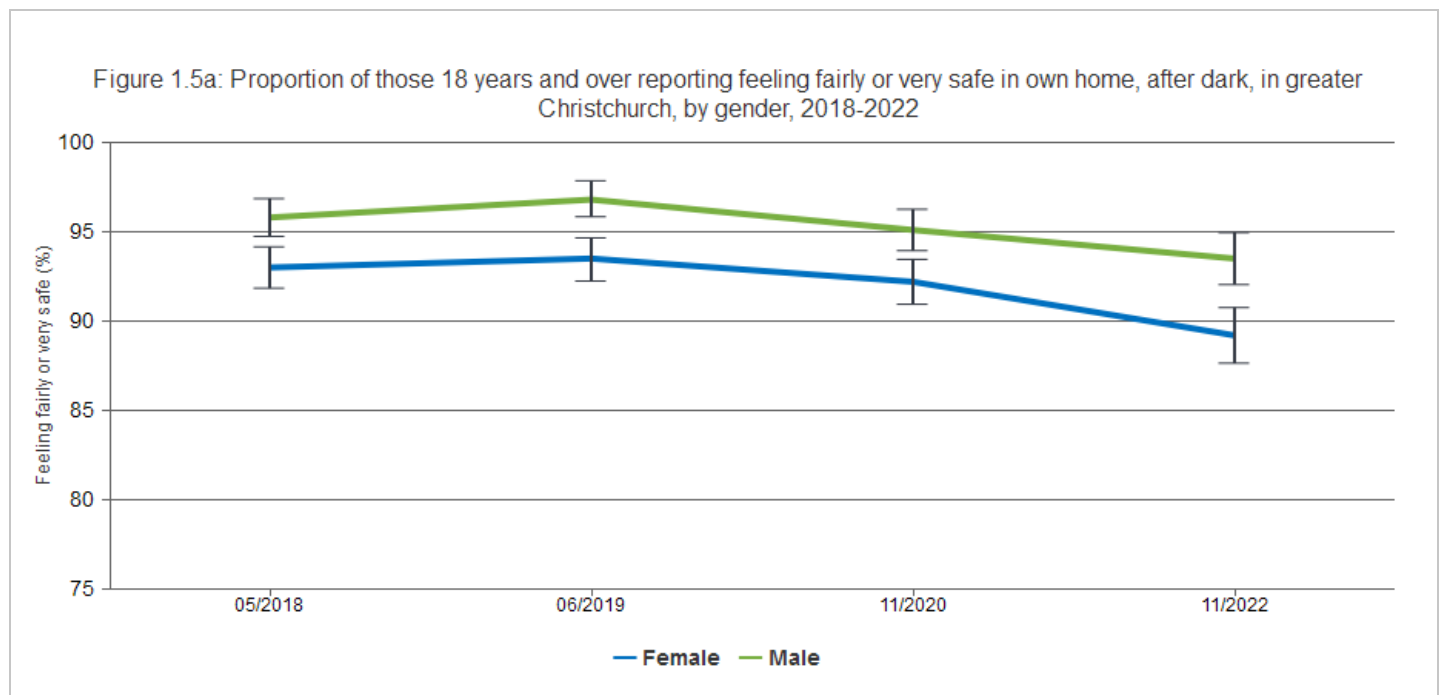


Perceptions of safety: Breakdown by gender

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/safety/perceptions-of-safety/#link-breakdown-by-gender> on 19/04/2024 4:03 PM

