

Be Safe, Feel Safe



Safety information
from New Zealand Police



Kia Ora!

New Zealand is a safe and peaceful place to live and visit. However, it is still important to know how to stay safe, to ensure yourself and others feel safe.

Remember, in an emergency, dial 111.

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Safer Communities Together

A connected community is a safe community. Make your community a safer place by getting to know your neighbours.

- Help out your neighbours when they are going away, e.g. by bringing in their mail, mowing their lawn, or parking in their driveway. A “lived in” house is less likely to get burgled.
- Find ways to connect and bring your neighbours together. Discuss issues affecting your community.
- Look out for your neighbours and reach out to people who may not have a support network.
- If you're concerned about the welfare of someone in your community, don't hesitate to let Police know.



If threats are made to you either in person or online that make you fearful for yourself or others, please contact Police. This includes any incident which may be motivated by hostility based on race, colour, nationality or religion.

Make sure you tell Police about any incidents of concern which may have recently occurred. Also let Police know how the incident has made you feel — that way we can ensure you are connected to the support you need.



Ethnic and Pacific Liaison Officers

Police have specialist liaison officers working in communities around the country. They are happy to listen to any concerns and work with you to improve safety in your communities.

To find contact details for your local Ethnic or Pacific Liaison Officer, visit:

www.police.govt.nz/advice/personal-community/new-arrivals/ethnic-liaison-officers



Neighbourhood Support

Neighbourhood Support works with Police to bring neighbourhoods together to create safe, resilient and connected communities

To learn more about starting or joining a Neighbourhood Support group, visit or call:

www.neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz
0800 4 NEIGHBOURS

Disasters and Emergencies

Disasters can affect essential services and disrupt your ability to travel or communicate with loved ones. It's important to be prepared and have everything you need to get you through.

Create a Emergency Plan

Agree on a household emergency plan. This will help you to respond quicker when a disaster happens. It should include:

- ▤ Where you will meet loved ones
- ▤ Where emergency items are stored
- ▤ Who to contact if you need help.

Prepare Emergency Survival Supplies

Store enough supplies for at least three days. Regularly check everything is in working order and not out-of-date. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and vehicles.

Put together a Getaway Bag

In an emergency, you may need to leave in a hurry. Everyone should have an easily accessible pre-packed getaway bag at home and work which can include:

- Clean clothes
- Toiletries
- Emergency water
- First aid supplies
- Important documents
- Waterproof torch, radio and spare batteries
- Light non-perishable food such as energy bars or dried fruit.

Remove Hazards

Where possible and safe, remove hazards around your home and neighbourhoods that are potentially harmful — e.g. by tidying footpaths or removing dead trees and branches near roadways or buildings.



Property and Belongings

Property crime can have a devastating impact. Here are some simple steps you can take to make your home and property as safe as possible:

1

Always lock your car, motorbike, bicycle or other vehicles. A car alarm, steering lock, or good quality chains are extra deterrents too. Ideally keep all vehicles in a garage or out of sight.

2

When out and about, keep your belongings secure and close to you. Separate your house and car keys, especially if you have an address on the key ring.

3

Don't provide places for burglars to hide — keep bushes and trees trimmed.

4

Don't answer the door for someone you don't know or don't want in your home. Ask for identification if they say they represent a company. If you're outside for an extended time, e.g. in the garden, lock your front door.

5

Keep valuables out of sight — If it can be seen, it can be a target. Keep receipts, warranties, valuations, and serial numbers in a safe place. Take photos or videos of jewellery, art and other precious items.

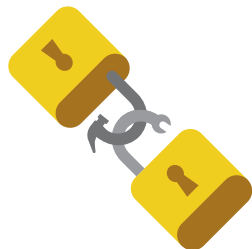
6

Secure your doors, windows, sheds and garages with good quality locks. Install security stays on windows, especially those on ground level.



Protect Your Tools

Do not leave your tools or valuables in your vehicle overnight. Instead, keep them secure and out of sight. Only buy tools from reputable businesses — if the price sounds too good to be true, it probably is.



Engrave

Engrave your tools with your driver's licence number — that way, if found, they are easier to return to you.

Record

Record the serial numbers of your tools and keep the list in a safe location.

Secure

Always secure your tools using good, strong, locks.

Report

Report any suspicious activity to Police.

Family and Personal Safety

Alcohol

Alcohol contributes to social harm in our communities. Excessive drinking can impair your judgment, making you vulnerable to committing an offence or becoming a victim of crime. Here are some steps you can take to stay safe.



- ▶ Always let someone know where you're going.
- ▶ Keep to main streets and well-lit areas.
- ▶ Look out for each other and ensure everyone gets home safely.
- ▶ Make sure your phone is fully charged before you head out.
- ▶ Eat something substantial before you start drinking.
- ▶ Plan how you're getting home at the end of the night.
- ▶ Drink plenty of water.
- ▶ Ensure your belongings are safe by keeping them out of view and close by.
- ▶ Have a place to meet up with your friends if you get separated.
- ▶ Take cash or another payment method to pay for transport home.
- ▶ Be aware of the risk of drink spiking. Don't leave your drink unattended or accept any drinks that you haven't personally seen poured, especially from people you don't know.

