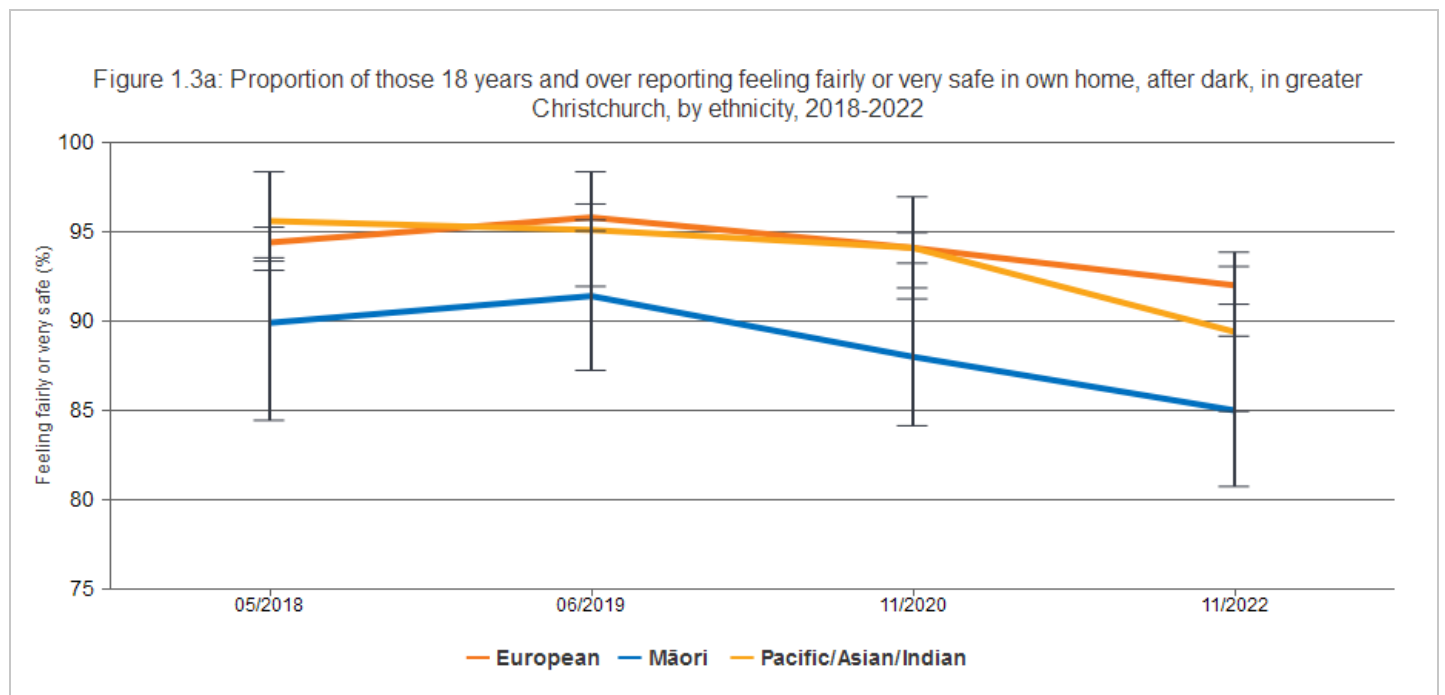


Perceptions of safety: Breakdown by ethnicity

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/safety/perceptions-of-safety/#link-breakdown-by-ethnicity> on 08/05/2024 6:03 AM