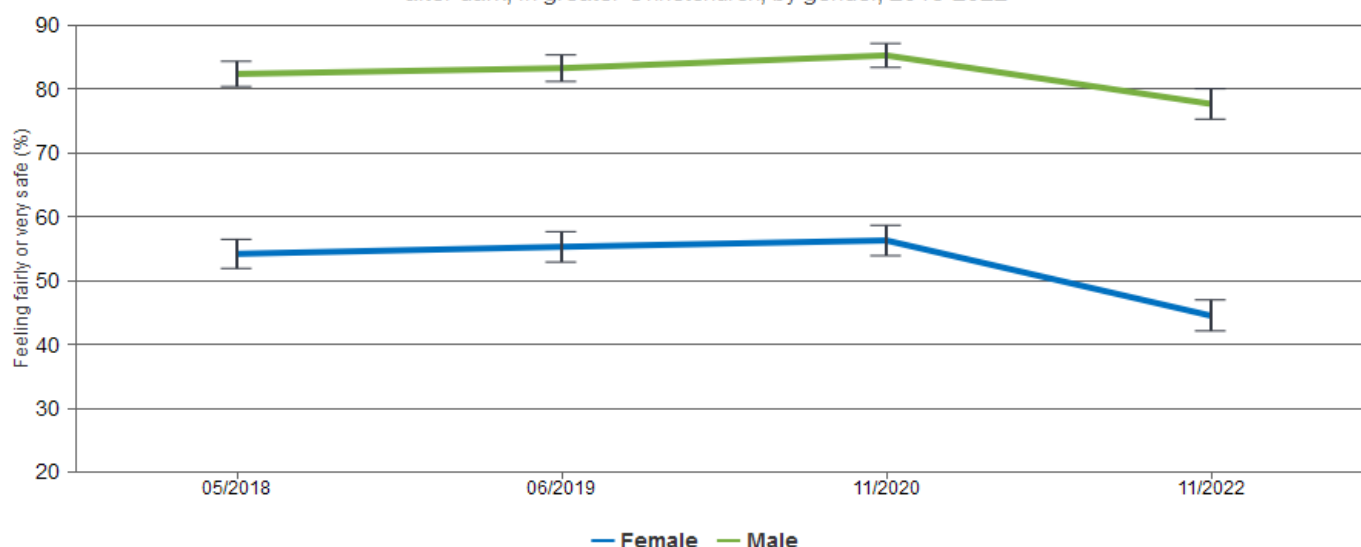
In own home after dark



The figure shows that the proportion of respondents reporting that they felt fairly safe or very safe in their own home after dark, in greater Christchurch, is statistically significantly lower for females compared with males, throughout the time series (89.2% and 93.5% in 2022, respectively).

Walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

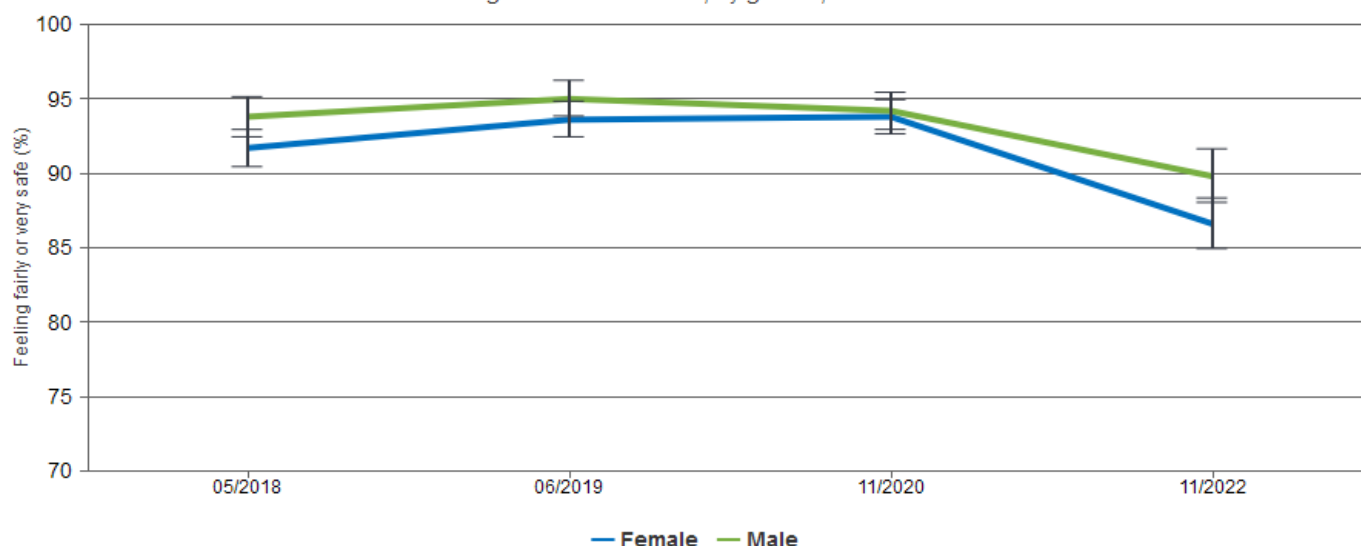
Figure 1.5b: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe walking alone in neighbourhood after dark, in greater Christchurch, by gender, 2018-2022