Keeping Our Children Safe

We're all responsible for keeping children safe in our families and communities. It's also important for children to know how to identify unsafe behaviour and what to do if they feel unsafe. We encourage parents and other caregivers to talk to children about what inappropriate behaviour and actions look like, rather than the "types of people" that could cause harm.

Advice for families, whānau and caregivers:

- ▶ Listen carefully to your child – take notice of anything unusual and discuss what they can do if it happens again.
- ▶ Always know where your child is, and only leave them with trustworthy people. Consider asking caregivers for references.
- ▶ Show your child how to get safely to and from school and other common places. Teach them to walk with friends, not alone.
- ▶ Stay in touch with local parents and know who your child walks home with.
- ▶ Provide your child with a list of useful contacts and emergency phone numbers.
- ▶ Discuss with your child how to identify and report unsafe behaviour.
- ▶ Encourage your child to take action when they feel uncomfortable, unsafe or scared — they may be able to talk to a trusted adult, teacher, or Police officer.

Advice for children:

- ▶ Tell someone if you feel uncomfortable, unsafe or scared.
- ▶ If the first person you ask doesn't help, keep trying until someone does.
- ▶ If you feel uncomfortable, remove yourself from the situation.
- ▶ If you see anything suspicious, don't hesitate to call 111.
- ▶ Trust your 'gut instinct'.



Keeping Our Teenagers Safe

Many teenagers are still learning to be responsible for their own safety and wellbeing. Clear guidelines and regular communication can be useful for encouraging your teenager to make good decisions and stay out of harm's way. Your advice is important, even though you may not feel like it's always welcomed.

Advice for families, whānau and caregivers:

- ▶ Make sure you know what your teenager is doing and that you can contact each other at any time.
- ▶ Support your teenager to cope with stress — exercise, music and talking about problems can all be effective tools.
- ▶ Encourage your teenager to ignore peer pressure if they do not want to do something or feel uncomfortable.
- ▶ Watch out for signs that your teenager may be getting bullied — if you have any concerns, raise these with a school teacher or counsellor.

Teenagers and Alcohol

There are things you can do to help reduce alcohol-related risks for your teenagers. Remember, not drinking alcohol is the safest option. Here are some other things to bear in mind:



1 Delay

Most teenagers obtain alcohol from a parent, caregiver or family member. Research shows the younger you begin drinking, the more likely you are to drink harmfully later in life.

2 Small Amounts

Teenagers have a lower alcohol tolerance. If you decide to supply alcohol to your teenager, only give small amounts and favour low-alcohol drinks.

3 Talk Openly

Encourage an open and honest dialogue about alcohol and drugs, while setting clear boundaries and expectations.

4 Supervise

Consider an alcohol-free party if teenagers are present. An adult will need to supervise if you serve alcohol. If your teenager is at a party where alcohol is being served, the adult hosts must have your consent to supply them with alcohol.

5 Driving

The alcohol limit for anyone aged under 20 is zero. If your teenager drinks and drives, they can be charged.

Family Harm

Family violence and the resulting harm impacts far too many families in New Zealand, with devastating consequences.

Preventing and effectively responding to family violence is one of the greatest opportunities to improve the wellbeing and safety of our communities, and we all have a role to play.

Signs that someone is being harmed by a member of their family include:

- ▶ Controlling behaviour
- ▶ Intimidation
- ▶ Threats to kill
- ▶ Strangulation and choking
- ▶ Physical or sexual violence
- ▶ Jealousy or possessiveness
- ▶ Stalking.

Children living in homes where family violence is present may:

- ▶ Be fearful
- ▶ Be silent and withdrawn
- ▶ Be aggressive
- ▶ Be unusually well-behaved
- ▶ Show signs of violence or bruising
- ▶ Suddenly change behaviour
- ▶ Often be absent from school.

People experiencing family violence may be:

- ▶ Fearful or nervous
- ▶ Isolated or reclusive
- ▶ Sad or angry
- ▶ Lacking in confidence
- ▶ Keeping secrets
- ▶ Worried about a loved one's reaction.

If you suspect someone close to you is a victim of family violence, it's okay to get involved — you could save their life. You could ask them:

- ▶ Are you OK?
- ▶ Is someone hurting you?
- ▶ Is there anything I can do?

Other tips include:

- ▶ Always call Police if you think someone is in danger
- ▶ Talk about having a safety plan
- ▶ Listen and take what they are saying seriously
- ▶ Don't tell them what to do — let them make their own decisions, however long it may take
- ▶ Give support, not advice.

Online and Identity Safety

The internet is an important source of information and means of social interaction for children, young people and adults alike. It pays to keep in mind that it can also present dangers, including online fraud, scams, bullying and abuse.



Social Media

- Read through privacy options carefully and make sure you fully understand your rights, and what happens to your data. This goes for app updates as well.
- Set your profile to private, and only invite or accept friend requests from people you already know.
- Don't post your address, phone number, or other personal information online.



