



New Zealand  
Crime and Victims **survey**

**HELP CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES**

# Topline report

March – September 2018 (Cycle 1)

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## Acknowledgements

The Ministry of Justice acknowledges and thanks the following people and organisations for their precious contribution to the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) 2018.

### Data providers

We would like to thank the 8,030 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.

### External experts

We are very 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, Prof 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*



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## Introduction

This report provides high level insights and analysis of the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) results. This is a topline report. This means it offers timely, concise and succinct access to the main findings of the survey. Other reports will follow that explain the results of the survey in-depth.

The report reflects the first year of interviewing.

The report aims to briefly answer three research questions:

- What is the extent and nature of crime and victimisation in New Zealand?
- What is the extent and nature of crime that goes reported or unreported to Police?
- Who experiences crime?

After completion of a wider in-depth analysis, key findings from this report will be integrated into the final main report.

### Disclaimer

1. While all care and diligence has been taken in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information for this publication, the Ministry of Justice gives no warranty that it is error free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information in this publication.

2. This report contains highly aggregated data. No identifiable personal data is 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.

3. The NZCVS is a new survey with significant improvements in design compared with its predecessor the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS). Therefore, **any direct comparison with the NZCASS results may be misleading, even for the same offence types.**

## Key findings summary

### The extent and nature of crime

- A significant majority of New Zealanders (71 percent) experienced no crime over last 12 months.
- 1,777,000 offences were identified over last 12 months, where personal offences make up the majority (68 percent 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:
  - 17 burglary offences per 100 household
  - 8 harassment and threatening behaviour offences per 100 adults
  - 7 fraud and deception offences per 100 adults.
- About 355,000 households experienced one or more household offences and 575,000 adults experienced one or more personal offences.

### Reporting crime

- Less than a quarter (23 percent) of all crime was reported to the Police over last 12 months.
- In 2017, more household offences (34 percent) as opposed to personal offences (17 percent) were reported to Police.

### Who experiences crime

- Māori (37 percent) were more likely to be victims of crime.
- Men (29 percent) and women (29 percent) were equally likely to be victims of crime over last 12 months.
- Women (21 percent) were more likely than men (10 percent) to have experienced one or more incidents of partner violence at some point during their lives.
- Women (34 percent) were more likely than men (12 percent) to have experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives.
- People aged 65 and over (18 percent) were less likely to be victims of crime and people aged 20 to 29 (40 percent) were more likely to be victims of crime.
- People living in the three major centres (Auckland 29 percent, Wellington 33 percent, Canterbury 29 percent) had about the same chance to be victims of crime as an average New Zealander (29 percent).

## Top-line survey results<sup>1</sup>

### Overview

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

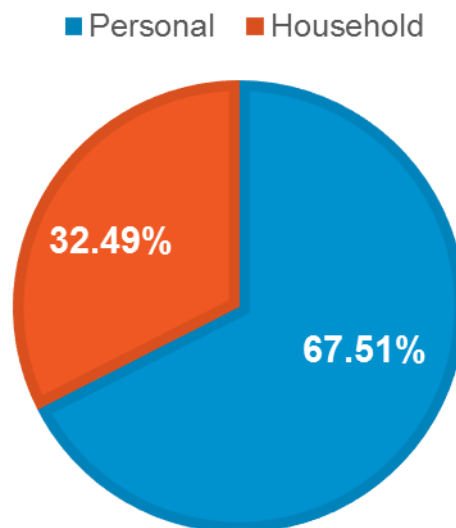
The key question people usually ask is “how much crime is there”? We can think about the ‘amount of crime’ in different ways.

Sometimes we think about 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 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); and
4. The percentage of adults and/or households that were victimised once or more (prevalence rate).

Overall, about 1,777,000 incidents of crime were estimated over the last 12 months, including 1,200,000 personal offences<sup>2</sup> and 577,000 household offences<sup>3</sup>. This tells us that personal offences make up the majority of crime.

GRAPH 1: The profile of crime by personal and household offences over last 12 months



<sup>1</sup> Topline key results are provided in this section; for more detailed results refer to the data tables in the Attachment, pp.14-18.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Personal offences’ are when the respondent themselves is the victim. See Table 1 and Graph 2 for more details.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Household offences’ are when the respondent’s household is victimised. See Table 2 and Graph 3 for more details.

## Types of offence

### Incidence

**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 percent of all offences or 54 percent of all household offences.

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

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

### 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. Incident 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 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).

