

Chapter Four

Safety

What's in this chapter?

Perceptions of safety

Child safety

Injuries

Road safety

Workplace safety

Crime levels



Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of safety and law and order in the 12 cities and offers insights on how residents perceive their safety.

Why this is important

Feeling safe and secure in our homes, communities and urban areas is a basic human right. Feeling and being safe is a key to overall health in the community. Safety and perceptions of safety feature highly in people's view of their living environment, their sense of well being and quality of life. As urban areas grow, the need for safe social and physical environments, where people are able to participate fully in their communities, becomes an increasing challenge.

Key points

Many of the recorded offences rates presented are declining. The total number of offences has fallen and residents' perceptions of safety in their city are generally high. The road safety message appears to be working in the 12 cities with a decline in the rate of serious and fatal road crash injuries and the high usage of safety belts. The 12 cities have a lower rate of workplace injuries than the rest of New Zealand.

There are, however, areas of concern. The rate of violent crime has increased in the 12 cities and fewer residents think that their neighbourhoods are safe for children to play in compared with the rest of New Zealand. The rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect has increased nationally. The rate of hospitalisations for unintentional accidents has also increased.

Particular groups in the population are over-represented in offending and victim statistics. Maori are over-represented in youth offending statistics, making up over half of those young people apprehended. Males account for the majority of convictions and are more likely than females to be injured or killed in motor vehicle crashes.

Links to other indicators

Research has linked social and economic disadvantage to adverse safety outcomes. Factors believed to contribute to an increase in the likelihood of offending include unemployment, low incomes, low educational attainment and family instability.¹ These factors are more prevalent in some cities than others and will, therefore, have an impact on both the recorded level of crime and the perceptions of safety of those who live in those cities.



¹ Triggs, S. (1997). *Interpreting Trends in Recorded Crime in New Zealand*. Wellington.



Perceptions of safety

4. Safety

- Perceptions of safety differ depending on the location and time of day. Wellington residents are more likely to feel safer.
- Dangerous driving is more likely to be perceived as a problem in the 12 cities than in the rest of New Zealand.

What this is about

Perceptions of safety impact on the health and wellbeing of the individual, family and the wider community. If people feel unsafe they are less likely to talk to their neighbours, use public transport, go out in the evening, use public amenities and generally participate in their communities. Four measures, all taken from the Quality of Life Survey 2006, are used to illustrate perceptions of personal safety:

- Perceptions of personal safety
- Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars
- Dangerous driving including drink driving and speeding
- People perceived of as unsafe to be around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance.

What did we find?

Perceptions of personal safety

Residents were asked how safe they felt in different settings at different times. The majority of New Zealand residents felt safe in their home, both during the day and at night. Wellington had the highest percentage of residents who felt safe at home during the day (99.0%) and after dark (96.0%). Manukau had the lowest

percentage of residents who felt safe during the day (92.0%) and after dark (83.0%).

Perceptions of safety were noticeably lower in relation to residents walking in their neighbourhood after dark (compared with during the day). Residents in our cities were less likely to say that they felt safe in these circumstances (61.0%) than either those living in the rest of New Zealand (66.0%) or New Zealand as a whole (63.0%). There were substantial differences between our cities, with 78.0% of Dunedin residents feeling it was safe compared with 48.0% of Manukau residents.

However, there was no difference between our 12 cities and nationally for sense of safety in city centres during the day or after dark. Wellington had the highest rating of safety during the day (98.0%) and after dark (67.0%) of the 12 cities. Christchurch (38.0%) had the lowest percentage of residents who felt safe in their city centre after dark.

Percentage of residents who felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' (2006)

	At home		In neighbourhood		In city centre	
	Day %	Dark %	Dark ² %	Walking after dark %	Day %	Dark %
Rodney	97	94	87	71	86 ³	56
North Shore	97	93	82	66	95	62
Waitakere	96	89	69	53	90	40
Auckland	95	88	70	56	90	48
Manukau	92	83	68	48	88	40
Hamilton	96	92	73	58	95	51
Tauranga	98	91	75	59	96	49
Porirua	97	94	83	66	95	50
Hutt	98	93	76	61	95	61
Wellington	99	96	86	76	98	67
Christchurch	98	94	78	61	93	38
Dunedin	98	95	87	78	96	66
Total 12 cities	96	91	76	61	92	50
Rest of NZ	96	92	80	66	n/a	n/a
Total NZ	96	91	78	63	92	50

Data source: Quality of Life Survey 2006

² Survey respondents were asked about their perceptions of safety in their neighbourhood after dark and walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

³ It should be noted that Rodney had a large percentage of residents who, when asked about safety in their city centre, responded that they 'didn't know'. This could be because Rodney does not have a city centre.

Perceptions of safety continued

Nationally, Asian/Indians felt less safe than those from other ethnic groups. Female residents felt less safe than males in most situations particularly in the city centre after dark. Those aged between 15 to 24 years were more likely to feel safe in their city centre than other age groups.

Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars

This measure looks at whether residents perceived car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars was a problem as a problem in their city in the last 12 months, using Quality of Life Survey 2006 data.

A higher percentage of residents in the 12 cities saw car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars as a problem in their city in the last 12 months (63.0%) compared with the rest of New Zealand (44.0%) and New Zealand as a whole (54.0%). Differences between the cities were evident, with 74.0% of Auckland residents feeling car theft was a problem compared with 46.0% of Rodney residents.

Nationally and in the 12 cities, females, those aged between 25 and 49 years, Pacific Islands people and Asian/Indian residents were more likely to have stated that car theft was a problem.

Percentage of residents identifying city problems being present (2006)

	Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars %	Dangerous driving including drink driving and speeding %	People perceived as unsafe to be around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance %
Rodney	46	75	31
North Shore	49	70	40
Waitakere	60	75	53
Auckland	74	78	54
Manukau	71	80	59
Hamilton	64	74	48
Tauranga	60	79	47
Porirua	63	65	49
Hutt	59	70	45
Wellington	54	62	40
Christchurch	64	76	52
Dunedin	54	75	36
Total 12 cities	63	74	49
Rest of NZ	44	65	35
Total NZ	54	70	42

Data source: Quality of Life Survey 2006

Dangerous driving including drink driving and speeding

This measure looks at whether residents perceived dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding, as a problem in their city in the last 12 months, using 2006 Quality of Life Survey data.

Nationally, 70.0% of residents felt that there had been a problem with dangerous driving (including drink driving and speeding) in their area over the last 12 months. Residents in our cities were more likely to consider this to be a problem (74.0%).

There were differences between our cities, with Manukau residents most likely to identify this as a problem (80.0%) and Wellington residents least likely to feel that way (62.0%).

Nationally and in the 12 cities those aged between 25 and 49 years, Pacific Islands residents and females were more likely to see dangerous driving as a problem compared with others. Those aged between 50 and 64 years nationally and those aged between 15 and 24 years in the 12 cities were less likely to see dangerous driving as a problem.

People perceived of as unsafe to be around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance

This measure looks at whether residents perceived people thought of as unsafe to be around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance, as a problem in their city in the last 12 months, using 2006 Quality of Life Survey data.

Across New Zealand, 42.0% of residents felt unsafe around people in their area because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance, compared with 49.0% in the 12 cities.

The presence of unsafe people was most likely to be considered a problem in Manukau (59.0%) and least likely in Rodney (31.0%).

Pacific Islands, Asian/Indian residents and females (both nationally and in the 12 cities) were more likely to see unsafe people as a problem than others.

Child safety

4. Safety

- Since 2004 there has been a national increase in the rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect.
- Fewer residents in the 12 cities think of their neighbourhood as safe for children compared with those living in the rest of New Zealand, mainly because of the presence of strangers.

What this is about

Protecting the physical and psychological health of our children is a critical component of improving social wellbeing in New Zealand. Children have the right to be protected from harm and abuse and to be safe at home and at school. New Zealand families, communities and government must work together to make sure children's rights are protected.⁴ This indicator uses four measures to illustrate levels and perceptions of child safety:

- Rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children under 17 years by age group
- Residents' rating of safety of local neighbourhoods for children to play in while unsupervised
- Residents' perceptions of reasons why neighbourhoods are unsafe for children to play in unsupervised
- Rate of hospitalisations for unintentional injury per 100,000 children aged 14 years and under.

What did we find?

Rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children under 17 years by age group

There has been an increase in the rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect nationally since 2004.⁵ In the years 2004 to 2006, the 12 cities have shown a higher rate of substantiated cases than the rest of New Zealand. This gap has been widening. In 2006, the rate per 1,000 children under 17 years was 17.3 in the 12 cities and 13.4 in the rest of New Zealand.

