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Statistics and Research Branch

**Experience of Crime:
Findings from the
2011/12
Northern Ireland
Crime Survey**

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Results from the 2011/12 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 11.2% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While not statistically different from the NICS 2010/11 figure (12.6%), this represents the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate since the measure was first reported in NICS 1998 (23.0%).
- ◆ This downward trend in victimisation estimates since NICS 1998 is consistent with police recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland which, at 103,389 offences in 2011/12, equates to the lowest level of crime recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99.
- ◆ While 2011/12 prevalence (victimisation) rates for most NICS offence types remained on a par with those measured in 2010/11, statistically significant decreases ($p < 0.05$) were observed in the victimisation (prevalence) rates for vandalism (3.7% to 2.9%), in particular vehicle vandalism (2.8% to 1.8% for vehicle-owners), and theft of a vehicle (0.4% to 0.1% for vehicle-owners) offences.
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey) 2011/12 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (11.2%) than in England and Wales (21.3%). These figures compare with 12.6% and 21.5% (respectively) in 2010/11.
- ◆ The 2011/12 surveys also show that, with the exception of 'assault with minor injury' offences, incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland for all crime types examined. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (2,428 in England and Wales v 1,309 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (853 v 472); vehicle vandalism (572 v 207); all vehicle-related thefts (513 v 175); and all personal crime (832 v 507).
- ◆ An estimated 165,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2011/12. This suggests that the number of incidents of crime has fallen by almost half (44.1%) since 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidents peaked at 295,000. This equates to 130,000 fewer crimes in NICS 2011/12 than in NICS 2003/04.
- ◆ Under half (44%) of all NICS 2011/12 crimes that are comparable with recorded crime were reported to the police, a similar proportion to that observed in England and Wales (43%; CSEW 2011/12). Burglary displayed the highest reporting rate in both Northern Ireland (69%) and England and Wales (67%), reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims.
- ◆ The most common reason for not reporting a crime to the police, in both jurisdictions, was 'too trivial / no loss / police would not / could not do anything' (70% in NICS 2011/12 and 72% in CSEW 2011/12). This was followed by 'private matter / dealt with matter ourselves' (21% and 15% respectively).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 show that households located in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were more likely than any other socio-demographic group examined to have been victims of burglary (6.1%); vehicle-related theft (5.2% for vehicle-owners); or vandalism (10.5%). These rates compare with NICS 2011/12 averages of 1.8%, 2.1% and 2.9% respectively.
- ◆ In terms of violent crime, NICS 2011/12 results indicate that respondents who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour and young adults aged 16 to 24 (both 6.1%) were more at risk than any other groups examined. Other groups with high rates included: single parents (5.5%); and those who visited a pub / bar one or more evenings per week (5.0%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2011/12 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 4,064 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.

The publication focuses on crime victimisation (prevalence and incidence) rates in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales (based on 2011/12 financial year interviews) for the following broad crime types:

- ◆ crimes affecting the whole household (mainly property offences), including vandalism, domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft; and
- ◆ personal crimes against respondents only (mainly violent offences), including common assault, wounding, mugging (robbery and snatch theft from the person), stealth theft from the person and other theft of personal property.

Features of this bulletin include:

- ◆ trends in prevalence rates (per adult / household), incidence rates (per 10,000 adults / households) and the number of incidents, whether or not reported to the police;
- ◆ confidence intervals for the NICS 2011/12 prevalence rates and number of incidents;
- ◆ comparisons with the 2011/12 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey (BCS));
- ◆ comparisons with crimes recorded by the police;
- ◆ reporting rates by crime type, as well as reasons given for not reporting incidents; and
- ◆ a socio-demographic focus on prevalence rates for burglary, vehicle-related theft, vandalism and violent crime in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales.

Of the 16 socio-demographic (personal, household and area) groups examined in the publication, the first six listed below relate to equality categories specified in Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998:

1. religious belief;
2. age (of respondent and household reference person);
3. living arrangements;
4. sex (gender);
5. disability (or illness);
6. household type (child dependants);
7. perceived nationality;
8. household income;
9. housing tenure;
10. type of area (urban / rural);
11. policing district (see Technical Annex for details);
12. perceived level of anti-social behaviour in area;
13. multiple deprivation measure rank (MDM 2010);
14. hours out of the home on an average weekday;
15. frequency of visits to the pub in the evening; and
16. number of vehicles owned by household.

Additional NICS 2011/12 reports, including a bulletin on perceptions of crime (Campbell and Freel, forthcoming) will publish separately.

1.2 About the NICS

Closely mirroring the format and core questions of the CSEW, the NICS is an important source of information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime. Its results play an important role in informing and monitoring government policies and targets, such as, strategies relating to public confidence, crime reduction, community safety, victims and witnesses, and domestic violence.

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 regardless of 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 drug misuse and domestic violence.

For the most part, the core modules for NICS 2011/12 were based on CSEW 2011/12. 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.

1.3 The need for both recorded crime figures and the NICS

Recorded crime statistics are produced by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) in line with Home Office counting rules and are broadly comparable with those supplied by police forces in England and Wales. They provide year-on-year changes for the full range of notifiable offence categories, typically the more serious types of offence, and, according to the 2010/11 Crime in England and Wales report, provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes as well as the less common but more serious crimes (in particular, homicide, which cannot be covered by the NICS or CSEW), are an important indicator of police workload, and provide data for small geographic areas (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011).

While recorded crime statistics do not include crimes that are not reported to the police or that the police do not record, they include a wider range of crime types than the NICS, including crimes against children, crimes against businesses and many, so-called 'victimless' crimes (such as drug possession offences). For further explanation of recorded crime statistics see the PSNI Crimes Statistics User Guide (http://www.psni.police.uk/user_guide.pdf).

The level of recorded crime can be affected by changes in both police recording / counting practices and in levels of reporting of incidents to the police. For example, the introduction, on 1 April 1998, of a new system for counting and recording crime resulted in a substantial increase in the number of crimes recorded. Further increases occurred in 2001/02, particularly related to less serious crime, following the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) and a more efficient data collection system (ICIS).

The main CSEW 2005/06 report estimated that 30% of all crimes committed against households and their adult occupants end up in the recorded crime count. The remaining 70% are either unreported or unrecorded and, thus, make up what may be referred to as the 'dark figure of crime' (Walker *et al.*, 2006).

According to MacDonald (2001), the following factors "might influence the probability of an incident being reported" to the police:

- ◆ socio-economic factors relating to the victim (for example, age, sex, location, social class and community background);
- ◆ economic or political developments;
- ◆ attitude of the victim to the police;
- ◆ incident-specific factors (for example, relationship between victim and offender, the gravity of the crime, the likelihood of an insurance claim, whether the crime was witnessed and the time of occurrence); and
- ◆ criminal inclinations of the victim.

Due to methodological consistencies between sweeps, and the fact that the data collected are unaffected by police reporting and recording practices, the NICS has the potential to become a more reliable device for measuring trends for crimes against households and their adult occupants. It would, however, require a much larger sample size to facilitate the tracking of small, statistically significant changes in the levels of particular types of crime. Hence, to date, recorded crime figures have been used to track progress towards the achievement of crime reduction targets within Northern Ireland.

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.

