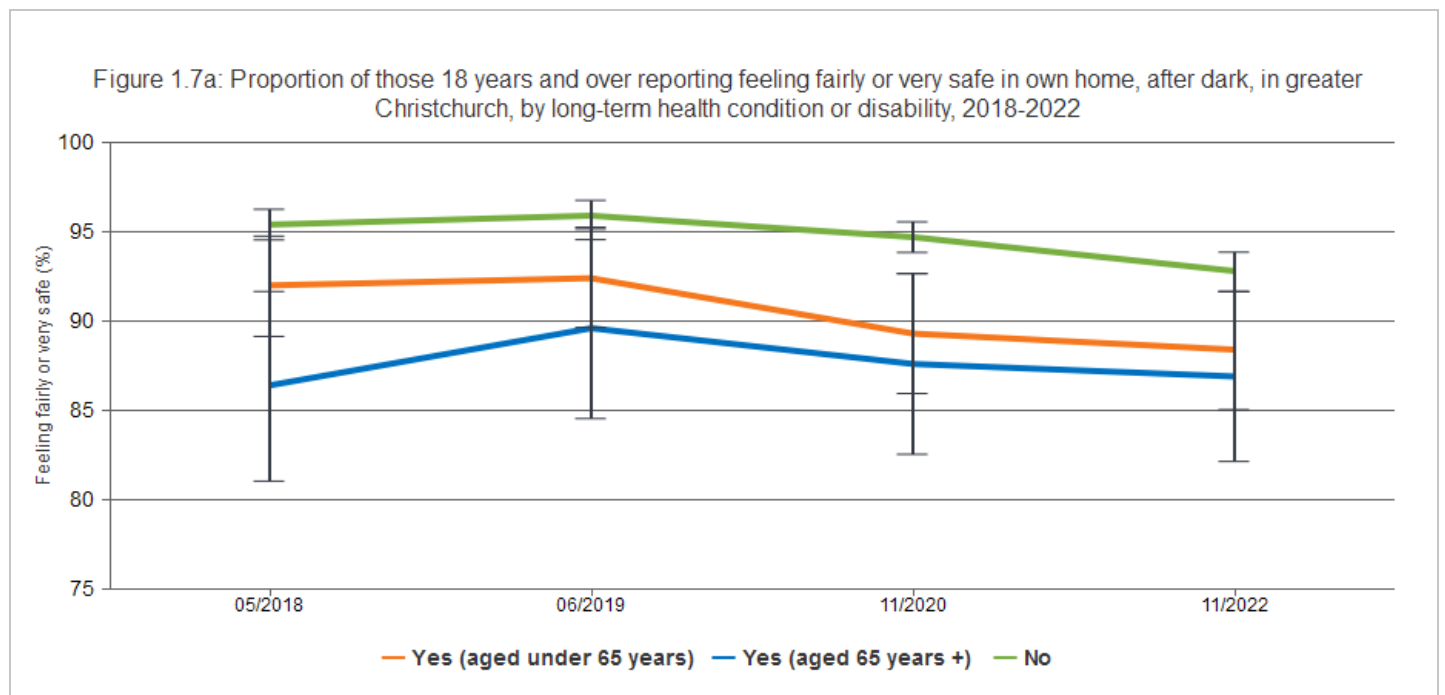


Perceptions of safety: Breakdown by disability

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/safety/perceptions-of-safety/#link-breakdown-by-disability> on 25/04/2024 6:28 AM