There were differences between the cities. Waitakere had the highest rate of the 12 cities in 2006 with 28.4 per 1,000, while Wellington had the lowest rate at 2.9.⁶

Rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children aged 17 years and under (2004 to 2006)

	2004	2005	2006
Rodney	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Shore	8.7	17.0	18.9
Waitakere	13.7	23.6	28.4
Auckland	11.7	15.8	17.5
Manukau	10.6	15.4	18.8
Hamilton	30.6	45.8	28.0
Tauranga	10.9	16.4	20.6
Porirua	20.8	23.9	16.6
Hutt	23.7	17.2	15.4
Wellington	4.5	4.9	2.9
Christchurch	11.2	12.3	11.1
Dunedin	8.4	8.4	10.5
Total 12 cities	12.2	16.5	17.3
Rest of NZ	11.4	12.1	13.4
Total NZ	11.8	14.4	15.1

Data source: Ministry of Social Development

4 Office of the Children's Commissioner. (2007). www.occ.org.nz Retrieved 9 July 2007.

5 Data is not collected on the number of assessments per client. The figures reported are for assessments, not clients. A client may have more than one assessment in a year and more than one finding in an assessment.

6 The data reported here is from the 12 regional Child, Youth and Family service centres. Therefore some areas may not directly match the areas of the 12 cities. Cases for Rodney have been included in the North Shore figures, Hamilton is an addition of the Waikato West and Waikato East service centres, the Otahuhu data has been evenly split between Auckland and Manukau as this centre serves both areas, Hutt includes both Hutt City and Upper Hutt City data and Dunedin reflects data from the Dunedin urban service centre.

Child safety continued

The number of substantiated cases for New Zealand, the 12 cities and the rest of New Zealand declined as the age of the children increased, from 1,183 for under one year olds in the 12 cities to 51 for 17 year olds in 2006.

A possible reason for the increase in the rate of cases could be the increased awareness of family violence and abuse.

Injury and maltreatment rates of our children are high by international standards with New Zealand currently at the bottom of the table of 24 OECD countries when it comes to child deaths from accidents, murder, suicide and violence.⁷

Residents' rating of safety of local neighbourhoods for children to play in while unsupervised

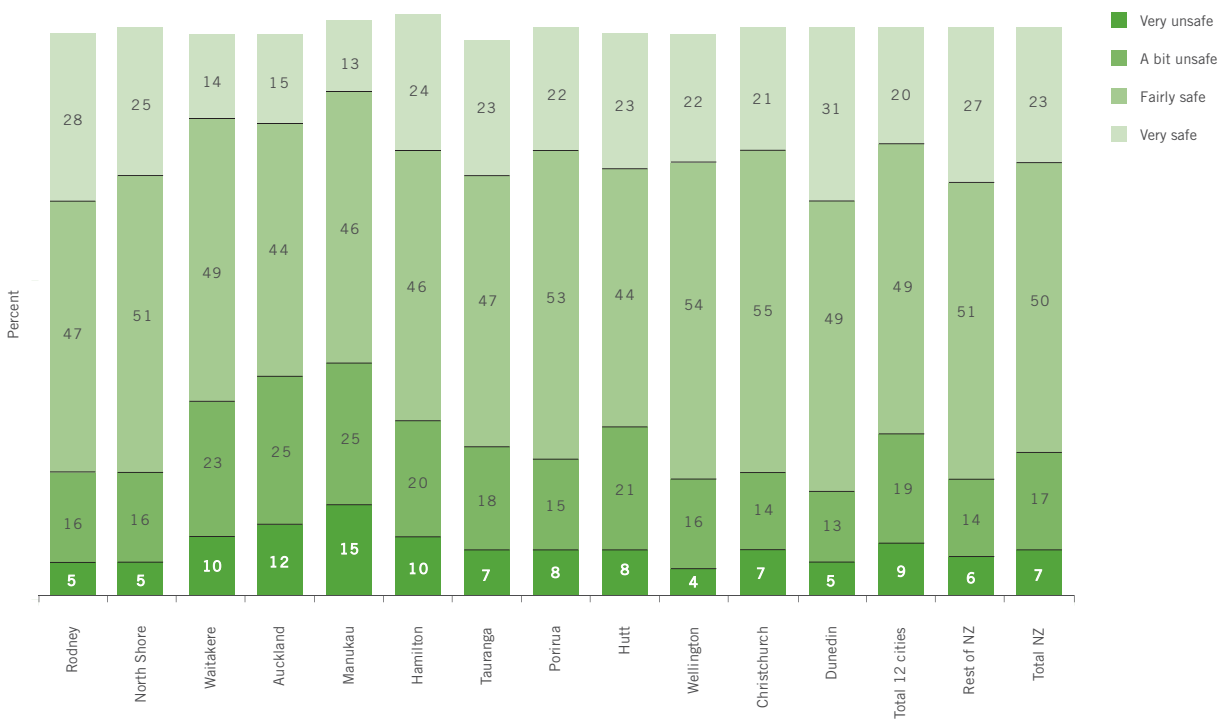
This measure illustrates residents' perceptions of how safe their neighbourhood is for children to play in unsupervised. Nationally, 73.0% of residents felt that children were safe to play

unsupervised in their neighbourhood. Residents in our cities were less likely to say that their neighbourhoods were safe (69.0%) than those living in the rest of New Zealand (78.0%).

Of the 12 cities, Dunedin had the highest percentage of residents that rated their neighbourhood as safe (80.0%), while Manukau had the lowest (58.0%).

Both nationally and in the 12 cities residents aged between 50 and 64 years, males and New Zealand Europeans were more likely to have indicated that children were safe to play in their neighbourhood. Residents aged 25 to 49 years (the main child rearing age groups) were less likely to say their neighbourhood was safe for children.

Residents' rating of safety of local neighbourhood for children to play in unsupervised (2006)



Data source: Quality of Life Survey 2006

Residents' perceptions of reasons why neighbourhoods are unsafe for children to play in unsupervised

Both nationally and in our cities, the presence of strangers was the most commonly cited reason for why neighbourhoods were seen as unsafe for unsupervised children (both 47.0%). Auckland residents (59.0%) were most likely to be concerned

about the presence of strangers whereas residents in North Shore were least likely to be concerned about this issue (31.0%).

Porirua residents (40.0%) were more likely to believe that their children should always be supervised than residents of the other 12 cities.

7 UNICEF. (2007). Child poverty in perspective: An overview of child well-being in rich countries, Innocenti Report Card 7. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. Florence.

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Residents' reasons for why their neighbourhood is unsafe for children to play in unsupervised (2006)⁸

	Traffic %	Environmental %	Strangers %	Bullying %	Crime %	Other %	Children should always be supervised %
Rodney	28	18	37	14	2	5	35
North Shore	24	11	31	17	8	2	31
Waitakere	24	9	49	21	7	4	29
Auckland	27	7	59	18	5	3	29
Manukau	23	10	47	20	7	2	30
Hamilton	37	12	54	9	2	2	32
Tauranga	26	14	52	13	5	0	31
Porirua	17	11	45	26	5	1	40
Hutt	28	10	44	19	5	6	39
Wellington	34	8	45	11	4	6	32
Christchurch	22	8	50	16	10	4	36
Dunedin	39	14	37	18	2	1	24
Total 12 cities	27	10	49	17	6	3	31
Rest of NZ	26	11	44	21	8	4	26
Total NZ	26	10	47	19	7	3	29

Data source: Quality of Life Survey 2006

Rate of hospitalisations for unintentional injury per 100,000 children aged 14 years and under

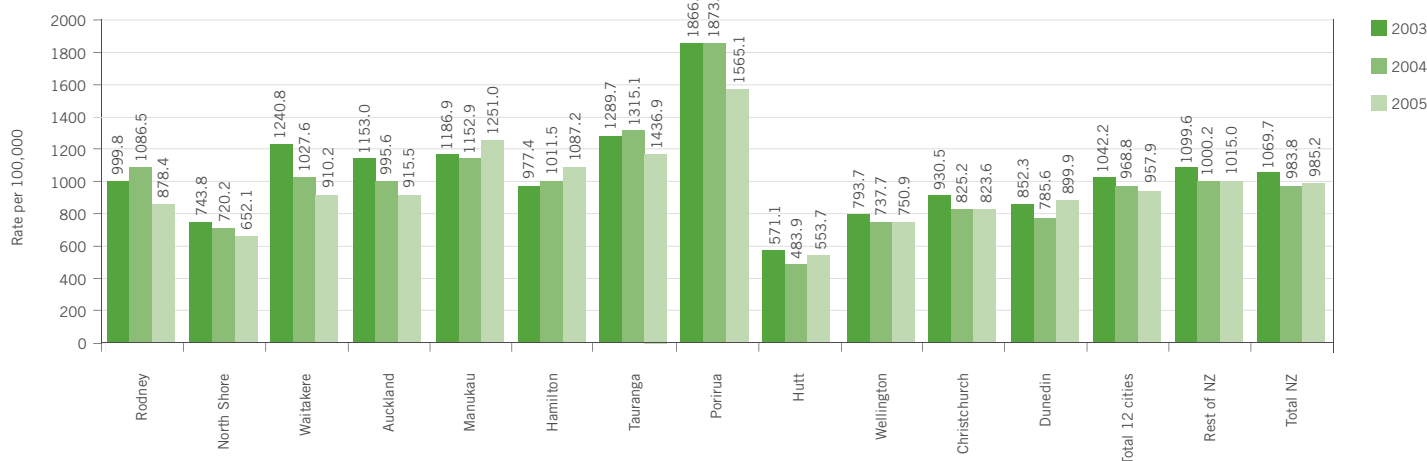
The rate of child hospitalisations for unintentional injury fell nationally from 1,069.7 per 100,000 children in 2003 to 985.2 per 100,000 in 2005. Similar declines were seen in our cities.