Although the NICS sheds light on the large proportion of crime not reported to the police:

- ◆ its coverage is restricted to non-fatal crimes against private households and their adult occupants (it excludes, for instance, homicide, crimes against children, fraud, crimes against businesses, organised crime and so-called 'victimless' crimes);
- ◆ it does not facilitate local crime pattern analysis;
- ◆ it has not traditionally been carried out annually (but see section 1.5 below); and
- ◆ it is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors (see NICS Quality Report for further detail).

Examples of non-sampling errors that respondents may introduce include:

- ◆ making up an offence;
- ◆ failing to realise that an incident meets the terms of the questions;
- ◆ failing to recall all incidents;
- ◆ being unable to remember whether an incident occurred within the reference period; or
- ◆ not wanting to reveal their experiences as victims (for instance, sexual offences, domestic incidents and victimisation occurring as a consequence of a victim's own criminal involvement).

Notably, the NICS may undercount crimes where the victim and offender know each other; either because respondents do not think of these as 'real crimes' or they do not wish to disclose the details to an interviewer.

1.4 Changes to the recall period

In contrast to NICS 1998 and 2001, when 'fixed' 12-month recall periods for crime incidents were deployed, respondents to NICS 2003/04 onwards have been asked to recall all relevant incidents in the 12 full calendar months prior to the month of interview. To ensure consistency between the lengths of these 'floating' recall periods, regardless of the date of interview, data on incidents occurring during the month of interview have been removed from consideration.

Since the NICS 2011/12 fieldwork period covered the 2011/12 financial year, this means that the valid recall periods commenced for some respondents as early as 1 April 2010 and finished for others as late as 29 February 2012 (a spread of 23 months). This makes it difficult to compare the resulting victimisation rates with any specific set of annual recorded crime figures.

This 'floating' approach to the recall period has been adopted for England and Wales since CSEW 2001/02, mainly to facilitate a move to continuous fieldwork. After studying the effects of the two approaches running in parallel in early 2001, the Home Office concluded that the change had little effect on victimisation rates. In addition, by bringing the recall period closer to the date of interview, this new approach should actually increase the accuracy of recall of incidents.

1.5 Increasing the frequency and sample size of the NICS

Initially, the NICS was conducted on an ad hoc basis, before becoming a biennial survey in 2001. At that time, the Community Attitudes Survey (CAS) was also being conducted on a continuous basis, facilitating annual reports on topics linked to crime, policing and the criminal justice system. Increasingly, however, the CSEW was becoming a key vehicle to track progress against Public Service Agreement (PSA) and other targets related to the criminal justice and health sectors in England and Wales. Hence, interest increased among officials and Ministers in what the NICS has to offer in terms of direct comparison, while, in light of the improved security situation, many of the issues originally covered by CAS were becoming less relevant.

Accordingly, it was decided that a more effective use of resources would be to discontinue CAS at the end of 2003 and to move fieldwork for the NICS to a continuous basis with effect from January 2005. This would facilitate the monitoring of annual trends and more regular direct comparison with England and Wales. It was also decided to increase the target achieved sample size for the NICS from 3,000 to 4,000. This would contribute to increased accuracy of headline results and generate more robust analyses for various socio-demographic characteristics.

Additional information, covering issues such as sampling design and methodology is available within the NICS User Guide along with associated Quality and Technical Reports.

2. CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

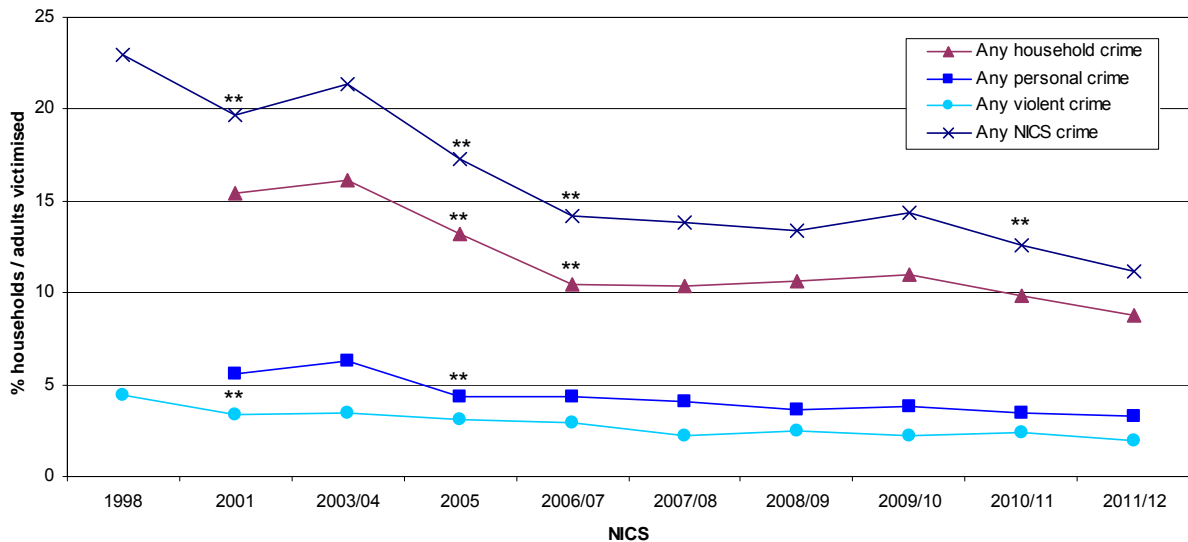
2.1 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences

Table A1 contains best (i.e. the average or mean), lower and higher estimates of crime victimisation (prevalence) rates per household or adult in Northern Ireland for each NICS crime category during the 12 full calendar months immediately preceding each NICS 2011/12 interview. There is 95% certainty that the actual victimisation rates lie between the lower and higher estimates (confidence intervals).

Table A2 compares the mean prevalence rates for these crime categories for NICS respondents since 1998, and illustrates whether changes between NICS 2010/11 and 2011/12 were statistically significant at the 5% ($p < 0.05$) level. In addition, Table A3 contains recorded crime figures across all crime classes between 2004/05 and 2011/12, including a focus on sub-categories that are broadly comparable with NICS crime types.

- ◆ Findings show that 11.2% of all NICS 2011/12 households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While this estimate shows no statistically significant difference to that observed in 2010/11 (12.6%) it represents the lowest victimisation (prevalence) rate reported by the NICS since this measure was introduced (Tables A1 and A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ This downward trend in NICS victimisation is consistent with recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland which fell by 1.6% between 2010/11 and 2011/12, from 105,040 to 103,389 offences, equating to the lowest level of crime recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99 (Table A3).