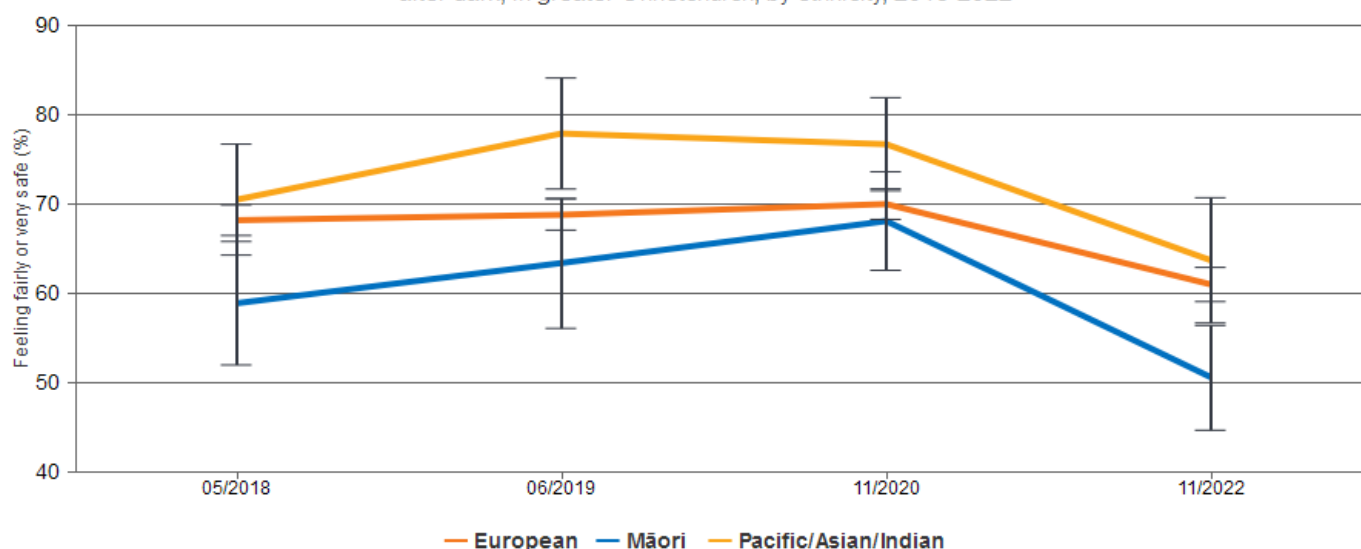
In own home after dark



The figure shows a clear pattern whereby Māori respondents generally reported lower levels of perceived safety (proportion feeling fairly or very safe) than European and Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents across the time series shown. In 2020 and 2022, a statistically significantly lower proportion of Māori respondents reported feeling fairly or very safe in their own homes after dark than both European respondents and Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents (for 2022, 85%, 92%, and 89.4%, respectively).

Walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

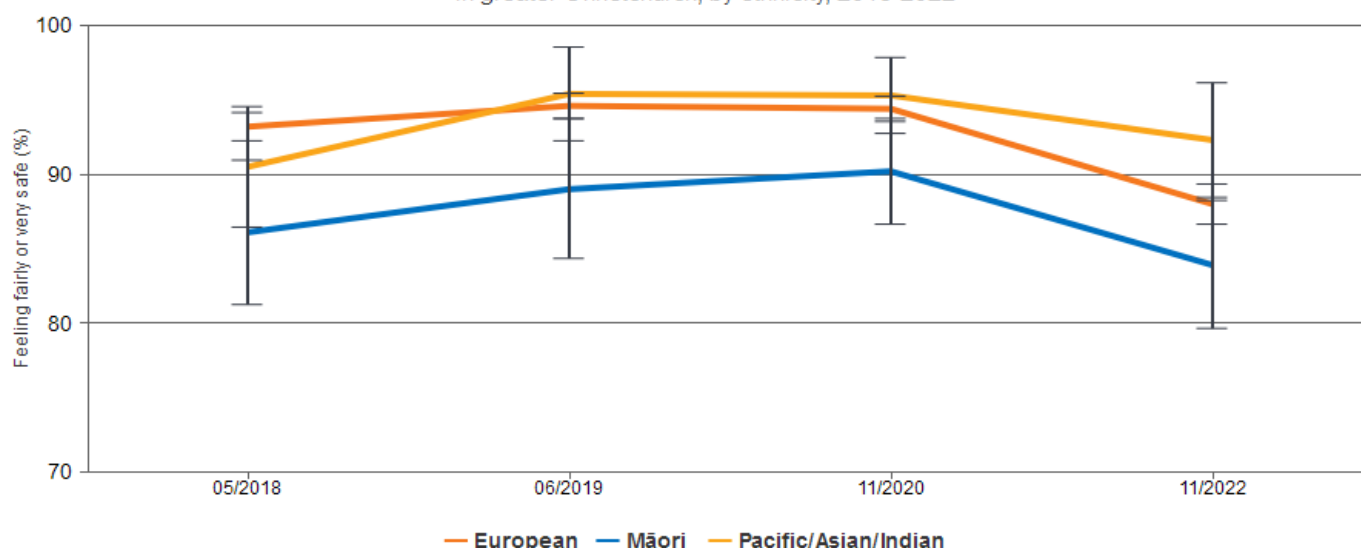
Figure 1.3b: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in neighbourhood after dark, in greater Christchurch, by ethnicity, 2018-2022



