

# EVIDENCE CENTRE

TE POKAPŪ TAUNAKITANGA

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Welcome to:

## Understanding the Impact of Offending and How to Prevent Harm

An Evidence Centre seminar featuring:

- **Bronwyn Marshall** (Acting Superintendent, Safer Whānau Business Change Manager at Police) – *Safer Whānau*
- **Dr. Michael Slyuzberg** (Principal Advisor, Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Justice) – *NZ Crime and Victims Survey – filling the knowledge gap*



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*Tāhū o te Ture*



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Crime and Victims

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# NZ Crime and Victims Survey – filling the knowledge gap

Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre – July 2, 2019

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# The background

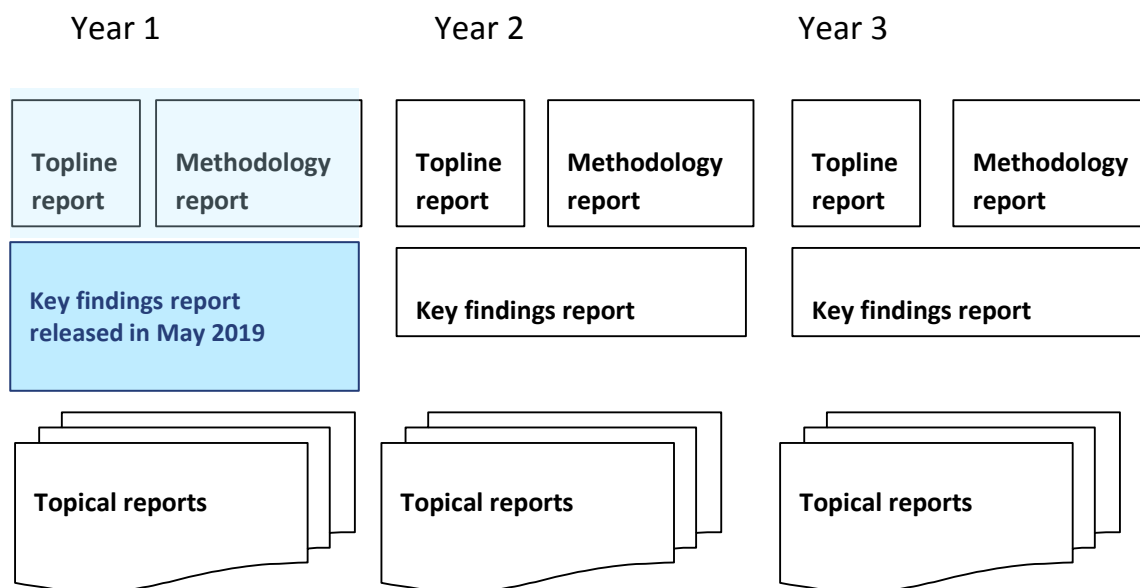
# What is NZCVS?

- **NZCVS** is a national survey.
- A big improvement over its predecessor the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS).
- Key features:
  - Delivers core crime and victimisation measures
  - Random NZ-wide survey
  - Covers events happened within 12 months from the date of the interview (with one exception)
  - Includes both reported and not reported offences

# What is our approach?

- A Maori booster sample (approach developed in collaboration with Stats NZ)
- Eight thousand face-to-face interviews
- Enable repeat victims to ‘bundle’ similar incidents into a series and report on these together
- In-depth modules which vary from year to year (Family Violence in 2018, Wellbeing and Trust in 2019)
- Coding supported by NZ Police

# The reporting framework



# What we have found so far

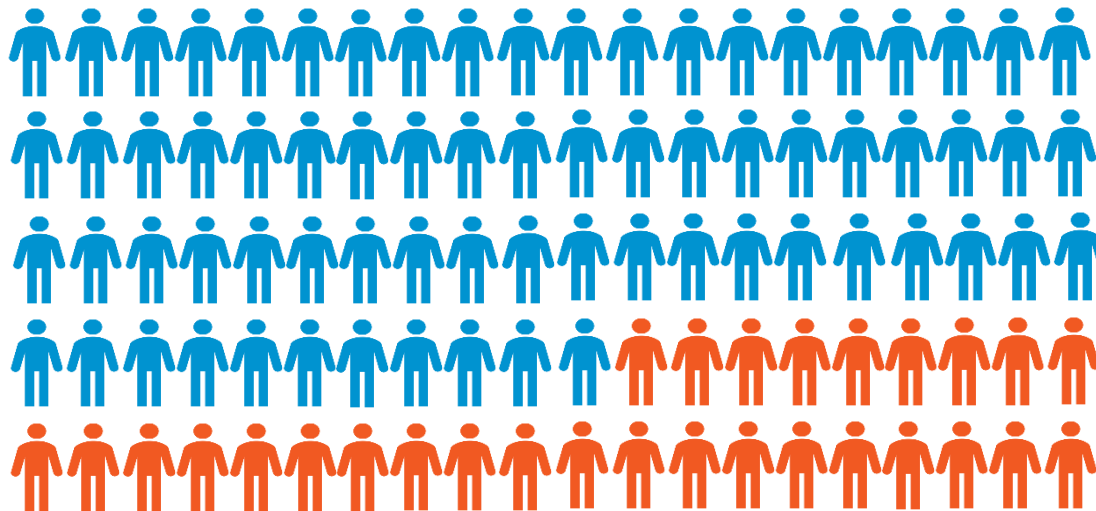


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# Most NZ adults did not experience any crime over last 12 months

## 71%







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# Most households did not experience any household crime over last 12 months

