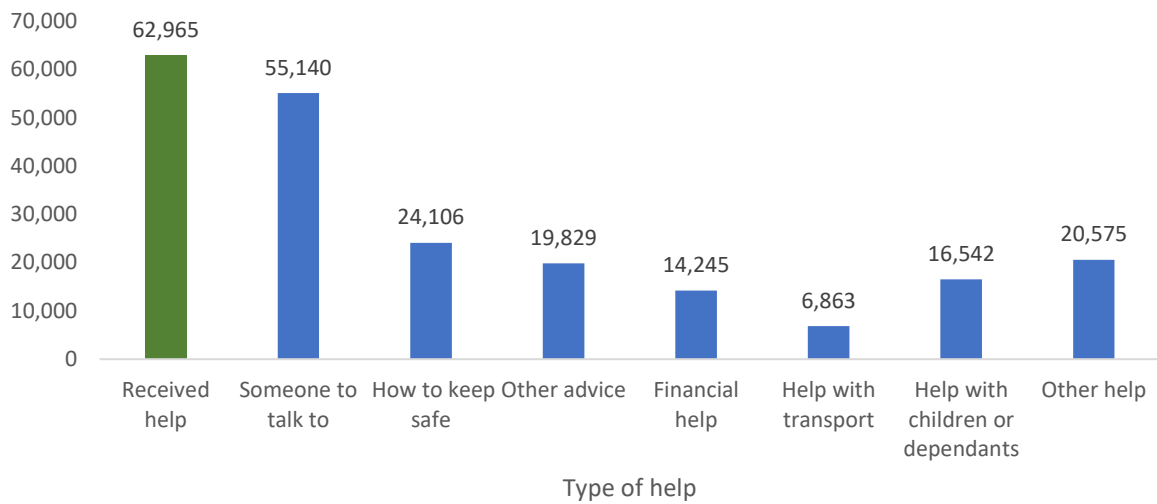


Figure 10.5: Number of victims that got help from family/whānau, by type of help they received

Note: Other help here and in the next figure includes shelter/alternative accommodation, talking to the offender and other unspecified help.

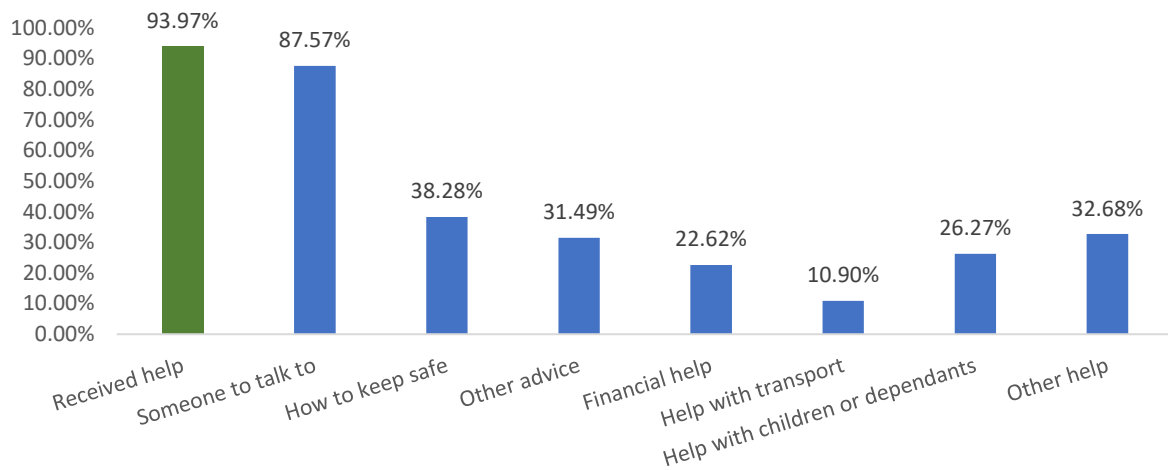


Figure 10.6: Proportion of victims that got help from family/whānau, by type of help they received