The figure shows a general pattern whereby Māori respondents reported lower levels of feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark than European and Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents, across the time series shown. In 2022, a statistically significantly lower proportion of Māori respondents reported feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark compared with European respondents and Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents (50.6%, 61%, and 63.7%, respectively).

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

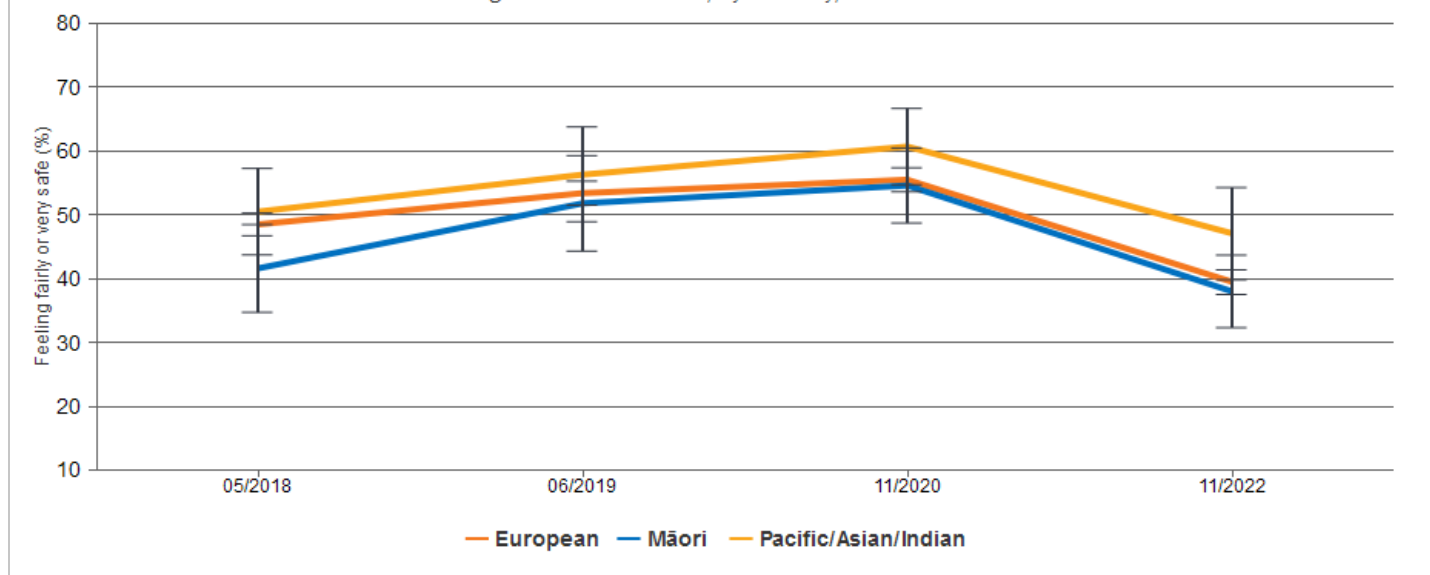
Figure 1.3c: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre during the day, in greater Christchurch, by ethnicity, 2018-2022



The figure shows a general pattern whereby Māori respondents reported lower levels of feeling fairly or very safe in the city/town centre during the day than European and Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents, across the time series shown. In 2022, a statistically significantly lower proportion of Māori respondents reported feeling fairly or very safe in the city/town centre during the day compared with Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents but not European respondents (83.9%, 92.3%, and 88%, respectively).

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

Figure 1.3d: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre after dark, in greater Christchurch, by ethnicity, 2018-2022



The figure shows generally similar proportions of Māori, European, and Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe in the city/town centre after dark, in greater Christchurch, over the time series shown (38%, 39.5%, and 47.1% in 2022, respectively).

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.