### Prevalence

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 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: 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

### Prevalence rate

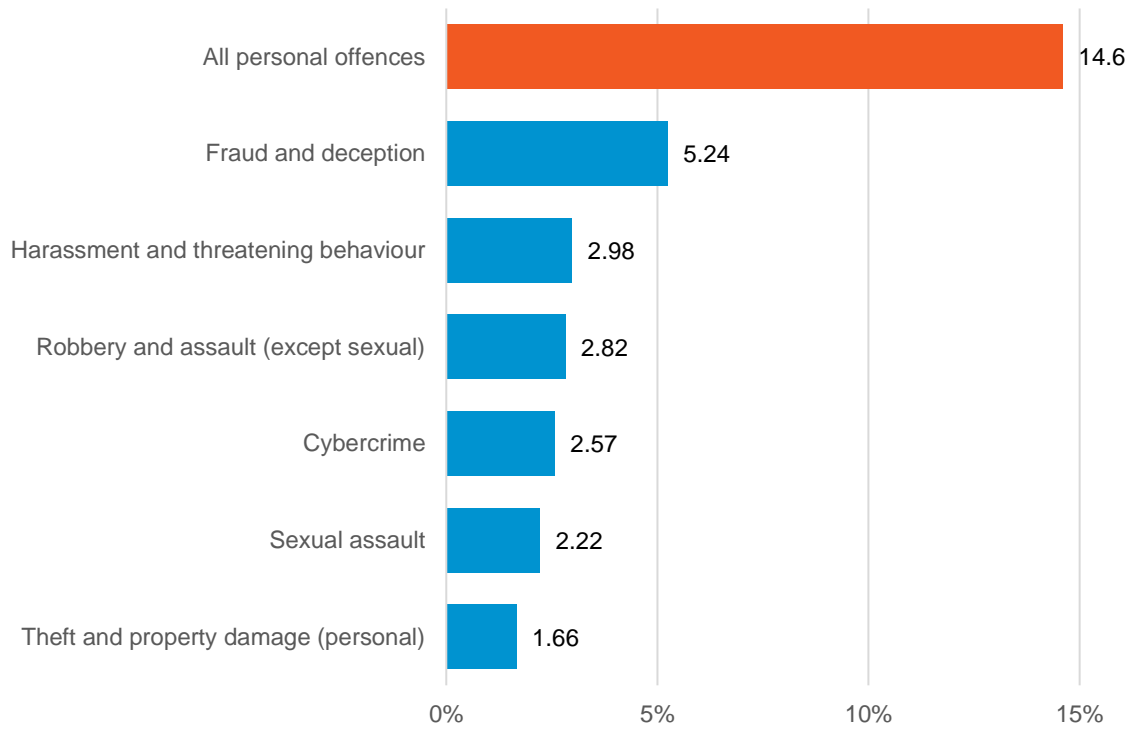
The **prevalence rate** is different from prevalence in that it calculates the percentage of the adult population and/or households that experienced criminal offences.

Overall, 29 percent 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 percent of adult New Zealanders experienced no crime.