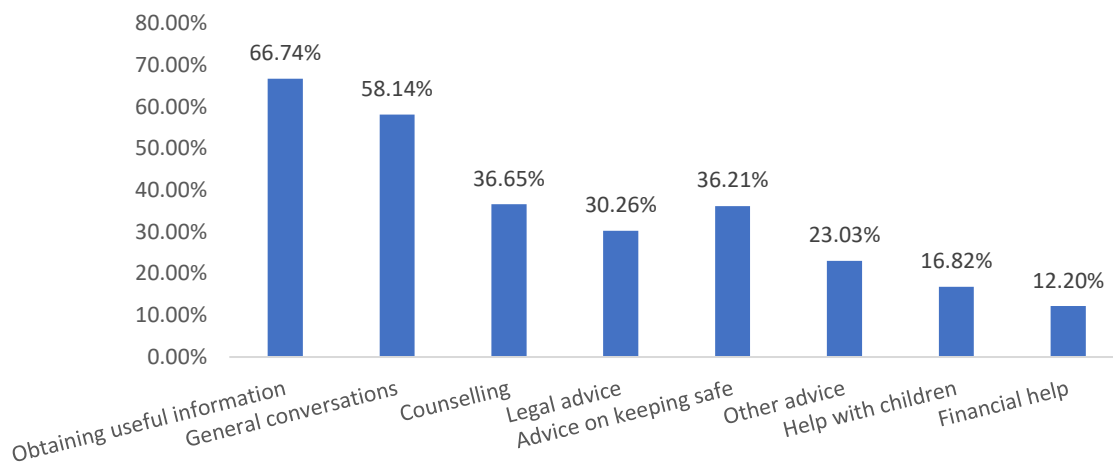


Figure 10.7: Types of support that victims of family violence received from support organisations

10.4 Reasons for not applying for formal support – many perceive family violence as a private matter

What did we find?

- The reasons most often given for not contacting support organisations are “Did not need help” (30%), “Wanted to handle it myself” (22%) and “Private matter” (17%).
- Seven percent did not know where to go and 14% did not mention any reason for not contacting support.
- Among those who decided not to seek help from their family/whānau, 31% did it because they felt they did not need help, 21% because they wanted to handle it themselves and 17% because it was a “private matter”.

See more details

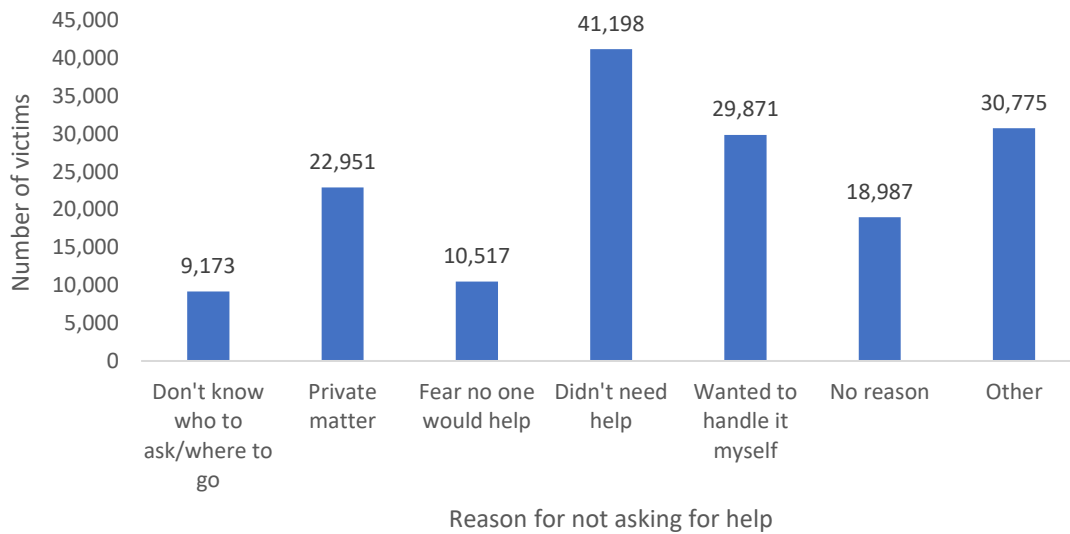


Figure 10.8: Reasons why victims did not ask for help from a support service

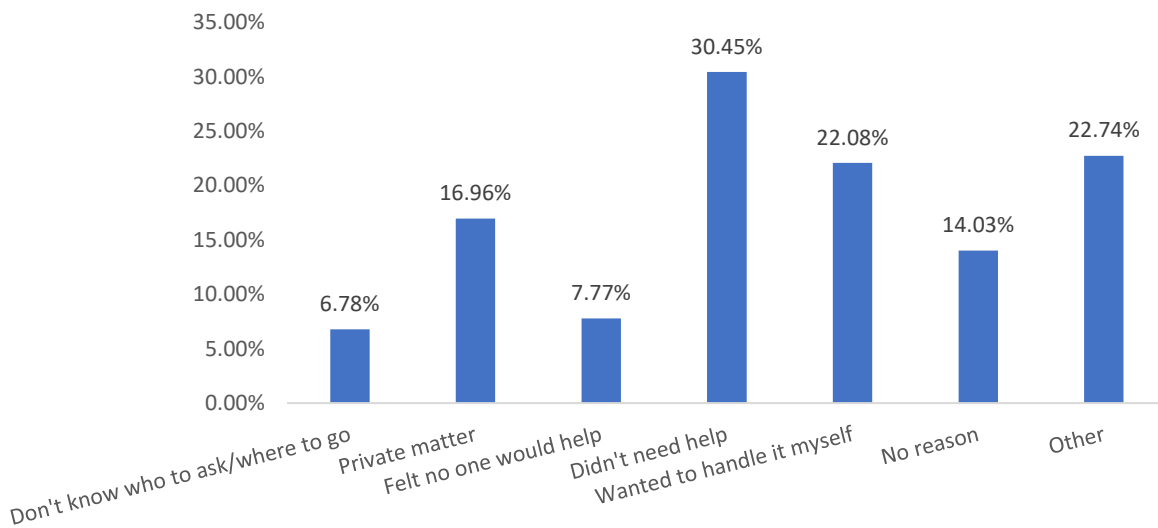


Figure 10.9: Proportion of victims who did not ask for help from a support service, by reason

