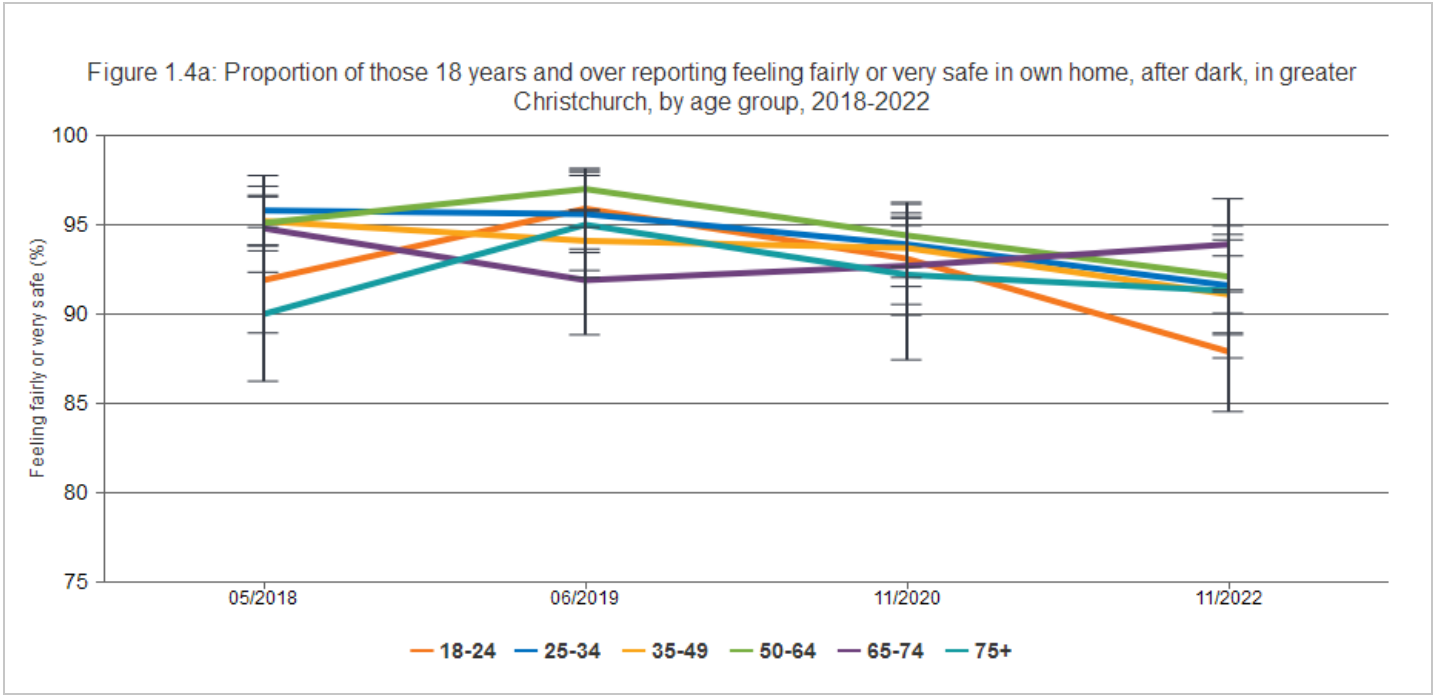


Perceptions of safety: Breakdown by age

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/safety/perceptions-of-safety/#link-breakdown-by-age> on 27/04/2024 12:39 AM