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, is substantially and statistically significantly lower for females compared with males, for the years shown in the time series (44.5% and 77.7% in 2022, respectively).

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

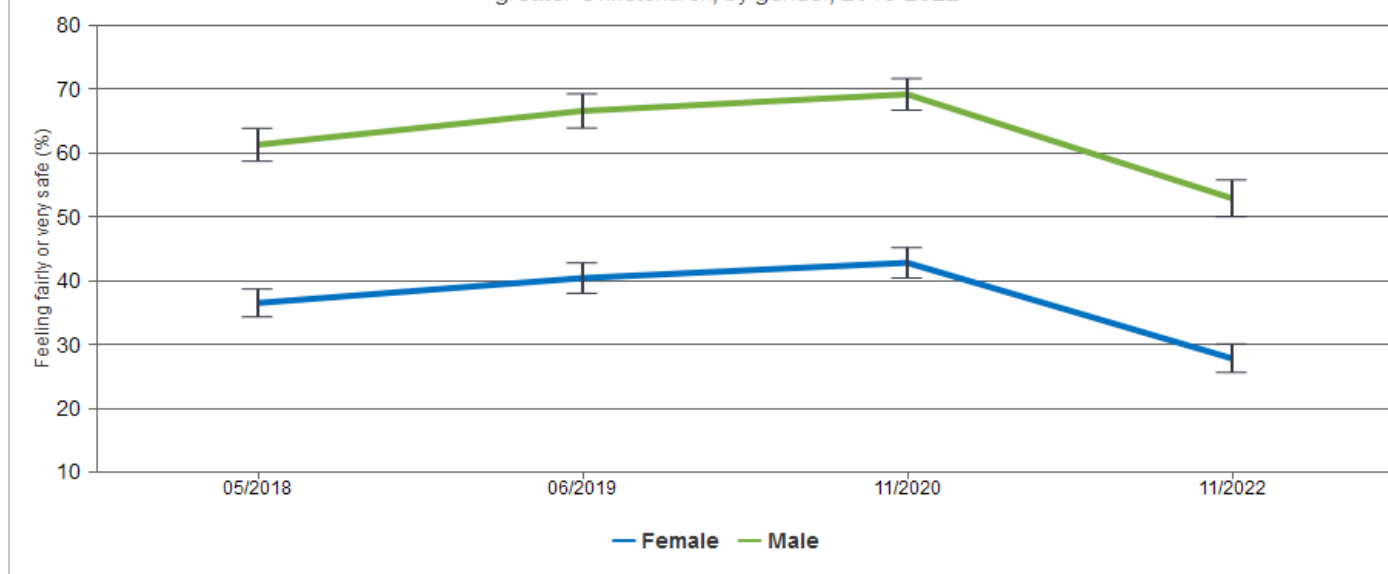
Figure 1.5c: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre during the day, in greater Christchurch, by gender, 2018-2022



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 similar for females compared with males, for the years 2018 to 2022 (86.6% and 89.8% in 2022, respectively).

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

Figure 1.5d: Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe in city/town centre after dark, in greater Christchurch, by gender, 2018-2022



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, is substantially and statistically significantly lower for females compared with males, for the years shown in the time series (27.8% and 52.9% 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.