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Analytical Services Group

**Perceptions of Crime:
Findings from the
2013/14
Northern Ireland
Crime Survey**

Research and Statistical Bulletin 16/2014

P Campbell

December 2014



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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Drugs (70%), alcohol (60%) and a lack of discipline from parents (57%) were the three factors most commonly identified by NICS 2013/14 respondents as major causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. When asked which single factor they considered to be the main cause of crime, the most common responses, each cited by 23% of respondents, were drugs and a lack of discipline from parents.
- ◆ Almost three-fifths (57%) of NICS 2013/14 respondents thought crime levels in Northern Ireland had increased in the preceding two years. Although this proportion remained on a par with NICS 2012/13 (59%), the NICS 2013/14 figure is 22 percentage points below that observed in 2003/04 (79%).
- ◆ As in previous sweeps of the survey, NICS 2013/14 respondents continued to be more positive in their perceptions of crime trends in their local area than at the regional level; 27% believed local crime levels had increased in the preceding two years, a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) on the 2012/13 figure of 31%.
- ◆ Based on a seven-strand composite measure, findings from NICS 2013/14 show that one in ten respondents (10%) perceived the level of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area to be high. This compares with 12% in England and Wales (Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) 2013/14). Across the individual categories, 'rubbish or litter lying around' was most commonly identified as a problem in both jurisdictions (26% and 29% respectively).
- ◆ Of the demographic and socio-economic groups examined in NICS 2013/14, those most likely to perceive ASB as a problem in their local area included: residents of the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (27%); people living in social rented accommodation (23%); recent victims of crime reported to the police (23%); young women aged 16-24 (19%); and single parents (19%).
- ◆ Despite a lower prevalence of crime in Northern Ireland, respondents to NICS 2013/14 displayed higher levels of worry about the crime types examined than their counterparts in England and Wales: violent crime (17%, NICS 2013/14 v 12%, CSEW 2013/14); car crime (12% v 7%); and burglary (15% v 11%).
- ◆ For the crime types examined, the vast majority of NICS 2013/14 respondents believed it unlikely that they would fall victim during the coming year. Overall, 12% of respondents to NICS 2013/14 believed they would experience some form of vehicle-related theft; 10% thought it was likely that they would be the victim of burglary while 7% perceived themselves to be at risk of violent crime. Each of these proportions remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from those observed in 2012/13 (12%, 11% and 7% respectively).
- ◆ At 70%, the majority of NICS 2013/14 respondents felt that 'fear of crime' has a minimal impact on their quality of life, a further 26% claimed it has a moderate effect, while the remaining four per cent stated their quality of life is greatly affected by their 'fear of crime'.
- ◆ Among those NICS 2013/14 participants most likely to state that their lives are greatly affected by 'fear of crime' were: residents in areas of self-perceived high ASB (15%); respondents who are separated (10%); recent victims of crime reported to the police (10%); people living in social rented accommodation (10%); residents of the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (9%); and respondents with a limiting illness or disability (9%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2013/14 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 3,597 adults living in private households throughout Northern Ireland. Previously conducted on an ad hoc basis in 1994/95, 1998, 2001 and 2003/04, the NICS began operating on a continuous basis in January 2005.

In addition to describing respondents' perceptions of causes of crime, recent changes in crime levels and the extent of anti-social behaviour in the local area, the bulletin illustrates three commonly used measures of concern about crime:

1. worry about crime and personal safety;
2. perceptions of the risk of victimisation; and
3. perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life.

Comparisons are made, where appropriate, between the results of the 2013/14 NICS and those of the 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, formerly known as the British Crime Survey (BCS); ONS, 2014), as well as with earlier sweeps of the NICS. In addition, findings from NICS 2013/14 are examined across the following socio-demographic (personal, household and area) groups, the first six of which (listed below) relate to equality categories specified in Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998:

1. religious belief;
2. age;
3. living arrangements (marital status);
4. sex (gender);
5. disability (or illness);
6. household type (child dependants);
7. self-perceived nationality;
8. household income;
9. housing tenure;
10. type of area (urban / rural);
11. policing district (see Technical Annex for details);
12. multiple deprivation measure rank (MDM 2010);
13. perceived level of anti-social behaviour in area;
14. experience of crime reported to the police; and
15. daily newspaper readership.

Throughout this report key findings are commented on in the text, with full numerical details on each section available in the relevant tables comprising the Tabular Annex.

Additional NICS 2013/14 reports, including a bulletin on experience of crime (Campbell, forthcoming), will publish separately.

1.2 About the Northern Ireland Crime Survey

Closely mirroring the format and core questions of the CSEW, the NICS is an important source of information about community safety issues such as levels of, and public attitudes to, crime and anti-social behaviour. Its results play an important role in informing and monitoring government policies and targets contained within strategies including the 2011-15 Programme for Government (Northern Ireland Executive, 2012) and the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2012-2015 (Northern Ireland Policing Board, 2012).

An alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police, the main aims of the NICS are to:

- ◆ measure crime victimisation rates experienced by people living in private households, whether or not these crimes were reported to or recorded by the police;
- ◆ monitor trends in the level of crime, independent of changes in reporting levels or police recording practices;
- ◆ measure people's perceptions of and reactions to crime (for example, the level and causes of crime, the extent to which they are concerned about crime and the effect of crime on their quality of life);
- ◆ identify the characteristics and circumstances of people most at risk from and affected by different types of crime;
- ◆ measure public confidence in policing and the wider criminal justice system; and
- ◆ collect sensitive information, using self-completion modules, on people's experiences regarding crime-related issues such as domestic violence.

Recorded crime figures cannot, by their nature, provide an impression of the extent of concern about crime (often described as 'fear of crime') among different sections of the community. Hence, it is necessary to complement the police figures with information drawn from the NICS, which, for the crime types it covers, provides a more complete measure of the extent and impact of crime against private households and their adult occupants. Further information on recorded crime statistics can be found in the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics (PSNI, 2014a).

For the most part, the interviewer-administered modules for NICS 2013/14 were based on CSEW 2013/14. However, some modification has been necessary to reflect local issues and the fact that the smaller NICS sample size would not have generated robust results for follow-up questions asked of small sub-sections of the sample.

Additional information, covering issues such as sampling design and methodology is available within the NICS User Guide (DoJ, 2012a) and associated Quality Report (DoJ, 2012b).

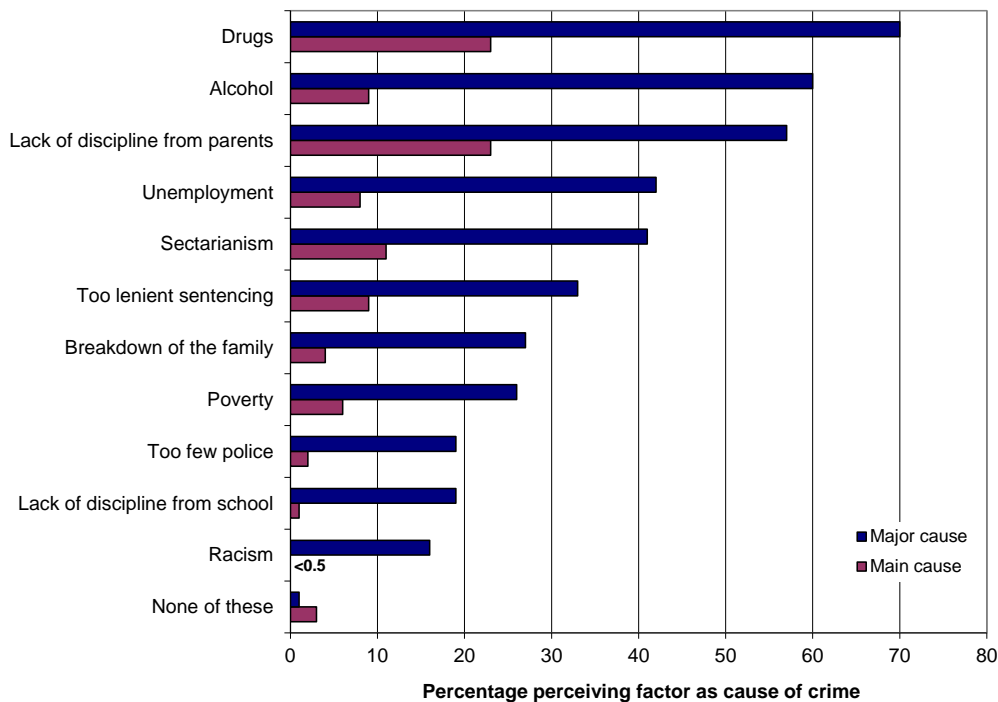
2. PERCEPTIONS OF CAUSES OF CRIME, CRIME LEVELS AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

2.1 Causes of crime

Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) respondents were asked to select from a list the factors they considered to be *major* causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. If a respondent selected more than one factor, they were then asked which of these factors they believed to be the *main* cause of crime.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 show that drugs, alcohol and a lack of discipline from parents (70%, 60% and 57% respectively) remain the three factors most commonly identified as major causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. When asked which single factor they considered to be the main cause of crime, the most common responses, each cited by 23% of respondents, were drugs and a lack of discipline from parents (Table A1; Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Perceptions of causes of crime (%) in Northern Ireland



Source: NICS 2013/14

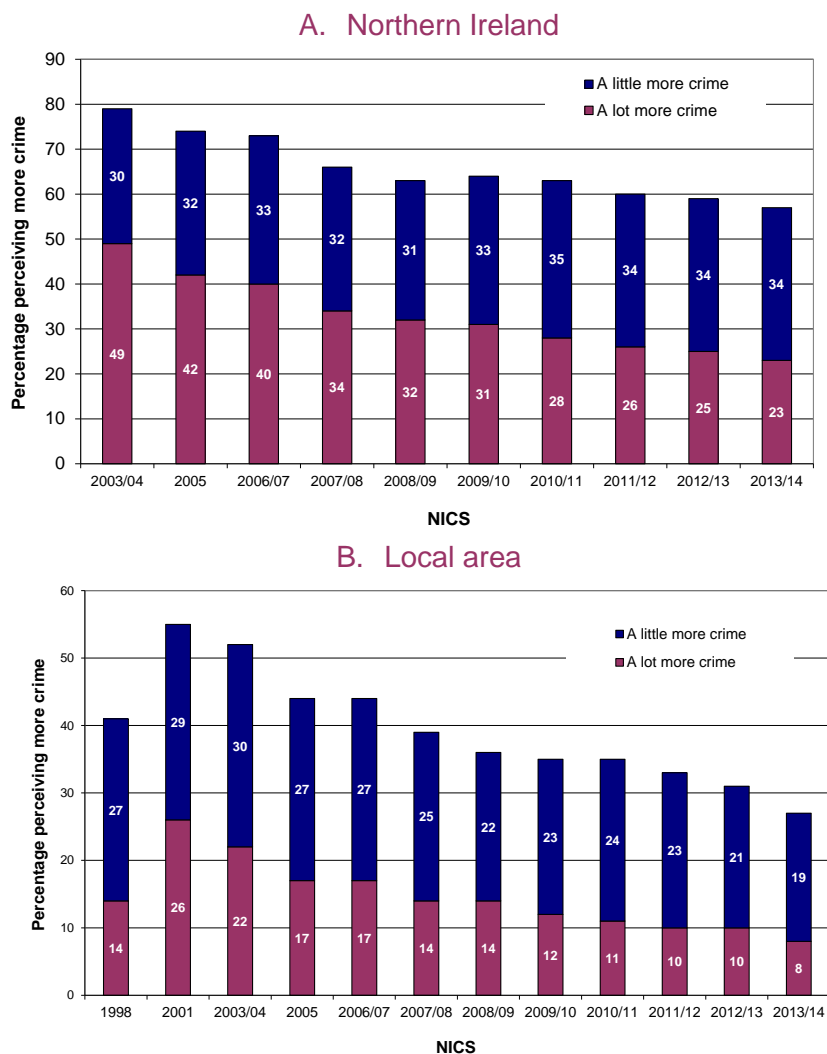
2.2 Perceptions of change in crime levels