## 80%



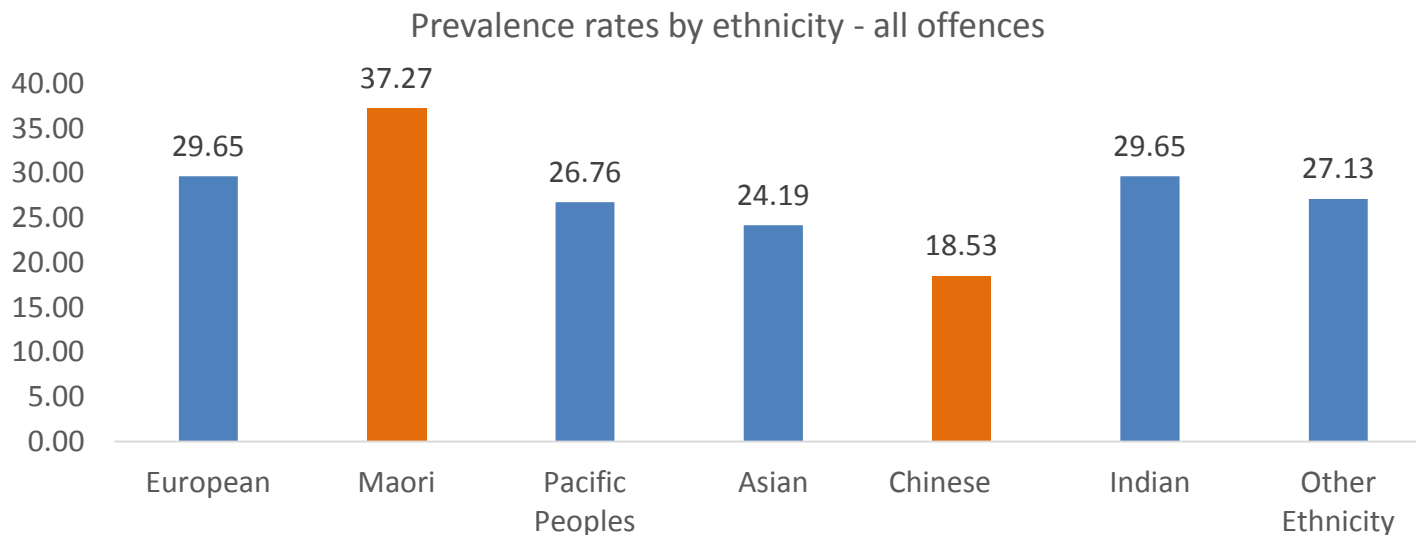


# Of all offences the three most common are...

- **Burglary** (18 percent of all offences or 54 percent of all household offences).
- **Harassment and threatening behaviour** (17 percent of all offences or 25 percent of all personal offences).
- **Fraud and deception** is the third most common type of offence (15 percent of all offences or 23 percent of all personal offences).

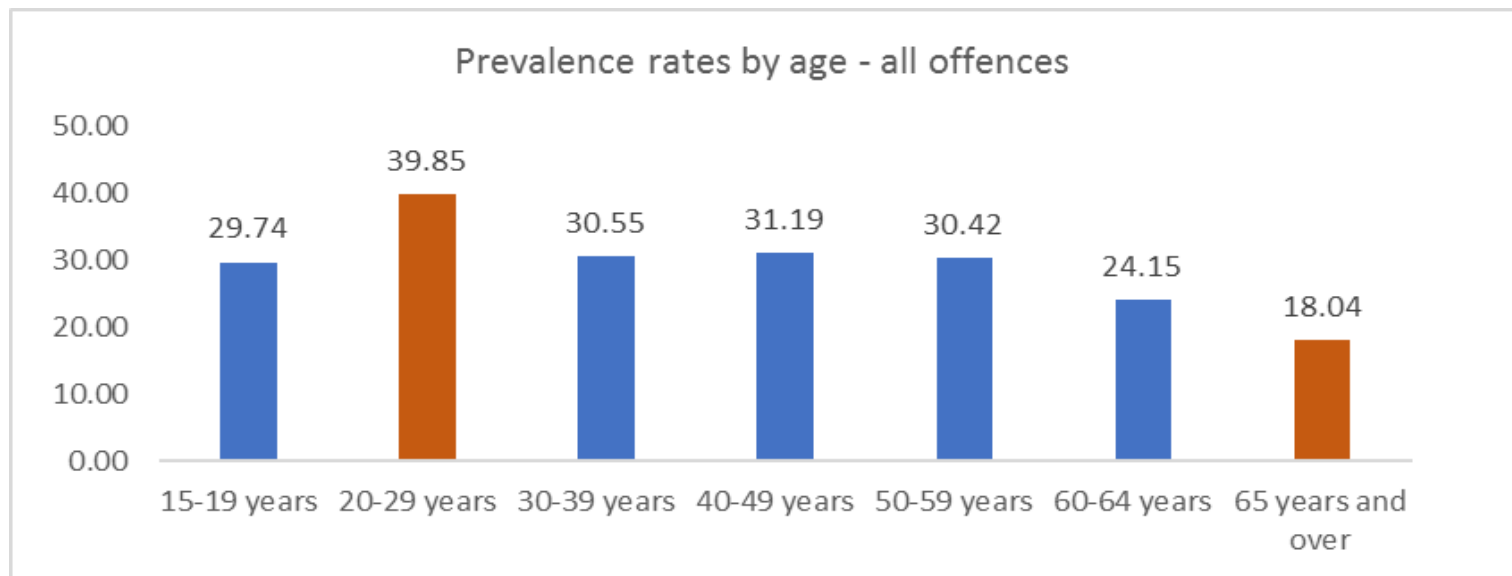
# Maori are more likely to be a victim

Overall, 37 percent of Maori people are victims of crime compared with 29 percent for the entire adult population.



# Older people are safer than young people

Overall, 40 percent of people aged between 20 – 29 years old are victims of crime compared with 18 percent of people aged 65 and over.