Hutt consistently had the lowest rate of child hospitalisations and Porirua the highest. The rate increased between 2003 and 2005 in Manukau, Hamilton and Tauranga.

Male children were more likely to be hospitalised than female children, both nationally and in our cities.

While New Zealand Europeans made up the highest number of hospitalisation cases, the rates of hospitalisation by ethnicity showed that Maori and Pacific Islands children were disproportionately represented with Maori having a rate of 634.8 per 100,000 in the 12 cities (compared with 729.9 per 100,000 in the rest of New Zealand) and Pacific Islands children had a rate of 642.8 per 100,000 in the 12 cities (compared with 486.6 per 100,000 in the rest of New Zealand).

Rate of hospitalisation for unintentional injury per 100,000 children aged 14 years and under (2003 to 2005)



Data Source: Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU) Dunedin School of Medicine University of Otago

8 Note that responses included here are from those who rated their neighbourhood unsafe for children to play in unsupervised.

Injuries

- The rate of hospitalisations due to unintentional accidents has increased.
- The number of falls requiring hospitalisation of those over 65 years is increasing.

What this is about

Injuries are a serious public health problem that take a toll on the health of the population and incur social and economic costs on society. The measures used to examine injuries are:

- Rate of hospitalisations for intentional injuries per 100,000 population aged 14 years and over
- Number and rate of hospitalisations for unintentional injuries per 100,000 people aged 14 years and over
- Number and rate of unintentional fatalities per 100,000 population for those aged 14 years and over
- Number and rate of falls by adults aged 65 years and over per 10,000 population.

What did we find?

Rate of hospitalisations for intentional injuries per 100,000 population aged 14 years and over

This measure shows the hospitalisation rate for intentional injuries per 100,000 children aged 14 years and over between 2003 and 2005.⁹

Nationally, the rate of hospitalisations for intentional injuries increased from 51.3 per 100,000 in 2003 to 56.7 per 100,000 in 2005. The rate seen in the 12 cities increased between 2003 and 2005 from 50.1 per 100,000 to 58.5 per 100,000. The rate in the rest of New Zealand dropped over the same period from 52.8 to 54.4 per 100,000.

In 2005, Wellington had the lowest rate in the 12 cities with 21.7 per 100,000, while Manukau had the highest at 115.6 per 100,000.

Number and rate of intentional injuries per 100,000 population for those aged 14 years and over (2003 to 2005)

	2003		2004		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	15	25.5	11	18.7	14	23.8
North Shore	59	40.2	40	27.3	53	36.1
Waitakere	46	36.2	75	59.1	84	66.1
Auckland	200	67.7	260	88.0	216	73.1
Manukau	198	95.8	212	102.5	239	115.6
Hamilton	54	60.1	45	50.1	55	61.2
Tauranga	30	42.1	34	47.7	44	61.8
Porirua	9	26.4	12	35.2	9	26.4
Hutt	28	38.6	31	42.7	39	53.8
Wellington	31	23.2	35	26.2	29	21.7
Christchurch	97	37.1	121	46.3	110	42.1
Dunedin	30	32.1	40	42.9	38	40.7
Total 12 cities	797	50.1	916	57.6	930	58.5
Rest of NZ	686	52.8	671	51.7	707	54.4
Total NZ	1,483	51.3	1,587	54.9	1,637	56.7

Data Source: Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU) Dunedin School of Medicine University of Otago

Across New Zealand and in the 12 cities, males and those aged between 20 and 24 years of age were more likely to be hospitalised for intentional injuries than other groups. New Zealand Europeans were most frequently hospitalised of all ethnic groups, slightly ahead of Maori.

Number and rate of hospitalisations for unintentional injuries and per 100,000 people aged 14 years and over

Nationally, the rate of hospitalisations for unintentional injuries¹⁰

(i.e. accidents) increased from 998.5 per 100,000 in 2003 to 1,037.1 per 100,000 in 2005. There was a similar increase in both the number and rate of hospitalisations in our cities. The rest of New Zealand had a higher rate of hospitalisations than the 12 cities from 2003 to 2005.

Of our cities, Tauranga had the highest rate of hospitalisations in 2005 with 1,279.1 per 100,000. Wellington had the lowest rate with 608.4 per 100,000.

⁹ Intentional injuries are defined as assault and self-inflicted injuries.

¹⁰ Unintentional injuries encompass motor vehicle accidents, falls, burns, near drowning and choking.

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Number and rate of hospitalisations for unintentional injuries per 100,000 population for those aged 14 years and over (2003 to 2005)

	2003		2004		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	618	1,049.7	659	1,119.3	753	1,279.0
North Shore	1,236	842.9	1,339	913.1	1,510	1,029.7
Waitakere	1,039	818.1	1,104	869.3	1,207	950.4
Auckland	2,769	937.6	2,802	948.8	2,961	1,002.6
Manukau	1,937	936.7	2,055	993.8	2,130	1,030.1
Hamilton	810	901.4	850	946.0	851	947.1
Tauranga	839	1,178.0	941	1,321.2	911	1,279.1
Porirua	267	783.4	220	645.5	240	704.2
Hutt	579	798.1	623	858.7	634	873.9
Wellington	834	624.9	761	570.2	812	608.4
Christchurch	2,533	969.0	2,473	946.0	2,560	979.3
Dunedin	874	936.4	973	1,042.4	908	972.8
Total 12 cities	14,335	901.3	14,800	930.5	15,477	973.1
Rest of NZ	14,517	1,117.5	14,382	1,107.2	14,489	1,115.4
Total NZ	28,852	998.5	29,182	1,009.9	29,966	1,037.1

Data Source: Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU) Dunedin School of Medicine University of Otago

Number and rate of unintentional fatalities per 100,000 population for those aged 14 years and over

This measure shows the hospitalisation rate for intentional injuries per 100,000 children aged 14 years and older between 2001 and 2003.¹¹

There was an increase nationally in unintentional fatalities from 2001 to 2003. The rate of unintentional fatalities was

considerably lower in our cities than in the rest of New Zealand. However, where the rate for the rest of New Zealand has remained stable, the rate of fatalities in our cities has been increasing.

Of our cities, Tauranga had the highest fatality rate with 49.1 per 100,000. The lowest was in Waitakere with 16.5 per 100,000.

Number and rate of unintentional fatalities per 100,000 population for those aged 14 years and over (2001 to 2003)

	2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	14	23.8	21	35.7	19	32.3
North Shore	31	21.1	37	25.2	42	28.6
Waitakere	27	21.3	28	22.0	21	16.5
Auckland	62	21.0	83	28.1	79	26.8
Manukau	38	18.4	52	25.1	56	27.1
Hamilton	14	15.6	22	24.5	24	26.7
Tauranga	32	44.9	16	22.5	35	49.1
Porirua	11	32.3	16	46.9	11	32.3
Hutt	14	19.3	12	16.5	21	28.9
Wellington	21	15.7	28	21.0	33	24.7
Christchurch	76	29.1	76	29.1	83	31.8
Dunedin	23	24.6	24	25.7	32	34.3
Total 12 cities	363	22.8	415	26.1	456	28.7
Rest of NZ	605	46.6	605	46.6	604	46.5
Total NZ	968	33.5	1,020	35.3	1,060	36.7

Data Source: Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU) Dunedin School of Medicine University of Otago

¹¹ Unintentional fatalities include those as a result of motor vehicle accidents, falls, burns, drowning and choking.

Injuries continued

Number and rate of falls by adults aged 65 years and over per 10,000 population

This measure shows the hospitalisation rate for intentional injuries per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and over between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005.

Falls are a common source of injury for those aged 65 years and over and can have serious health implications.

Nationally, the number of falls by adults aged 65 years and over increased from 7,204 in 2002/2003 to 7,545 in 2004/2005.

The rate of falls also increased nationally from 159.9 per 10,000 to 167.5 per 10,000.