Figure 2.1: Households / adults victims of crime once or more in Northern Ireland for household, personal, violent or any NICS crime (%)



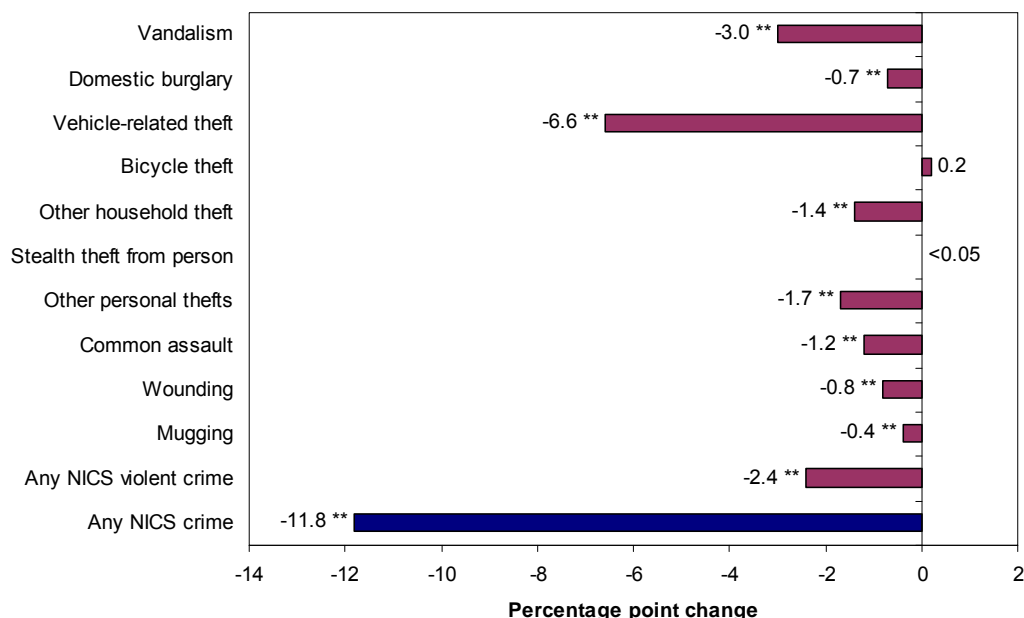
1. Rates for household crime are based on all households.
2. Rates for personal and violent crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
3. Rates for household and personal crime are not available for NICS 1998.
4. '**' denotes statistically significant change at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$) compared with previous year.

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When NICS 2011/12 victimisation rates are compared with those obtained through NICS 1998, it is apparent that, with the exception of bicycle theft and stealth theft from the person, the risk of becoming a victim of crime in Northern Ireland has decreased ($p < 0.05$) across each of the NICS crime types examined (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).

- ◆ The risk of becoming a victim of any NICS crime in 2011/12 (11.2%) was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than in 1998 when the overall prevalence rate peaked at 23.0%. Much of this reduction was brought about by a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the rate of vehicle-related theft, which fell by 6.6 percentage points (vehicle-owners only), from 8.7% in 1998 to 2.1% in 2011/12 (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).
- ◆ This NICS 2011/12 victimisation (prevalence) rate for all vehicle-related theft (1.6% for all households; 2.1% for vehicle owners) represents the lowest level on record and contrasts with highs of 6.5% and 8.7% (respectively) observed in NICS 1998 (Table A2). In addition to continuous improvements in vehicle security, it is likely that proactive policing and community safety initiatives related to a PSA / Policing Plan / Community Safety Strategy target to reduce vehicle crime (by 10% between 2001/02 and 2006/07) have played a role in achieving a reduction of this scale.
- ◆ Throughout the last decade, the likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime in Northern Ireland has also significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$), with the prevalence rate dropping from a high of 4.4% in 1998 to a low of 2.0% in 2011/12 (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).
- ◆ While there was no change in the proportion of respondents experiencing stealth theft (0.4% in both NICS 1998 and 2011/12), the apparent increase in the risk of becoming a victim of bicycle theft (bicycle-owners only) is not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Change in NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates for offences between 1998 and 2011/12



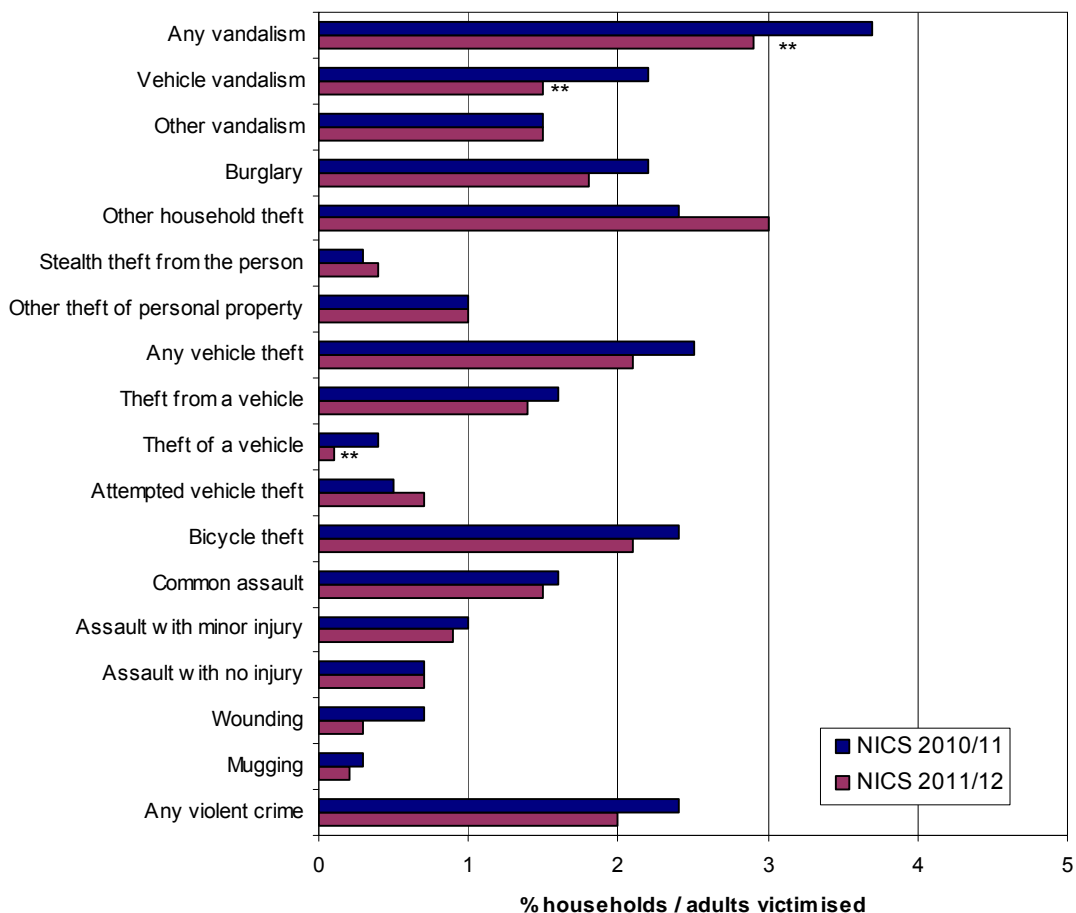
1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent offences are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
5. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a double asterisk at the 5% level (two-tailed tests).

2.2 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for household offences

With the exceptions of vandalism, in particular vehicle vandalism, and theft of a vehicle, the victimisation (prevalence) rates for all NICS 2011/12 household offences remained on a par with those experienced in 2010/11.

- ◆ Findings show a statistically significant decrease, at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$), in the overall prevalence rate for vandalism between NICS 2010/11 (3.7%) and NICS 2011/12 (2.9%). This decrease is primarily due to the significant drop in vehicle vandalism from 2.2% to 1.5% (2.8% to 1.8% for vehicle-owners) over the same period. This fall in vehicle vandalism is consistent with a net 13% decrease in the level of criminal damage to a vehicle recorded by the police between 2009/10 (9,842 offences) and 2011/12 (8,567 offences) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ At 0.1% (vehicle-owners only) in 2011/12, NICS results indicate a statistically significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the prevalence rate for theft of a vehicle, falling from 0.4% in 2010/11. Such a trend is again consistent with police recorded crime figures for theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle which fell by a quarter (24.7%) between 2009/10 (2,743 offences) and 2011/12 (2,066 offences) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Households / adults victims of crime once or more in Northern Ireland by crime type (%)



1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent offences are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
5. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a double asterisk at the 5% level (two-tailed tests).