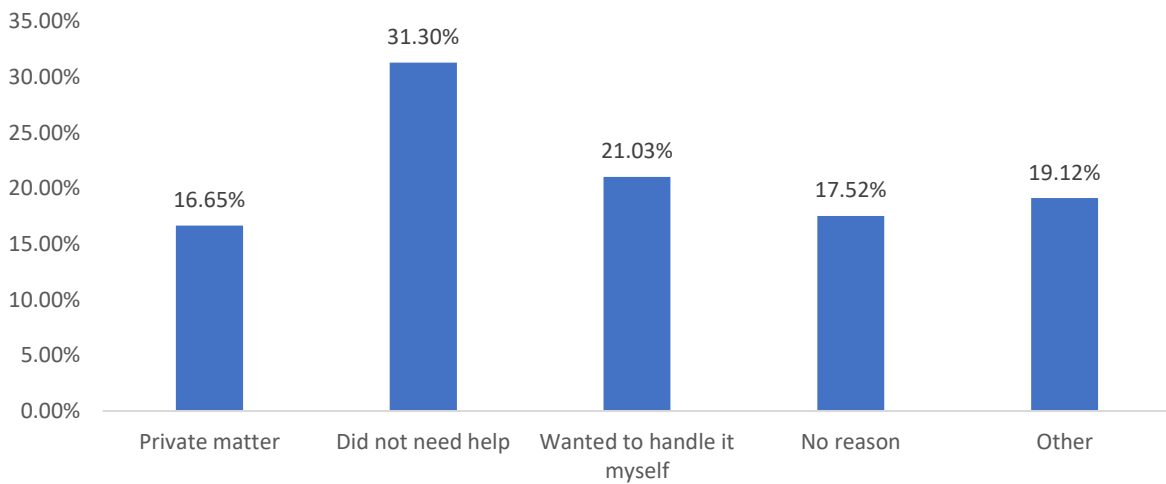


Figure 10.10: Proportion of victims who did not ask for advice from whānau, by reason

Note: “Other” category in this case aggregates “No one to ask”, “Fear”, “Embarrassed”, “No one will help”, “Thought it is normal” and “Other unspecified”. These categories were aggregated due to a large margin of error.

Appendix A: Summary of findings

The extent and nature of crime

- A significant majority of adults²³ (71%) experienced no crime over the last 12 months.²⁴
- Approximately 1,777,000 offences were identified over the last 12 months, where personal offences make up the majority (68% of total offences).
- On average, there were 32 household offences per 100 households and 30 personal offences per 100 adults.
- The three most common offences were:
 - burglary offences (17 per 100 households)
 - harassment and threatening behaviour offences (8 per 100 adults)
 - fraud and deception offences (7 per 100 adults).
- About 355,000 households experienced one or more household offences, and 575,000 adults experienced one or more personal offences.

Who experiences crime

Sex, gender and sexual orientation

- Males (29%) and females (29%) were equally likely to be victims of crime over the last 12 months.
- The proportion of personal offence victims is the same for males and females (rounded 15%). However, the number of personal offence incidents per 100 adults is about 20% higher for females.
- The proportion of gay and lesbian victims of crime is almost 40% higher than that of heterosexual or straight victims. However, the difference between the proportion of gay and lesbian victims of crime and the national average is still not statistically significant due to a small sample size.
- The proportion of bisexual victims of crime is almost 70% higher than that of heterosexual or straight victims. It is a statistically significant difference from the national average.

²³ For the purposes of this survey, adults are identified as people aged 15 years and above.

²⁴ From the date of the interview.

Age

- People aged 65 and over were less likely to be victims of crime (18%).
- People aged 20–29 were more likely to be victims of crime (40%).
- The same trend was found for personal offences as a standalone group.
- On average, over the last 12 months, there were 91 offences per 100 adults aged 20–29 and only 28 offences per 100 adults aged 65 and over.
- Differences between prevalence rates of other age groups and the national average are not statistically significant.

Ethnicity

- Overall, Māori (37%) were more likely to be victims of crime than the national average (29%).
- On average, over the last 12 months, Māori experienced 91 offences per 100 Māori adults.
- Chinese people (19%) were less likely to be victims of crime than the national average.
- For personal offences, Māori were more likely to be victims of crime than the national average, while Asian people were less likely to be victims of personal offences.
- Differences between prevalence rates of other ethnic groups and the national average are not statistically significant.