The rate of falls in the 12 cities was consistently higher than that seen in the rest of New Zealand (184.9 per 10,000 in 2004/2005 compared with 150.6 per 10,000 respectively). The gap between the 12 cities and the rest of New Zealand has increased from 24.6 per 10,000 in 2002/2003 to 34.3 per 10,000 in 2004/2005.

There were differences between the 12 cities in the rate of falls, with Waitakere having the lowest rate (155.1 per 10,000) in 2004/2005 and North Shore having the highest (223.6 per 10,000). Nationally and in the 12 cities, older New Zealand Europeans had a higher rate of falls than those from other ethnic groups with 170.6 per 10,000 nationally and 187.9 for the 12 cities combined.

Number and rate of falls of adults aged 65 years and over per 10,000 population aged 65 years and over (2002/2003 to 2004/2005)

	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	118	104.0	146	128.6	192	169.2
North Shore	314	155.7	382	189.4	451	223.6
Waitakere	215	145.0	204	137.6	230	155.1
Auckland	712	187.7	695	183.2	771	203.2
Manukau	403	170.8	368	155.9	392	166.1
Hamilton	192	165.1	189	162.5	206	177.2
Tauranga	255	162.8	269	171.7	295	188.3
Porirua	49	151.1	41	126.4	55	169.6
Hutt	166	165.3	151	150.4	162	161.3
Wellington	242	171.7	211	149.7	246	174.5
Christchurch	908	204.4	824	185.5	829	186.6
Dunedin	258	169.4	295	193.7	280	183.8
Total 12 cities	3,832	172.4	3,775	169.9	4,109	184.9
Rest of NZ	3,372	147.8	3,486	152.8	3,346	150.6
Total NZ	7,204	159.9	7,261	161.2	7,545	167.5

Data Source: Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU) Dunedin School of Medicine University of Otago



Road safety

4. Safety

- Nationally and in the 12 cities, the rate of serious and fatal road crash injuries has dropped.
- The usage of safety belts remains high across the 12 cities.

What this is about

The increasing number of cars on city roads brings greater risk of injury and fatality from motor vehicle accidents. Often this means that pedestrians and cyclists are put at potential risk. Examining the number of fatalities and serious injuries helps assess this risk and the success of interventions that may be in place.

Research indicates that approximately half of such injury causing accidents are not reported. Under-reporting is evident amongst single vehicle accidents, motorcycle accidents and accidents involving alcohol.¹² Measures used to assess road safety are:

- Rate of serious and fatal road injuries per 10,000 population
- Length of stay in hospital due to road crash injuries
- Social cost of accidents (includes loss of life estimates)
- Seat belt and child restraint usage.

What did we find?

Rate of serious and fatal road injuries per 10,000 population

This measure shows the rate of serious and fatal injuries per 10,000 population between 2002 and 2006.

Nationally, the rate of serious and fatal road crash injuries per 10,000 people dropped from 7.5 per 10,000 in 2002 to 7.0 per 10,000 in 2006.¹³ There were differences between the rate in our cities and the rest of New Zealand (4.6 per 10,000 and 10.0 per 10,000 respectively). Rates may be higher in the rest of New Zealand due to the higher incidence of serious and fatal road crashes on open roads. In 2005, 72.4% of fatal crashes were on rural roads.¹⁴

There were also differences between our cities with Rodney (10.5 per 10,000) and Dunedin (9.8 per 10,000) having the highest rates of serious and fatal road crash injuries and Wellington (3.1 per 10,000) and Hamilton (3.1 per 10,000) having the lowest rates.

Rate of serious and fatal road injuries per 10,000 population (2002 to 2006)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Rodney	12.1	8.6	10.7	11	10.5
North Shore	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.3
Waitakere	5.1	6.0	4.8	3.0	4.3
Auckland	4.9	5.3	3.7	3.9	4.2
Manukau	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.6
Hamilton	2.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.1
Tauranga	4.1	6.6	4.5	4.2	4.4
Porirua	4.0	4.8	5.7	7.3	4.1
Hutt	3.4	4.7	4.5	3.6	5.2
Wellington	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.1	3.1
Christchurch	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.2
Dunedin	12.6	13.5	9.4	13.4	9.8
Total 12 cities	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Rest of NZ	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.1	10.0
Total NZ	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.0

Data source: Ministry of Transport

12 Land Transport Safety Authority. (2001). *Annual Statistics*. Wellington.

13 The severity of a crash is determined as the most severely injured casualty in the crash. Fatal injuries are injuries that result in death within 30 days of a crash. Serious injuries are injuries that involve fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock necessitating medical treatment and any injury involving removal to and detention in hospital.

14 Ministry of Transport. (2006). *Annual Statistics*. Wellington.

Road safety continued

Average length of stay in hospital due to road crash injuries

This measure shows the average length of stay in hospital for an individual due to road crash injuries between 2003 and 2006.

The average length of stay in hospital due to serious or fatal road crash injuries fell in New Zealand from 7.2 nights in 2005 to 6.4 nights in 2006.

The Auckland region had the lowest average length of stay in 2006 with 4.0 nights while Otago region had the highest with 9.0 nights. This may be the result of the type of crash involved (i.e. more serious accidents occurring on rural roads).

Average length of stay (nights) in hospital due to serious or fatal road crash injuries, by region (2003 to 2006)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Northland	8.8	11.0	8.5	7.4
Auckland	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.0
Waikato	6.5	9.0	9.5	7.5
Wellington	8.2	11.1	10.4	7.9
Canterbury	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.7
Otago	13.4	14.5	13.6	9.0
Total NZ	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.4

Data source: Ministry of Transport

Social cost of accidents (includes loss of life estimates)

The social cost of a road crash and the associated injuries include loss of life and life quality, loss of output due to temporary incapacitation, medical costs, legal costs and property damage costs. The average value of a loss of life due to a road crash is estimated as the amount of money the New Zealand population would be willing to pay for a safety improvement that would result in the expected avoidance of one premature death.¹⁵

The overall social cost for New Zealand dropped from \$3,264.0 million in 2002 to \$3,246.0 million in 2006. The overall social cost for the 12 cities was lower than that of the rest of New Zealand over this period (\$1,178.0 million and \$2,069.0 million in 2006 respectively).

Differences between the cities (e.g. Rodney with \$114.6 million and Porirua \$32.9 million) were likely to be a result of both a lower rate of crashes but also the higher costs associated with crashes in rural areas.

Social cost of accidents (\$ millions) (2002 to 2006)

	2002 (\$ millions)	2003 (\$ millions)	2004 (\$ millions)	2005 (\$ millions)	2006 (\$ millions)
Rodney	79.9	73.7	95.7	113.5	114.6
North Shore	102.5	84.7	82.0	74.6	74.8
Waitakere	75.3	73.5	66.3	69.4	73.9
Auckland	191.8	217.1	207.4	184.0	197.4
Manukau	137.0	146.8	113.2	151.7	139.0
Hamilton	37.5	71.7	54.5	63.9	57.3
Tauranga	49.5	77.4	68.6	60.3	59.3
Porirua	21.7	24.6	34.0	30.4	32.9
Hutt	37.8	56.8	51.0	42.6	52.8
Wellington	65.4	80.2	63.3	66.0	66.3
Christchurch	210.7	184.4	187.9	184.2	217.0
Dunedin	100.6	129.2	96.0	110.5	92.7
Total 12 cities	1,109.7	1,220.1	1,120.0	1,151.2	1,178.0
Rest of NZ	2,154.3	2,135.3	2,235.1	2,298.6	2,069.0
Total NZ	3,264.0	3,355.3	3,355.1	3,449.7	3,246.0

Data source: Ministry of Transport

¹⁵ This is the willingness to pay based on the value of statistical life (VOSL). Refer to Land Transport New Zealand for details on how this is calculated.

4. Safety

Seat belt and child restraint usage

This measure looks at the percentage of adult front seat passengers who were observed using safety belts in the years 2004 to 2006.¹⁶

The percentage of passengers wearing their seat belts remained consistently high in each of the years with 95.0% of passengers observed wearing belts in 2006. While usage is high across all cities, some differences were apparent. Auckland had the highest rate, with 100.0% observed use in 2006 compared with 93.0% observed use in Manukau.

Percentage of observed front seat adult safety belt wearers (2004 to 2006)

	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %
Rodney	100.0	99.0	100.0
North Shore	97.0	98.0	96.0
Waitakere	98.0	98.0	97.0
Auckland	96.0	98.0	100.0
Manukau	93.0	97.0	93.0
Hamilton	96.0	99.0	98.0
Tauranga	97.0	97.0	98.0
Porirua	96.0	95.0	99.0
Hutt	96.0	96.0	98.0
Wellington	97.0	98.0	98.0
Christchurch	97.0	97.0	97.0
Dunedin	92.0	97.0	94.0
Total NZ	94.0	95.0	95.0

Data source: Ministry of Transport

The Ministry of Transport Safety Belt Survey also examines the number of children under the age of five years who are in a child restraint while in a vehicle.