NICS participants were also asked how they perceived the level of crime to have changed, if at all, in both Northern Ireland and their local area during the two years prior to interview, based on a five-point scale ranging from 'a lot more crime' to 'a lot less crime'. Typically, people are inclined to believe crime is on the increase, even if it is not, and that the situation is worse at the regional level than in their own local area. Thus, it is the trend in this proportion, rather than the actual value, that is of primary interest.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

- ◆ Tables A2, A3 and Figure 2.2 illustrate that the proportions of NICS 2013/14 respondents believing that crime is on the increase, either locally (27%) or in Northern Ireland as a whole (57%), are among the lowest levels ever recorded by the survey.
- ◆ While the proportion of NICS 2013/14 respondents who believed that crime levels across Northern Ireland have increased in the preceding two years (57%) remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from that observed in 2012/13 (59%), it compares favourably with 2003/04 when a high of 79% was recorded. This decrease since 2003/04 may reflect to some extent the general decline in crime evidenced by both the NICS and police recorded crime statistics (PSNI, 2014b) over the past decade (Table A2; Figure 2.2A).
- ◆ As in previous sweeps of the survey, NICS 2013/14 respondents were more positive in their perceptions of crime levels within their local areas than at the regional level. At 27%, the proportion of NICS 2013/14 respondents who felt that there was 'more crime' in their local area showed a statistically significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) from the previous year (31%, NICS 2012/13). This reduction was brought about by a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the proportion who felt there was 'a lot more crime' (from 10% to 8%) and, though not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), an apparent decrease in the proportion who believed there was 'a little more crime' (21% to 19%). Over the same period, a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) occurred in the proportion who felt crime levels in their local area had remained the same (from 53% to 55%) (Table A3; Figure 2.2B).

Figure 2.2: Perceptions of changing crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland and the local area



2.3 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

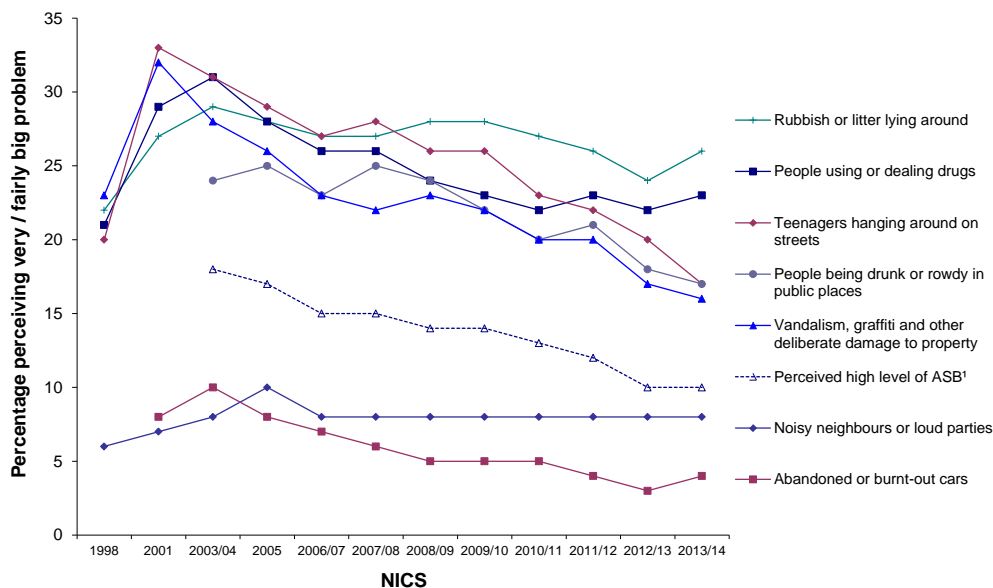
Respondents to the NICS and CSEW were asked to rate how much of a problem different types of anti-social behaviour (ASB) are in their area using a four-point scale ranging from 'very big problem' to 'not a problem at all'. Since 2003/04, responses to the following seven strands have been used to form a composite measure (see Section 4.3 of the NICS User Guide (DoJ, 2012a) for more information) to gauge the overall perceived level of ASB in the local area:

1. abandoned or burnt-out cars;
2. noisy neighbours or loud parties;
3. people being drunk or rowdy in public places;
4. people using or dealing drugs;
5. teenagers hanging around on the streets;
6. rubbish or litter lying around; and
7. vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property.

This composite measure has been selected by the Department of Justice (DoJ) as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) within its 2011-15 Programme for Government commitment to improve community safety by tackling ASB. The Department's aim is to achieve a statistically significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the proportion of respondents perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area by March 2015, from a 2010/11 baseline of 13% (Northern Ireland Executive, 2012) (Table A4).

- ◆ Based on this composite measure, findings from NICS 2013/14 show that the proportion of respondents who perceived the level of ASB in their local area to be high remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since 2012/13 (both 10%). The proportion perceiving a high level of ASB has fallen gradually over the last decade and compares with the 2003/04 figure of 18%. The equivalent figure for England and Wales (CSEW 2013/14) was 12% (Table A4).
- ◆ The ASB types most likely to be perceived by NICS 2013/14 respondents as problems in the local area were 'rubbish or litter lying around' (26%) and 'people using or dealing drugs' (23%) whereas 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' (4%) and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' (8%) were considered the least problematic forms of ASB (Table A4; Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Perceptions of ASB (%) in the local area



1. Derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands.

- ◆ A similar trend is reflected in England and Wales with CSEW 2013/14 respondents also most likely to perceive 'rubbish or litter lying around' (29%) and 'people using or dealing drugs' (25%), and least likely to consider 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' (2%) and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' (11%), as problems (Table A4).
- ◆ A statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) was observed between NICS 2012/13 and 2013/14 in the proportion of respondents who perceived 'teenagers hanging around on streets' (down from 20% to 17%) as a very/fairly big problem in their local area. The six remaining strands that comprise the composite measure remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) over the same period (Table A4).
- ◆ NICS respondents were then asked to select the type of ASB that, in their view, causes the single biggest problem in their local area. With the exception of 38% who responded that none of the seven ASB strands represented the single biggest problem, the most common response, cited by 19% of NICS 2013/14 participants, was 'rubbish or litter lying around'. 'Abandoned or burnt-out cars' was least likely to be considered as the single biggest local problem (less than 0.5%) (Table A5).

2.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by personal, household and area characteristics

Tables A6 and A7, containing results from NICS 2013/14, indicate that there were marked differences across demographic and socio-economic groups in their perceptions of ASB in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings suggest that the proportion of people perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area tends to decrease with age, with 17% of 16-24 year olds citing a high level of ASB in their area, compared with 3% of those aged 75 and over (Table A6).
- ◆ Catholic respondents (13%) were more likely than Protestants (8%) to perceive ASB to be at a high level in their area, a trend generally reflected in the individual strands of ASB examined. The greatest differences, in percentage point terms, were observed in the rates for 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' (22%, Catholics v 13%, Protestants) and 'teenagers hanging around on streets' (21% v 14%) (Table A6).
- ◆ Perceptions of ASB by perceived nationality suggest that NICS 2013/14 participants who consider their nationality to be Irish (15%) were almost twice as likely as their British or Northern Irish counterparts (both 8%) to report a high level of ASB in their local area. The equivalent figure for those with a self-perceived nationality as something other than British/Irish/Northern Irish is 16% (Table A6).
- ◆ Victims of crime (13%), and in particular recent victims (within the preceding two years) (23%), were more likely than non-victims (9%) to perceive ASB as a problem in their area (Table A6).

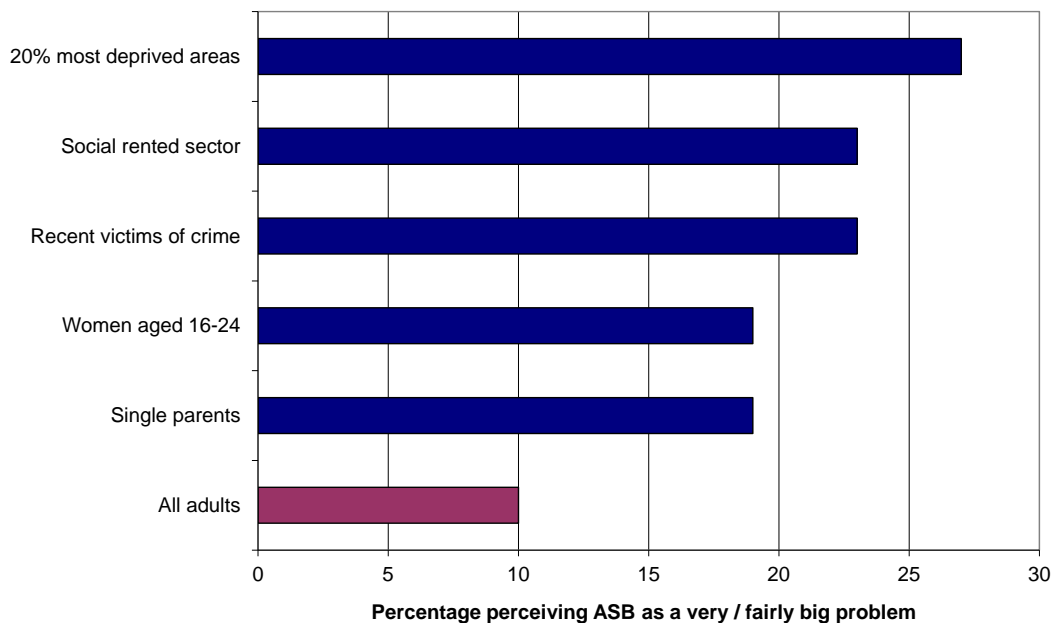
The greatest variation of perceived ASB within a single group was observed in terms of deprivation in an area.

- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings indicate that respondents residing in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland, as measured by the 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) rank, were more likely than those in other deprivation bands to perceive ASB as a problem in their area, both in terms of the perceived high level of ASB (composite measure) and across each of the seven strands considered. Over a quarter (27%) of people living in the 20% most deprived areas viewed ASB as a problem, contrasting with 3% of those in the 20% least deprived areas. With regards to the seven individual ASB strands, the greatest disparity between these deprivation bands, in

percentage point terms, occurred in the proportion who identified ‘people using or dealing drugs’ as a problem with a rate of 42% observed for the 20% most deprived areas compared with 12% for the 20% least deprived (Table A7).