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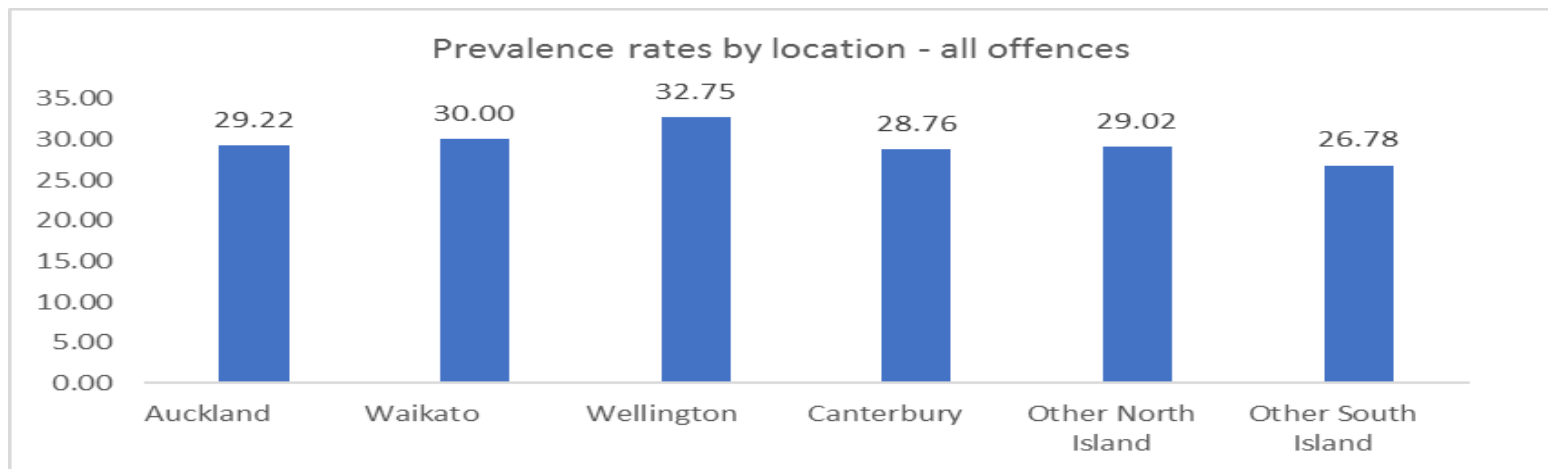
# There is no difference overall between men and women

Men and women have an equal chance of being victimised (about 29%).

However, there is a significant difference for specific offence types, especially family violence and sexual offences.

# There is little difference in crime between the major centers

People living in Auckland (29 percent), Wellington (33 percent) and Canterbury (29 percent) had about the same chance of being a victim of crime.





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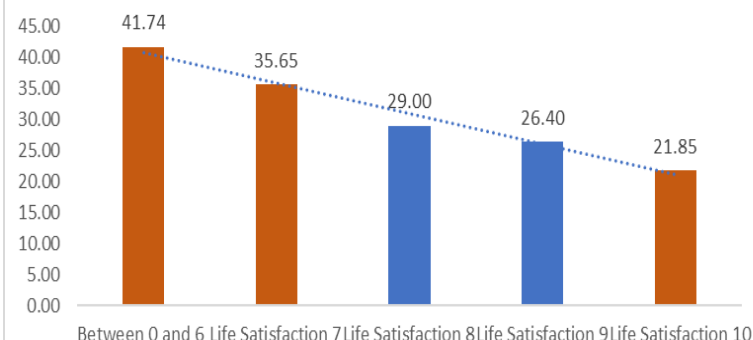
# Other important findings

**A higher level of life satisfaction is associated with a lower prevalence and incidence of victimisation rates overall and for personal offences.**

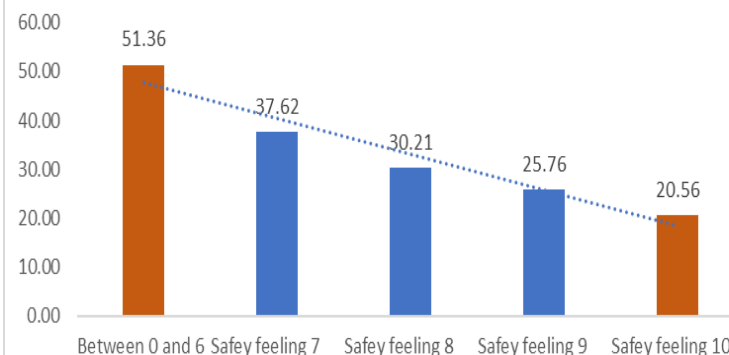
**A higher level of perceived safety is associated with a lower prevalence and incidence of victimisation rates overall, for personal offences and for household offences.**

**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.**

Prevalence rates by life satisfaction - all offences



Prevalence rates by perception of safety - all offences





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## Other important findings (cont.)

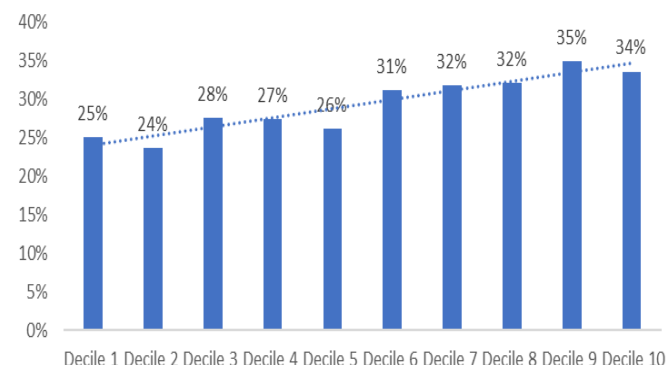
**Higher area deprivation is associated with higher victimisation, although no statistically significant difference in victimisation was observed for overall crime and personal crime.**