Nationally there was an increase in the percentage of children placed in restraints, from 87.0% in 2004 to 91.0% in 2006.

As with adult front seat passengers, there were differences in child restraint usage across the cities. In 2006, Tauranga had

the highest percentage usage with 97.0% of children restrained, compared with Auckland which had the lowest usage rate of 84.0%. Although the use of child restraints in most of our cities increased between 2004 and 2006, there was a decrease in Christchurch over this period (from 91.0% in 2004 to 85.0% in 2006).

Percentage of child restraint use by children under five years (2004 to 2006)

	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %
Rodney	84.0	96.0	Sample too small
North Shore	80.0	94.0	93.0
Waitakere	95.0	91.0	90.0
Auckland	88.0	86.0	84.0
Manukau	66.0	76.0	96.0
Hamilton	80.0	94.0	87.0
Tauranga	81.0	87.0	97.0
Porirua	85.0	85.0	94.0
Hutt	93.0	95.0	94.0
Wellington	86.0	87.0	87.0
Christchurch	91.0	77.0	85.0
Dunedin	96.0	91.0	Sample too small
Total NZ	87.0	89.0	91.0

Data source: Ministry of Transport

¹⁶ Ministry of Transport. *Safety Belt Use Survey 2004 to 2006*. It should be noted that at local authority level, sample sizes are relatively small and results should be treated with caution.

Workplace safety

- The 12 cities have a lower rate of workplace injuries than the rest of New Zealand.

What this is about

Safety at work is an important contributor to wellbeing. Workplace injuries can have serious personal and economic consequences for the individual and their family. This indicator looks at the number and rate of workplace injuries per 1,000 employees.

What did we find?

There were 242,615 workplace injuries across New Zealand in 2005, a decrease of 1.4% from the 246,163 recorded in 2004. The rate of workplace injuries was higher in the rest of New Zealand in 2005 compared with the 12 cities combined (187.3 per 1,000 employees and 113.0 per 1,000 respectively).

Of the 12 cities, Tauranga consistently had the highest rate of workplace injuries per 1,000 employees (211.3 in 2005). North Shore had the lowest rate (50.5 in 2005).

Males make up the majority of workplace injury claims, both nationally and in the 12 cities (73.9% and 72.9% respectively for 2005).

Nationally, the occupational category that made up the largest proportion of workplace injury claims was the Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers (18.2%). For the 12 cities the category with the largest proportion of workplace injuries was Trade Workers (19.2%).

Number and rate of workplace injuries per 1,000 employees (2003 to 2005)

	2003		2004		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	2,573	151.2	2,640	141.8	3,083	155.9
North Shore	3,900	54.4	4,134	54.8	3,994	50.5
Waitakere	3,011	74.4	3,554	83.7	3,072	69.3
Auckland	45,182	163.6	45,299	159.5	45,466	153.3
Manukau	5,211	50.0	6,338	57.9	6,110	52.6
Hamilton	9,272	150.2	9,722	151.1	9,078	131.2
Tauranga	9,400	235.9	9,487	229.8	9,419	211.3
Porirua	1,223	96.8	1,319	102.8	1,468	111.6
Hutt	2,822	71.8	2,699	67.6	2,881	68.5
Wellington	8,306	70.0	8,048	66.7	7,571	58.6
Christchurch	25,525	158.6	25,179	149.4	24,486	137.1
Dunedin	5,844	116.1	6,152	119.7	6,142	114.6
Total 12 cities	122,269	123.1	124,571	121.1	122,770	113.0
Rest of NZ	120,940	203.5	121,592	198.6	119,845	187.3
Total NZ	243,209	153.2	246,163	150.0	242,615	140.6

Data Source: Accident Compensation Corporation

Crime levels

4. Safety

- The overall rate of crime in the 12 cities and New Zealand overall has declined.
- The rate of recorded burglaries in our cities is higher than the rest of New Zealand.
- There has been an increase in the rate of recorded violence offences, both nationally and in the 12 cities.

What this is about

Crime is a topic of general public debate. For some the concern stems from the perception that rising crime levels constitutes an increasing threat to their safety, their property and their sense of wellbeing.

Care needs to be taken in the interpretation of crime statistics as changes or fluctuations in crime rates may be affected by changes in reporting by the public and recording practices by the police, as well as by actual changes in the level of offending.

This indicator uses seven measures to examine the level of crime in the 12 cities¹⁷:

- Number of youth apprehensions for 14 to 16 year olds
- Total offence rate per 10,000 population
- Number and rate of recorded burglary offences per 10,000 population

- Number and rate of recorded violence offences per 10,000 population
- Number and rate of recorded sexual offences per 10,000 population
- Number and rate of total car offences per 10,000 population
- Total drug and anti-social offences per 10,000 population.

What did we find?

Number of youth apprehensions for 14 to 16 year olds¹⁸

This measure shows the total number of youth apprehensions for 14 to 16 year olds, within each city in 2005/2006.¹⁹ More youth apprehensions were recorded outside the 12 cities than in the 12 cities combined (17,776 and 15,304 respectively in 2005/2006).

Christchurch had the largest number of youth apprehensions across the 12 cities, with 2,981 in 2005/2006. Porirua had the smallest number in 2005/2006 with 447.

Number of youth apprehensions for 14 to 16 year olds (2005/2006)

	2005/2006
Rodney	577
North Shore	1,028
Waitakere	1,625
Auckland	1,889
Manukau	1,765
Hamilton	1,545
Tauranga	945
Porirua	447
Hutt	761
Wellington	723
Christchurch	2,990
Dunedin	1,001
Total 12 cities	15,304
Rest of NZ	17,776
Total NZ	33,063

Data Source: New Zealand Police

¹⁷ The figures shown in this section are offences statistics by Police Station grouped to territorial local authority (TLA) boundaries. TLA boundaries do not necessarily reflect Police Districts. Therefore the figures shown here may differ from those reported elsewhere.

¹⁸ It is important to note that these figures do not equate to the numbers of youths apprehended as, for example, one offender may be apprehended for multiple offences or several offenders may be apprehended for a single offence. The police say that variations in administration make comparing data between years inadvisable. Section 21 of the Crimes Act 1961 states that "no person shall be convicted of an offence by reason of any act done or omitted by him when under the age of 10 years." Similarly Section 22 of the Crimes Act 1961 states that "no person shall be convicted of an offence by reason of any act done or omitted by him when of the age of 10 years but under the age of 14 unless he knew either that the act or omission was wrong or that it was contrary to the law." Therefore police will often take appropriate action other than apprehension.

¹⁹ While police apprehension statistics do provide an indication of trends in youth offending, reporting and recording practices, along with policy and legislative changes, can significantly influence apprehension statistics and thereby distort offending trends. From Soboleva, N., Kazakova, N. & Chong, J. (2006). *Conviction and Sentencing of Offenders in New Zealand: 1996 to 2005*. Wellington. For this reason, the figures for 2005/2006 only are presented.

Crime levels continued

In 2005/2006 the majority of juvenile offences in New Zealand were committed by 14 to 16 year olds (15.9% of all apprehensions for New Zealand overall). This was also the case in our cities with this age group accounting for 13.9% of all apprehensions.

However, research conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Social Development, showed that the ferocity of offences committed by young people is rising and that more remand and custodial sentences are likely. Analysis of custody placements showed that while there had been growth in the youth population, overall offending rates had remained static over the 1998 to 2006 period. In fact, when considered on a per 10,000 of population basis, the ratio of apprehensions to population, for 10 to 16 year olds, had decreased by 11.5% nationally.²⁰ When the recorded violence offences for 14 to 16 year olds are examined, an increase of 29.8% was seen between 2000 and 2005.²¹