Partnership status

- The groups most likely to be victimised include those who were never married or in a civil union and those partnered but not legally registered. This finding relates both to all offences and to personal offences taken separately.
- The groups least likely to be victimised include widowed or surviving partners (all offences); partnered and legally registered (personal offences); and married/civil union/de facto (personal offences).
- The difference between other groups and the national average is not statistically significant.

Life satisfaction level

- We found a strong inverse relationship between life satisfaction and crime prevalence rates both for all victims and for victims of personal crime.
- Those with a lower level of life satisfaction (rates from 0 to 7 on a 10-point scale for overall victimisation and rates from 0 to 6 for personal offences) have significantly higher prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.
- Those with a very high level of life satisfaction (rate 10 on the 10-point scale) have significantly lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.

- In general, a higher level of life satisfaction is associated with lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation overall and for personal offences. **Note:** The high level of association does not necessarily prove a causal link.

Perception of safety

- We found a strong relationship between expressed perception of safety and crime prevalence rates for all victims, victims of personal crime and victims of household crime.
- Those perceiving a lower level of safety (rates from 0 to 6 on a 10-point scale for overall victimisation and personal offences, and rates from 0 to 7 for household offences) have significantly higher prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.
- Those perceiving a very high level of safety (rate 10 on the 10-point scale for overall and personal offences, and rates 9 and 10 for household offences) have significantly lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation compared to the national average.
- In general, a higher level of perceived safety is associated with lower prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation overall, for personal offences and for household offences. **Note:** The high level of association does not necessarily prove a causal link.

Disability and psychological distress

- Overall, neither disabled nor non-disabled people were more or less likely to be victims of crime. This relates both to overall victimisation and to personal and household offences taken separately.
- Moderate and high levels of psychological distress are both associated with significantly higher prevalence and incidence rates of victimisation than the national average. This relates both to overall victimisation and to personal and household offences taken separately. **Note:** The high level of association does not necessarily prove a causal link.

Geographical factors

- People living in three major urban centres had no statistically significant difference in offence prevalence compared with the national average (29%). The proportions of residents who experienced criminal offences for these regions are:
 - Auckland – 29%
 - Wellington – 33%
 - Canterbury – 29%.
- There was also no statistically significant difference between offence prevalence for personal crime.
- People in the South Island (except Canterbury) are less likely to experience household crime than the national average.
- Overall, those living in rural areas are less likely to experience criminal offences than the national average. The same is true for household crime taken separately.

Household composition

- People living in a one parent with child(ren) household are more likely to be victimised than the national average. The same observation relates to personal and household crime taken separately.
- People living in a couple-only household are less likely to be victimised than the national average. The same observation relates to household crime taken separately.
- Those living in larger households (five or more people) are more likely to experience household crime than the national average. The same relates to three-person households.
- Generally (with minor exceptions) the number of children in the household is associated with the prevalence of household crime.
- People living in houses rented from government are more likely to experience household crime than the national average.
- No statistically significant relations were found between household size or ownership status and personal offences.

Economic factors

- Households with very high income (more than \$150,000) are more likely to be victimised overall than the national average. This also relates to personal offences taken separately.
- Except for the above observation, there are no statistically significant differences in victimisation of people or households with different levels of income.
- People with very limited or no ability to afford purchasing a non-essential \$300 item are more likely than the national average to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- People who cannot afford an unexpected \$500 of extra spending within a month without borrowing money are more likely than the national average to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- Retired people are less likely than the national average to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- Students who are not employed are more likely than the national average to be victimised overall or experience personal or household offences taken separately.
- Except for the above observation, there are no statistically significant differences from the national average in victimisation of employed and not employed people.

Deprivation index

- Although higher deprivation is generally associated with higher victimisation, no statistically significant difference in victimisation was found both for overall crime and personal crime.
- For household crime, households located in the most deprived areas (deciles 9 and 10, quintile 5) are more likely to experience crime than the national average, while

households located in the least deprived areas (deciles 1 and 2, quintile 1) are less likely to experience crime than the national average.

Types of offence

Interpersonal violence

- Almost 300,000 adults experienced interpersonal violence over the last 12 months.
- These victims were victimised more than 747,000 times.
- Nineteen personal violence incidents happened for every 100 adults.
- More than one quarter of incidents related to sexual assaults, and almost a third related to other assaults and robberies.

Family violence

- Almost 80,000 adults experienced family violence over the last 12 months.
- Over the last 12 months victims experienced more than 190,000 incidents of family violence.
- More than 30,000 adults were victimised by partners, more than 16,000 by ex-partners, and approximately 40,000 by other family members. **Note:** For some incidents more than one offender may be involved.
- The proportion of female victims of family violence (71%) more than twice exceeds that of male victims (29%).
- More than 40% of all victims are between 15 and 29 years old.
- The number of family violence incidents per 100 among Māori is twice as high as among New Zealand Europeans.