**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.**

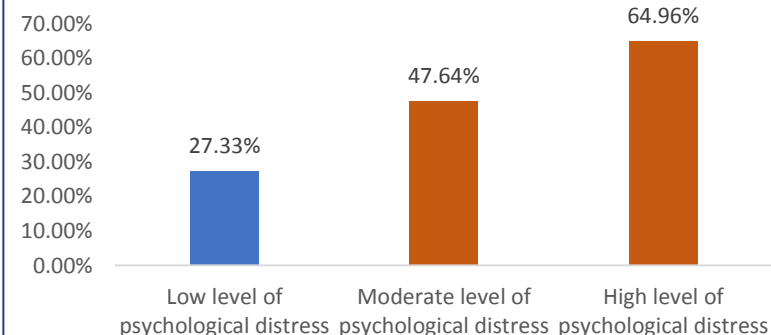
**Moderate and high levels of psychological distress are both associated with victimisation prevalence and incidence rates significantly higher than the national average.**

**Those living in larger households (5 or more people) are more likely to experience household crime than national average.**

Prevalence rates by deprivation level - all crimes



Proportion of adults with different levels of psychological distress who experienced crime





# Concentration of crime



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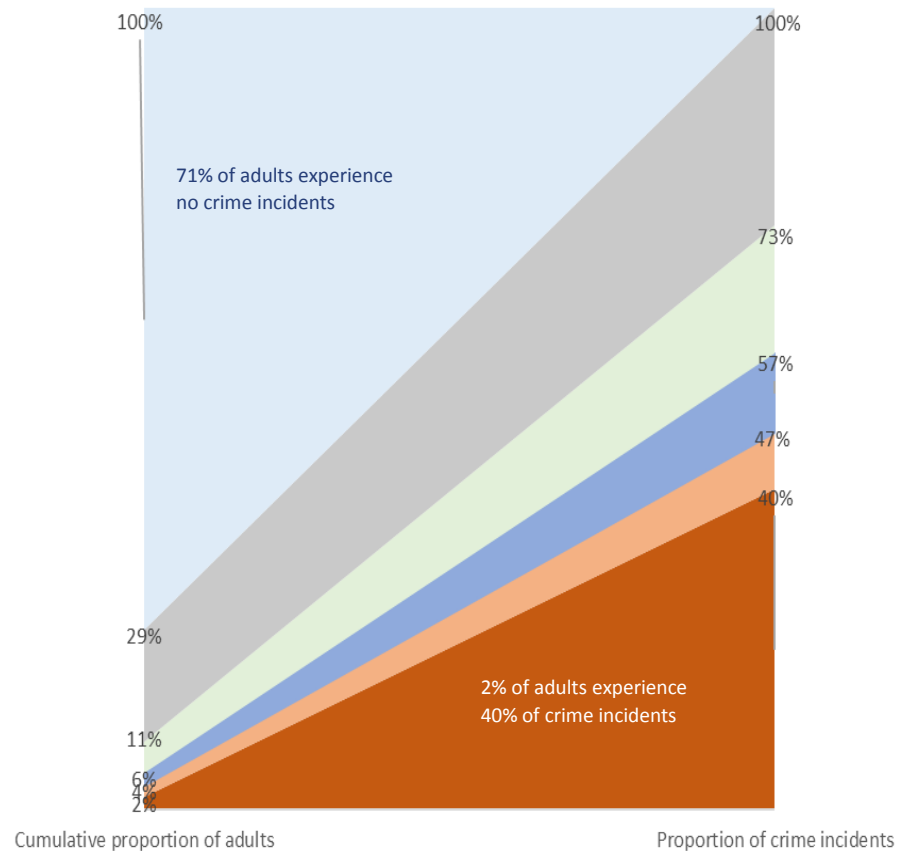
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**30% of victims of household offences and 31% of victims of personal crime were victimised more than once within 12 months.**

**37% of victims of interpersonal violence were victimised more than once within 12 months; 15% were victimised 5 or more times.**

**4% of victims of household offences and 10% of victims of personal crime were victimised 5 or more times within 12 months.**