- ◆ While the apparent decrease in the prevalence rate for burglary, from 2.2% in 2010/11 to 1.8% in 2011/12 is not statistically significant at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$), it appears to be somewhat consistent with the net 8.5% decline in domestic burglary recorded by the police between 2009/10 (7,269) and 2011/12 (6,650) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

2.3 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for personal offences

Tables A2 and A3 also present NICS and recorded figures for crimes against the person.

- ◆ With regard to personal crime, there were no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) observed in NICS prevalence rates between NICS 2010/11 and 2011/12.
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 suggest that the prevalence rate for any violent crime has remained on a par with that estimated in NICS 2010/11 (2.0% and 2.4% respectively). This compares with police recorded crime figures for violence against the person offences which show a marginal 2% increase since 2009/10 (from 30,304 to 30,922) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ While the NICS 2011/12 prevalence rate for stealth theft from the person (0.4%) also remains on a par with that observed in 2010/11 (0.3%), recorded crime figures for 'theft one person from another' have increased by 3.0% (net) since 2009/10 (from 591 in 2009/10 to 609 in 2011/12) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

Part of the discrepancy in NICS and police recorded violent crime estimates may relate to:

- the narrower focus of the NICS;
- technical changes in the recording of violent crime;
- the relatively low proportion of respondents affected by violent crime; or
- a possible unwillingness of respondents to disclose domestic incidents to an interviewer, contrasting with an increased willingness to report such incidents to the police.

2.4 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

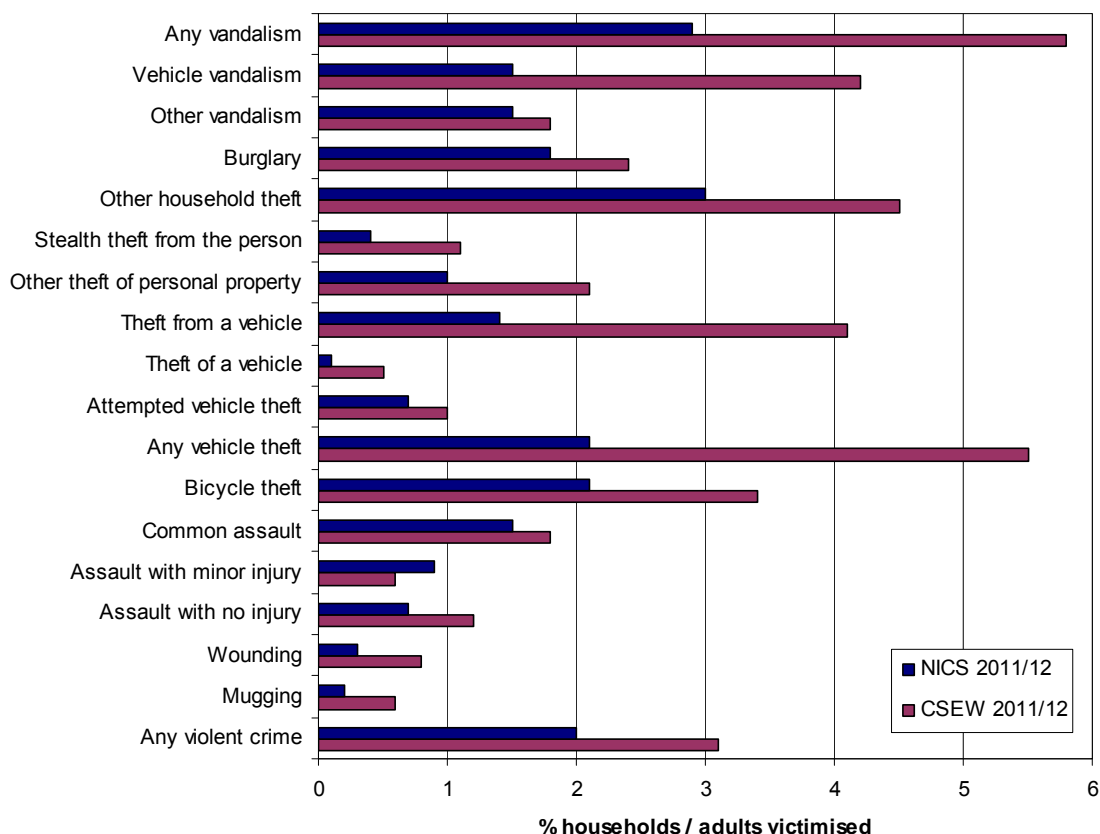
Table A4 compares the victimisation (prevalence) rates for each NICS / CSEW crime category in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales, as measured by the 2011/12 surveys. Results show that, with the exception of assault with minor injury, victimisation rates continue to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales across each of the offence categories examined.

- ◆ Findings from the 2011/12 surveys show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (11.2%) than in England and Wales (21.3%) (Table A4). These figures compare with 12.6% and 21.5% (respectively) as measured through the 2010/11 surveys.
- ◆ While vandalism, at 5.8%, remained the most prevalent offence in England and Wales (a rate twice that estimated in Northern Ireland (2.9%)), NICS respondents appeared most likely to have experienced 'other household theft' (3.0%) (Table A4 and Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Results from NICS and CSEW 2011/12 show that households in Northern Ireland displayed lower prevalence risks than those in England and Wales for all offence categories examined: vandalism (2.9% v 5.8%); other household theft (3.0% v 4.5%); vehicle-related theft (2.1% v 5.5% for vehicle owners); bicycle theft (2.1% v 3.4% for bicycle owners); and all burglary (1.8% v 2.4%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

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- ◆ Hence, in 2011/12, the overall prevalence rate for household crime in Northern Ireland (8.8%) was 7.4 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (16.2%) (Table A4).

Figure 2.4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more in Northern Ireland and England and Wales by crime type (%)



1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent offences are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
5. CSEW rates for common assault and any violent crime presented in this graph have not been published previously. See Table A4 for further details.

- ◆ In 2011/12, prevalence rates for personal crimes also tended to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales, including: common assault (1.5% v 1.8%); other thefts of personal property (1.0% v 2.1%); stealth theft from the person (0.4% v 1.1%); and mugging (0.2% v 0.6%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ These findings culminated in lower prevalence rates for all violent crime (2.0%) and personal crime (3.3%) in Northern Ireland, than in England and Wales (3.1% and 5.9% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

Results presented to this point suggest a lower level of crime in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales when comparison is made at a headline, or national, level. When Northern Ireland is considered as a single police force area (PSNI; Police Service of Northern Ireland) and compared with the 42 individual police force areas in England and Wales a similar pattern emerges to reinforce this trend. Of the individual police force areas, Northern Ireland displayed the second lowest victimisation (prevalence) rates for both household (8.8%) and personal (3.3%) crimes, with only Dyfed-Powys (7.0%; household) and Derbyshire (3.1%; personal) displaying lower estimates (Table 2.1).