- ◆ In addition, people living in social rented accommodation (23%) were over three times as likely as owner-occupiers (7%) and almost twice as likely as private renters (12%) to consider their local area to have a high level of ASB (Table A7).
- ◆ In terms of household type, single parent families (19%) were more likely than households with two adults and children (10%), or no children at all (12%), to perceive ASB to be at a high level in their area (Table A7).
- ◆ Results suggest that, on the whole, the proportion perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area tends to decrease as household income increases. For example, 17% of households with an annual income of less than £10,000 considered ASB to be problematic compared with 5% of households earning £50,000 or more (Table A7).
- ◆ Urban dwellers (14%) were over three times as likely as their rural counterparts (4%) to perceive a high level of ASB in their area (Table A7).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A6, A7 and Figure 2.4 suggest that among those NICS 2013/14 respondents most likely, in percentage terms, to perceive ASB as a problem in their local area were:
 - people living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (27%);
 - respondents living in social rented accommodation (23%);
 - recent victims of crime that were reported to the police (23%);
 - women aged 16-24 (19%); and
 - single adults with children (19%).

Figure 2.4: Those most likely to perceive ASB as a problem (%) in the local area



Source: NICS 2013/14

3. WORRY ABOUT CRIME AND PERSONAL SAFETY

3.1 Worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Worry about becoming a victim of crime is measured by the NICS in two ways: firstly, about specific crimes; and secondly, with regard to personal safety when alone after dark, either at home or walking in the local area (Tables A8 – A10).

Respondents to NICS 2013/14 were asked how worried they are about becoming a victim of the following crimes using a four-point scale, ranging from 'very worried' to 'not at all worried':

1. home being burgled;
2. being mugged and robbed;
3. physical attack by a stranger;
4. physical attack because of their race, religion, sexuality or disability;
5. rape;
6. theft of a car; and
7. theft from a car.

Two composite indicators for worry about car crime and violent crime are constructed from the responses to the individual car crime and violent crime questions. These additional indicators, together with the proportion of respondents who claimed to be 'very worried' about burglary, are compared with CSEW analyses. CSEW 2013/14 figures relating to personal safety (walking alone in the local area after dark and home alone at night) are also presented.

For the worry about car crime indicator, responses to each car crime question of 'very worried' are awarded 2 points and 'fairly worried' 1 point. Those respondents scoring a combined 3 or 4 points are considered to have a high level of worry about car crime. This measure refers only to respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

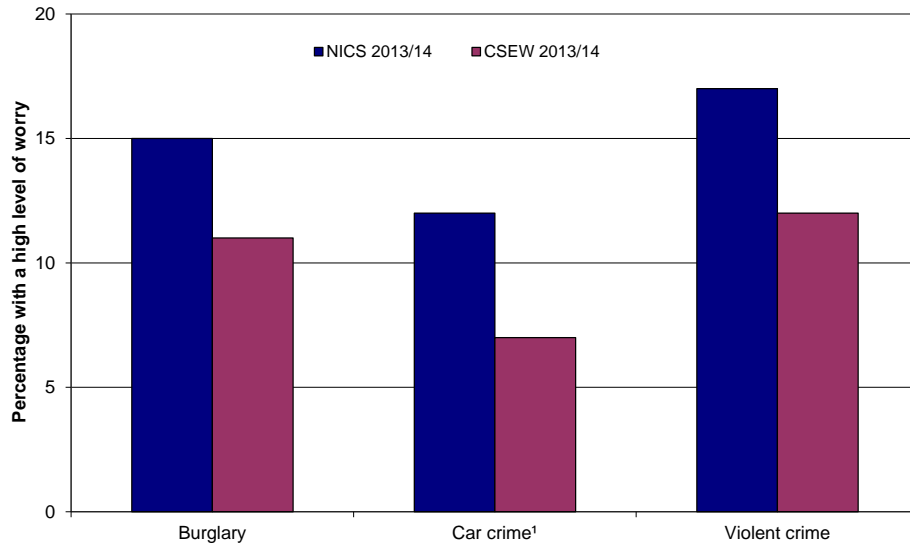
A similar approach is used to determine the worry about violent crime indicator, with responses to each violent crime question of 'very worried' being awarded 2 points and 'fairly worried' 1 point. In this instance, the scale ranges from 0 to 8 points and those scoring 4 or more points are deemed to have a high level of worry about violent crime.

Since 2007/08, NICS respondents have also been asked how worried they are about becoming a victim of (all types of) crime in general, using the same four-point scale ('very worried' to 'not at all worried'). Responses to this question are included within Table A8.

Table A8 shows the proportions of respondents in Northern Ireland and England and Wales who expressed high levels of worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime. Results show that people in Northern Ireland tend to display higher levels of worry about these crimes than their counterparts in England and Wales.

- ◆ Despite a lower prevalence of crime in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales, NICS 2013/14 respondents were more likely than their CSEW 2013/14 counterparts to express high levels of worry across the following crime types examined: violent crime (17% v 12%); burglary (15% v 11%); and car crime (12% v 7%) (Table A8; Figure 3.1).

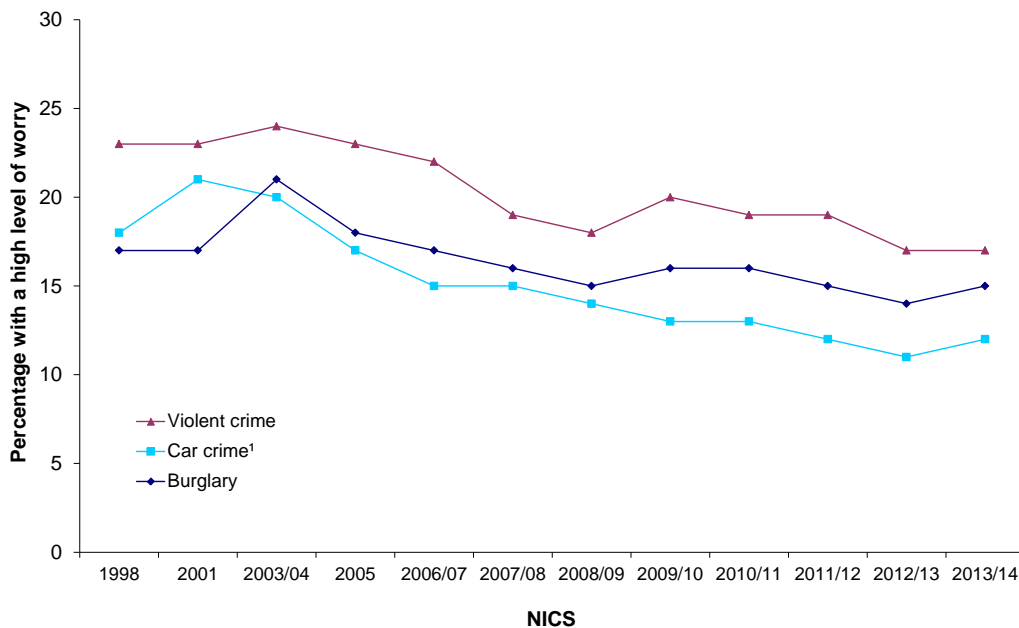
Figure 3.1: Worry about crime (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

- ◆ While NICS 2013/14 findings show the proportions expressing high levels of worry about burglary (15%) and violent crime (17%) were unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from those observed in 2012/13 (14% and 17% respectively), they compare favourably with NICS 2003/04 rates of 21% and 24% (respectively) (Table A8; Figure 3.2).
- ◆ Similarly, while the proportion of NICS 2013/14 respondents reporting a high level of worry about car crime (12%) remained on a par with that recorded the previous year (11%, NICS 2012/13), this proportion has generally been decreasing since 2001 when a rate of 21% was observed (Table A8; Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Worry about crime (%) in Northern Ireland



1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

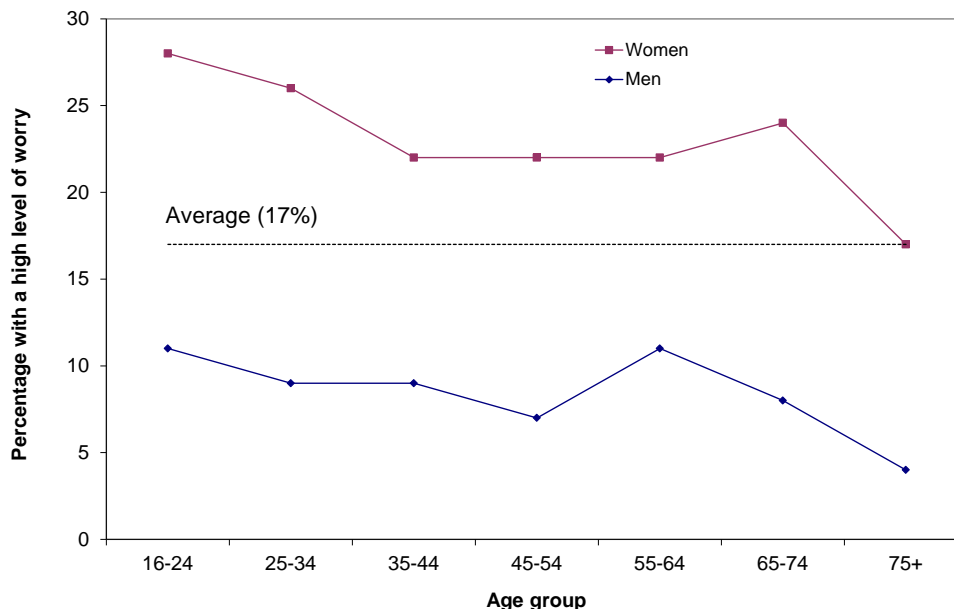
- ◆ As in previous sweeps, 2013/14 respondents in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales were much more likely to feel ‘very unsafe’ when walking alone in their area after dark (7% and 9% respectively) than when alone in their home at night (2% and 1% respectively) (Table A8).
- ◆ Consistent with levels of worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime, NICS 2013/14 findings show the proportions of adults feeling ‘very unsafe’ when walking alone in their local area at night (7%) or when home alone at night (2%) also remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from those observed in 2012/13 (7% and 2% respectively) (Table A8).

3.2 Worry about crime and personal safety by personal, household and area characteristics

Tables A9 and A10 present a socio-demographic breakdown of NICS 2013/14 respondents according to their levels of worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings show that women were more likely than men to worry about all forms of crime and personal safety examined: violent crime (23%, women v 9%, men); burglary (18% v 13%); car crime (14% v 10%); crime overall (10% v 5%); walking alone after dark (11% v 3%); and home alone at night (3% v less than 0.5%) (Table A9).
- ◆ When age and gender are combined, young women aged 16-24 displayed one of the highest ratings for worry about violent crime (28%), a rate that compares with 11% for men of the same age group and an NICS 2013/14 average of 17%. The levels of worry about violent crime expressed by women of all ages were much higher than those of their male counterparts (Table A9; Figure 3.3).