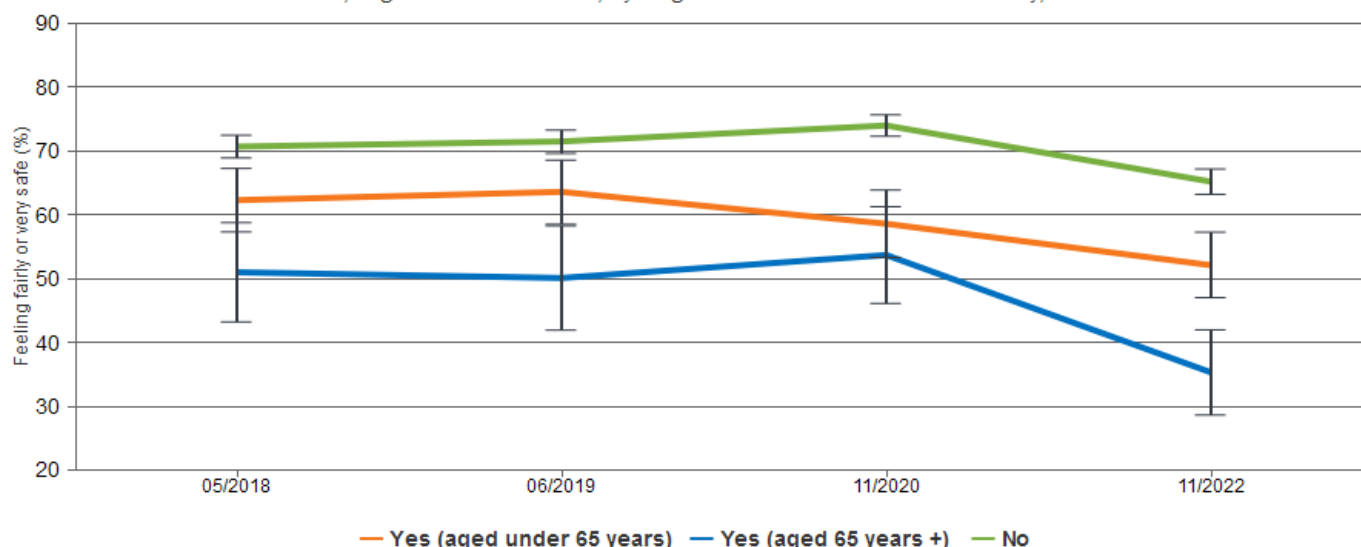
In own home after dark



The figure shows that the proportions of respondents reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe in their own home after dark, in greater Christchurch, are generally smaller for respondents with a disability or long-term health condition (irrespective of age) compared with those without a disability or long-term health condition, over the period 2018 to 2022. Between 2018 and 2020, there were statistically significantly lower proportions of respondents with a disability or long-term health condition, aged over 65 years, reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe in their own home after dark compared with respondents without a disability or long-term health condition (and lower but not statistically significantly lower in 2022: 86.9% with disability aged 65yrs and over; 88.4% with disability aged under 65yrs vs. no disability 92.8%).

Walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

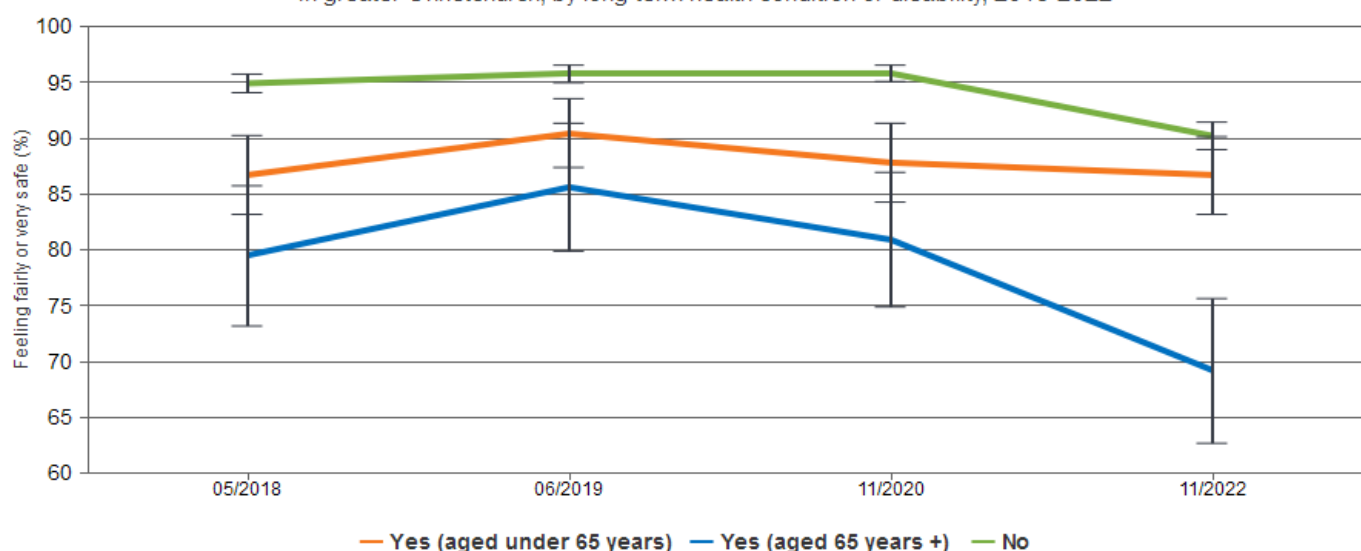
Figure 1.7b: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in neighbourhood after dark, in greater Christchurch, by long-term health condition or disability, 2018-2022



The figure shows that the proportion of respondents reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, in greater Christchurch, was statistically significantly smaller for respondents with a disability or long-term health condition (irrespective of age) compared with those without a disability or long-term health condition, over the period 2018 to 2022. In 2022, there were statistically significant differences in perceived safety (while walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark) between all three groups; those respondents with a disability or long-term health condition, aged over 65 years (35.3%), those with a disability or long-term health condition, aged under 65 years (52.1%), and those respondents without a disability or long-term health condition (65.2%).