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

When consideration is given to the five police force areas in England and Wales (Greater Manchester, Northumbria, Nottinghamshire, West Midlands and West Yorkshire) which are considered comparable to the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the lower level of victimisation is again emphasised with Northern Ireland displaying prevalence rates around half those in the comparable areas. The greatest disparities are evident when Northern Ireland is compared with West Yorkshire (8.8% v 20.9%) for household crimes and Nottinghamshire and Northumbria (3.3% v 6.0%) for personal crimes (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Households / adults victims of crime once or more in Northern Ireland and England and Wales ranked by Police Force Area (%)¹

Police Force Area	Any household crime (%)	Police Force Area	Any personal crime (%)
Lancashire	21.6	Metropolitan/City of London	8.8
Gwent	21.4	Bedfordshire	8.1
Northamptonshire	21.3	Devon and Cornwall	7.4
West Yorkshire	20.9	Northamptonshire	6.9
Greater Manchester	20.0	Staffordshire	6.9
Bedfordshire	19.5	Avon and Somerset	6.5
South Yorkshire	18.3	Essex	6.4
Staffordshire	18.1	Gwent	6.3
Metropolitan/City of London	17.9	Thames Valley	6.2
Durham	17.9	Nottinghamshire	6.0
Lincolnshire	17.8	Northumbria	6.0
Humberside	17.2	Suffolk	5.9
West Midlands	17.2	West Midlands	5.9
Leicestershire	17.1	South Yorkshire	5.8
Thames Valley	17.0	Cambridgeshire	5.8
Surrey	17.0	Hampshire	5.8
Gloucestershire	16.8	Lincolnshire	5.7
Kent	16.7	Hertfordshire	5.5
Cambridgeshire	16.4	Kent	5.3
Cleveland	16.2	South Wales	5.2
Hertfordshire	16.1	Gloucestershire	5.2
Northumbria	16.1	Merseyside	5.2
Warwickshire	15.5	Surrey	5.1
Essex	15.4	Durham	5.1
Nottinghamshire	15.1	Sussex	5.0
Avon and Somerset	15.0	Dorset	5.0
Merseyside	14.7	North Wales	5.0
South Wales	14.4	West Mercia	4.9
Hampshire	14.3	Greater Manchester	4.9
North Wales	13.9	Lancashire	4.7
Cheshire	13.6	North Yorkshire	4.7
Sussex	13.6	West Yorkshire	4.6
North Yorkshire	13.3	Wiltshire	4.6
Wiltshire	13.2	Dyfed-Powys	4.5
West Mercia	12.4	Cumbria	4.5
Suffolk	11.9	Warwickshire	4.4
Derbyshire	11.4	Leicestershire	4.4
Norfolk	11.3	Norfolk	4.3
Dorset	11.1	Cleveland	4.3
Devon and Cornwall	10.7	Humberside	4.1
Cumbria	9.7	Cheshire	4.0
Northern Ireland	8.8	Northern Ireland	3.3
Dyfed-Powys	7.0	Derbyshire	3.1

Sources: CSEW 2011/12; NICS 2011/12

1. Shaded police force areas in England and Wales (Greater Manchester, Northumbria, Nottinghamshire, West Midlands and West Yorkshire) are considered comparable to the single police force area in Northern Ireland (PSNI).

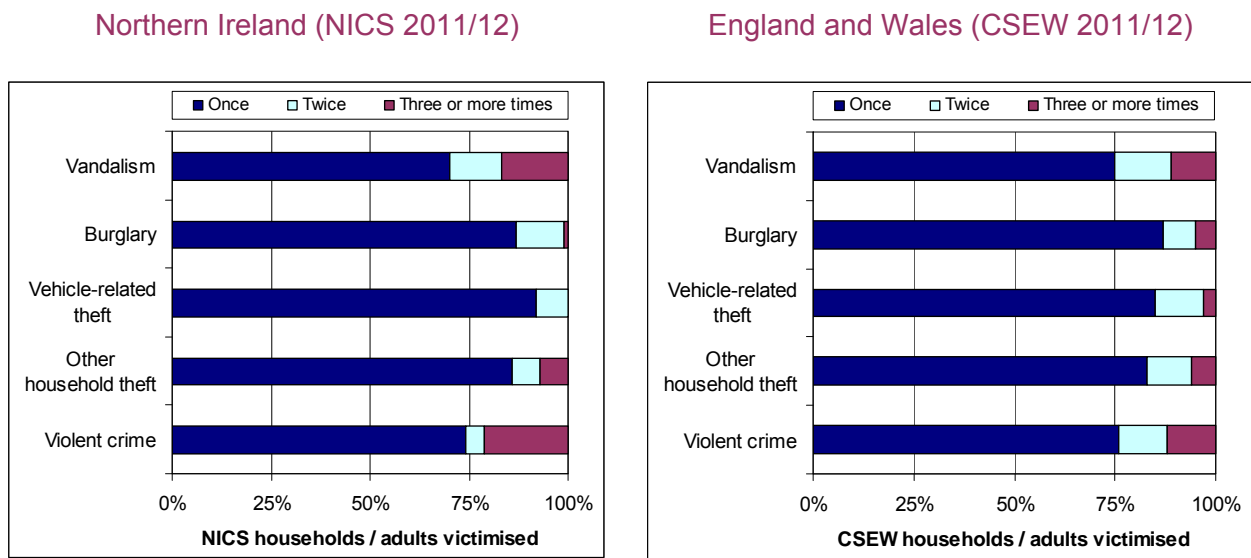
3. FREQUENCY OF CRIME VICTIMISATION AND INCIDENCE RATES

3.1 Repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A5 and Figure 3.1 compare the frequency of repeat victimisation for the main crime categories per victim of crime responding to NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12. From these data, it is evident that the two jurisdictions display similar patterns in terms of frequency of repeat victimisation.

- ◆ Findings from the 2011/12 surveys show that of the crime categories examined, vandalism (29% in Northern Ireland v 25% in England and Wales) followed by violent crime (26% v 24%) displayed the highest rates of repeat victimisation in both jurisdictions (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ At 8%, vehicle-related theft displayed the lowest rate of repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland (NICS 2011/12) while, in England and Wales, CSEW 2011/12 respondents were least likely to experience burglary on more than one occasion (13%) (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In total, 29% of all victims identified through NICS 2011/12 experienced victimisation on more than one occasion in the 12 months prior to interview, with 16% victimised twice and 14% on three or more occasions (Table A5).

Figure 3.1: Households / adults victims of crime in Northern Ireland and England and Wales by number of times victimised and crime type (%)



1. Rates for household offences are based on all households.
 2. Rates for violent offences are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