**Almost half (47%) of all crime incidents were experienced by only 4% of adults.**



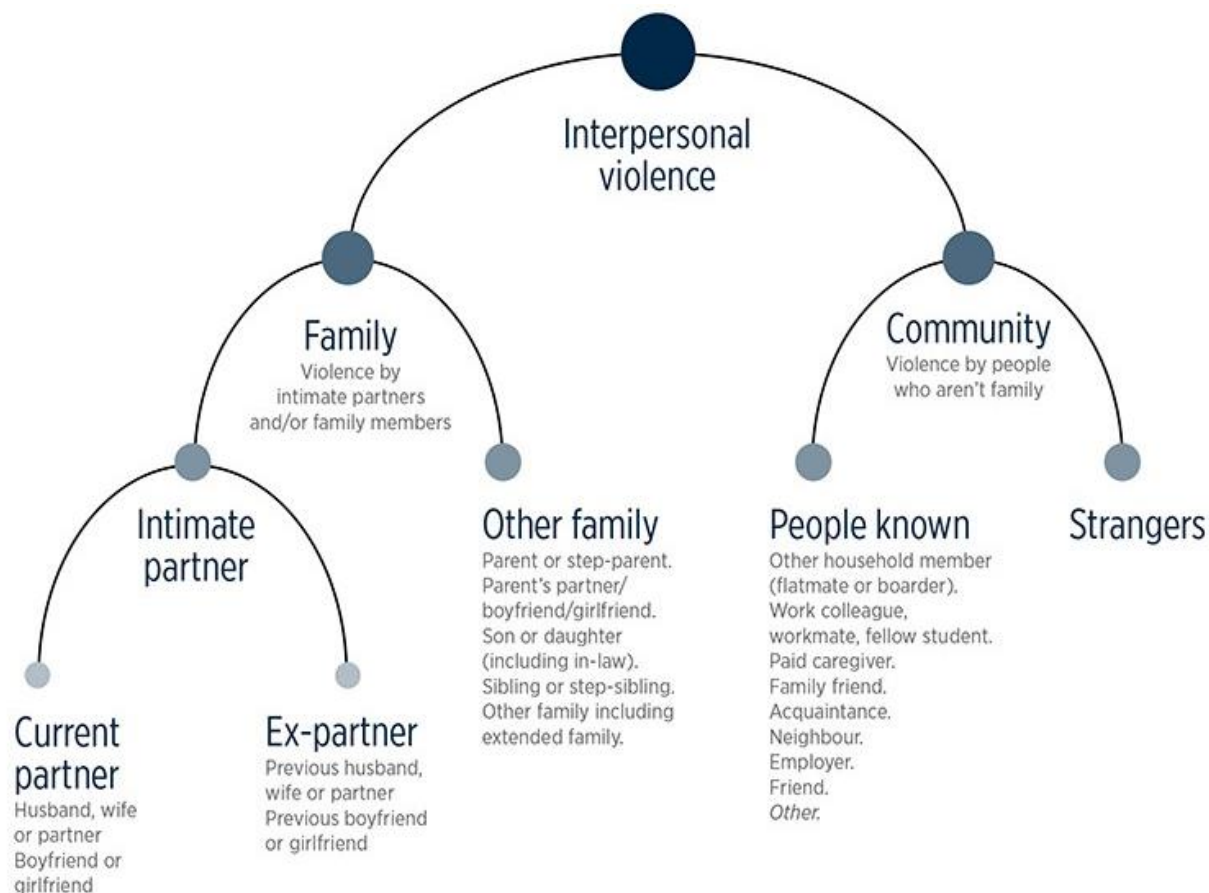
# Family violence and sexual violence

# Interpersonal violence framework



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# At some point in their life about 1 in 4 adults experience one or more incidents of sexual violence

Women (34 percent) were significantly more likely to be victims of sexual violence than men (12 percent).

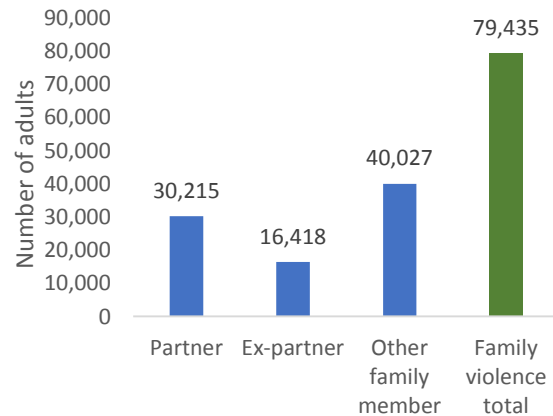
*Note that these numbers relate to the entire life of the respondent, not to the 12 months before the interview.*

# At some point in their life about 1 in 6 adults experience one or more incidents of violence from their intimate partner

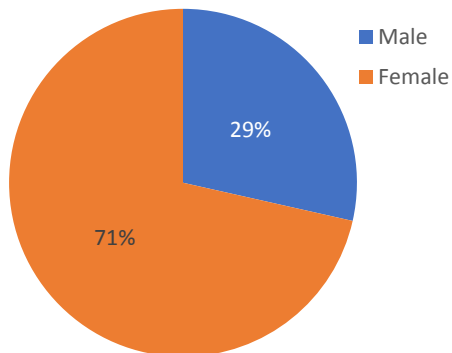
Women (21 percent) were significantly more likely to be victims of intimate partner violence than men (10 percent).

*Note that these numbers relate to the entire life of the respondent, not to the 12 months before the interview.*

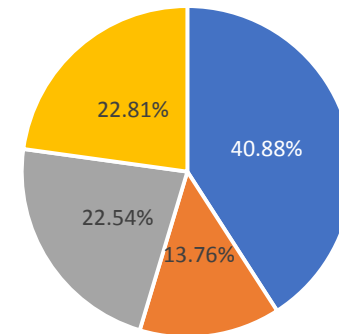
# Family violence – high level data



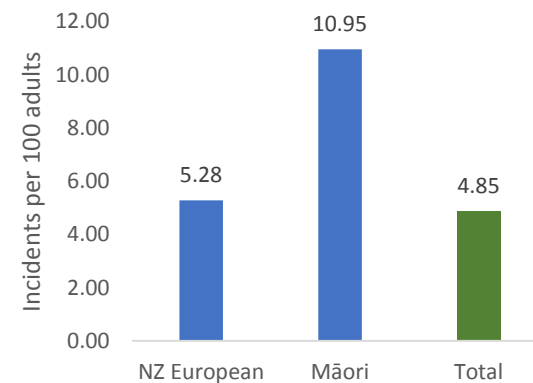
Number of adults experienced family violence