Intimate partner violence (IPV)

- Almost 45,000 adults were victimised by their intimate partners over the last 12 months. More than 30,000 adults were victimised by current partners and more than 16,000 by ex-partners. **Note:** For some incidents more than one offender may be involved.
- Seventy-seven percent of victims are females.
- Almost 40% of victims are between 15 and 29 years old. However, females between 40 and 49 years old experience more violent incidents per 100 adults.
- Māori experienced almost three times more IPV incidents per 100 adults than New Zealand Europeans.
- The proportion of Māori who experienced current-partner violence is twice as high as the national average.
- The proportion of adults who experienced current-partner violence in the North Island is 50% higher than in the South Island.

Psychological violence

- More than 100,000 adults (3.6%) experienced psychological violence over the last 12 months.
- The most frequent type of psychological violence is stopping someone from contacting family or friends, while the least frequent is preventing access to healthcare.
- Females are the victims of psychological violence slightly more often than males.
- Māori and those aged 15–29 are almost twice more likely than the national average to experience psychological violence.
- Almost 70,000 adults (2.35%) were stopped from contacting their family or friends over the last 12 months.
- Sixty percent of those stopped from contacting their family or friends are females.
- Those aged 15–29 and 40–49 were about 50% more likely than the national average to be stopped from contacting their family or friends.
- Māori were about 80% more likely than the national average to be stopped from contacting their family or friends.
- There was no notable difference between geographical regions in adults being stopped from contacting family or friends.
- More than 40,000 adults (1.5%) were followed or tracked over the last 12 months.
- Sixty-nine percent of those followed or tracked are females.
- Māori and those aged 15–29 were twice more likely than the national average to be followed or tracked.
- More than 35,000 adults experienced controlled access to phone, internet or transport over the last 12 months.
- Sixty percent of those who experienced controlled access to phone, internet or transport are females.
- Māori were more than twice more likely than the national average to experience controlled access to phone, internet or transport.
- Those aged 15–29 were 60% more likely than the national average to experience controlled access to phone, internet or transport.
- There was no notable difference between geographical regions in controlling access to phone, internet or transport.
- Approximately 30,000 adults were stopped from doing paid work over the last 12 months of their lives. No significant difference was found between males and females.
- Approximately 20,000 adults (less than 1%) were stopped from doing paid work over the last 12 months.
- Wellingtonians were four times less likely than the national average to be pressed into paid work.

Family violence including psychological violence

- More than 160,000 adults experienced physical or psychological family violence over the last 12 months.
- Females experienced physical and psychological family violence almost 40% more often than males.
- Almost 40% of the victims of physical and psychological family violence are between 15 and 29 years old.
- New Zealand Europeans experience less physical or psychological family violence compared to Māori (70% less likely) and Pacific people (44% less likely).
- No significant difference in physical or psychological family violence was found between geographical regions.

Intimate Partner Violence including psychological violence

- More than 130,000 adults experienced physical or psychological IPV over the last 12 months.
- Females experienced physical and psychological IPV 36% more often than males.
- The age groups 15–29 and 40–49 years old have a higher proportion of victimised people than other age groups.
- The proportion of Māori who experienced physical or psychological IPV is 75% higher than that of New Zealand Europeans.
- No significant difference in physical or psychological IPV was found between geographical regions.

Sexual violence

- Almost 200,000 sexual assault incidents happened to almost 90,000 adults over the last 12 months.
- Females made up 71% of the victims and suffered from 80% of sexual assault incidents.
- The number of sexual assault incidents per 100 females is almost four times higher than per 100 males.
- Two out of three sexually assaulted people are between 15 and 29 years old.
- No significant difference was found between Māori and New Zealand European victims.

Non-violent personal crime

- Almost 400,000 people (about 7.5% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of fraud or cybercrime over the last 12 months.
- More than 200,000 adults were victims of one or more fraud incidents, and more than 100,000 were victims of one or more cybercrime incidents.

- No statistically significant difference in victimisation was found between females and males, between different age groups, between different ethnic groups (except for Asian people, who were victimised less), and between different geographical regions.
- The proportion of victims with a moderate or high level of psychological distress is significantly higher than the national average.
- There is a clear negative trend between the prevalence rate of fraud and cybercrime and the level of life satisfaction. A similar negative trend was found between the proportion of fraud and cybercrime victims and the feeling of safety.
- For people with annual personal income between \$30,000 and \$100,000, a higher income is associated with a higher proportion of victimisation.
- People with very high household income (\$150,000 and more) have a significantly higher prevalence rate.

Property crime

- Approximately 577,000 property crime incidents happened over the last 12 months.
- Approximately 355,000 households (20% of all New Zealand households) experienced one or more property crime incidents over the last 12 months.
- There were approximately 32 property crime incidents per every 100 households.
- New Zealand households experienced 73,000 theft and damage incidents (almost 6 incidents per 100 households), more than 100,000 vehicle offences (6.6 per 100 households) and 215,000 burglaries (17.5 per 100 households).
- The proportion of victimised households was 4% for theft and damage offences, 5.7% for vehicle offences and over 12% for burglaries.