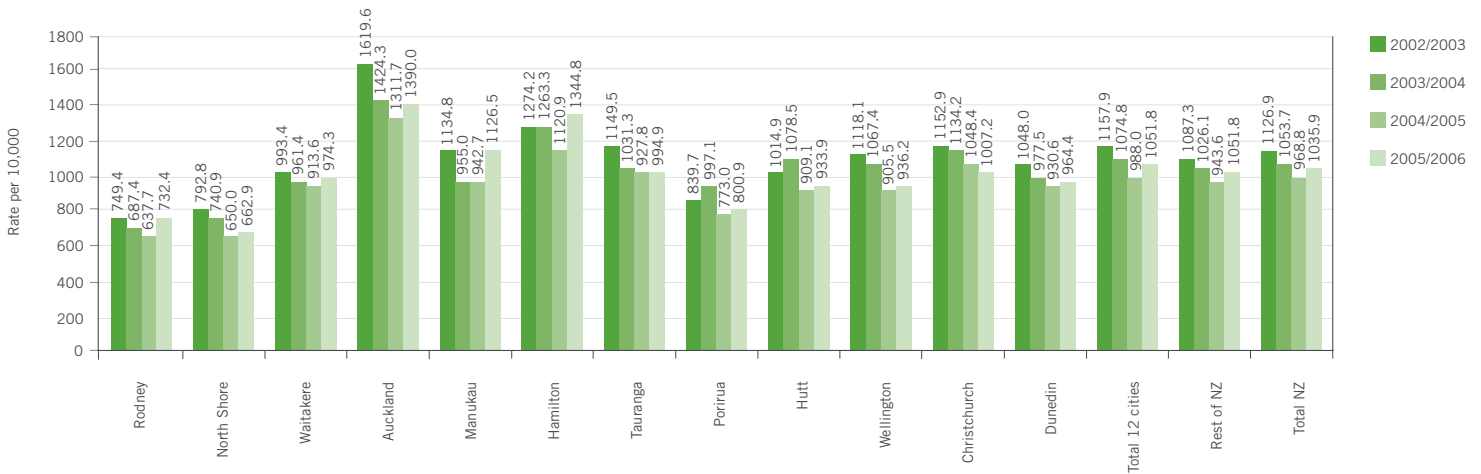
There may be a relationship between increased risk of juvenile offending, truancy, school exclusions and non-engagement in education. Many young offenders do not participate in education and are likely to have low levels of educational attainment.²²

Total offences per 10,000 population

This measure shows the total number and rate of all recorded offences within each city between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006.²³ The overall rate of crime in New Zealand declined from 1126.9 per 10,000 in 2002/2003 to 1035.9 in 2005/2006. Declines were also seen in the 12 cities and the rest of New Zealand over this period. The 12 cities had a higher rate of total offences than the rest of New Zealand (1051.8 per 10,000 in 2005/2006 and 1014.7 per 10,000 respectively).

Auckland had the highest rate of the 12 cities in 2005/2006 with 1390.0 per 10,000 population compared to North Shore which had the lowest rate of 732.4 per 10,000.

Rate of total offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)



Data source: New Zealand Police

20 Saxon, T. (2006). *Review and Analysis of Youth Justice Custody Placements of Children and Young People under the Child, Youth and Family Act 1989. Phase One. Final Report.* www.cyf.govt.nz/documents/yj_research_report.pdf Retrieved 10 July 2007.

21 The more serious violence class offences are considered here – Homicide, Kidnapping, Robbery, Grievous Assaults and Serious Assaults.

22 Ministry of Justice. (2002). *Report of the Ministerial Taskforce on Youth Offending*, Wellington.

23 It should be noted that the offence figures presented here are for police areas whose boundaries may not match the TLA boundaries. The population bases used to calculate the offence rates is also based on police areas and may not match the population estimates for the TLAs.

4. Safety



Number and rate of recorded total offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)

	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	6,283	749.4	5,997	687.4	5,718	637.7	6,760	732.4
North Shore	15,969	792.8	15,429	740.9	13,762	650.0	14,175	662.9
Waitakere	18,184	993.4	18,089	961.4	17,458	913.6	18,839	974.3
Auckland	66,093	1,619.6	60,110	1,424.3	55,576	1,311.7	59,462	1,390.0
Manukau	34,974	1,134.8	30,497	955.0	30,839	942.7	37,488	1,126.5
Hamilton	17,756	1,274.2	18,084	1,263.3	16,387	1,120.9	19,889	1,344.8
Tauranga	12,745	1,149.5	11,803	1,031.3	11,726	997.1	11,974	994.9
Porirua	5,378	839.7	6,010	927.8	5,040	773.0	5,202	800.9
Hutt	10,395	1,041.9	10,810	1,078.5	9,146	909.1	9,389	933.9
Wellington	18,237	1,118.1	17,922	1,067.4	15,457	905.5	16,178	936.2
Christchurch	39,524	1,152.9	39,800	1,134.2	37,222	1,048.4	36,066	1,007.2
Dunedin	12,676	1,048.0	11,914	977.5	11,404	930.6	11,862	964.4
Total 12 cities	258,214	1,160.6	246,465	1,077.1	229,735	989.7	247,284	1,053.3
Rest of NZ	188,932	1,083.8	179,684	1,023.2	166,283	941.3	179,185	1,012.7
Total NZ	447,146	1,126.9	426,146	1,053.7	396,018	968.8	426,469	1,035.9

Data Source: New Zealand Police

The results of the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2006 (NZCASS) suggest that the official recorded offence figures underestimate the actual number of offences committed, as not all offences come to police attention. Some types of offences measured by the NZCASS are comparable with the equivalent number recorded by police. The results of the survey showed that there were eight times more offences estimated by the survey than in Police figures. However, this figure should be considered suggestive rather than precise.²⁴

Number and rate of recorded burglary offences per 10,000 population

This measure shows the total number and rate of recorded burglary offences within each city between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006. The overall rate of burglaries in New Zealand declined from 153.3 per 10,000 in 2002/2003 to 147.9 in 2005/2006. A similar decrease was also seen in our cities with the rate of burglary offences falling from 168.7 to 154.8 per 10,000 people over this period. The rate of burglaries was consistently higher in the 12 cities than in the rest of New Zealand.

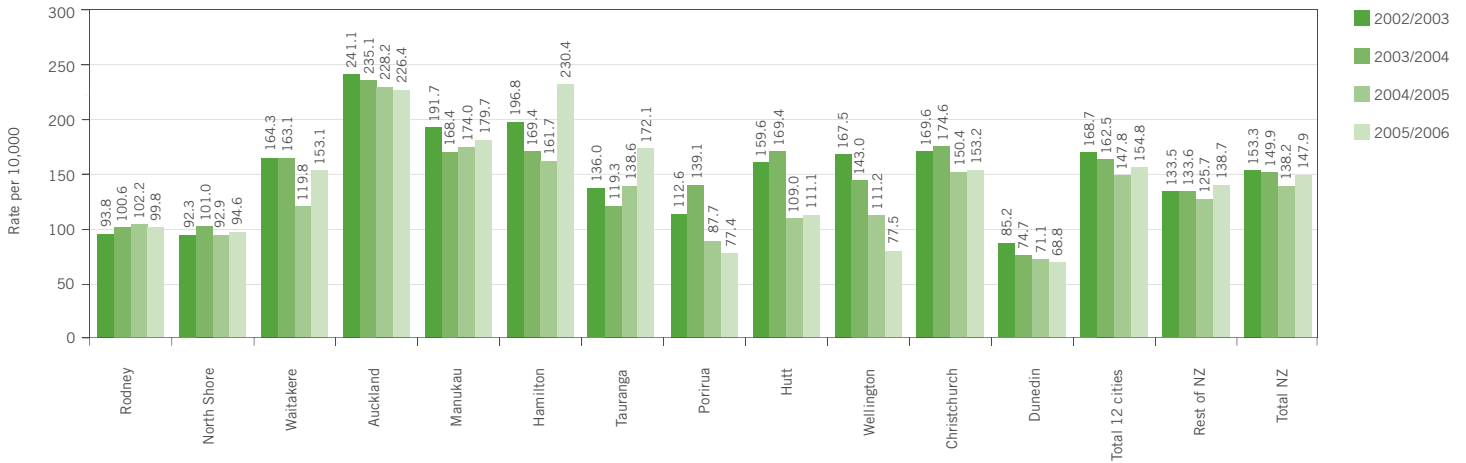
Hamilton had the highest burglary rate of the 12 cities in 2005/2006 with 230.4 per 10,000 population. Porirua had the lowest rate of 77.4.



24 Mayhew, P. & Reilly, J. (2007). *New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2006*. Wellington.

Crime levels continued

Rate of burglary offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)



Data source: New Zealand Police

Number and rate of recorded burglary offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)

	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	786	93.8	878	100.6	916	102.2	921	99.8
North Shore	1,860	92.3	2,103	101.0	1,967	92.9	2,022	94.6
Waitakere	3,008	164.3	3,068	163.1	2,289	119.8	2,961	153.1
Auckland	9,838	241.1	9,924	235.1	9,669	228.2	9,687	226.4
Manukau	5,907	191.7	5,378	168.4	5,691	174.0	5,979	179.7
Hamilton	2,742	196.8	2,425	169.4	2,364	161.7	3,407	230.4
Tauranga	1,508	136.0	1,365	119.3	1,630	138.6	2,071	172.1
Porirua	721	112.6	901	139.1	572	87.7	503	77.4
Hutt	1,592	159.6	1,698	169.4	1,097	109.0	1,117	111.1
Wellington	2,732	168.3	2,401	143.0	1,898	111.2	1,339	77.5
Christchurch	5,816	169.6	6,125	174.6	5,340	150.4	5,487	153.2
Dunedin	1,031	85.2	911	74.7	871	71.1	846	68.8
Total 12 cities	37,541	168.7	37,177	162.5	34,304	147.8	36,340	154.8
Rest of NZ	23,275	133.5	23,453	133.6	22,209	125.7	24,542	138.7
Total NZ	60,816	153.3	60,630	149.9	56,513	138.2	60,882	147.9