3.2 Crime victimisation (incidence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

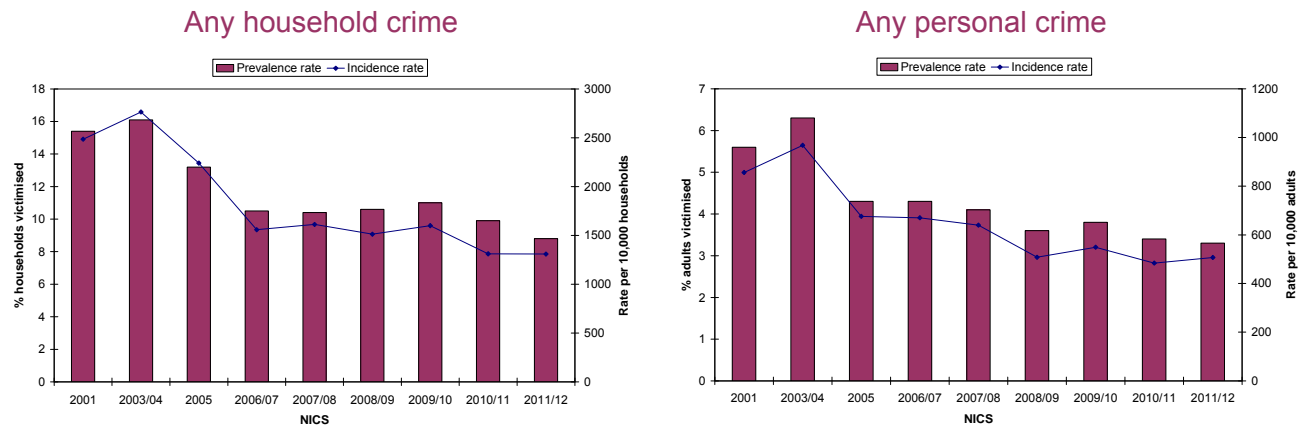
Table A6 compares crime victimisation (incidence) rates per 10,000 households or adults for Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2011/12) with England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12) for a limited range of crime types. This approach differs from prevalence rates in that it takes into account the number of times each type of incident may have occurred, as opposed to the proportion of households or adults victimised at least once.

A similar pattern to the prevalence rate approach emerged in terms of the overall decadal reduction in incidence rates. This is exemplified in Figure 3.2 which shows prevalence and incidence rates for both household and personal crime since NICS 2001. It appears that, on the whole, fluctuation in one series is reflected in the other.

There are, however, individual exceptions to this trend. For example, while there was no real change ($p < 0.05$) in the prevalence rate for any household crime between NICS 2007/08 (10.4%) and 2008/09 (10.6%), the incidence rate fell by 6.2%, from 1,612 to 1,512 per 10,000 households. This is indicative of a fall in repeat victimisation and is consistent with NICS findings that the proportion of victims of any household crime who were subject to repeat victimisation also fell (from 29% to 25%) during the same period (Tables A2, A5 and A6).

- ◆ Findings show that there were no statistically significant changes (at the 5% level; $p < 0.05$) in the prevalence rates for any household (8.8%) or any personal (3.3%) crime between NICS 2010/11 and 2011/12 (see Section 2). While this is consistent with the estimated incidence rate for household crime, there was an estimated increase of around 5% in the rate of personal crime (from 484 to 507 per 10,000 adults) suggesting an increase in repeat victimisation. This is supported by NICS results which show an increase in the proportion of victims experiencing any personal crime on three or more occasions from 8% to 14% over the same period (Tables A2, A5 and A6; Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Prevalence and incidence rates for any household and personal crime in Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2011/12)



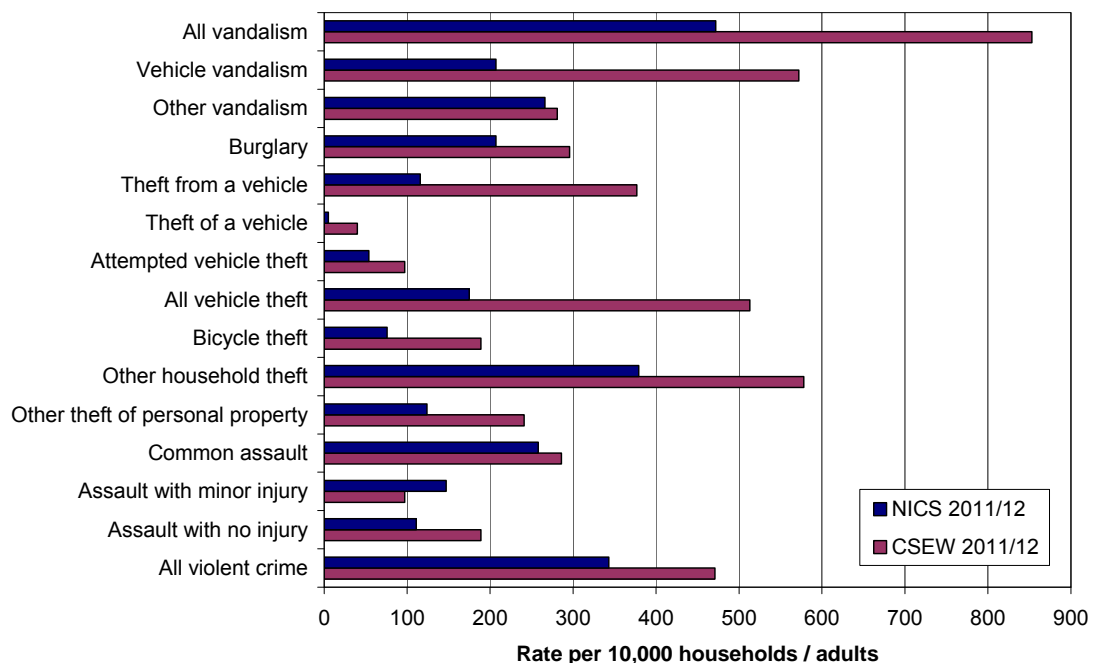
- ◆ The greatest numerical decrease since 2010/11 occurred in all vehicle-related theft which fell by almost a quarter (24.2%; from 230 to 175 per 10,000 households) between NICS 2010/11 and 2011/12. This decrease was brought about by a reduction in the rates of both theft of a vehicle, down 83.3% (from 29 to 5 per 10,000 households), and theft from a vehicle, down 26.3% (from 157 to 116 per 10,000 households), on the previous year. Such decreases are consistent with recorded crime figures which indicate a net 24.7% drop in theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle (from 2,743 to 2,066) and a net 22.2% drop in theft from a vehicle (from 4,018 to 3,126) offences since 2009/10 (Tables A3 and A6).

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Recent figures from both data sources are consistent in suggesting the level of vehicle-related theft in Northern Ireland is at its lowest since the measures began (NICS 2001) or since revised counting rules were introduced (police recorded crime). As alluded to previously, while this is likely to reflect the global advances that have been made in vehicle security over the past decade it is likely that proactive policing and community safety initiatives related to a PSA / Policing / Community Safety crime reduction target to cut vehicle crime (by 10% between 2001/02 and 2006/07) have played an important role in achieving a reduction of this scale (Tables A3 and A6).

- ◆ Following three consecutive annual increases (NICS 2008/09 to 2010/11) in the estimated incidence rate for domestic burglary, findings from NICS 2011/12 suggest that this rate has fallen by 15.5% (from 245 to 207 per 10,000 households) since 2010/11. This recent decrease supports the trend in recorded crime statistics which show domestic burglary to have fallen by almost a tenth (8.5%) over this (recall) period (Tables A3 and A6).
- ◆ Other household theft was the crime type showing the greatest numerical increase, up almost two-fifths (38.1%; from 274 to 379 incidents per 10,000 households) on the previous year. This trend is consistent with recorded crime figures for ‘theft in a dwelling’ offences which increased by 10% (from 550 to 603) between 2010/11 and 2011/12 (Tables A3 and A6).
- ◆ The 2011/12 surveys show that incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were noticeably higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland for all crime types examined except for assault with minor injury (97 in England and Wales v 147 in Northern Ireland). The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (2,428 in England and Wales v 1,309 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (853 v 472); vehicle vandalism (572 v 207); all vehicle-related thefts (513 v 175); and all personal crime (832 v 507) (Table A6; Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Crime incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults in Northern Ireland and England and Wales by crime type



1. Incidence rates take account of repeat victimisation.

2. Rates for property offences, excluding other theft of personal property, are quoted per 10,000 households.

3. Rates for violent offences and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults and are weighted for household size.