Scams, Fraud, Spam

- Only give personal information to trusted people or organisations.
- Remember that legitimate businesses should never send you an email with a link to log in.
- Never reply to a scam message, even if you're curious.
- If you're unsure about any requests for details you receive, do some simple checks first. Navigate directly to the company's website instead of following an email link, call their office directly, or visit a local branch.
- Use a safe search option and reset your computers to use Quad9 DNS to help prevent criminals getting your information.

For more information, visit:
www.quad9.org



Your Devices and Data

- Install a security program on your computer to protect against threats and viruses.
- Install an ad-blocker to protect against malicious advertisements. Don't click on advertisements on unfamiliar or untrusted websites.
- Set strong passwords and multi-factor authentication
- Be mindful of what software you download and what permissions you grant to applications.
- Regularly back up your data.
- Be cautious when using public Wi-Fi networks — avoid doing sensitive things while using them, such as online banking.



Child Safety

- Know who your child is making contact with online. If they are not your child's actual friends, question their online friendship.
- Know which social networking sites your child is on and what information they are posting.
- Talk to your child about the dangers of posting personal information online.
- Do not allow your child to use the computer in private areas of your home.
- If you or your child become suspicious about a person online, stop contact immediately.

Information and Support

You never have to feel like you're alone. There is always support available.

Victim Support

If you are the victim of a crime, no matter how serious, support is available. We can help you deal with the emotional and practical effects of the crime, and provide information to help you understand the legal process.

Find out more by visiting:
www.victiminfo.govt.nz



Mental Health

Depression Helpline

0800 111 757
Text 4202
www.depression.org.nz

1737

1737 — Phone and text
www.1737.org.nz

Suicide Crisis Helpline

0508 TAUTOKO

The Lowdown

0800 111 757
Text 5626
www.thelowdown.co.nz

Lifeline

0800 LIFELINE
Text HELP or 4357
www.lifeline.org.nz

Children and Youth

Oranga Tamariki / Ministry for Children

0508 326 459 — 24 hours
www.orangatamariki.govt.nz

Kidsline

0800 KIDSLINE

Bullying Free NZ

www.bullyingfree.nz/students

Youthline

0800 376 633
text 234
www.youthline.co.nz

Family Violence

Women's Refuge crisis line

0800 733 843 — 24 hours
www.womensrefuge.org.nz

Family violence Information line

0800 456 450
www.areyouok.org.nz

Shine National Helpline

0508 744 633 — 9am to 11pm
www.2shine.org.nz

Shakti

For women from migrant and
refugee communities
0800 742 584 — 24 hours

National network of stopping violence

+64 03 391 0048
www.nnsvs.org.nz

Elder Abuse Helpline

0800 32 668 65 — 24 hours

Sexual Assault

Safe To Talk National Sexual Harm Helpline

0800 044 334 — 24 hours
www.safetotalk.co.nz

National Collective of Rape Crisis

National 24-hour helpline
0800 883 300

Women's Refuge

National 24-hour crisis line
0800 733 843 (0800 refuge)

Korowai Tumanako

027 422 6282 (24-hour crisis line)
027 370 2091 (24-hour crisis line)

Alcohol and Drugs

Alcohol Drug Helpline

0800 787 797
Text 8681
www.alcoholdrughelp.org.nz

Health Promotion Agency

www.alcohol.org.nz

New Zealand Drug Foundation

www.drugfoundation.org.nz

Online Safety

Netsafe

0508 638 723
www.netsafe.org.nz

Disasters

Civil Defence

04 830 5100
www.civildefence.govt.nz

Get Thru

www.getthru.govt.nz

Contacting Police

There are various ways you can get further information, or report a crime.

111

One-One-One (111)

Call 111 when you need an immediate emergency response from Police, Fire or Ambulance.

105

Ten-Five (105)

Call Ten Five (105) to report things that don't need urgent Police assistance.

*555

Star-Triple-Five (*555)

Call Star Triple Five (*555) to report road incidents which are urgent but not life-threatening.

0800 555 111

Crimestoppers

Call Crimestoppers to report a crime anonymously. Crimestoppers is an independent charity.

Reporting crime online

You can also report crimes such as lost property, property damage, shoplifting and theft online by visiting:
105.police.govt.nz

When reporting a crime

When reporting a crime, it is important to remember not to touch anything which could be included as evidence and, if relevant, take photographs (for example, of vandalism or other property disturbance).

Reporting crime in-person

You can report a crime at your local Police station by speaking to the person at the front counter who will inform you of what to do next. You may be able to speak to an officer straight away, and are welcome to bring a support person with you.

To find your local Police station, visit:
www.police.govt.nz/contact-us/stations

Community Roadwatch Form

To report non-urgent incidents of poor driving where you do not wish the offender to be prosecuted, please complete a Community Roadwatch Form via the police website, or at your nearest police station.

www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/community-roadwatch-form

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Published 2019 ©

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New Zealand Government



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