Theft and damage

- Approximately 73,000 households (about 4% of all households) experienced one or more incidents of theft and damage over the last 12 months.
- No statistically significant difference between geographical regions was found for theft and damage incidents, although Wellington had the highest prevalence rate, while the South Island (excluding Canterbury) and Auckland had the lowest.
- No statistically significant difference in the theft and damage prevalence rate was found between different types of urban areas. However, rural areas had a significantly lower prevalence rate.
- A clear relation was found between the theft and damage prevalence rates and inhabitants' feeling of safety. Generally, households with higher levels of perceived safety had lower prevalence rates than households with lower levels of perceived safety.²⁵
- No clear relation was found between the proportion of households that experienced theft and damage incidents and household income.

²⁵ We assumed that the feeling of safety of a person interviewed in the survey represents the overall feeling of safety for the household.

- Households inhabited by sole parents with children experienced a significantly higher proportion of theft and damage compared to national average.
- The theft and damage prevalence rate for rented households owned by government is higher than for other household types, but the difference is not statistically significant.
- No statistically significant difference in the theft and damage prevalence rate was found for both households with different numbers of inhabitants and households with different numbers of children.

Vehicle offences

- Approximately 100,000 households (about 6.6% of all households) experienced one or more vehicle offences over the last 12 months.
- No statistically significant difference between geographical regions was found for vehicle offences, although Auckland and Wellington had the highest prevalence rate, while the South Island (excluding Canterbury) and Waikato had the lowest.
- No statistically significant difference in the vehicle offence prevalence rate was found between different types of urban areas and rural settlements, although major and large urban areas had a higher prevalence rate.
- A strong relation was found between the vehicle offence prevalence rates and inhabitants' feeling of safety. Generally, households with higher levels of perceived safety had lower prevalence rates than households with lower levels of perceived safety.
- Except for the lowest and the highest household income categories, we found a clear relation between the proportion of households that experienced vehicle offence incidents and household income.
- Households with no children have a lower vehicle offence prevalence rate than the national average, although not statistically significant.
- Generally, households inhabited by one or two people have a lower vehicle offence prevalence rate compared with households inhabited by three or more people.
- No statistically significant difference in the vehicle offence prevalence rate was found for households with different types of ownership, although it was higher in privately rented households.

Burglaries

- Approximately 215,000 households (about 12%) experienced one or more incidents of burglary over the last 12 months. There were 17.5 burglaries per 100 households.
- The proportion of households burgled in the South Island (except Canterbury) was significantly lower than the national average. No other regions showed a statistically significant difference, although Waikato had the highest prevalence rate.
- No statistically significant difference in the burglary prevalence rate was found between different types of urban areas; however, the rate in rural settlements was significantly lower than the national average.

- A strong relation was found between burglary prevalence rates and inhabitants' feeling of safety. Generally, households with higher levels of perceived safety had lower prevalence rates than households with lower levels of perceived safety.
- No relation was found between the proportion of households that experienced burglaries and household income.
- The burglary prevalence rate was significantly higher than the national average for households inhabited by either one parent with child(ren) or by one parent with child(ren) and other person(s).
- The burglary prevalence rate was significantly lower than the national average for households inhabited by a couple without children.
- Generally, the burglary prevalence rate increases with the increase of children in the household.
- In rented households owned by government, the burglary prevalence rate is significantly higher than the national average.

Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence

- More than half a million people (16% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of IPV at some point during their lives.
- Females (21%) were more likely than males (10%) to have experienced one or more incidents of IPV at some point during their lives.
- Victims experienced almost equal proportions of deliberately used force or violence (13%) and threats to use force or violence (12%).
- Māori are more likely to be victims of IPV than the national average, while Asian people are less likely.
- Geographically, the highest proportions of people who experienced IPV at some point during their lifetime were found in the Tasman and Northland areas, although the difference is not statistically significant.
- The above findings do not change when considering deliberately used force and threat to use force separately.

Lifetime sexual violence

- More than 900,000 people (23% of adults) experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives.
- Females (34%) were almost three times more likely than males (12%) to have experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives.
- Māori are more likely to be victims of lifetime sexual violence than the national average, while Asian people (including Chinese and Indian) are less likely.
- Geographically, only one region (Wellington) has a significantly higher proportion of people who experienced sexual violence during their lifetime.
- Most of these findings do not change while considering forced intercourse and non-consensual sexual touching separately.