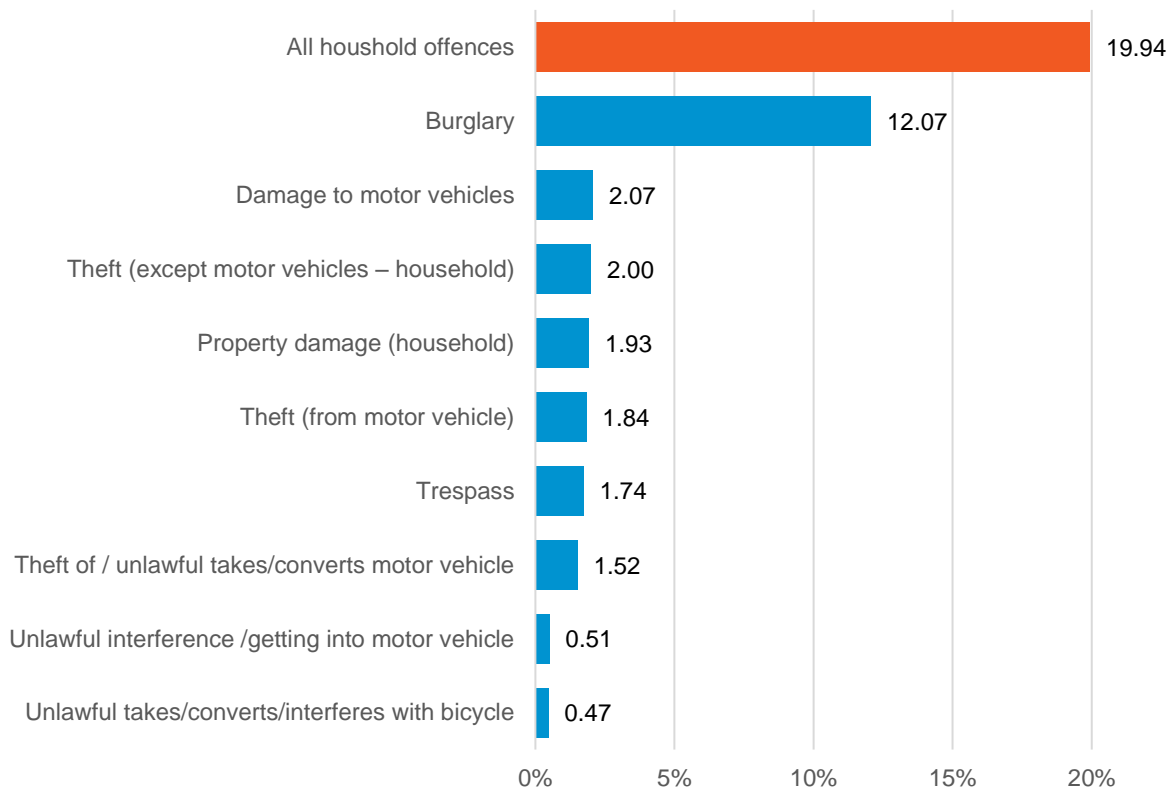
Looking at personal and household offences separately, we found that over the last 12 months about 15 percent of adults experienced one or more personal offences and about 20 percent of households experienced one or more household offences.



GRAPH 2: Percentage of adults victimised once or more by personal offence type



GRAPH 3: Percentage of households victimised once or more by household offence type



## Family violence - lifetime experience of partner and sexual violence

The NZCVS has a modular design. It is made up of a core module, that is crime and victimisation questions which 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<sup>4</sup>. After extensive consultation with stakeholders we chose **family violence** as a priority topic for the revolving module in 2018.

As part of understanding family violence, the NZCVS asked whether someone had ever experienced partner and sexual violence at some point during their lives.

The survey estimates that 16 percent of adults experienced one or more incidents of partner violence at some point during their lives. Women (21 percent) were more likely than men (10 percent) to have experienced one or more incidents of partner violence at some point during their lives.

The survey also estimates that 23 percent of adults experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence at some point during their lives. Again, women (34 percent) were more likely than men (12 percent) to have experienced one or more incidents of 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.

## Reporting to the Police

In the NZCVS, where someone experienced an incident of crime, they are asked whether the incident became known to the Police<sup>5</sup>.

Overall, it's estimated that only 23 percent of crimes were reported to the Police over the last 12 months. This percentage is higher for household offences (34 percent), and lower for personal offences (17 percent).

Theft of / unlawful takes / converts of motor vehicle is the offence most commonly reported to the Police over the last 12 months (82 percent). Fraud / deception and cybercrime is the offence least commonly reported to Police (7 percent).

## Who is experiencing offences?

So far, we have discussed the extent and nature of crime. But who is experiencing offending? For this report, we looked at some core demographic factors that describe individuals, such as sex, age and ethnicity. We also looked at geographic areas (based on regional council boundaries) to link offences with where people live.

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 New

<sup>4</sup> Details of the design and methodology are provided in the NZCVS methodology report.

<sup>5</sup> Incidents found out by Police include where the victim or a member of the victim's household reported the incident to Police, or where the victim knew that the Police had found out about the incident in some way.

Zealand average and tested to see which ones are significantly (in statistical terms) above or below the national average. This is what we found.

### Sex of victims

Overall, neither men (29 percent) nor women (29 percent) were more or less likely to be victims of crime.

### Age of victims

People aged 65 and over were less likely to be victims of crime compared with the New Zealand average (18 percent).

People aged 20 to 29 were more likely to be victims of crime (40 percent).

On average, over the last 12 months, there were 91 offences per 100 adults aged 20 to 29 years and only 28 offences per 100 adults aged 65 years and over.

### Ethnicity of victims

Overall, Māori people (37 percent) were more likely to be victims of crime compared with the New Zealand average (29 percent).

On average over the last 12 months, Māori people experienced 91 offences per 100 Māori adults.