Data source: New Zealand Police

Number and rate of recorded violence offences per 10,000 population

This measure shows the total number and rate of recorded violence offences within each city between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006. The overall rate of violence offences in New Zealand increased from 115.9 per 10,000 in 2002/2003 to 123.0 in 2005/2006. An increase was also seen in the 12 cities over this

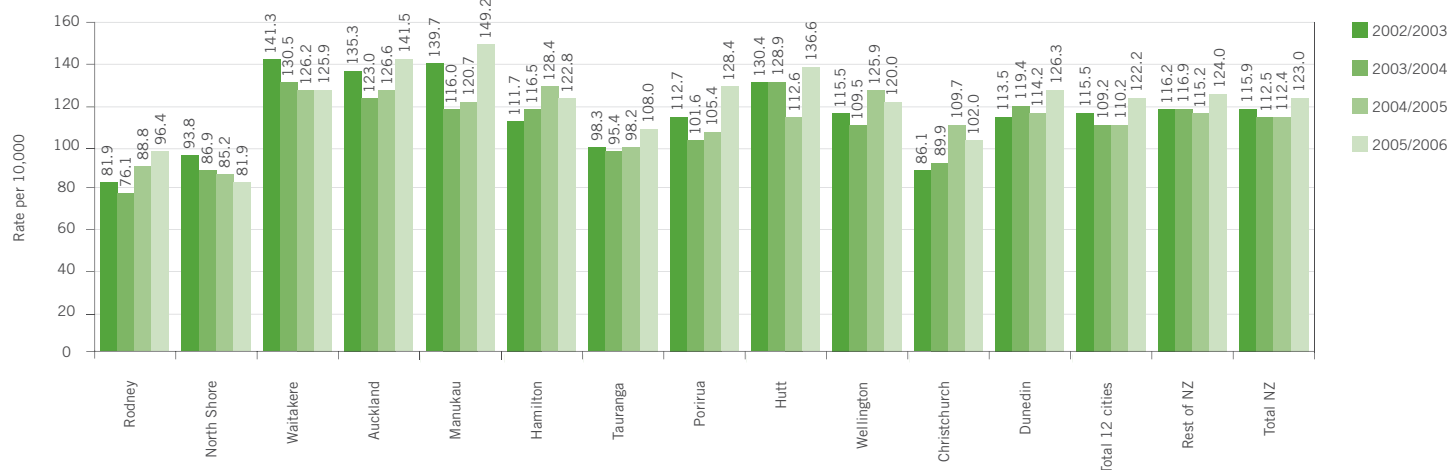
period, from 116.2 per 10,000 to 122.2. Despite this increase, the rate of violence offences has been consistently lower in our cities than the rest of New Zealand.

Manukau had the highest rate of the 12 cities in 2005/2006 with 149.2 per 10,000 population, while North Shore had the lowest at 81.9.

4. Safety



Rate of violence offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)



Data source: New Zealand Police

Number and rate of recorded violence offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)

	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	687	81.9	664	76.1	796	88.8	890	96.4
North Shore	1,889	93.8	1,809	86.9	1,803	85.2	1,752	81.9
Waitakere	2,586	141.3	2,456	130.5	2,419	126.6	2,435	125.9
Auckland	5,522	135.3	5,190	123.0	5,113	120.7	6,051	141.5
Manukau	4,306	139.7	3,704	116.0	4,202	128.4	4,965	149.2
Hamilton	1,557	111.7	1,667	116.5	1,437	98.3	1,816	122.8
Tauranga	1,089	98.2	1,092	95.4	1,240	105.4	1,300	108.0
Porirua	722	112.7	658	101.6	734	112.6	834	128.4
Hutt	1,301	130.4	1,292	128.9	1,267	125.9	1,373	136.6
Wellington	1,883	115.5	1,838	109.5	1,872	109.7	2,074	120.0
Christchurch	2,951	86.1	3,153	89.9	3,305	93.1	3,653	102.0
Dunedin	1,373	113.5	1,455	119.4	1,399	114.2	1,554	97.7
Total 12 cities	25,866	116.2	24,978	110.2	25,587	110.2	28,697	126.3
Rest of NZ	20,114	115.4	20,534	115.2	20,354	115.2	21,947	124.0
Total NZ	45,988	115.9	45,512	112.5	45,941	112.4	50,644	123.0

Data source: New Zealand Police

Although violent crime made up 11.9% of all recorded crime in New Zealand in 2005/2006, it is the most common type of crime referred to in the media and results in the most public concern and comment.

Number and rate of recorded sexual offences per 10,000 population

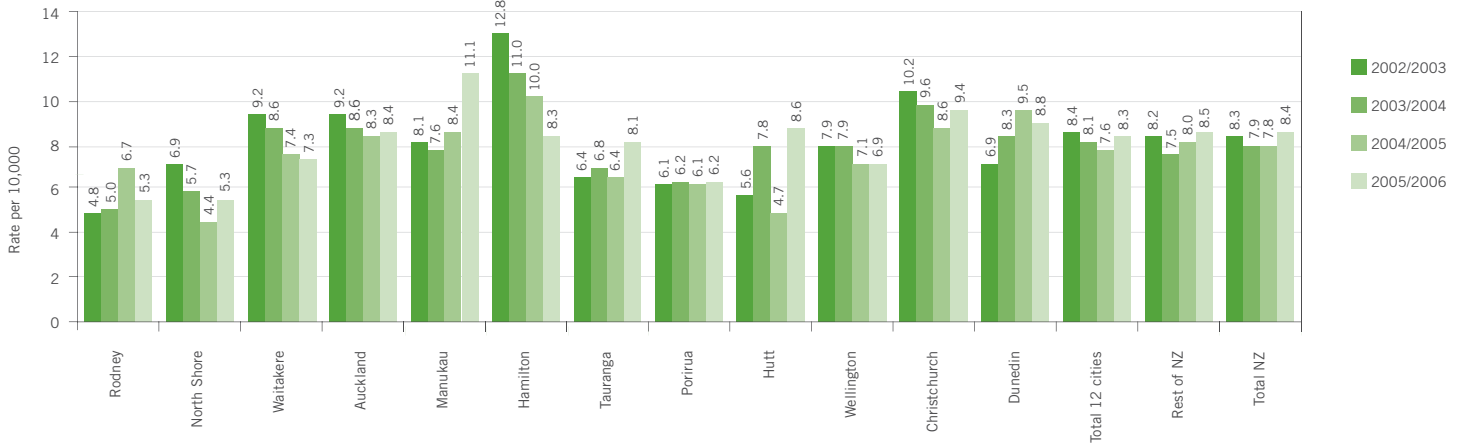
This measure shows the total number and rate of recorded sexual offences within each city between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006. The overall rate of sexual crime in New Zealand remained stable

at 8.3 per 10,000 from 2002/2003 to 2005/2006. The rate seen in the 12 cities for 2005/2006 (8.3 per 10,000) was lower than that seen in the rest of New Zealand (8.5 per 10,000).

Manukau had the highest rate of the 12 cities in 2005/2006 with 11.1 per 10,000 population, while Rodney and North Shore had the lowest at 5.3 per 10,000.

Crime levels continued

Rate of recorded sexual offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)



Data source: New Zealand Police

Number and rate of recorded sexual offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)

	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	40	4.8	44	5.0	60	6.7	49	5.3
North Shore	139	6.9	119	5.7	93	4.4	113	5.3
Waitakere	168	9.2	161	8.6	141	7.4	141	7.3
Auckland	377	9.2	363	8.6	350	8.3	360	8.4
Manukau	249	8.1	244	7.6	275	8.4	369	11.1
Hamilton	179	12.8	157	11.0	146	10.0	123	8.3
Tauranga	71	6.4	78	6.8	75	6.4	98	8.1
Porirua	39	6.1	40	6.2	40	6.1	40	6.2
Hutt	56	5.6	78	7.8	47	4.7	86	8.6
Wellington	128	7.9	132	7.9	121	7.1	120	6.9
Christchurch	349	10.2	337	9.6	305	8.6	338	9.4
Dunedin	83	6.9	101	8.3	116	9.5	108	8.8
Total 12 cities	1,878	8.4	1,853	8.1	1,769	7.6	1,945	8.3
Rest of NZ	1,428	8.2	1,325	7.5	1,418	8.0	1,503	8.5
Total NZ	3,312	8.3	3,179	7.9	3,187	7.8	3,448	8.4

Data source: New Zealand Police

Number and rate of total car offences per 10,000 population

This measure shows the number and rate of recorded total car offences within each city between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006.²⁵

The overall rate of car offences in New Zealand decreased from 222.5 per 10,000 in 2002/2003 to 213.0 in 2005/2006. A decrease was also seen in the 12 cities over this period from

