

**Table 1: Number of adults that are the victims of assaults, robberies and sexual assaults, with lower and upper confidence intervals**

| Year <sup>1</sup> | Number of victims | Lower 95% Confidence limit | Upper 95% Confidence limit |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2018              | 177,075           | 152,016                    | 202,134                    |
| 2019              | 183,931           | 160,994                    | 206,869                    |
| 2020              | 178,789           | 153,586                    | 203,991                    |
| 2021              | 174,486           | 150,547                    | 198,425                    |
| 2022              | 162,403           | 132,646                    | 192,160                    |
| 2023              | 184,815           | 155,970                    | 213,660                    |

**Notes for Table 1:**

- As the data is sourced from a survey, there will be uncertainty around its estimates due to sample error (differences between the sample and the population). The New Zealand Crime and Victim Survey (NZCVS) uses 95% confidence intervals to capture the uncertainty in its estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true population value lies within the upper and lower 95% confidence limits.
- Number of victims is as recorded in the NZCVS. The NZCVS has run since 2018 and collects data from 5,000-8,000 New Zealanders each year. The average sample size is around 7,000 respondents for each cycle. The NZCVS only collects data about personal and household offences. It does not collect data on retail offences. However, if a respondent worked in a shop and was threatened or assaulted in their workplace, this would be captured in the NZCVS as personal offence.
- NZCVS Cycle 6 (2023) has not been released yet so this data is provisional and may be subject to change. When the 2023 cycle is published in late June, it will be found [here](#).
- Weighting is used to produce the population-level statistics<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Annual data is generally to the year end October but may change depending when data collect is completed.

<sup>2</sup> All samples will differ from the population in a range of demographic characteristic (for example, the average age of the NZCVS sample tends to be older than the average age of the NZ population). As different demographic groups are more or less likely to experience crime, it is not possible to simply assume that the proportion of victims in the sample is the same as the proportion of victims in the population. Instead, individuals are assigned a weight. Individuals from demographic groups which are underrepresented in the sample are assigned a higher weight. The proportion of victims in the population (and other estimates) are then calculated using these weighted values. More details of the NZCVS weighting methodology can be found in the [Cycle 5 Methodology report](#).