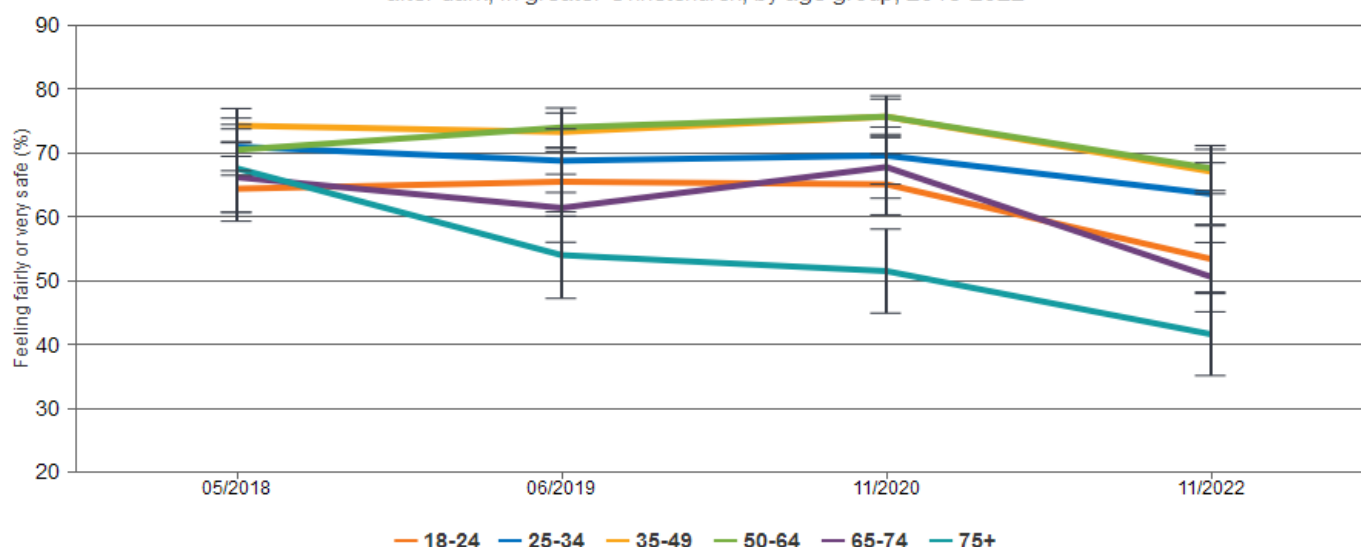
In own home after dark



The figure shows generally similar proportions of respondents in the middle age groups reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe in their own home after dark, in greater Christchurch. While the youngest respondents (18–24 years) have generally reported lower levels of perceived safety (proportion feeling fairly or very safe) than the older age groups (18–24 years, 87.9%; 65–74 years, 93.9%, in 2022), the differences are not statistically significant at any timepoint.

Walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

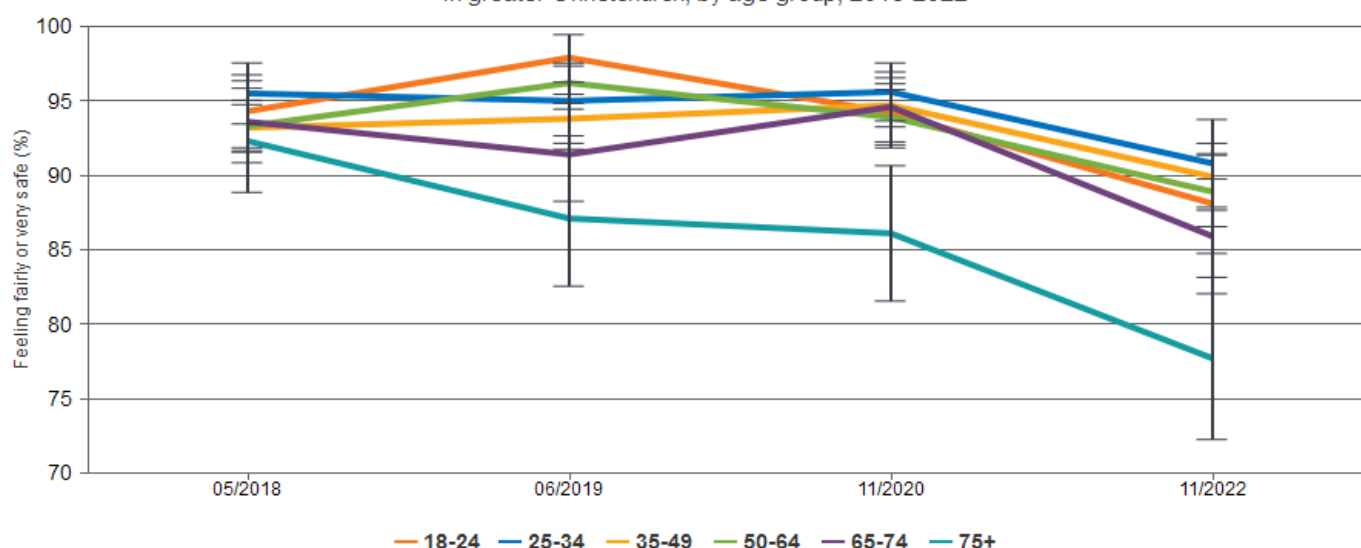
Figure 1.4b: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in neighbourhood after dark, in greater Christchurch, by age group, 2018-2022