### Geographic areas

People living in three major urban centres did not have a statistically significant difference in offence prevalence compared with the New Zealand average (29 percent). The proportion of residents who experienced criminal offences for these regions was:

- Auckland - 29 percent
- Wellington - 33 percent
- Canterbury - 29 percent.

## Future reporting

This top-line report presents only high-level information that was collected in the NZCVS. We intend to gradually provide other reports and resources on the NZCVS pages of the Ministry of Justice website. We expect to publish a full report in the first quarter of 2019. We are also planning for a series of follow-up reports on specific topics, such as family violence, Māori victimisation, regional offences, victims' experience and more using confidentialised data in the Statistics New Zealand's Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).

The reports will be published on the Ministry of Justice website.

The technical aspects of the research are discussed in detail in the methodology report available from <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvs/> .

High-level data tables are available in the Attachment to this report.

If you have any feedback or questions about NZCVS results, please email us on [nzcvcs@justice.govt.nz](mailto:nzcvcs@justice.govt.nz) .

## About NZCVS

The NZCVS is a random, sample, nationwide, face-to-face, annual survey asking New Zealanders aged 15 years and over about incidents of crime they experienced over 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 8,030 interviews. The response rate was 81 percent which means that the survey results are representative.

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 survey<sup>6</sup> subject to sample errors and also it does not cover every type of crime that someone might experience (see Table 3).

<b>Table 3. Scope of crimes/offences covered in the NZCVS</b>	
<b>Covered in the NZCVS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• personal offences, either reported to the Police or not, where the respondent was the victim of the crime</li> <li>• household offences, either reported to the Police or not, where the respondent's household was offended</li> </ul>
<b>Not covered in the NZCVS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manslaughter and homicide</li> <li>• abduction</li> <li>• crimes against children (14 years old and under)</li> <li>• 'victimless crime' (such as drug offences)</li> <li>• commercial crime/white-collar crime/crimes against businesses or public-sector agencies</li> <li>• crimes against people who do not live in permanent private dwellings</li> <li>• crimes against people living in institutions<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>

The NZCVS is a new survey with some significant improvements in design compared with its predecessors such as New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS). In particular<sup>8</sup>, the NZCVS:

- has a larger annual sample;
- uses a different approach to coding offences that is more consistent with the Police approach;
- applies a much lower level of data imputations;
- covers additional offence types (e.g. fraud, cybercrime, trespass); and
- employs a different approach for collecting data from highly victimised people (allowing similar incidents to be reported as a group).

<sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>7</sup> Those living in care facilities, prisons, army barracks, boarding schools and other similar institutions or non-private dwellings are excluded from the NZCVS sampling and interviewing process.

<sup>8</sup> Partial list.

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

Below is an overview of the key methodological aspects of the NZCVS. More detail about how the NZCVS was conducted in 2018 can be found in the NZCVS methodology report<sup>9</sup>.

Table 4.		Key features of NZCVS	
<b>Overview</b>	Nationwide, face-to-face random probability survey, with one respondent selected per household using multistage stratified cluster sampling methods.		
<b>Target population</b>	Total usually resident, non-institutionalised, civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.		
<b>Sampled areas</b>	North Island, South Island and Waiheke Island.		
<b>Dwellings included</b>	Permanent, private dwellings.		
<b>Sample composition</b>	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.		
<b>Sample size</b>	Main sample:		7,574
	Māori booster sample:		3,858
	Total sample:		11,432
<b>Response rates</b>	Main sample:		81%
	Māori booster sample:		80%
	Total sample:		81%
<b>Interviewing period</b>	1 March 2018 – 7 October 2018		
<b>Average interview length</b>	21 Minutes and 33 seconds		
<b>Recall period</b>	12 months preceding the date of the interview <sup>10</sup>		
<b>Coding crimes/offences</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Important:</b> 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"> <li>view some things that happen as crimes</li> <li>know what are legally considered crimes and what aren't.</li> </ul>		
<b>Weighting</b>	Two types of weighting were applied: household weights and person weights.		
<b>Imputation</b>	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.		

<sup>9</sup> See the methodology report online at [www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvcs](http://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvcs)

<sup>10</sup> While most questions use the recall period 12 months preceding the date of the interview, there were some that referred to a different period (e.g. the in-depth module questions on lifetime prevalence of sexual assault and offences by a partner).