4. CSEW rate for violent crime presented in this graph has not been published previously. See Table A6 for further details.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

When crime incidence rates (per 10,000 households / adults) for Northern Ireland are compared with the 42 individual police force areas across England and Wales the (relatively) low level of victimisation in Northern Ireland is again apparent (Table 3.1). As with prevalence rates (Table 2.1), Northern Ireland, as a single police force area (PSNI), is second only to Dyfed-Powys when it comes to incidents of any household crime (1,309 v 1,076 respectively).

When consideration is given to personal crime, Northern Ireland ranks third from bottom (507 incidents per 10,000 population) with only Derbyshire (379) and Leicestershire (497) displaying lower levels of victimisation (Table 3.1).

When comparison is made with the five police forces in England deemed to be comparable with the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) results emphasise the lower level of crime in Northern Ireland, particularly in household crimes where the NICS 2011/12 rate of 1,309 incidents per 10,000 households compares favourably with CSEW estimates ranging from 2,282 per 10,000 in Nottinghamshire to 3,304 per 10,000 in West Yorkshire (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Crime incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults in Northern Ireland and England and Wales by Police Force Area^{1,2}

Police Force Area	Any household crime (per 10,000 households)	Police Force Area	Any personal crime (per 10,000 adults)
Staffordshire	3,460	Bedfordshire	1,414
Northamptonshire	3,377	Metropolitan/City of London	1,151
West Yorkshire	3,304	Lincolnshire	1,143
Gwent	3,282	Devon and Cornwall	1,142
Greater Manchester	3,124	Staffordshire	1,066
Lancashire	3,109	Thames Valley	1,053
Bedfordshire	3,003	Gloucestershire	1,000
Lincolnshire	2,720	Northamptonshire	977
Humberside	2,689	West Midlands	968
South Yorkshire	2,688	Gwent	930
Durham	2,675	Norfolk	926
Metropolitan/City of London	2,662	Avon and Somerset	878
Northumbria	2,597	North Yorkshire	874
Cleveland	2,560	Suffolk	869
Kent	2,545	Cambridgeshire	852
Thames Valley	2,537	Nottinghamshire	842
Cambridgeshire	2,503	Northumbria	825
Gloucestershire	2,495	Hertfordshire	824
West Midlands	2,456	Dyfed-Powys	818
Surrey	2,417	South Yorkshire	800
Leicestershire	2,386	Durham	782
South Wales	2,353	Hampshire	756
Nottinghamshire	2,282	Sussex	741
Avon and Somerset	2,230	Essex	723
Hertfordshire	2,205	Merseyside	690
Warwickshire	2,168	Lancashire	683
Sussex	2,103	Dorset	658
Wiltshire	2,021	Surrey	656
Essex	2,019	West Yorkshire	641
Hampshire	2,016	Cheshire	632
Devon and Cornwall	2,007	Humberside	631
North Yorkshire	1,963	Warwickshire	630
Merseyside	1,920	Cleveland	627
West Mercia	1,897	West Mercia	606
Suffolk	1,822	Kent	597
Cheshire	1,790	South Wales	596
Norfolk	1,698	North Wales	595
North Wales	1,645	Greater Manchester	589
Dorset	1,612	Cumbria	550
Cumbria	1,540	Wiltshire	525
Derbyshire	1,453	Northern Ireland	507
Northern Ireland	1,309	Leicestershire	497
Dyfed-Powys	1,076	Derbyshire	379

Sources: CSEW 2011/12; NICS 2011/12

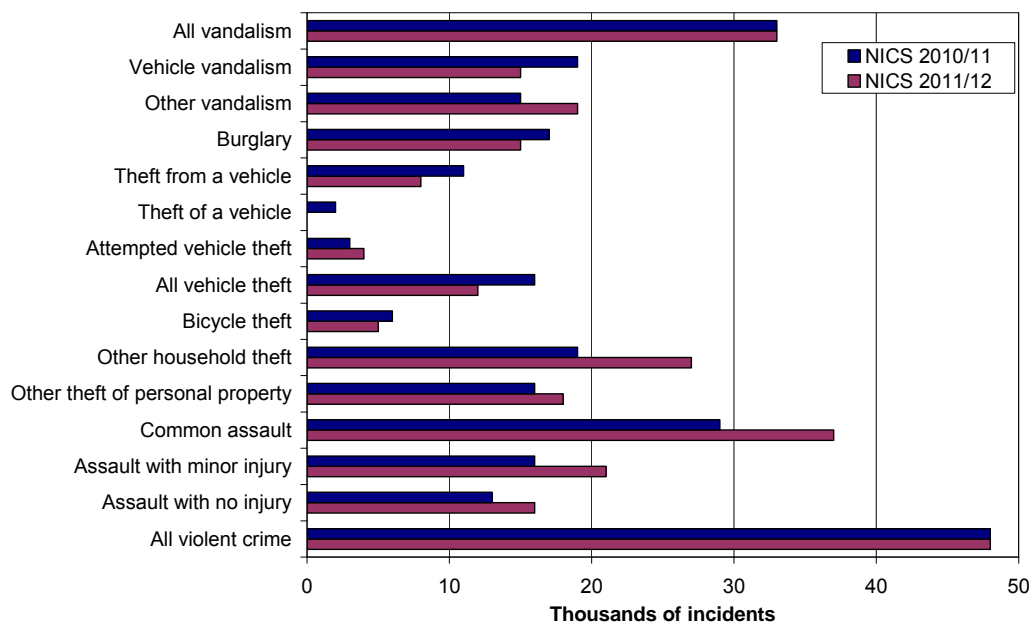
1. Shaded police force areas in England and Wales (Greater Manchester, Northumbria, Nottinghamshire, West Midlands and West Yorkshire) are considered comparable to the single police force area in Northern Ireland (PSNI).
2. England and Wales rates presented (per 10,000) have been obtained by multiplying published CSEW rates per 1,000 households / adults.

3.3 Estimated number of NICS incidents in Northern Ireland

It is possible to use the above incidence rates along with Census 2011 household and adult population estimates to produce best, lower and higher estimates of the number of incidents for the range of crimes covered by NICS 2011/12. There is 95% certainty that the actual number of crimes against households and their adult occupants lies between the lower and higher estimates (confidence intervals). It is important to note that, given the limitations of the sample size, these confidence intervals can be relatively wide for less common crimes (Table A7). Figures for the eight most recent NICS sweeps are contained in Table A8.