Proportion of family violence victims, by sex



Proportion of family violence victims, by age group



Number of family violence incidents per 100 adults

# Intimate partner violence

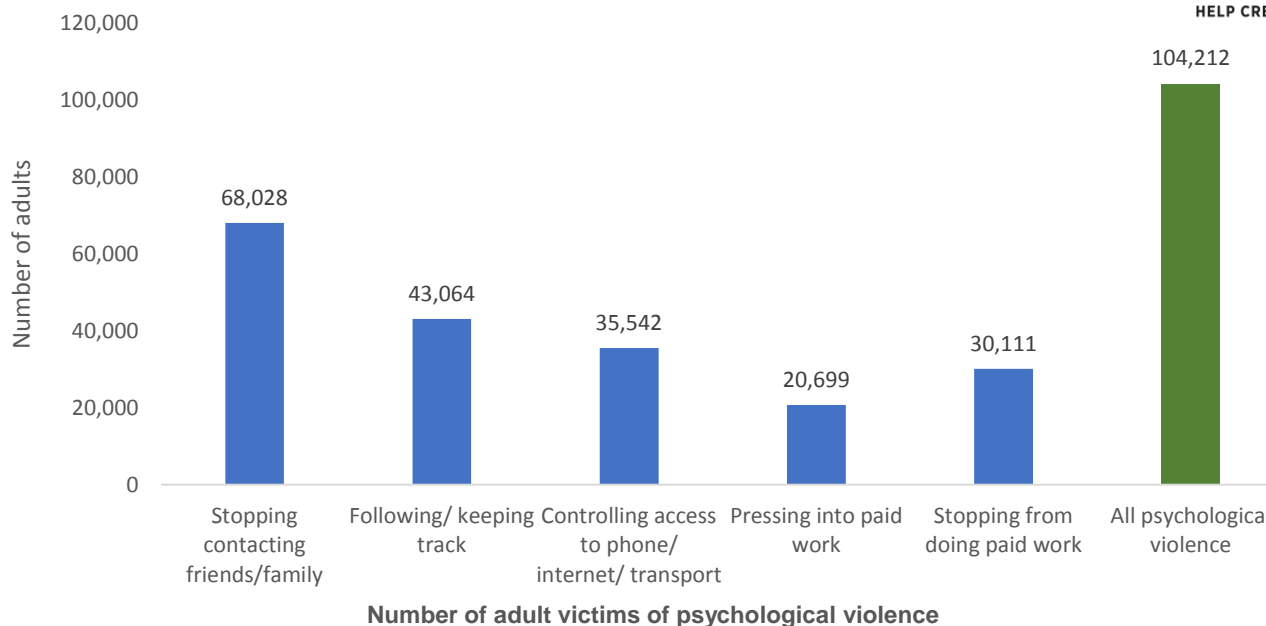
- Almost 45,000 adult New Zealanders were victimised by their intimate partners over the last 12 months.
- More than 30,000 adults were victimised by partners and more than 16,000 by ex-partners. Note: For some incidents more than one offender may be involved.
- Seventy-seven percent of victims are women.
- 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.

# Psychological violence



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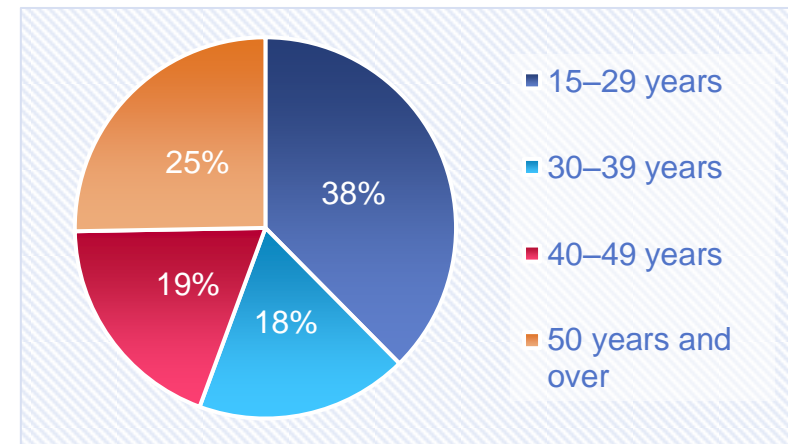


- More than 100,000 adults (3.6%) experienced psychological violence over the last 12 months.
- The most frequent type of psychological violence is stopping someone from contacting family or friends, and the least frequent is preventing access to healthcare.
- Women (54%) are slightly more likely than 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.

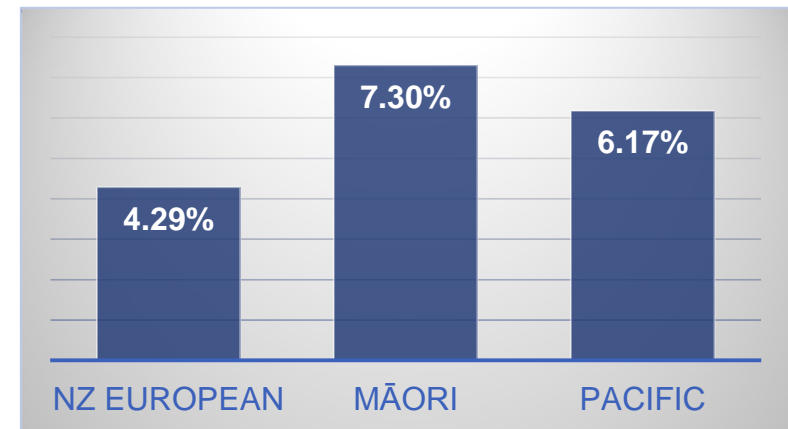


# Physical and psychological FV combined

- 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.



Proportion of adult FV victims (incl. psychological violence), by age group



Prevalence of adult FV victims (incl. psychological violence), by ethnicity

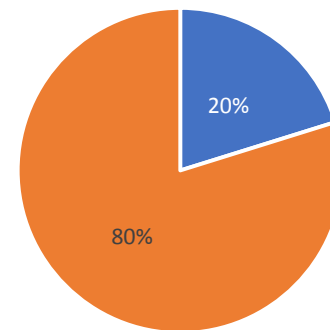
# Sexual violence

- 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.