## Attachment – Topline Data Tables

TABLE A1: Crime rates by the type of offence

Household offences	Total number of offences		Total number of households victimised once or more		Prevalence rate Percentage of households who were victimised once or more		Incidence rate Number of offences per 100 households	
	000s	RSE (%)	000s	RSE (%)	%	MoE (±)	Rate per 100 households	RSE (%)
Burglary	312	9.30	215	6.77	12.07	0.82	17.49	9.30
Theft of / unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle	29	18.79	27	17.47	1.52	0.26	1.65	18.79
Theft (from motor vehicle)	35	19.50	33	19.32	1.84	0.36	1.97	19.50
Unlawful interference / getting into motor vehicle	11#	41.28	9#	32.09	0.51	0.16	0.64#	41.28
Damage to motor vehicles	42	19.67	37	19.01	2.07	0.39	2.33	19.67
Unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle	9#	34.90	8#	32.38	0.47	0.15	0.52#	34.90
Property damage (household)	45#	21.39	34	19.44	1.93	0.37	2.54#	21.39
Theft (except motor vehicles – household)	53#	20.95	36	17.41	2.00	0.35	2.95#	20.95
Trespass	41	19.64	31	18.21	1.74	0.32	2.32	19.64
All household offences	577	7.41	355	5.58	19.94	1.11	32.40	7.41
Personal offences	Total number of offences		Total number of adults victimised once or more		Prevalence rate Percentage of adults who were victimised once or more		Incidence rate Number of offences per 100 adults	
	000s	RSE (%)	000s	RSE (%)	%	MoE (±)	Rate per 100 adults	RSE (%)
Theft and property damage (personal)	83#	25.88	65#	24.26	1.66	0.40	2.10#	25.88
Robbery and assault (except sexual)	233#	25.29	111	15.61	2.82	0.44	5.92#	25.29
Fraud and deception	273	14.66	207	12.44	5.24	0.65	6.92	14.66
Cybercrime	119#	20.33	101	19.67	2.57	0.50	3.01#	20.33
Sexual assault	193#	25.98	87#	22.62	2.22	0.50	4.88#	25.98
Harassment and threatening behaviour	300#	30.29	118	18.48	2.98	0.55	7.62#	30.29
All personal offences	1,200	13.30	575	7.93	14.60	1.16	30.45	13.30
All offences - offence level (a)	1,777	9.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences - person level (b)	-	-	1,155	4.89	29.31	1.43	60.27	8.04

### Notes

# - Percentage has a high margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points, or the count estimate/mean has a high relative standard error between 20% and 50%, so the value should be used with caution.

(a) - The total number of all offences are calculated by adding together the total number of household offences and total number of personal offences.

(b) - These statistics are person weighted. This means the statistics relate to offences against adults where they were a victim of a personal crime or who lived in a household that was a victim of a household crime. For further detail refer to the Weighting section in the methodology report available from [www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvs](http://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvs).

TABLE A2.1: Lifetime experience of partner violence: percentage of adults who were victimised once or more

	Male		Female		Overall	
	% experienced	MoE (±)	% experienced	MoE (±)	% experienced	MoE (±)
Deliberately used force or violence	8.24	1.39	18.2*	1.32	13.43	0.95
Threatened to use force or violence	5.88	1.19	17.95*	1.49	12.17	0.9
Experienced one or more	9.63	1.52	21.39*	1.53	15.76	1.02

TABLE A2.2: Lifetime experience of sexual violence: percentage of adults who were victimised once or more

	Male		Female		Overall	
	% experienced	MoE (±)	% experienced	MoE (±)	% experienced	MoE (±)
Forced or tried to force sexual intercourse	5.00	0.90	20.39*	1.65	12.89	0.92
Touched or tried to touch sexually	12.04	1.46	33.64*	2.19	23.12	1.35
Experienced one or more	12.19	1.47	34.01*	2.19	23.38	1.35

Notes

\* Statistically significant difference between females and males at the 95% confidence level.