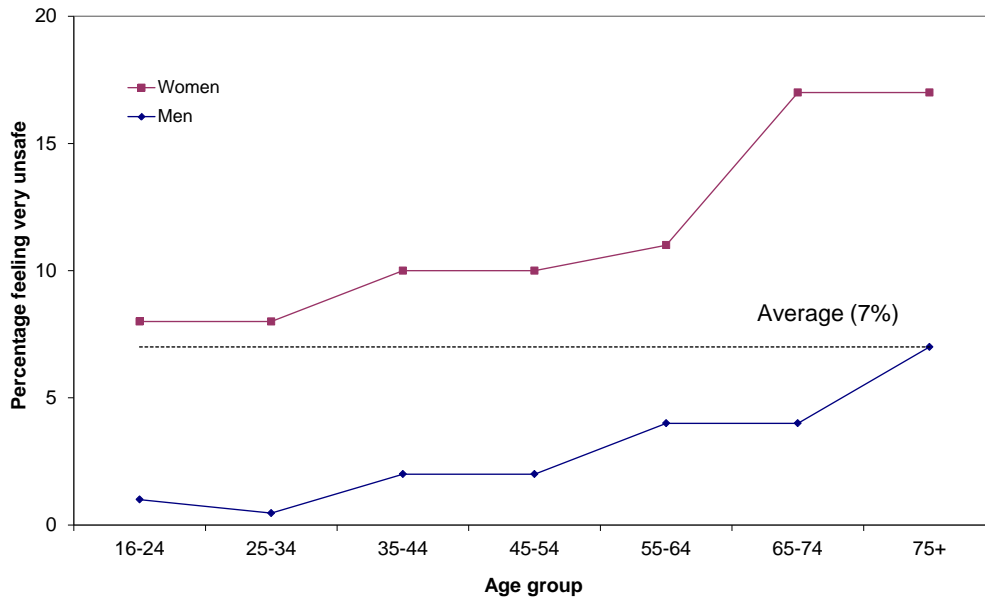
Figure 3.3: Worry about violent crime (%) by gender and age



Source: NICS 2013/14

- ◆ With regards to personal safety, older respondents were more likely than younger people to worry about walking alone in their area after dark; for example, 13% of respondents aged 75 and over reported feeling ‘very unsafe’ compared with 4% of 16-24 year olds. Women of all ages displayed higher rates than their male counterparts with the greatest disparities, in percentage point terms, observed between female and male respondents aged 65-74 (17% v 4% respectively) or 75 and over (17% v 7%) (Table A9; Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Worry about personal safety while walking alone in the local area after dark (%) by gender and age



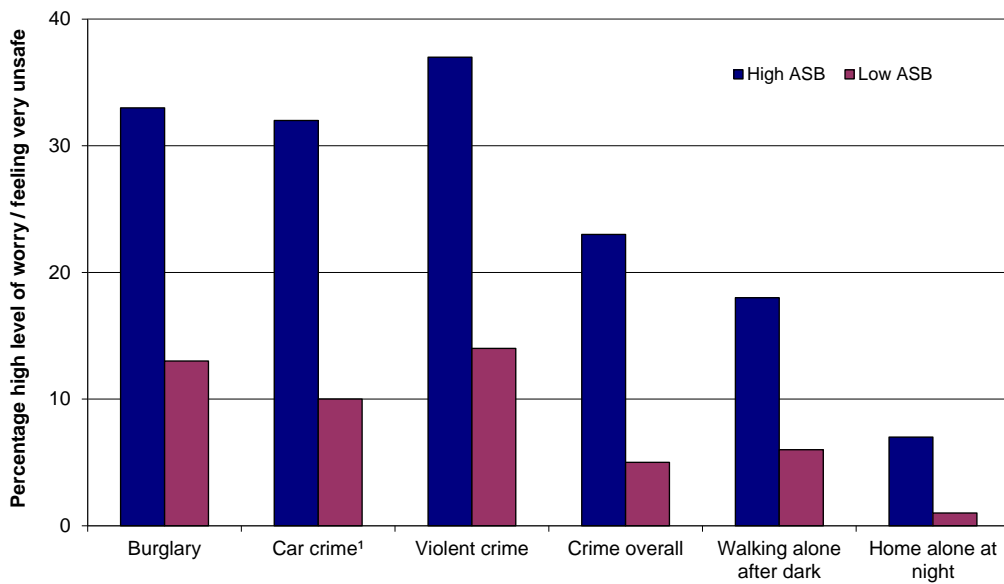
Source: NICS 2013/14

- ◆ Adults who had recently (within the preceding two years) been victims of crime which had been reported to the police displayed higher levels of worry than non-victims about each of the crime and personal safety categories examined: burglary (24%, recent victims v 14%, non-victims); car crime (17% v 12%); violent crime (22% v 17%); all crime (14% v 7%); walking alone after dark (11% v 7%); and home alone at night (5% v 1%) (Table A9).
- ◆ On the whole, it appears that as annual household income increases levels of worry about crime and personal safety decrease. For example, 22% of respondents from households with a total income of under £10,000 expressed a high level of worry about violent crime, a rate that reduces to 8% for those earning £50,000 or more (Table A10).
- ◆ Respondents living in social rented accommodation displayed higher levels of worry than other tenure groups. In percentage point terms, the greatest disparities were generally observed with owner-occupiers: burglary (25%, social renters v 14%, owner-occupiers); car crime (25% v 11%); violent crime (28% v 14%); crime overall (16% v 5%); walking alone in area after dark (15% v 6%); and alone in home at night (5% v 1%) (Table A10).
- ◆ Respondents from the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland reported higher levels of worry than those in other deprivation bands, displaying above average rates for burglary (22%, 20% most deprived areas v 15%, NICS 2013/14 average); car crime (21% v 12%); violent crime (23% v 17%); crime overall (13% v 7%); and walking alone after dark (14% v 7%). Rates for feeling very unsafe when alone in home at night were more closely aligned (3% v 2% respectively) (Table A10).

A perceived high level of ASB in the local area tends to generate high levels of worry about crime and personal safety with respondents from high-ASB areas displaying some of the highest rates of all the demographic and socio-economic groups examined.

- ◆ Respondents who perceive ASB to be high in their area were much more likely than those from low-ASB areas to worry about all types of crime and personal safety: burglary (33% v 13%); car crime (32% v 10%); violent crime (37% v 14%); crime overall (23% v 5%); walking alone after dark (18% v 6%); and home alone at night (7% v 1%) (Table A10; Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Worry about crime and personal safety (%) by perceived level of ASB



Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

4. PERCEPTIONS OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIMISATION

4.1 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation in Northern Ireland

A person's perception of the likelihood that they will be a victim of crime may be influenced by their level of worry about crime. In addition to questions on worry about crime (Section 3), the NICS asked respondents how likely they think it is that they will be a victim of the following offences in the next 12 months, using a four-point scale ranging from 'very likely' to 'very unlikely':

1. home being burgled;
2. theft of a car;
3. theft from a car;
4. being mugged and robbed; and
5. physical attack by a stranger.

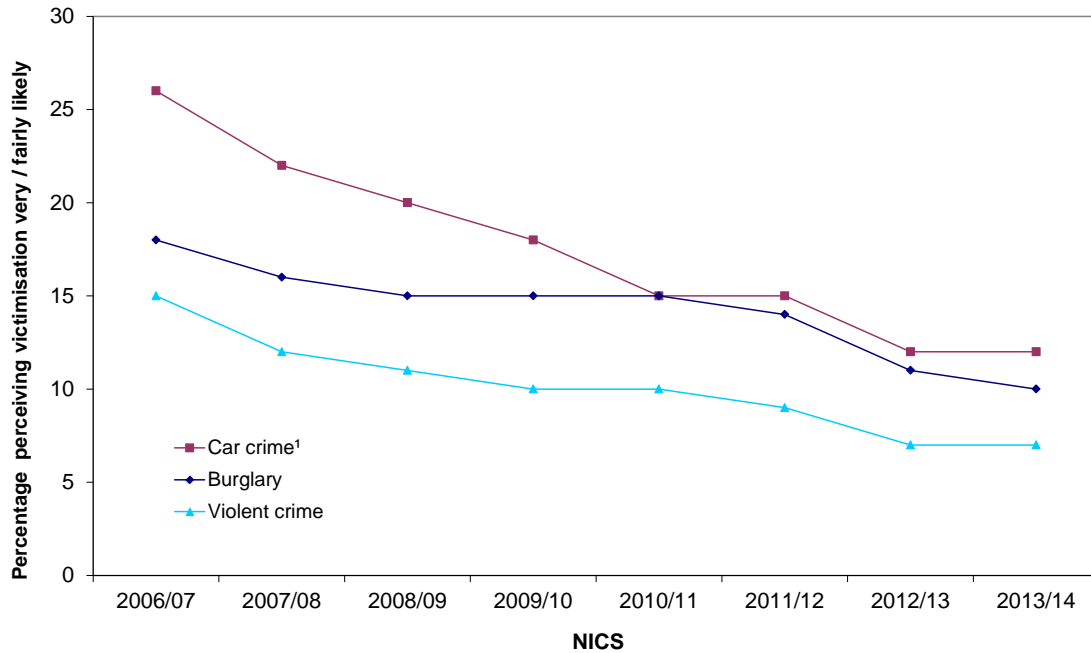
Two composite indicators to measure the perceived likelihood of being a victim of car crime and violent crime are constructed from the responses to the individual car crime and violent crime questions. These additional indicators, together with the proportion of respondents who say they are very or fairly likely to have their home burgled in the next year, comprise the three crime groups presented in this section (Tables A11–A13). Previous publications presented comparable figures for England and Wales. However, these questions were not included in CSEW for 2013/14.

The perceived likelihood of being a victim of car crime is a composite measure of respondents who think they are very or fairly likely to either have a car/van stolen or have something stolen from a car/van in the next year, or both. This measure refers only to respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

Similarly, the perceived likelihood of being a victim of violent crime is a composite measure of anyone who thinks they are very or fairly likely to be either mugged/robbed or physically attacked by a stranger in the next year, or both.

- ◆ In line with results from previous sweeps, the vast majority of NICS 2013/14 respondents believed it unlikely that they would fall victim to any of these crimes during the coming year. For example, it is apparent from Table A11 that over nine in ten people surveyed (93%) did not think they would experience violent crime.
- ◆ Overall, 12% of respondents to NICS 2013/14 believed they would experience some form of vehicle-related theft; 10% thought it was likely that they would be the victim of burglary while 7% perceived themselves to be at risk of violent crime. While no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) were observed compared with NICS 2012/13 for any of the three measures (12%, 11% and 7% respectively), the proportions of respondents believing it likely that they would fall victim to each of these crime types have been falling gradually and compare with highs observed in 2006/07: car crime (26%, NICS 2006/07 v 12%, NICS 2013/14); burglary (18% v 10%); and violent crime (15% v 7%) (Table A11: Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) in Northern Ireland



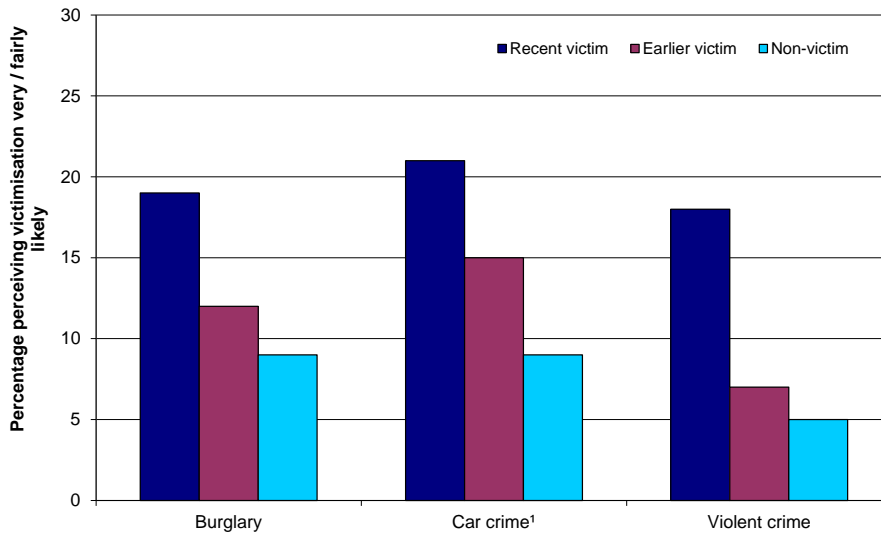
1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

4.2 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics

Tables A12 and A13 show the perceived likelihood of NICS 2013/14 respondents that they would be a victim of specific crimes in the next year, broken down by personal, household and area characteristics.

- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings indicate that the perceived likelihood of victimisation varies by age and crime type. For example, at 11%, 16-24 year olds were among those most likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of violent crime, whereas for burglary, respondents of this age group displayed one of the lowest perceived victimisation rates (6%) (Table A12).
- ◆ Respondents who had been a victim of crime in the past were more likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of further victimisation in the coming year. NICS 2013/14 findings show that this disparity was particularly evident for recent victims of crime (within the preceding two years): burglary (19%, recent victims of crime v 9%, non-victims); car crime (21% v 9%); and violent crime (18% v 5%) (Table A12; Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) by experience of crime

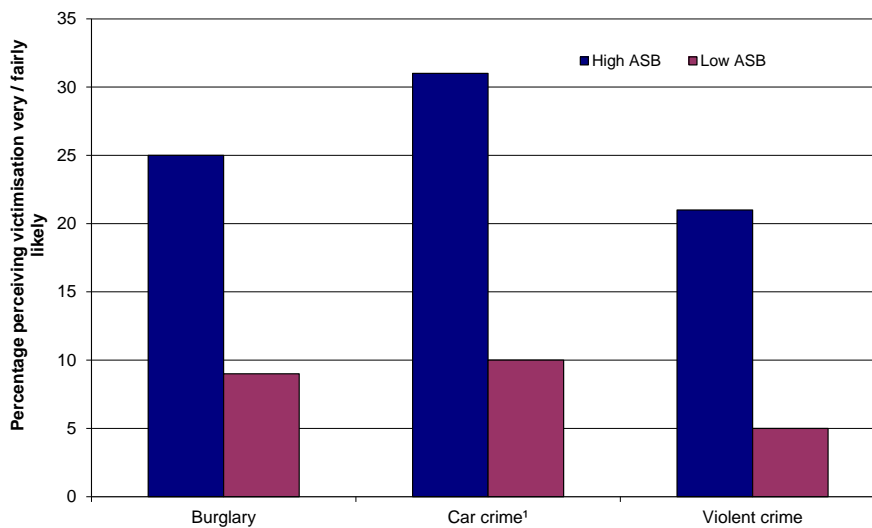


Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

- ◆ Respondents residing in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were much more likely than those in other deprivation bands to consider themselves to be at risk of car (20%) or violent crime (13%) in the following 12 months and compare with 8% and 4% (respectively) of respondents from the 20% least deprived areas. While respondents from the 20% most deprived areas were also among those most likely to believe they would be a victim of burglary (13%), rates were more closely aligned (9%) (Table A13).
- ◆ As with worry about crime, respondents in high-ASB areas displayed some of the highest perceived levels of risk of all the demographic and socio-economic groups considered with rates varying greatly between areas of high and low ASB, across each of the crime types: burglary (25%, high-ASB areas v 9%, low-ASB areas); car crime (31% v 10%); and violent crime (21% v 5%) (Table A13; Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) by perceived level of ASB



Source: NICS 2013/14

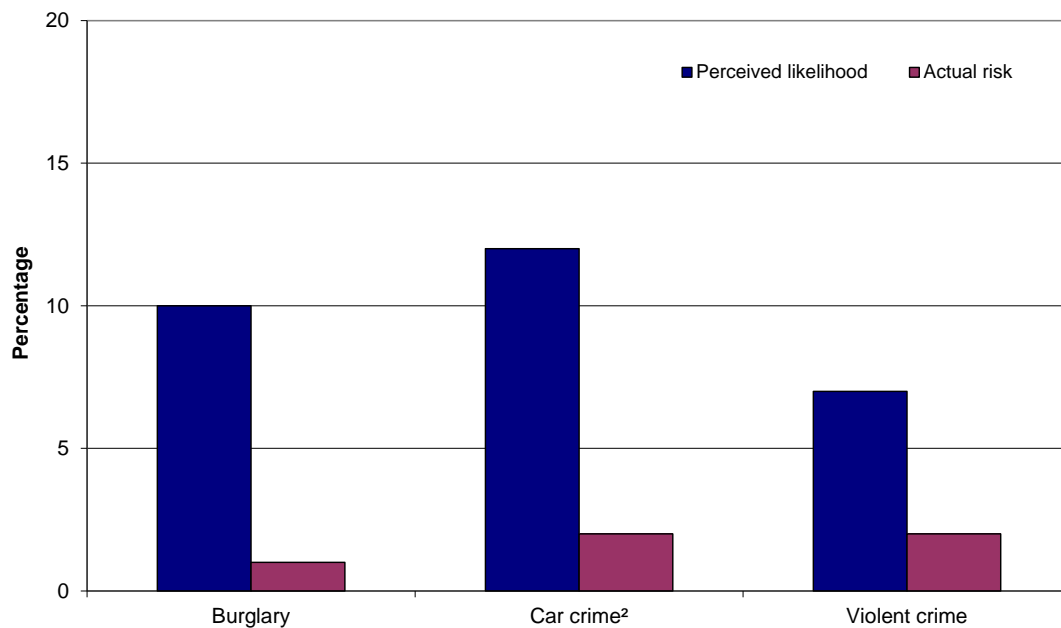
1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

4.3 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation, and actual risk, in Northern Ireland

NICS findings reveal a disparity between a person’s perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk, whereby the perceived risk far exceeds the actual risk across each of the crime types considered.

- ◆ NICS results show that 10% of people thought they were very or fairly likely to be a victim of burglary, compared with an actual risk of one per cent. A similar pattern emerged in terms of car crime (12% v 2%) and violent crime (7% v 2%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Perceived likelihood of victimisation and actual risk (%)¹ by individual crime type



Source: NICS 2012/13 and 2013/14

1. Rates for the perceived risk are based on NICS 2013/14 findings while those for actual risk are based on NICS 2012/13 (Campbell and Cadogan, 2013). NICS 2013/14 victimisation rates will be available in the ‘Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2013/14 Northern Ireland Crime Survey’ report (forthcoming).

2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

5. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EFFECT OF 'FEAR OF CRIME' ON QUALITY OF LIFE

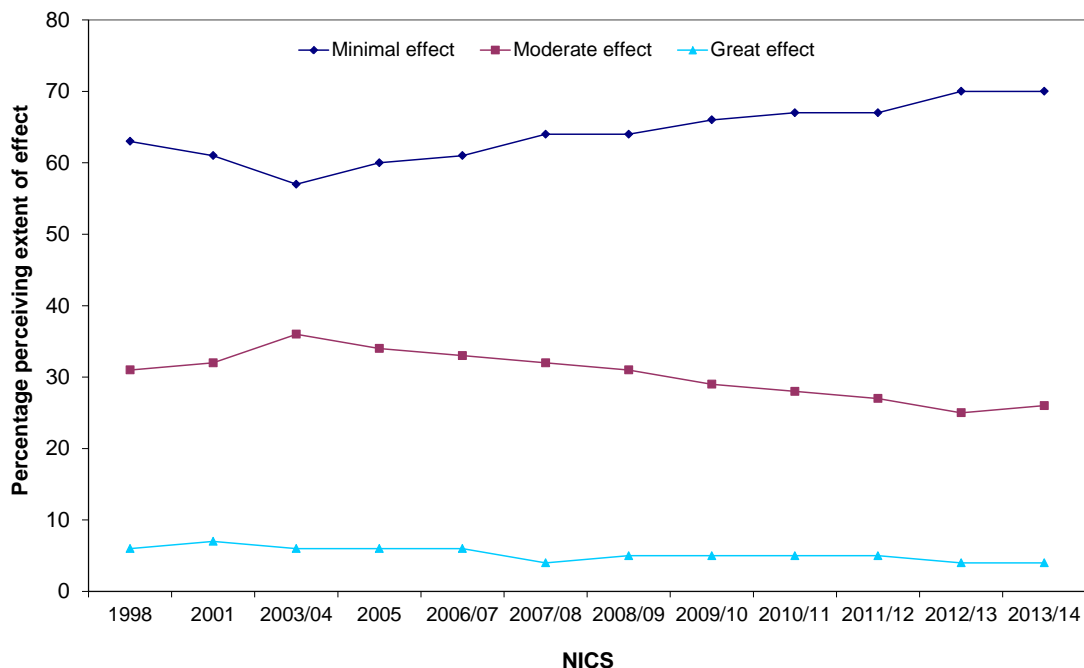
5.1 Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

While a basic level of concern about crime may be beneficial in that it encourages people to take measures to reduce their likelihood of victimisation, 'fear (about being a victim) of crime' can become problematic if it has a detrimental impact on a person's quality of life.

Respondents to NICS and CSEW were asked how much their own quality of life is affected by their 'fear of crime' on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect. In order to standardise the results, the following conventions have been used to gauge the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life:

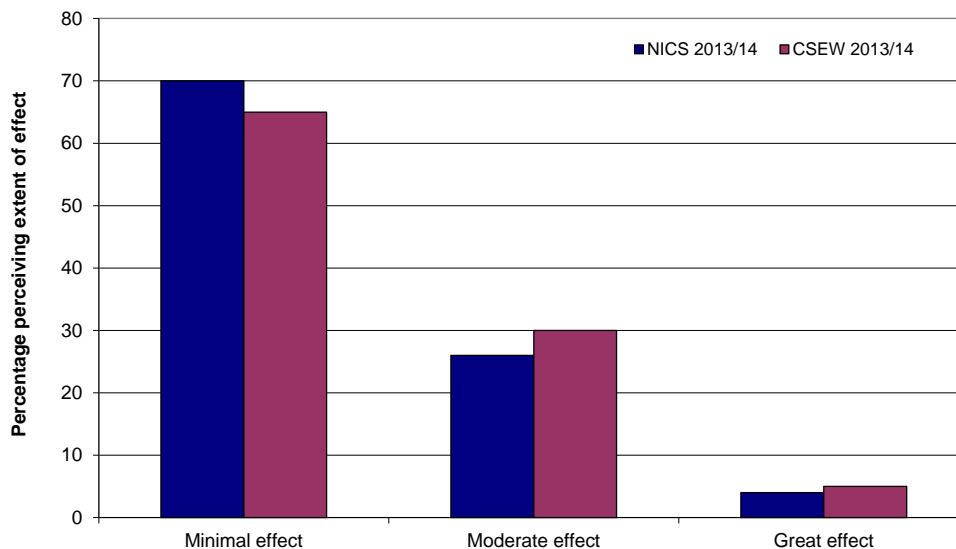
1. minimally affected (responded in the range 1 to 3);
 2. moderately affected (responded in the range 4 to 7); and
 3. greatly affected (responded in the range 8 to 10).
- ◆ At 70%, the majority of NICS 2013/14 respondents felt that 'fear of crime' has a minimal impact on their quality of life, with a further 26% claiming it has a moderate effect. The remaining 4% of people considered that their quality of life is greatly affected by their 'fear of crime' (Table A14; Figure 5.1).
 - ◆ While each of these proportions remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since 2012/13 (70%, 25% and 4% respectively), the NICS 2013/14 proportion who felt 'fear of crime' has a minimal effect compares favourably with 2003/04 when a low of 57% was observed. This increase since 2003/04 has been mirrored by a reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the proportion claiming a moderate effect, from 36% to 26%, over the same period (Table A14; Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life (%) in Northern Ireland