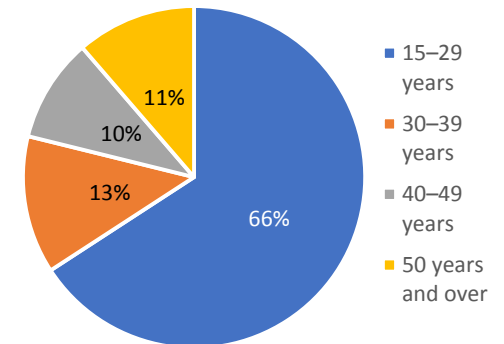


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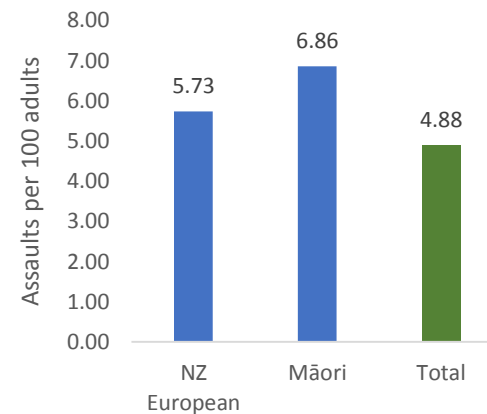
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■ Male ■ Female  
**Proportion of sexual assault incidents, by sex**



**Proportion of sexual assault victims, by age group**



**Number of sexual assault incidents per 100 adults, by ethnicity**

# Drivers of crime

About 20% of all incidents are perceived to happen because of offenders' attitude towards victims' race / ethnicity, sex, age, sexuality, religion or disability.

More than one third of violent interpersonal offences was perceived as driven by discrimination. Sex (30%) was the major perceived driver.

Argument is most often perceived as a trigger for all family violence incidents (44%) and especially for a current partner's violence (66%). It is followed by jealousy (33% for all family violence incidents and 40% for IPV violence).

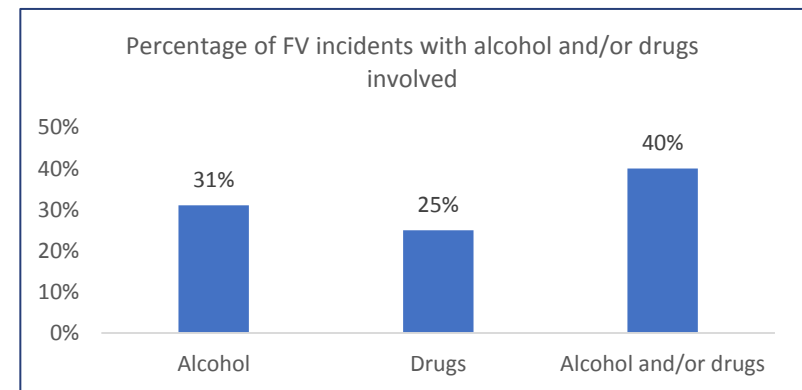
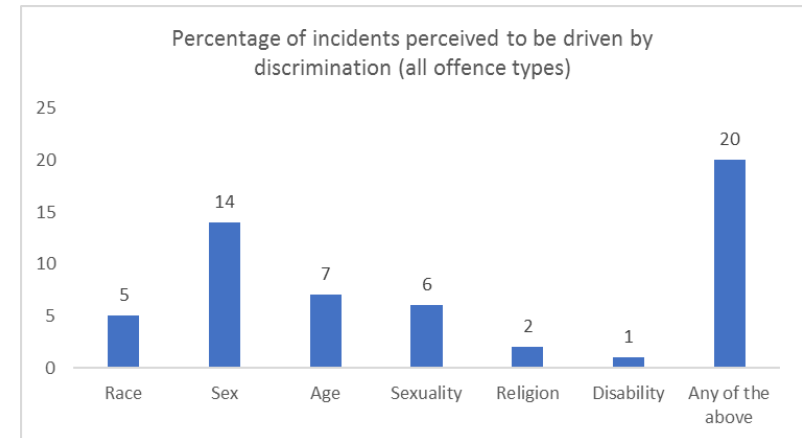
About one in three incidents of current partner violence is believed to be triggered by financial issues.

Two out of five family violence incidents happened when an offender was under the influence of drugs.



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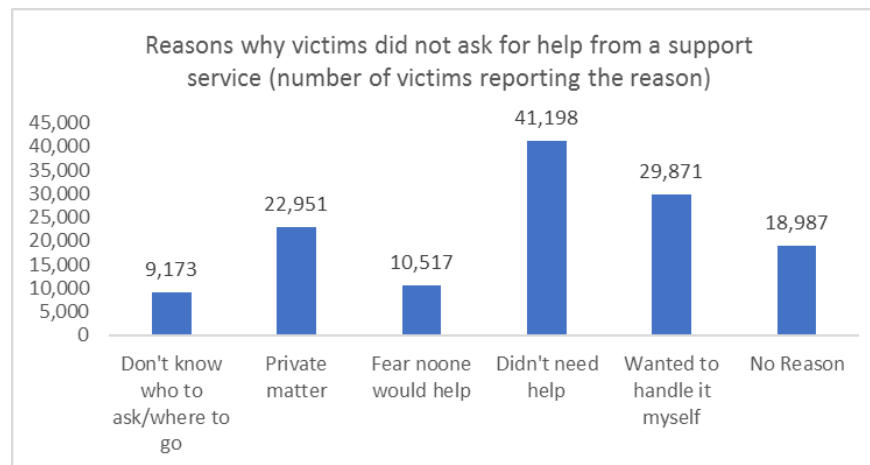


# Family violence victims' experience

The vast majority (more than 90%) of family violence victims are aware of support organisations.

However, only a small proportion of those victims aware of support organisations actually contacted them. Even well-known support organisations were contacted by only 10-12% of victims. Significantly more family violence victims seek help from other family members than from organisations providing formal support

The most mentioned reasons for not contacting support organisations were “Did not need help” (30%), “Wanted to handle it myself” (22%) and “Private matter” (17%).