The figure shows a pattern of generally lower proportions of respondents reporting feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, for the two oldest age groups (65–74 years, 50.6% and 75+ years, 41.6%, in 2022) and the youngest age group (18–24 years, 53.4%, in 2022) compared with the middle age groups (25–34 years, 63.6%; 35–49 years, 67.1%; and 50–64 years, 67.6%, in 2022). The proportion of respondents in the oldest age group reporting feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark was statistically significantly lower than for the middle three age groups at the 2019, 2020, and 2022 timepoints.

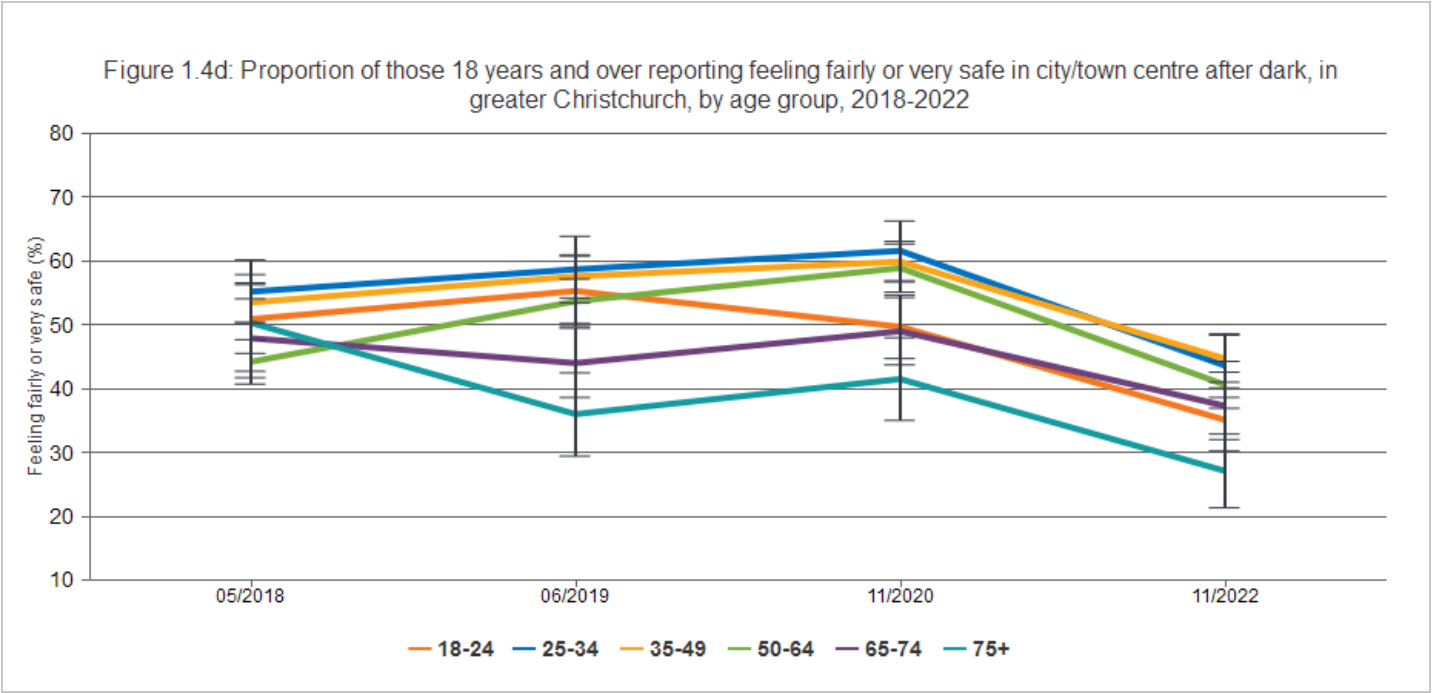
Feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre during the day

Figure 1.4c: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre during the day, in greater Christchurch, by age group, 2018-2022



The figure shows a pattern of generally similar proportions of respondents, reporting feeling fairly or very safe in the city/town centre during the day, across the age groups shown (except for the 75+ years group). Perception of safety in the city/town centre during the day for respondents aged over 75 years has been declining steadily over the time series shown and was statistically significantly lower than the younger and middle age groups in 2019, 2020, and 2022 (18–24 years, 88.1%; 25–34 years, 90.8%; 35–49 years, 89.9%; 50–64 years, 88.9%; and 75+ years, 77.7%, in 2022). The difference between the 75+ years age group and the 64 to 74 years age group was statistically significant in 2020 but not in 2022 (65–74 years, 85.9% in 2022).

Feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre after dark



The figure shows a pattern of generally similar proportions of respondents, reporting feeling fairly or very safe in the city/town centre after dark, across the age groups shown (except for the 75+ years group). Perceptions of safety in the city/town centre after dark for respondents aged 75+ years has been declining steadily over the time series shown and was statistically significantly lower than the middle age groups in 2019, 2020, and 2022 (25–34 years, 43.6%; 35–49 years, 44.7%; 50–64 years, 40.6%; and 75+ years, 27.1% in 2022). Perceptions of safety in the city/town centre after dark for respondents in the 18-24 years group has declined notably (statistically significantly) between 2019 and 2022 (from a high point of 55.3% in 2019 to 35.1% in 2022).

Data Sources for Perceptions of safety

Source: Te Whatu Ora Waitaha - formerly the Canterbury District Health Board.
Survey/data set: Canterbury Wellbeing Survey to 2022. Access publicly available data from Te Mana Ora | Community and Public Health website www.cph.co.nz/your-health/wellbeing-survey/
Source data frequency: Annually.

Metadata for the Perceptions of safety indicator is available at <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data>

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Safety**.

- 1 Department of Justice Equality and Law Reform (2009) *Fear of Crime in Ireland and its Impact on Quality of Life: A Report Commissioned by the National Crime Council* Dublin: The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.
- 2 Schweitzer J, Kim J, Mackin J (1999) The impact of the built environment on crime and fear of crime in urban neighbourhoods. *Journal of Urban Technology* 6: 59–73.
- 3 Parkes A, Kearns A, Atkinson R (2002) What makes people dissatisfied with their neighbourhoods? *Urban Studies* 39: 2413–2438.
- 4 Permentier M, Bolt G, van Ham M (2011) Determinants of neighbourhood satisfaction and perception of neighbourhood reputation. *Urban Studies* 48: 977–996.
- 5 Taylor R (1995) The impact of crime on communities. *The American Academy of Political and Social Science* 593: 28–45.
- 6 McGahey R (1986) Economic conditions, neighborhood organization, and urban crime. *Communities and Crime* 8: 231–270.
- 7 Porter M (1996) The competitive advantage of the inner city. In: Gate, RL, Stout, F, editors. *The city reader*. 5 ed. Oxford: Routledge.
- 8 Turner R (1999) Entrepreneurial neighborhood initiatives: Political capital in community development. *Economic Development Quarterly* 13: 15–22.
- 9 Ferraro KF (1995) *Fear of Crime: Interpreting Victimization Risk*. Albany: State University of New York: University of New York Press.
- 10 Jewkes Y (2011) *Key approaches to criminology*. Los Angeles ; London: SAGE.
- 11 Pink B (2011) *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) Australia 2011 (Third edition)*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- 12 Lauritsen JL, Rezey ML (2018) Victimization Trends and Correlates: Macro- and Microinfluences and New Directions for Research. *Annual Review of Criminology* 1: 103–121.
- 13 OECD Family Database (2013) SF3.4: Family violence. In: OECD - Social Policy Division - Directorate of Employment, LaSA, editor.
- 14 Bachman R, Saltzman L (1995) *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Violence against women: Estimates from the redesigned survey (NCJ-154348)*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 15 Bowes L, Arseneault L, Maughan B, Taylor A, Caspi A, et al. (2009) School, neighborhood, and family factors are associated with children's bullying involvement: A nationally representative longitudinal study. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 48: 545–553.
- 16 Hipp JR, Bauer DJ, Curran PJ, Bollen KA (2004) Crimes of Opportunity or Crimes of Emotion? Testing Two Explanations of Seasonal Change in Crime. *Social Forces* 82: 1333–1372.