- ◆ While CSEW 2013/14 results show a similar trend to NICS 2013/14 in that the majority of respondents claimed ‘fear of crime’ has a minimal effect on their quality of life, findings suggest that this proportion is lower in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland (65%, CSEW 2013/14 v 70%, NICS 2013/14) with a higher proportion of CSEW 2013/14 respondents stating it had a moderate impact (30% v 26%). The proportions of respondents indicating ‘fear of crime’ had a great effect on their quality of life were 5% and 4% respectively (Table A14; Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



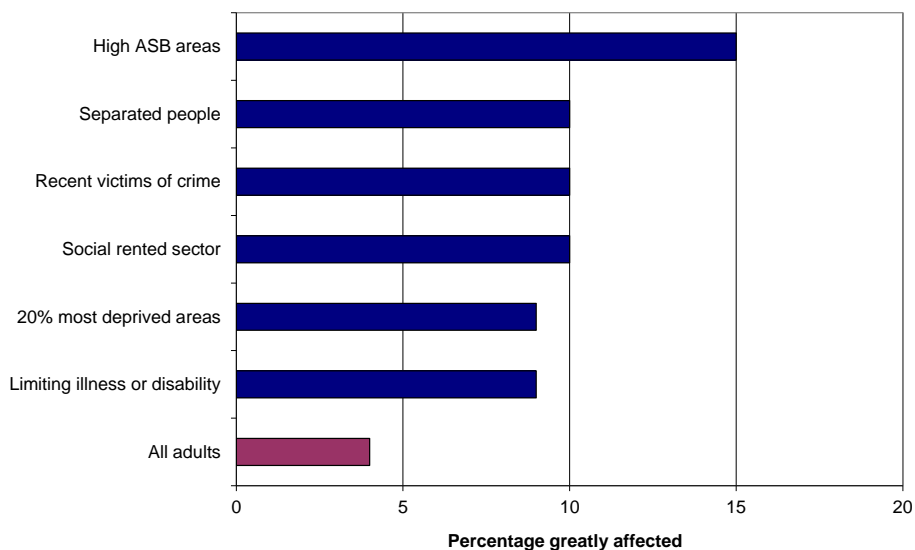
5.2 Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life by personal, household and area characteristics

Tables A15 and A16 show differences for NICS 2013/14 respondents in terms of the perceived effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life within various socio-demographic groups in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 show that women were more likely than their male counterparts to claim that their quality of life is greatly (6% v 3% respectively) or moderately (28% v 24%) affected by their own ‘fear of crime’. In turn, a greater proportion of men (73%) than women (67%) reported a minimal effect (Table A15).
- ◆ Respondents with a long-standing illness or disability (7%), and in particular a limiting illness or disability (9%), were more likely than those with no illness or disability (3%) to state their lives are greatly affected by a ‘fear of crime’ (Table A15).
- ◆ With regards to experience of crime, respondents who had been a victim of crime reported to the police (6%) were more likely than those who had never been a victim (3%) to state ‘fear of crime’ has a great effect on their quality of life. At 10%, recent victims (within the preceding two years) were more than three times as likely as non-victims (3%) to report a great effect (Table A15).
- ◆ While overall there appears to be no real difference in the proportion of people living as a couple (4%) and not living as a couple (5%) who consider their lives to be greatly affected, those who were separated (10%) were more likely than, for example, cohabiting (4%), married (4%) or single (4%) people to report their ‘fear of crime’ greatly affects their quality of life (Table A16).

- ◆ At 8%, single parent families were twice as likely as households with two adults and children or no children at all (both 4%) to claim ‘fear of crime’ has a great impact on their quality of life (Table A16).
- ◆ People living in social rented accommodation (10%) were more likely than other tenure groups to say that ‘fear of crime’ greatly affects their quality of life: owner-occupiers (4%); and private renters (3%) (Table A16).
- ◆ Respondents in lower income groups tended to be more likely to say their lives are greatly affected by their ‘fear of crime’. Of those households earning under £10,000 per annum, 8% of respondents reported a great effect, a proportion that reduces to 2% of those from households earning £50,000 or more (Table A16).
- ◆ Consistent with findings on worry about crime and perceived risk of victimisation, participants living in areas with a self-perceived high level of ASB (15%) were much more likely than those from areas of low ASB (3%) to state ‘fear of crime’ has a great effect on their quality of life. A further 42% of respondents from high-ASB areas reported a moderate effect compared with 24% of their low-ASB counterparts. In turn, a lower proportion reported that ‘fear of crime’ has a minimal effect (43%) on their quality of life, 30 percentage points below that for people in low-ASB areas (73%) (Table A16).
- ◆ In terms of deprivation, respondents living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were more likely than those in other deprivation bands to claim ‘fear of crime’ has a detrimental effect on their quality of life. Within this group, 9% claimed ‘fear of crime’ has a great impact, while a further 31% stated a moderate effect. These proportions compare with NICS averages of 4% and 26% (respectively) (Table A16).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A15, A16 and Figure 5.3 show that among those NICS 2013/14 respondents most likely, in percentage terms, to state that their lives are greatly affected by ‘fear of crime’ were:
 - those living in areas perceived to have a high level of ASB (15%);
 - respondents who are separated (10%);
 - recent victims of crime that were reported to the police (10%);
 - respondents living in social rented accommodation (10%);
 - people living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (9%); and
 - those with a limiting illness or disability (9%).

Figure 5.3: Those most likely to perceive their quality of life is greatly affected by ‘fear of crime’ (%) in Northern Ireland



Source: NICS 2013/14

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TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Perceptions of the causes of crime (%) in Northern Ireland^{1,2}

	Major causes of crime ³	Main cause of crime
Drugs	70	23
Alcohol	60	9
Lack of discipline from parents	57	23
Unemployment	42	8
Sectarianism	41	11
Too lenient sentencing	33	9
Breakdown of the family	27	4
Poverty	26	6
Too few police	19	2
Lack of discipline from school	19	1
Racism	16	<0.5
None of these	1	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,585	3,585

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Respondents were asked to select from a list the factors they considered to be the major causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. If respondents selected more than one factor they were asked which of the factors they believed to be the main cause of crime. If respondents gave only one factor, this was taken as the main cause.
3. Percentages may add to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one cause.

Table A2: Perceptions of change in overall crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14? ³
More crime²	79	74	73	65	64	64	62	59	59	57	
A lot more crime	49	42	40	34	32	31	28	26	25	23	
A little more crime	30	32	33	32	31	33	35	34	34	34	
Same	14	17	18	20	23	24	25	28	29	31	
Less crime	7	9	10	14	13	11	13	12	12	12	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,704	3,578	3,678	3,790	3,737	3,977	3,916	3,925	3,898	3,458	

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. The proportion of respondents believing there has been 'a little more crime' or 'a lot more crime'; these figures may not sum to the 'more crime' composite figure due to rounding.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

Table A3: Perceptions of change in local crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland^{1,2}

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14? ⁴
More crime³	41	55	52	44	44	39	36	35	35	33	31	27	** ↓
A lot more crime	14	26	22	17	17	14	14	12	11	10	10	8	** ↓
A little more crime	27	29	30	27	27	25	22	23	24	23	21	19	
Same	47	36	36	42	42	45	48	49	49	51	53	55	** ↑
Less crime	12	8	12	13	14	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,648	2,597	2,644	3,076	3,171	3,295	3,291	3,495	3,494	3,497	3,524	3,109	

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents who had been living in their area for more than three years.
3. The proportion of respondents believing there has been 'a little more crime' or 'a lot more crime'; these figures may not sum to the 'more crime' composite figure due to rounding.
4. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A4: Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as very / fairly big problems (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14? ³	CSEW 2013/14
Perceived high level of ASB²	-	-	18	17	15	15	14	14	13	12	10	10		12
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	-	8	10	8	7	6	5	5	5	4	3	4		2
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	6	7	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		11
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	-	-	24	25	23	25	24	22	20	21	18	17		19
People using or dealing drugs	21	29	31	28	26	26	24	23	22	23	22	23		25
Teenagers hanging around on streets	20	33	31	29	27	28	26	26	23	22	20	17	** ↓	20
Rubbish or litter lying around	22	27	29	28	27	27	28	28	27	26	24	26		29
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	23	32	28	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17	16		17
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,058	3,007	3,104	3,691	3,788	3,932	3,855	4,098	4,077	4,063	4,055	3,596		8,742 ⁵

¹ Denotes indicator was not included in survey.

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).

3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

4. Unweighted base refers to rubbish or litter lying around. Other bases will be similar.

5. CSEW unweighted base refers to people using or dealing drugs. Other CSEW bases will be similar.

Table A5: Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as the single biggest problem (%) in the local area¹

	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	1	1	1	1	<0.5	<0.5
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	4	4	4	4	4	5
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	11	11	10	10	8	8
People using or dealing drugs	8	7	9	9	10	11
Teenagers hanging around on streets	23	21	19	18	16	13
Rubbish or litter lying around	16	16	18	18	18	19
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	7	7	7	7	6	5
None of these	31	32	33	33	37	38
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,852	4,090	4,066	4,055	4,049	3,594

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A6: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying 'very' or 'fairly' big problem							Perceived high level of ASB ²	Unweighted base ³
	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People using or dealing drugs	Teenagers hanging around on streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property		
ALL ADULTS	4	8	17	23	17	26	16	10	3,596
Age (3 groups)									
16-29	6	13	25	26	26	34	24	16	516
30-59	4	8	18	24	18	24	16	10	1,875
60+	2	5	10	18	10	24	10	6	1,200
Age (7 groups)									
16-24	5	13	27	27	26	35	24	17	265
25-34	6	10	22	24	23	27	20	13	572
35-44	4	8	17	23	19	23	17	10	617
45-54	4	8	16	23	17	25	16	10	632
55-64	2	6	16	24	15	27	15	10	589
65-74	2	4	10	17	9	24	10	4	515
75+	1	3	7	15	8	18	6	3	401
Men	3	7	16	22	16	24	15	10	1,544
16-24	4	13	27	27	22	32	24	15	129
25-34	6	6	20	23	18	25	20	12	218
35-44	5	9	16	22	17	22	17	11	252
45-54	4	8	13	22	17	23	12	9	281
55-64	1	4	17	23	16	26	14	10	281
65-74	2	4	8	16	10	22	11	4	239
75+	<0.5	3	9	20	10	20	7	4	144
Women	4	8	18	23	18	27	16	11	2,047
16-24	6	14	27	28	30	39	24	19	136
25-34	6	13	23	24	26	29	21	14	354
35-44	3	7	18	24	21	24	16	10	365
45-54	5	8	18	24	17	27	18	11	351
55-64	4	7	16	24	14	28	16	10	308
65-74	3	4	11	19	8	27	9	4	276
75+	1	3	6	11	6	16	6	3	257
Religion									
Catholic	5	9	22	25	21	28	18	13	1,428
Protestant	3	7	13	21	14	25	14	8	1,859
Perceived nationality									
British	3	7	13	22	14	25	14	8	1,738
Irish	6	9	23	27	23	29	20	15	885
Northern Irish	3	8	16	20	17	25	15	8	806
Other	6	11	28	16	21	28	20	16	133
Disability or illness									
Long-standing illness or disability	4	7	16	25	17	26	15	10	1,042
Limits activities	4	8	17	27	18	27	18	11	782
Does not limit activities	2	5	13	20	13	22	10	5	260
No long-standing illness or disability	4	8	17	22	17	26	16	10	2,541
Experience of crime reported to police									
Victim	5	10	20	26	21	29	19	13	1,394
Within last 2 years	7	14	31	32	32	32	28	23	356
More than 2 years ago	4	8	16	24	18	28	16	9	1,037
Never a victim	3	6	15	20	15	24	14	9	2,200
Daily newspaper readership									
National broadsheets	3	6	13	15	15	26	16	8	370
National tabloids	4	8	18	25	18	25	17	11	1,397
Irish News	4	9	20	24	19	28	17	13	499
Newsletter	3	5	12	20	15	26	14	9	322
Belfast Telegraph	2	7	16	22	16	25	16	8	823