TABLE A3: Reporting to the Police by the type of offence

Household offences	Total number of offences		Number of offences reported to the Police (A)		Percentage of offences reported to the Police (B)	
	000s	RSE (%)	000s	RSE (%)	% of offences	MoE (±)
Burglary	312	9.30	111	15.08	35.74	8.32
Theft of / unlawful takes/converts motor vehicle	29	18.79	24#	20.03	81.54#	11.09
Theft (from motor vehicle)	35	19.50	17#	26.30	47.14#	16.31
Unlawful interference with motor vehicle or bicycle	21#	29.80	7#	39.10	31.83#	15.79
Damage to motor vehicles	42	19.67	11#	34.18	25.39#	13.91
Theft and property damage (household)	98	15.98	19#	32.95	19.24#	10.87
Trespass	41	19.64	11#	41.18	27.37#	19.42
All household offences	577	7.41	199	10.90	34.48	5.40
Personal offences	Total number of offences		Number of offences reported to the Police (A)		Percentage of offences reported to the Police (B)	
	000s	RSE (%)	000s	RSE (%)	% of offences	MoE (±)
Theft and property damage (personal)	83#	25.88	20#	45.08	24.18#	17.49
Robbery and assault (including sexual assault)	426#	20.49	77#	26.03	18.03	5.67
Fraud and deception and cybercrime	391	11.98	28#	41.73	7.07	5.54
Harassment and threatening behaviour	300#	30.29	83#	34.57	27.59	9.01
All personal offences	1,200	13.30	207	18.67	17.27	4.44
All offences	1,777	9.36	406	10.81	22.86	2.42

Notes

# - Percentage has a high margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points, or the count estimate/mean has a high relative standard error between 20% and 50%, so the value should be used with caution.

Number of offences reported to the Police (A) and Percentage of offences reported to the Police (B) include incidents where the respondent or member of respondent's household reported the incident to the Police, or if the respondent knew if the Police found out about incident in some other way. "Do not know" responses are interpreted as non-reporting.

TABLE A4: Personal factors associated with victimisation

	Prevalence rate Percentage of adults who were victimised once or more		Incidence rate Number of offences per 100 adults	
New Zealand average	29.31	1.43	60.27	8.04
	%	MoE (±)	Number of offences per 100 adults	RSE (%)
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	29.15	2.00	55.06	12.50
Female	29.47	1.86	65.22	9.98
<b>Age</b>				
15–19 years	29.74	7.11	90.24#	38.28
20–29 years	39.85*	4.35	90.88*	18.70
30–39 years	30.55	3.09	58.84	13.65
40–49 years	31.19	3.12	63.79	16.86
50–59 years	30.42	3.26	58.78	14.00
60–64 years	24.15	4.12	44.25#	30.14
65 years and over	18.04*	2.33	27.72*	17.96
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
European	29.65	1.76	62.56	10.21
Māori	37.27*	3.07	90.89*	12.54
Pacific Peoples	26.76	4.50	52.15#	23.42
Asian	24.19	3.78	35.58*	17.20
Chinese	18.53*	5.76	27.19#*	34.44
Indian	29.65	7.11	45.06#	25.96
Other Ethnicity	27.13	9.11	S	55.59

Notes

# - Percentage has a high margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points, or the count estimate / mean has a high relative standard error between 20% and 50%, so the values should be used with caution.

S - Suppressed as the percentage has a high margin of error greater than or equal to 20 percentage points, or the count estimate/mean has a high relative standard error greater than or equal to 50%, which is considered too unreliable for general use.

\* - Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

The “do not know/refused” category for the factors has not been presented.

TABLE A5: Geographic factors associated with victimisation

	Prevalence rate Percentage of Adults who were victimised once or more		Incidence rate Number of offences per 100 Adult	
New Zealand average	29.31	1.43	60.27	8.04
	%	MoE (±)	Number of offences per 100 adults	RSE (%)
<b>Region</b>				
Northland	33.11	6.98	67.66#	37.86
Auckland	29.22	2.61	57.56	15.06
Waikato	30.00	5.07	60.50#	23.36
Bay of Plenty	23.51	4.66	49.41#	27.89
Gisborne	30.55#	10.88	S	63.49
Hawke's Bay	35.58	8.19	67.74#	30.58
Taranaki	22.34	7.30	42.04#	40.57
Manawatū-Wanganui	31.56	5.26	83.20#	31.33
Wellington	32.75	4.45	68.57	17.49
Canterbury	28.76	4.58	60.23#	25.03
West Coast	20.68#	19.21		
Ōtago	22.68	7.71		
Southland	29.08	9.30	56.73#(a)	30.85
Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough	32.91	9.72		

Note

# - Percentage has a high margin of error between 10 and 20 percentage points, or the count estimate / mean has a high relative standard error between 20% and 50%, so the value should be used with caution.

S - Suppressed as the percentage has a high margin of error greater than or equal to 20 percentage points, or the count estimate/mean has a high relative standard error greater than or equal to 50%, which is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) - For incidence rate, the South Island regions (apart from Canterbury) are aggregated as the individual relative standard error is greater than or equal to 50% which is considered too unreliable for general use.

\* - Statistically significant difference from the New Zealand average at the 95% confidence level.

The "do not know/refused" category for the factors has not been presented.