Distribution of crime

- Approximately 11% of adults experienced more than one crime incident over the last 12 months.
- Thirty percent of victims of household offences and 31% of victims of personal crime were victimised more than once within 12 months.
- Thirty-seven percent of victims of interpersonal violence were victimised more than once within 12 months; 15% were victimised five or more times.
- These 15% were victims of more than half of all interpersonal violence incidents.
- Four percent of victims of household offences and 10% of victims of personal crime were victimised five or more times within 12 months.
- Almost half (47%) of all crime incidents were experienced by only 4% of adults.
- Three of every four family violence incidents and four of every five IPV incidents were experienced by repeatedly victimised people.
- The proportion of repeatedly victimised people is comparatively lower for fraud and cybercrime (15% of victims), theft and property damage (18% of victims), and vehicle offences (11% of victims). For property crime, the highest proportion of repeat victimisation was found for burglaries (23% of victims).

Crimes driven by discrimination

- Overall, about 20% of all incidents are perceived to happen because of the offender's attitude towards the victim's race/ethnicity, sex, age, sexuality, religion or disability.
- A much higher proportion of personal offences (26%) were perceived as driven by discrimination compared with household offences (6%).
- Attitude towards the sex of the victim was perceived as the most frequent offence driver (14% of all incidents and 19% of personal offences).
- More than one third of violent interpersonal offences were perceived as driven by discrimination. Attitude towards the sex of the victim (30%) was the major perceived driver.
- Four out of five sexual offences were perceived as driven by discrimination. Attitude towards the sex of the victim (70%) was the major perceived driver.
- One in four intimate partner violence incidents were perceived as driven by discrimination. Again, attitude towards the sex of the victim was the major perceived driver.

Selected drivers of family violence

- Argument is the most often perceived reason for all family violence incidents (44%). It is followed by jealousy (33% for all family violence incidents and 40% for IPV violence).
- Two out of five family violence incidents happened when an offender was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Alcohol was involved in one of every three incidents, while drugs were involved in one of every four incidents.

- Victims were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs in 12% of all family violence incidents. This proportion increases to 17% for IPV violence.

Consequences of crime

- This will be reported in a topical report later this year.

Reporting crime

- Less than a quarter (23%) of all crime was reported to the Police over the last 12 months.
- This proportion is twice as high for household offences (34%) compared to personal offences (17%).
- Theft of/unlawful takes/converts of motor vehicle is the offence most commonly reported to the Police over the last 12 months (82%). Also, theft of/from motor vehicles as well as vehicle offences as a group were reported more often than the national average of 23%.
- Burglaries (36%) were also reported more often than the national average.
- Fraud/deception and cybercrime are the offences least commonly reported to the Police (7%).
- No statistically significant difference was found for reporting family violence (27%).
- No statistically significant difference was found between reporting other types of offences and the national average. **Note:** The reporting rate for sexual offences was suppressed due to the low level of accuracy. Sexual assaults were included in the assault and robbery offence type (reporting rate 18%).
- No significant difference was found between reporting to the Police by male and female victims.
- Gay, lesbian or bisexual victims are less likely to report to the Police than the national average.
- Students who are not employed are less likely to report to the Police than the national average.
- There is no clear trend in reporting to the Police by age group. The lowest level (below 20%) was found for younger people (aged 15–19 and 20–29) and in older people (aged 60–64). The highest level (31%) was found for people aged 30–39.
- Generally, people in more deprived areas are more likely to report to the Police. The difference, however, is not statistically significant.
- Although not statistically significant, the following differences in reporting to the Police were found:
 - Separated or divorced people were more likely than others to report to the Police.
 - Households with children were more likely to report to the Police than households without children.
 - People with higher levels of life satisfaction were slightly more likely to report to the Police.

- People with higher levels of perceived safety were slightly less likely to report to the Police.
- There is no significant difference in reporting to the Police by ethnicity, location, family status, disability status, level of psychological distress and level of financial pressure.
- People were more likely reporting to the Police when offenders were intimate partners of victims and less likely when offenders were other family members. The difference, however, is not statistically significant.
- Generally, people’s perception about the seriousness of an incident significantly affects the level of reporting to the Police.
- Overall, if people perceive that the incident was a crime, they are significantly more likely than the national average to report it to the Police. Conversely, when people believe that the incident is “just something that happened” they report it to the Police significantly less often.

Family violence victims’ experiences

- A significant majority (more than 90%) of family violence victims are aware of support organisations.
- The most known support organisations are Women’s Refuge, Victim Support and Citizens Advice Bureaus.
- Only one in six family violence victims are aware of the Victims of Crime Information Line.
- Only a small proportion of those aware of the support organisations actually contacted them. Even well-known support organisations were contacted by only 10–12% of victims.
- Significantly more family violence victims are seeking help from other family members than from organisations providing formal support.
- The vast majority (94%) of those seeking help from their family/whānau received help.
- The type of help that victims were most often looking for was somebody to talk to. However, a significant proportion of victims also received more specific help.
- The reasons most often given for not contacting support organisations were “Did not need help” (30%), “Wanted to handle it myself” (22%) and “Private matter” (17%).
- Seven percent did not know where to go, and 14% did not mention any reason for not contacting support.
- Among those who decided not to seek help from their family/whānau, 31% did it because they felt they did not need help, 21% because they wanted to handle it themselves and 17% because it was a “private matter”.