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).
3. Unweighted base refers to rubbish or litter lying around. Other bases will be similar.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A7: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying 'very' or 'fairly' big problem							Perceived high level of ASB ²	Unweighted base ⁶
	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People using or dealing drugs	Teenagers hanging around on streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property		
ALL ADULTS	4	8	17	23	17	26	16	10	3,596
Living arrangements (respondent)									
Living as a couple	3	7	14	20	16	25	14	8	1,837
Married	3	6	13	20	15	25	13	8	1,624
Cohabiting	3	15	20	19	22	30	23	11	213
Not living as a couple	5	9	21	26	20	27	19	13	1,754
Single	6	10	24	26	22	29	20	15	952
Separated	4	13	26	35	24	22	25	16	179
Divorced	4	9	21	32	19	28	21	13	201
Widowed	4	4	9	18	9	18	10	5	422
Household type³									
HRP aged under 60:									
Single adult & child(ren)	7	18	27	36	31	34	27	19	260
Adults & child(ren)	5	7	17	24	19	25	16	10	828
No children	4	9	20	23	19	27	19	12	1,229
HRP aged 60 and over	2	5	12	19	11	24	11	6	1,279
Household income									
Less than £10,000	7	12	26	30	24	30	25	17	611
£10,000 less than £20,000	5	9	19	26	20	28	17	13	949
£20,000 less than £30,000	3	7	18	24	18	26	16	10	588
£30,000 less than £40,000	2	6	12	18	17	24	13	7	380
£40,000 less than £50,000	3	6	12	16	11	22	12	4	281
£50,000 or more	2	3	14	16	10	25	12	5	291
Tenure									
Owner-occupied	3	6	13	20	14	23	13	7	2,318
Social rented	9	16	31	38	31	37	29	23	578
Private rented	5	9	21	22	20	28	20	12	678
Area type⁴									
Belfast	3	12	20	23	20	29	19	12	1,204
Urban, excluding Belfast	6	9	25	31	24	28	22	15	1,190
Rural	2	3	8	14	9	22	8	4	1,196
All Urban	5	10	22	27	22	28	21	14	2,394
Policing District⁴									
A&B (Belfast)	5	16	27	26	24	33	26	16	581
C	3	5	11	18	14	22	11	6	624
D	5	9	16	25	19	31	18	12	559
E	4	6	19	26	16	27	15	11	544
F	1	4	10	14	9	17	7	4	401
G	6	9	24	27	26	28	22	15	439
H	3	5	12	22	11	23	12	6	448
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁵									
1st quintile Most deprived	10	17	37	42	37	43	32	27	738
2nd quintile	3	8	16	24	15	23	15	10	746
3rd quintile	3	6	15	19	14	22	13	7	704
4th quintile	2	5	11	18	12	26	12	5	722
5th quintile Least deprived	1	4	8	12	10	17	8	3	680

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).
3. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
4. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
5. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
6. Unweighted base refers to rubbish or litter lying around. Other bases will be similar.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A8: Worry about crime and personal safety (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14? ³	CSEW 2013/14
% with high levels of worry														
Burglary	17	17	21	18	17	16	15	16	16	15	14	15		11
Car crime ²	18	21	20	17	15	15	14	13	13	12	11	12		7
Violent crime ⁵	23	23	24	23	22	19	18	20	19	19	17	17		12
% very worried														
Crime overall	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	8	9	8	7	7		-
% feeling very unsafe														
Walking alone in area after dark	8	11	13	11	11	12	10	10	9	8	7	7		9
Alone in home at night	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		1
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,057	3,010	3,104	3,691	3,790	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,080	4,061	4,054	3,594		8,751

¹- Denotes indicator was not included in survey.

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Other bases will be similar with the exception of car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.
5. As described in Section 3.1, the violent crime indicator is constructed from four questions. For the question on 'worry about physical attack because of their race, religion, sexuality or disability', the CSEW does not refer to 'sexuality or disability'.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A9: Worry about crime and personal safety, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% with high levels of worry			% very worried	% feeling very unsafe		Unweighted base ³
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	Crime overall	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night	
ALL ADULTS	15	12	17	7	7	2	3,594
Age							
16-29	14	15	18	8	5	3	516
30-59	15	13	17	8	6	2	1,873
60+	16	10	15	7	11	2	1,200
16-24	14	14	19	9	4	3	265
25-34	16	15	19	8	5	2	571
35-44	15	12	17	8	7	1	616
45-54	14	13	15	6	6	2	632
55-64	17	11	16	8	8	2	589
65-74	17	11	16	7	10	1	515
75+	15	10	12	5	13	2	401
Men	13	10	9	5	3	<0.5	1,543
16-24	14	n<100	11	6	1	0	129
25-34	10	11	9	3	<0.5	0	217
35-44	13	10	9	6	2	<0.5	252
45-54	9	12	7	3	2	<0.5	281
55-64	17	10	11	7	4	1	281
65-74	12	7	8	4	4	0	239
75+	12	9	4	4	7	1	144
Women	18	14	23	10	11	3	2,046
16-24	15	n<100	28	13	8	6	136
25-34	20	17	26	11	8	4	354
35-44	16	14	22	9	10	2	364
45-54	18	15	22	8	10	3	351
55-64	16	11	22	9	11	3	308
65-74	23	16	24	11	17	3	276
75+	16	10	17	5	17	3	257
Religion							
Catholic	17	14	18	9	9	2	1,427
Protestant	15	12	16	6	6	2	1,859
Perceived nationality							
British	16	13	17	8	8	2	1,737
Irish	18	15	18	8	9	3	884
Northern Irish	11	8	13	4	4	1	806
Other	16	n<100	19	17	5	2	133
Disability or illness							
Long-standing illness or disability	21	16	19	10	12	3	1,041
Limits activities	22	18	22	11	16	3	781
Does not limit activities	17	10	14	8	4	2	260
No long-standing illness or disability	14	11	15	6	5	2	2,540
Experience of crime reported to police							
Victim	17	13	16	8	8	3	1,394
Within last 2 years	24	17	22	14	11	5	356
More than 2 years ago	15	12	14	6	7	2	1,037
Never a victim	14	12	17	7	7	1	2,198
Daily newspaper readership							
National broadsheets	8	8	11	4	5	<0.5	370
National tabloids	17	15	18	8	6	2	1,397
Irish News	17	14	17	9	8	2	499
Newsletter	15	10	15	5	6	1	322
Belfast Telegraph	14	10	15	6	5	1	823

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

3. Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Other bases will be similar with the exception of car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A10: Worry about crime and personal safety, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% with high levels of worry			% very worried	% feeling very unsafe		Unweighted base ⁷
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	Crime overall	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night	
ALL ADULTS	15	12	17	7	7	2	3,594
Living arrangements (respondent)							
Living as a couple	15	12	16	6	6	2	1,836
Married	15	11	15	5	6	1	1,623
Cohabiting	17	17	18	11	5	3	213
Not living as a couple	16	14	18	10	9	2	1,753
Single	15	14	19	9	6	2	952
Separated	22	18	18	11	12	6	178
Divorced	17	10	14	8	11	1	201
Widowed	17	13	17	12	17	3	422
Household type³							
HRP aged under 60:							
Single adult & child(ren)	20	17	22	15	13	3	259
Adults & child(ren)	15	12	19	8	5	2	827
No children	14	13	16	7	6	2	1,229
HRP aged 60 and over	16	11	14	6	10	2	1,279
Household income							
Less than £10,000	23	18	22	14	15	4	610
£10,000 less than £20,000	18	13	20	10	9	2	949
£20,000 less than £30,000	13	13	13	4	6	2	588
£30,000 less than £40,000	12	10	13	6	5	2	380
£40,000 less than £50,000	11	9	14	2	4	1	281
£50,000 or more	10	8	8	2	2	<0.5	291
Tenure							
Owner-occupied	14	11	14	5	6	1	2,318
Social rented	25	25	28	16	15	5	577
Private rented	14	14	18	10	7	2	677
Area type⁴							
Belfast	16	13	18	10	9	3	1,203
Urban, excluding Belfast	17	15	18	8	8	2	1,189
Rural	13	10	14	5	5	1	1,196
All Urban	17	14	18	9	9	2	2,392
Policing District⁴							
A&B (Belfast)	17	13	18	9	10	3	580
C	13	8	14	6	4	1	624
D	19	16	21	10	9	2	559
E	19	14	19	8	10	2	543
F	12	11	14	7	5	1	401
G	17	17	18	5	6	2	439
H	10	8	12	5	5	2	448
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁵							
1st quintile Most deprived	22	21	23	13	14	3	737
2nd quintile	14	13	14	7	6	2	746
3rd quintile	17	13	18	8	8	2	703
4th quintile	13	10	14	5	4	2	722
5th quintile Least deprived	12	8	13	5	5	<0.5	680
Perceived level of ASB⁶							
High	33	32	37	23	18	7	342
Low	13	10	14	5	6	1	3,021

Source: NICS 2013/14

- Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
- Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
- When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
- Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
- ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in Table A4).
- Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Other bases will be similar with the exception of car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A11: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) in Northern Ireland^{1,5}

% perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14 ³
Burglary	18	16	15	15	15	14	11	10	
Car crime ²	26	22	20	18	15	15	12	12	
Violent crime	15	12	11	10	10	9	7	7	
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,708	3,855	3,774	4,006	3,987	3,992	3,980	3,527	

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but will be lower for car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.
5. Previous publications presented data for England and Wales however these questions were not included in CSEW 2013/14.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A12: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	%perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year			Unweighted base ³
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	
ALL ADULTS	10	12	7	3,527
Age				
16-29	8	11	11	510
30-59	12	13	7	1,836
60+	9	8	5	1,176
16-24	6	7	11	262
25-34	14	16	10	559
35-44	11	13	7	608
45-54	10	13	6	619
55-64	13	12	6	576
65-74	10	8	5	508
75+	6	5	3	390
Men	10	11	7	1,519
16-24	7	n<100	12	126
25-34	12	13	8	217
35-44	11	11	6	249
45-54	7	16	5	277
55-64	14	13	7	275
65-74	9	9	4	233
75+	7	5	6	142
Women	11	12	7	2,003
16-24	5	n<100	11	136
25-34	16	19	11	342
35-44	11	14	7	359
45-54	13	12	6	342
55-64	12	11	6	301
65-74	11	8	6	275
75+	5	6	1	248
Religion				
Catholic	13	15	9	1,410
Protestant	9	10	5	1,823
Perceived nationality				
British	9	10	6	1,698
Irish	14	15	10	871
Northern Irish	8	10	4	801
Other	14	n<100	14	131
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	10	12	8	1,019
Limits activities	12	14	10	762
Does not limit activities	7	8	4	257
No long-standing illness or disability	10	11	6	2,501
Experience of crime reported to police				
Victim	14	16	10	1,361
Within last 2 years	19	21	18	347
More than 2 years ago	12	15	7	1,013
Never a victim	9	9	5	2,165
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	7	10	5	367
National tabloids	11	12	6	1,375
Irish News	13	13	7	490
Newsletter	8	10	6	315
Belfast Telegraph	11	11	6	815