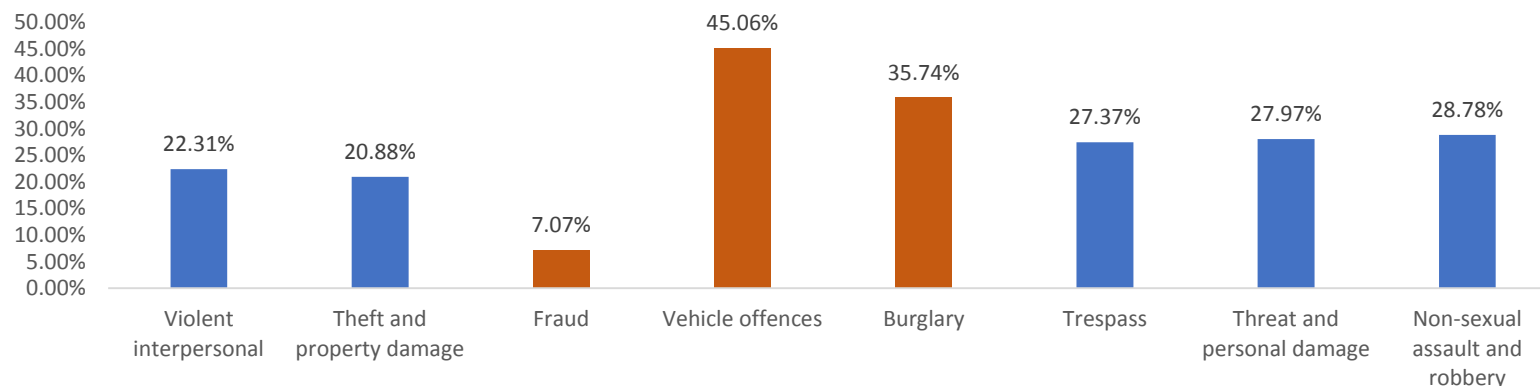
# Just under a quarter of all crime was reported to Police

Less than a quarter (23%) of all crime was reported to the Police over last 12 months. This percentage is twice as higher for household offences (34%) than for personal offences (17%).

Theft of / unlawful takes / converts of motor vehicle is the most commonly reported offence to the Police (82%).

Burglaries (36%) are also reported more often than the national average.

Fraud / deception and cybercrime are the offences least commonly reported to the Police (7%).



# Factors affecting reporting to the Police



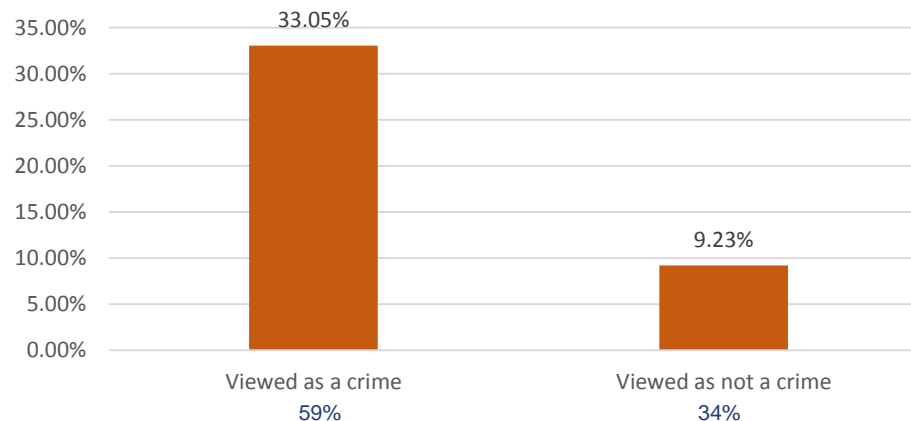
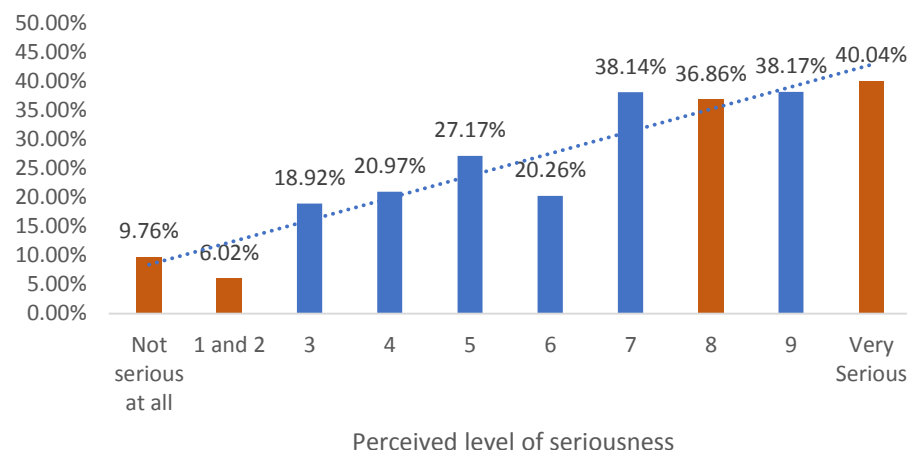
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**When people believe that the incident is not a crime, just “something that happened”, they report it to the Police significantly less often.**

**People’s perception about the seriousness of an incident significantly affects the level of reporting to the Police.**

**No significant difference in reporting to the Police by sex, age, ethnicity, location, family status, disability status, level of psychological distress and level of financial pressure.**



# The NZCVS supports strategic projects and decisions

- Feeds into Hāpaitia to Oranga Tangata: Safe and Effective Justice Programme
- Provides information for the Statistics NZ's living standards dashboard and to Treasury's wellbeing network
- Statistics NZ already recommended to include at least three NZCVS measures to the list of NZ wellbeing indicators
- Linking with IDI data allowing wider analysis
- Consistent with MoJ forecasting models assessing future crime
- Allows to build consistent time series for “before vs. after” analysis (with caution!)

# Where to find NZCVS results?

- On the MoJ website from 20 December 2018  
<https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvs/>
- From media releases
- From the full scale report in May 2019
- Analysing IDI dataset after September 2019
- By requesting information from [NZCVS@justice.govt.nz](mailto:NZCVS@justice.govt.nz)





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# Questions and discussion





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Check out the Research web page at  
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### EMAIL US:

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