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

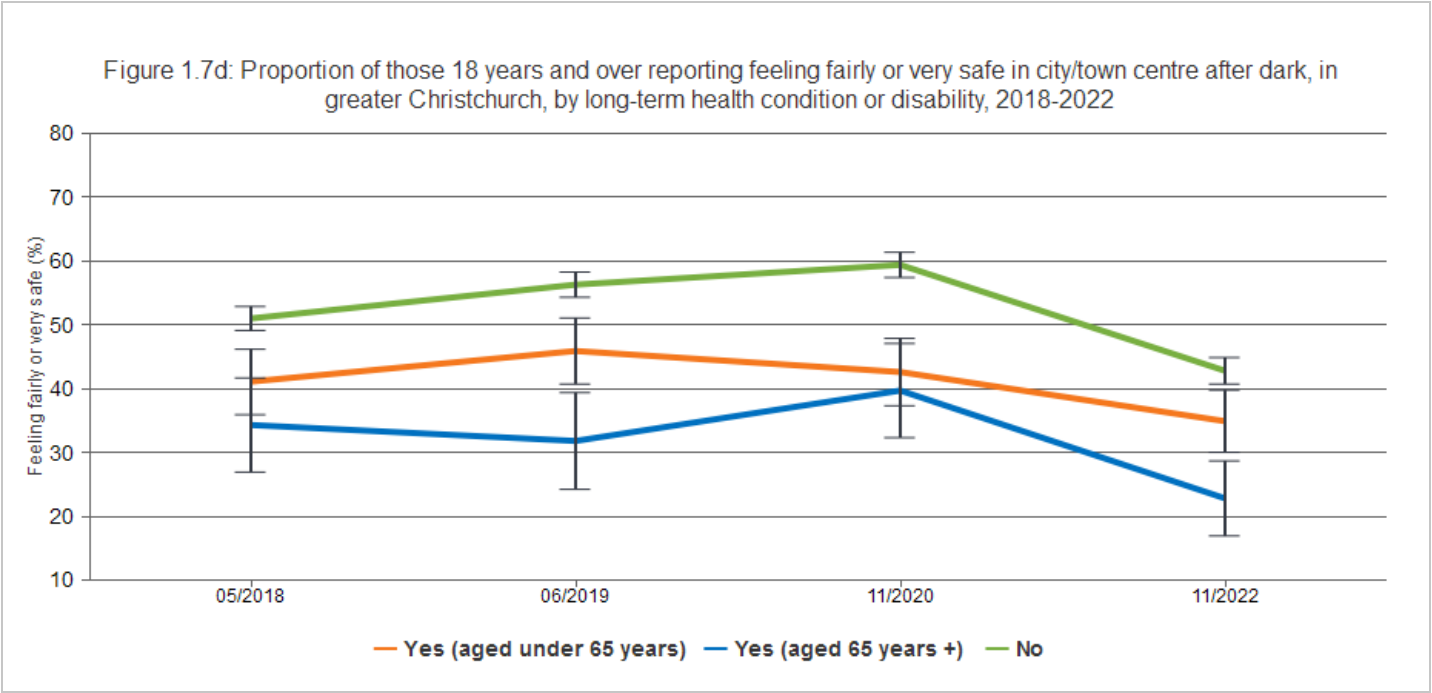
Figure 1.7c: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre during the day, in greater Christchurch, by long-term health condition or disability, 2018-2022



The figure shows that the proportion of respondents reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe in the city/town centre during the day, in greater Christchurch, was statistically significantly smaller for respondents with a disability or long-term health condition (irrespective of age) compared with those without a disability or long-term health condition, over the period 2018 to 2020 (but not statistically significantly different for the under 65 group, 86.7% vs. no disability, 90.2%, in 2022). In 2022, there was a statistically significant difference in perceived safety (when in the city/town centre during the day) between those respondents aged 65 years and over with a disability or long-term health condition, compared with those respondents without a

disability or long-term health condition (69.2% and 90.2%, respectively). The decline in perception of safety for the 65 years plus disability group between 2019 and 2022 is statistically significant.

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



The figure shows that the proportion of respondents reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe in the city/town centre after dark, in greater Christchurch, was statistically significantly smaller for respondents with a disability or long-term health condition (irrespective of age) compared with those without a disability or long-term health condition, over the period 2018 to 2022 (disability or long-term health condition aged under 65 years, 34.9% and aged over 65 years, 22.8%, and for those respondents without a disability, 42.8% 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.