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

3. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but will be lower for car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A13: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	%perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year			Unweighted base ⁷
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	
ALL ADULTS	10	12	7	3,527
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	11	12	5	1,808
Married	11	11	5	1,600
Cohabiting	11	15	8	208
Not living as a couple	10	12	9	1,714
Single	9	11	11	933
Separated	14	18	10	172
Divorced	10	13	9	199
Widowed	9	8	4	410
Household type³				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	16	17	13	255
Adults & child(ren)	11	13	7	813
No children	9	12	7	1,208
HRP aged 60 and over	10	9	5	1,251
Household income				
Less than £10,000	12	15	11	601
£10,000 less than £20,000	12	13	10	931
£20,000 less than £30,000	12	13	5	579
£30,000 less than £40,000	9	10	6	377
£40,000 less than £50,000	8	9	4	281
£50,000 or more	9	10	3	288
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	10	10	5	2,279
Social rented	14	23	13	565
Private rented	10	12	9	667
Area type⁴				
Belfast	12	13	9	1,181
Urban, excluding Belfast	11	13	8	1,168
Rural	9	10	4	1,172
All Urban	11	13	8	2,349
Policing District⁴				
A&B (Belfast)	12	14	10	569
C	8	8	4	606
D	12	14	8	551
E	17	16	8	540
F	8	11	6	391
G	8	13	9	429
H	6	5	3	441
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁵				
1st quintile Most deprived	13	20	13	720
2nd quintile	9	11	6	727
3rd quintile	12	12	6	695
4th quintile	9	11	7	709
5th quintile Least deprived	9	8	4	670
Perceived level of ASB⁶				
High	25	31	21	337
Low	9	10	5	2,977

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
3. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
4. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
5. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
6. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in Table A4).
7. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but will be lower for car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A14: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14? ²	CSEW 2013/14
Minimal	63	61	57	60	61	64	64	66	67	67	70	70		65
Moderate	31	32	36	34	33	32	31	29	28	27	25	26		30
Great	6	7	6	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	4	4		5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,049	3,008	3,099	3,691	3,789	3,929	3,854	4,099	4,079	4,062	4,054	3,596		3,892

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A15: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	70	26	4	3,596
Age				
16-29	69	29	2	516
30-59	69	26	5	1,875
60+	71	24	5	1,200
16-24	67	32	1	265
25-34	73	24	4	572
35-44	68	28	5	617
45-54	70	25	5	632
55-64	69	24	6	589
65-74	69	26	4	515
75+	72	24	4	401
Men	73	24	3	1,544
16-24	66	33	1	129
25-34	80	18	2	218
35-44	69	27	4	252
45-54	73	24	3	281
55-64	73	22	5	281
65-74	76	22	2	239
75+	74	22	4	144
Women	67	28	6	2,047
16-24	68	30	2	136
25-34	67	28	5	354
35-44	67	28	5	365
45-54	67	27	6	351
55-64	65	26	8	308
65-74	63	30	6	276
75+	70	25	5	257
Religion				
Catholic	66	29	5	1,428
Protestant	72	24	4	1,859
Perceived nationality				
British	71	24	5	1,738
Irish	66	29	5	885
Northern Irish	72	25	3	806
Other	62	35	3	133
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	64	28	7	1,042
Limits activities	62	30	9	782
Does not limit activities	71	25	4	260
No long-standing illness or disability	71	25	3	2,541
Experience of crime reported to police				
Victim	62	31	6	1,394
Within last 2 years	54	36	10	356
More than 2 years ago	65	30	5	1,037
Never a victim	74	23	3	2,200
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	71	27	3	370
National tabloids	69	28	4	1,397
Irish News	67	29	4	499
Newsletter	77	21	2	322
Belfast Telegraph	68	28	4	823

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table A16: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	70	26	4	3,596
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	70	26	4	1,837
Married	70	26	4	1,624
Cohabiting	71	25	4	213
Not living as a couple	68	27	5	1,754
Single	68	27	4	952
Separated	64	26	10	179
Divorced	68	27	5	201
Widowed	69	24	7	422
Household type²				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	63	28	8	260
Adults & child(ren)	68	28	4	828
No children	70	25	4	1,229
HRP aged 60 and over	71	25	5	1,279
Household income				
Less than £10,000	61	31	8	611
£10,000 less than £20,000	67	27	6	949
£20,000 less than £30,000	72	25	3	588
£30,000 less than £40,000	71	25	4	380
£40,000 less than £50,000	76	21	3	281
£50,000 or more	74	23	2	291
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	71	25	4	2,318
Social rented	58	32	10	578
Private rented	70	27	3	678
Area type³				
Belfast	64	30	5	1,204
Urban, excluding Belfast	68	26	6	1,190
Rural	76	22	3	1,196
All Urban	66	28	6	2,394
Policing District³				
A&B (Belfast)	64	30	6	581
C	73	23	4	624
D	60	35	5	559
E	66	29	5	544
F	75	23	2	401
G	75	21	4	439
H	77	19	4	448
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁴				
1st quintile Most deprived	60	31	9	738
2nd quintile	71	26	3	746
3rd quintile	71	24	4	704
4th quintile	73	24	3	722
5th quintile Least deprived	72	25	3	680
Perceived level of ASB⁵				
High	43	42	15	342
Low	73	24	3	3,022

Source: NICS 2013/14

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
3. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
4. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
5. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in Table A4).

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork

The initial NICS 2013/14 sample consisted of 5,911 addresses, randomly selected from the Land and Property Services domestic property database. Visits to each address by an interviewer from the NISRA Central Survey Unit resulted in an eligible sample of 5,107 occupied addresses, from which attempts were made to interview one randomly selected adult respondent at each address.

Selecting only one person at each address means that individuals living in large households have a lower chance of being included in the sample than those living in small households. Accordingly, the data presented in this publication have been weighted by household size to prevent a bias towards smaller households.

In January 2005, the NICS began operating on a continuous basis. This bulletin refers primarily to fieldwork undertaken during the financial year 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, which involved complete interviews with 3,597 people aged 16 years and over. This represents an eligible response rate of 70%.

Respondents were assured in advance of the interviews that any information they provided would be treated as entirely confidential and that the level of detail produced in publications or in any subsequent analyses would not allow for identification of individuals. The interviews typically lasted just under an hour for non-victims, although those involving respondents who disclosed several crimes could last much longer.

Rounding, error and statistical significance

Don't knows, refusals and non-valid responses have been excluded from the analyses. Percentages may not always sum to 100 due to the effect of rounding to the nearest whole number, or because respondents could give more than one response.

Due to a combination of both sampling and non-sampling error, any sample is unlikely to reflect precisely the characteristics of the population.

Because NICS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance.

For the purposes of this bulletin, where differences have emerged as being statistically significant, these have been reported at the 5% ($p < 0.05$) level of probability (two-tailed tests). This means that, for any observed result that is found to be statistically significant, one can be 95% confident that this has not happened by chance.

Further information on the 2013/14 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2013/14 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-irelandcrime-survey-s-r.htm>).

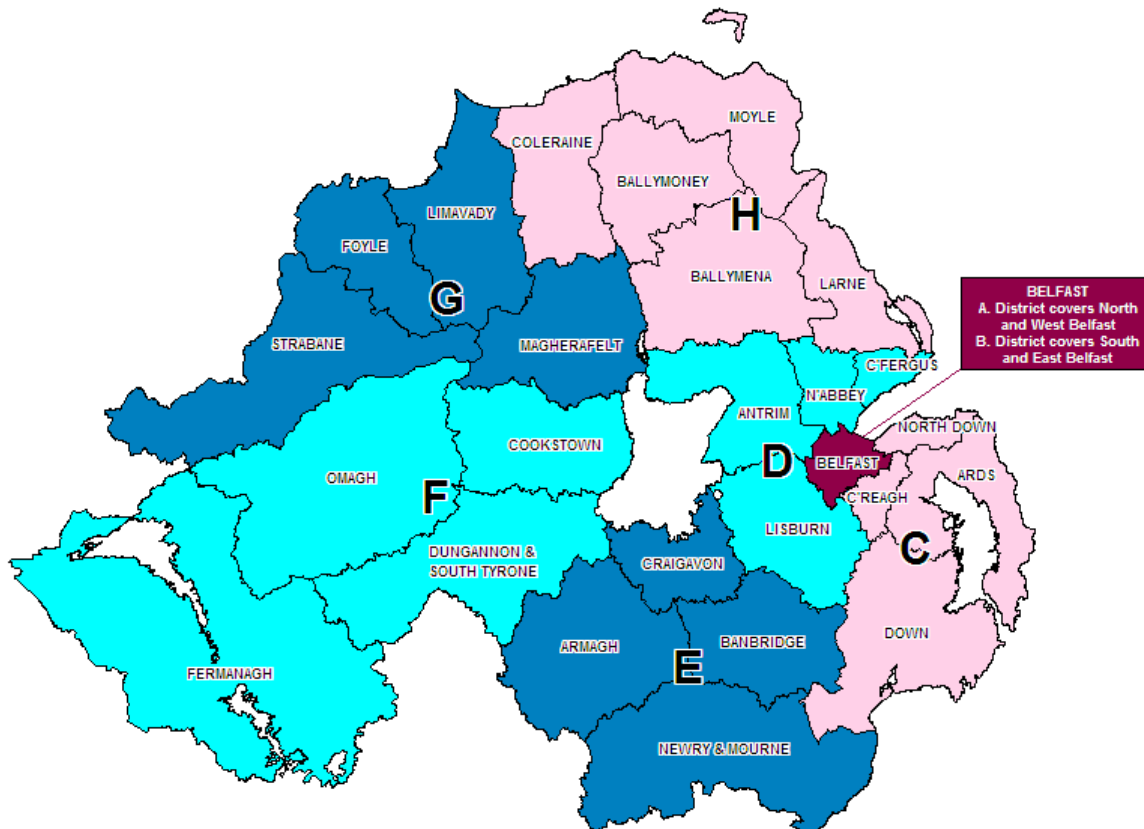
NICS 2013/14: Perceptions of Crime

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2013/14

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	1,544	43	45
	Women	2,048	57	55
Age group	16-24	265	7	11
	25-34	572	16	16
	35-44	617	17	17
	45-54	632	18	19
	55-64	590	16	16
	65-74	515	14	13
	75+	401	11	8
Religion	Catholic	1,428	40	40
	Protestant	1,859	52	51
Area type	Urban	2,395	67	64
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,190	33	33
	Rural	1,196	33	36
Policing district¹	A&B (Belfast)	581	16	15
	C	625	17	17
	D	559	16	16
	E	544	15	16
	F	401	11	12
	G	439	12	12
	H	448	12	12
	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank²	1st quintile (most deprived)	738	21
	2nd quintile	746	21	20
	3rd quintile	704	20	20
	4th quintile	723	20	21
	5th quintile (least deprived)	680	19	20
Vehicle-owning households		2,841	79	85

1. See Figure B1. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.
2. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

Figure B1: Map of PSNI Policing Districts



1. Based on Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland data © 2007

NOTES

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