Appendix B: Brief survey methodology

Below is an overview of the key methodological aspects of the NZCVS. More details about how the NZCVS was conducted in 2018 can be found in the NZCVS methodology report.²⁶

Table A2.1: Key features of the NZCVS methodology

Key feature	Description
Overview	Nationwide, face-to-face random probability survey, with one respondent selected per household using multistage stratified cluster sampling methods.
Target population	Total usually resident, non-institutionalised, civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 and over.
Sampled areas	North Island, South Island and Waiheke Island.
Dwellings included	Permanent, private dwellings.
Sample composition	Two samples were drawn as part of the NZCVS: a general or “main sample” and a Māori booster sample that aimed to increase sample size for Māori.
Sample size	Main sample: 5,273
	Māori booster sample: 2,757
	Total sample: 8,030
Response rates	Main sample: 81%
	Māori booster sample: 80%
	Total sample: 81%
Interviewing period	1 March 2018 to 7 October 2018
Average interview length	21 minutes and 33 seconds
Recall period	12 months preceding the date of the interview ²⁷
Coding crimes/offences	In the NZCVS, questions were asked about different things (incidents) that might have happened to the respondent or their household. These incidents were then coded by legal experts to determine whether or not the incident was a crime, and what type of offence (or offences) occurred.

²⁶ See the methodology report online at <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-2018-Methodology-Report-Year-1-fin.pdf>

²⁷ While most questions use the recall period 12 months preceding the date of the interview, there were some that referred to a different period (eg, the in-depth module questions on lifetime prevalence of sexual assault and offences by a partner).

	<p>Important: The NZCVS does not directly ask survey participants about crimes that happened to them. This is because people don't always:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • view some things that happen as crimes • know what are legally considered crimes and what aren't.
Weighting	Two types of weighting were applied: household weights and person weights.
Imputation	Missing income data were imputed using the nearest neighbour hot deck algorithm. Missing victim forms were imputed from the distribution of offence codes associated with the scenario that generated the incident.

Survey structure and questionnaire

The NZCVS consists of a core module that includes crime and victimisation questions that repeat every year, and additional in-depth modules on different topical subjects that change from year to year. A family violence in-depth module was selected for 2018, the first time that the NZCVS was conducted. The survey design was developed after extended consultations with key stakeholders.

Depending on the sensitivity of the questions, the answers may be collected either through computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), where interviewers enter respondents' answers into a laptop, or through computer-assisted self-interviewing (CASI), where respondents are handed the laptop and can enter their own responses. CASI is used for highly sensitive questions and CAPI for less sensitive ones.

The following table provides an outline of the questionnaire sections and the topics covered in each section.

Table A2.2: Topics covered in the NZCVS questionnaire

Section	Questions	Interviewing mode
Initial demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sex • age • partnership status • marital status • life satisfaction/satisfaction with safety 	CAPI
CAPI victim screener questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household and personal offences screener questions (excludes inter-personal violence (including sexual violence), harassment and threatening behaviour) 	CAPI
CASI victim screener questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inter-personal violence (includes sexual violence), harassment and threatening behaviour 	CASI

Family/whānau in-depth module screener questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> controlling partner behaviours 	CASI
Lifetime prevalence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lifetime experience of sexual assault/IPV 	CASI
General victim form questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> same/series of offences date of offence incident description location of offence contact with the offender existence of Protection, Restraining, or Police Safety Orders offender's attitude towards victim's race, sexuality, age, sex, religion and disability cost of crime insurance time off work reporting to Police injury and weapon use perceptions of seriousness of incident 	CAPI for incidents relating to CAPI screeners and CASI for incidents relating to CASI screeners
Family/whānau violence victim form questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offender affected by alcohol/drugs victim affected by alcohol/drugs incident triggers type of injury severity of injury medical attention emotional reactions impact of incident on victim presence of children 	CAPI for incidents relating to CAPI screeners and CASI for incidents relating to CASI screeners
Family/whānau violence in-depth module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support service awareness contact with support services help/advice received from support services and usefulness reasons for not seeking help from support services help/advice received from family/whānau, friends and neighbours and usefulness reasons for not seeking help from family/whānau, friends and neighbours unmet need for help/advice relating to family/whānau violence incidents 	CASI

<p>Main demographics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender identity • sexual identity • income • financial stress • household composition • ethnicity • functional difficulties • psychological distress • employment status • housing and tenure 	<p>CAPI (with the exception of gender and sexual identity and income, which are administered CASI)</p>
<p>Exit and re-contact questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-contact for audit • future research consent • data linking • interviewer observations • respondent burden assessment 	<p>CAPI</p>

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