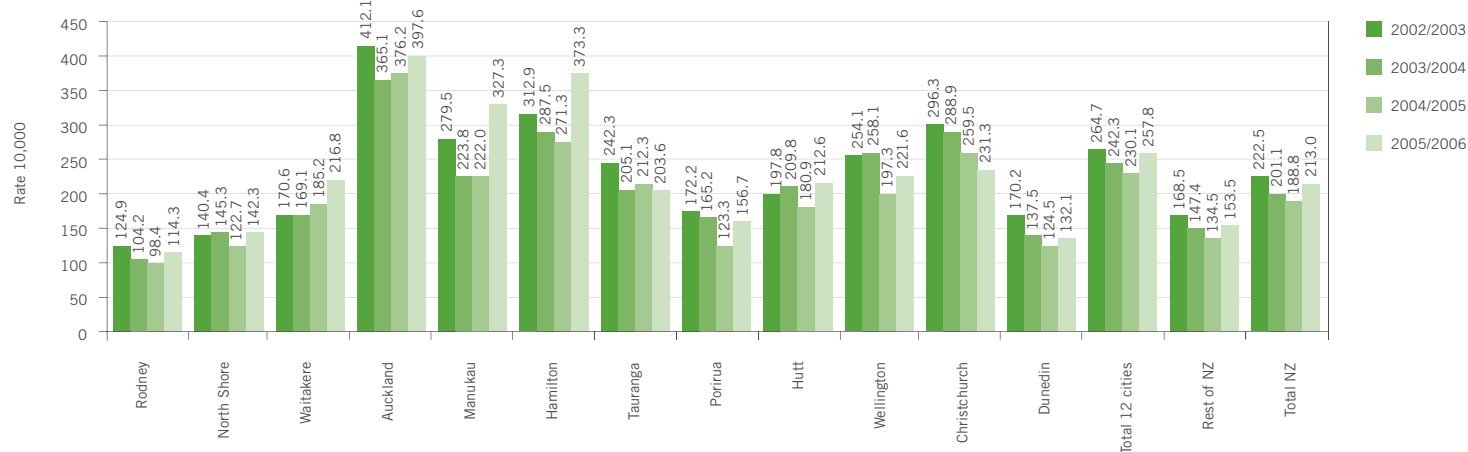
264.7 per 10,000 to 257.8 per 10,000. In 2005/2006, there was a large difference between the rate in our cities (248.9) and the rest of New Zealand rate (165.4).

Of our cities, Auckland had the highest rate of car offences in 2005/2006 with 397.6 per 10,000 population, while Rodney had the lowest at 114.3.

²⁵ Car offences include miscellaneous car conversion etc, theft, theft ex car, unlawful interfering or getting into motor vehicle and unlawful taking or conversion of motor vehicles.

4. Safety

Rate of total car offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)



Data source: New Zealand Police

Number and rate of recorded total car offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)

	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	1,047	124.9	909	104.2	882	98.4	1,055	114.3
North Shore	2,827	140.4	3,025	145.3	2,598	122.7	3,042	142.3
Waitakere	3,123	170.6	3,181	169.1	3,540	185.2	4,192	216.8
Auckland	16,816	412.1	16,834	398.9	17,824	420.7	19,541	456.8
Manukau	8,613	279.5	4,870	152.5	4,251	129.9	6,248	187.8
Hamilton	4,360	312.9	4,119	287.5	3,793	259.4	4,989	373.3
Tauranga	2,687	242.3	2,347	205.1	2,496	212.3	2,450	203.6
Porirua	1,103	172.2	1,070	165.2	804	123.3	1,018	156.7
Hutt	1,973	197.8	2,103	209.8	1,820	180.9	2,137	212.6
Wellington	4,145	254.1	4,333	257.4	3,368	197.3	3,829	221.6
Christchurch	10,157	296.3	10,090	287.5	9,188	258.8	8,249	230.4
Dunedin	2,058	170.2	1,677	137.5	1,526	124.5	1,625	132.1
Total 12 cities	58,890	264.7	54,558	238.4	52,090	224.4	58,375	248.7
Rest of NZ	29,393	168.6	26,781	152.5	25,076	142.0	29,308	165.6
Total NZ	88,283	222.5	81,339	201.1	77,166	188.8	87,683	213.0

Data source: New Zealand Police

The most common car offence in the 12 cities was theft from a vehicle, accounting for 60.0% of the total car offences in 2005/2006. This pattern was also seen nationally and in the rest of New Zealand.

Total drug and anti-social offences per 10,000 population

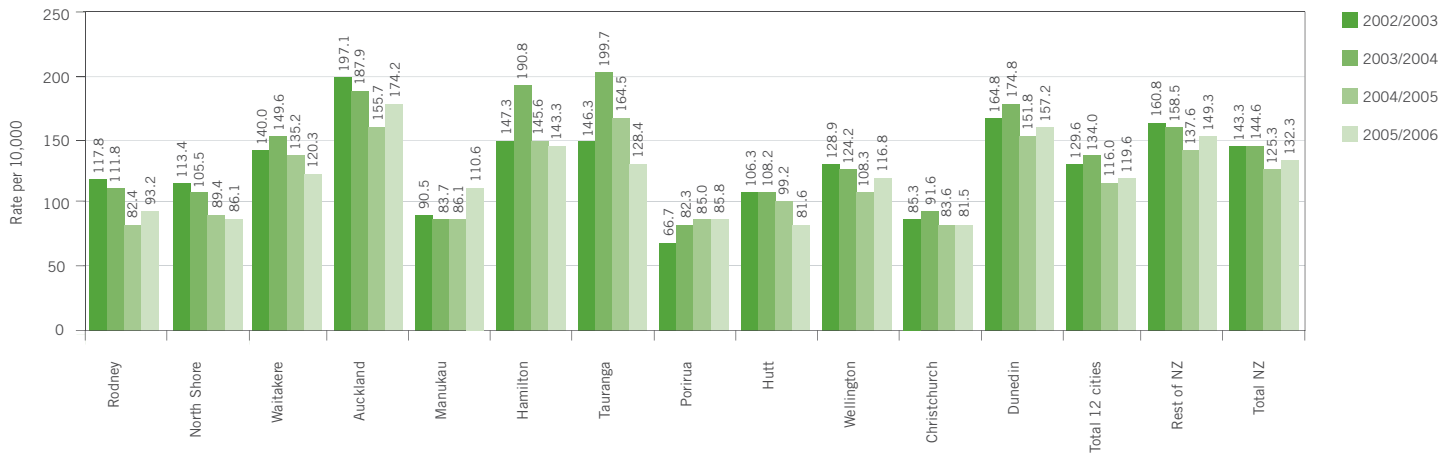
This measure shows the total number and rate of recorded drug and anti-social offences within each city between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006. The overall rate of drug and anti-social offences

in New Zealand decreased from 143.3 per 10,000 in 2002/2003 to 132.3 in 2005/2006. A decrease was also seen in the 12 cities over this period from 129.6 per 10,000 to 119.6. In 2005/2006, the rate of drug and anti-social offences in our cities was lower (119.6) than the rate across the rest of New Zealand (149.3).

In 2005/2006 Auckland had the highest rate with 174.2 per 10,000 population, while Christchurch had the lowest at 81.5.

Crime levels continued

Rate of drug and anti-social offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)



Data source: New Zealand Police

Number and rate of recorded drug and anti-social offences per 10,000 population (2002/2003 to 2005/2006)

	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Rodney	988	117.8	974	111.6	739	82.4	860	93.2
North Shore	2,284	113.4	2,198	105.5	1,892	89.4	1,841	86.1
Waitakere	2,562	140.0	2,815	149.6	2,583	135.2	2,326	120.3
Auckland	8,044	197.1	7,932	187.9	6,595	155.7	7,453	174.2
Manukau	2,790	90.5	2,672	83.7	2,818	86.1	3,680	110.6
Hamilton	2,053	147.3	2,732	190.8	2,129	145.6	2,119	143.3
Tauranga	1,622	146.3	2,285	199.7	1,934	164.5	1,545	128.4
Porirua	427	66.7	533	82.3	554	85.0	557	85.8
Hutt	1,061	106.3	1,084	108.2	998	99.2	820	81.6
Wellington	2,093	128.3	2,086	124.2	1,848	108.3	2,018	116.8
Christchurch	2,924	85.3	3,213	91.6	2,969	83.6	2,919	81.5
Dunedin	1,993	164.8	2,130	174.8	1,860	151.8	1,933	157.2
Total 12 cities	28,841	129.6	30,654	134.0	26,919	116.0	28,071	119.6
Rest of NZ	28,025	160.8	28,842	158.5	24,311	137.6	26,411	149.3
Total NZ	56,866	143.3	58,496	144.6	51,230	125.3	54,482	132.3

Data source: New Zealand Police