- ◆ An estimated 165,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2011/12, up 2.5% on NICS 2010/11 (161,000) (Tables A7 and A8).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 estimate that crime has fallen by almost half (44.1%) since 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidents peaked at 295,000. This equates to 130,000 fewer crimes in 2011/12 than in 2003/04 (Table A8).
- ◆ Between the two most recent surveys, the estimated number of household incidents remained relatively stable (93,000 in NICS 2010/11 v 92,000 in NICS 2011/12) while personal incidents of crime increased by 5.8% (from 69,000 to 73,000) (Table A8).
- ◆ NICS 2011/12 results indicate that the 92,000 household offences were mainly made up of 33,000 incidents of vandalism, 27,000 other household thefts, 15,000 incidents of burglary and 12,000 vehicle-related thefts (Table A8 and Figure 3.4).
- ◆ The most notable numerical increases since NICS 2010/11 were evident within other household theft (rising from 19,000 to 27,000) and common assault (29,000 to 37,000) while, in contrast, the greatest decreases were observed in vehicle-related theft (including attempts) (16,000 to 12,000) and vehicle vandalism (19,000 to 15,000) (Table A8 and Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Estimated number of incidents of crime in Northern Ireland by crime type



1. Estimates take account of repeat victimisation.
2. Estimates for property offences, excluding other theft of personal property, are based on all households.
3. Estimates for violent offences and other theft of personal property are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

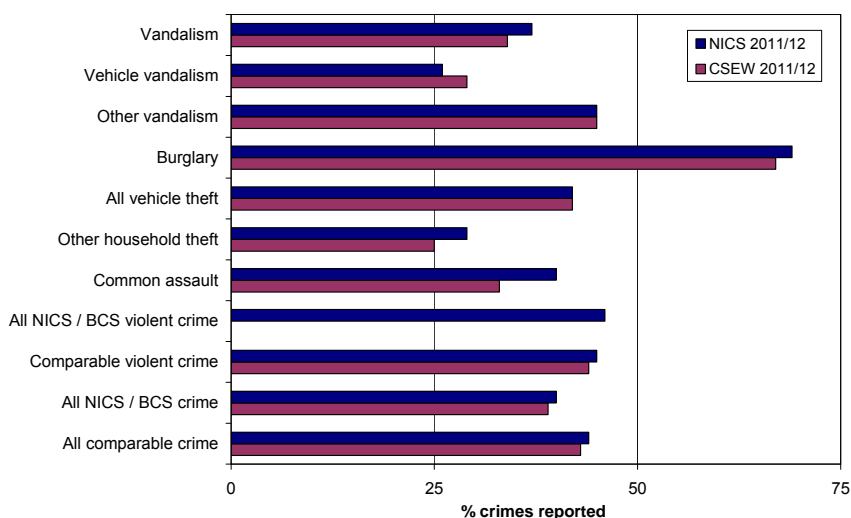
4. CRIME REPORTING

4.1 Crime reporting rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A9 compares the proportions of various crime types reported to the police in Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2011/12) and England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12). As variation in reporting rates are largely dependent on the type of crime in question, any direct comparison between reporting rates should be carried out cautiously given the limitations of sample size and the apparent year-to-year fluctuations.

- ◆ Under half (44%) of all NICS 2011/12 crimes that are broadly comparable with recorded crime categories were reported to the police, the same proportion as in 2010/11. While reporting of all household crimes increased from 38% in NICS 2010/11 to 40% in NICS 2011/12, the level of reporting of personal crimes fell from 42% to 39% over the same period (Table A9).
- ◆ Similar proportions of all comparable crime (44%) and comparable violent crime (45%) were reported to the police in Northern Ireland in 2011/12, on a par with equivalent rates in England and Wales (43% and 44% respectively) (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ For the individual crime categories listed in Table A9 and Figure 4.1, results indicate that burglary had the highest reporting rate in both Northern Ireland (69%) and England and Wales (67%). Within this category, burglary with loss or entry displayed particularly high reporting rates, reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims. Rates for attempted offences were lower.
- ◆ Findings suggest that incidents of vehicle vandalism and other household theft were least likely to be reported in both jurisdictions, with rates of 26% and 29% (respectively) in Northern Ireland and 29% and 25% (respectively) in England and Wales (Table A9; Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Proportions of crimes reported to the police in Northern Ireland and Wales by crime type (%)



1. Estimates based on NICS/CSEW incidents reported to the police as a proportion of all NICS/CSEW incidents.
2. Comparable crime includes NICS/CSEW crime types broadly comparable with recorded crime categories.
3. Rate for CSEW violent crime is not available.

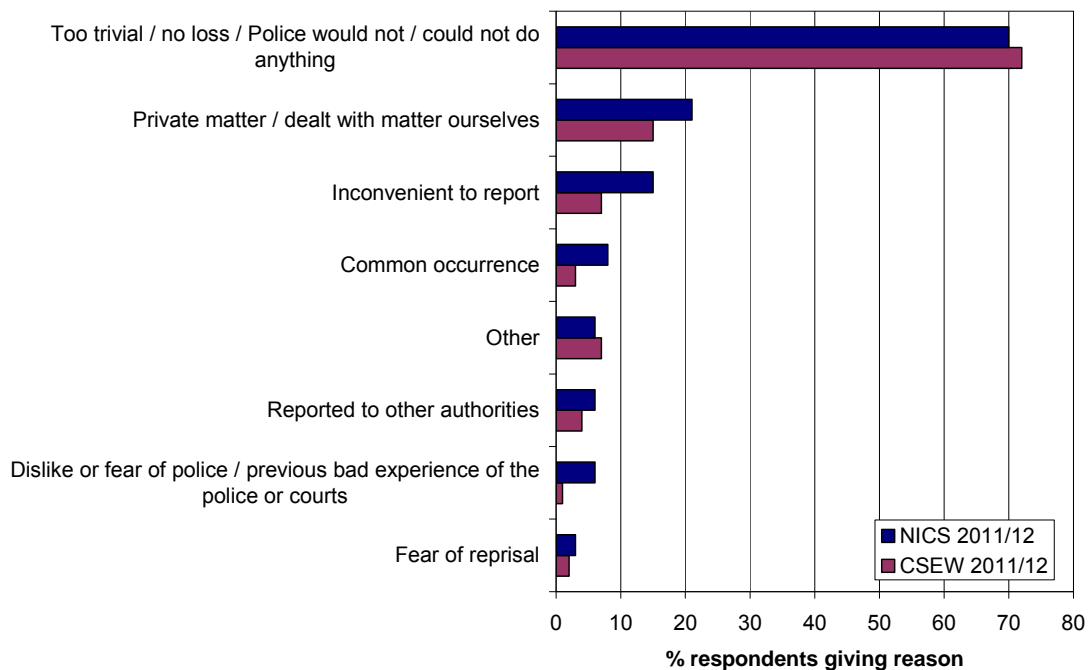
These results imply that police recorded crime statistics (for the crime types covered by the NICS) undercount the true extent of crime in Northern Ireland by over half given that the majority of comparable crimes (56%) identified through NICS 2011/12 were not reported to the police in the first instance and, of those that were, it is likely that not all will have been included in the recorded crime count. However, the rate of underreporting within police recorded crime varies greatly by crime type and is heavily dependent on the nature of each individual incident.

4.2 Reasons given for not reporting crime in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A10 compares the reasons given by NICS (2006/07 to 2011/12) and CSEW (2011/12) victims for not reporting a crime to the police. Victims were able to give one or more reason.

- ◆ Overall, results from both surveys (NICS and CSEW) paint a very similar picture as to why victims did not report incidents of crime to the police. Any apparent differences may be reflective of the type of crime experienced.
- ◆ The most common reason cited by victims in both jurisdictions for not reporting a crime to the police was ‘too trivial / no loss / police would not / could not have done anything’ (70% in NICS 2011/12 and 72% in CSEW 2011/12). This was followed, again in both jurisdictions, by ‘private matter / dealt with matter ourselves’ (21% v 15%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).
- ◆ In Northern Ireland, the least common explanations for not reporting NICS 2011/12 incidents to the police included: ‘fear of reprisal’ (3%); ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts’ (6%); ‘reported to other authorities’ (6%); and ‘other’ (6%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Reasons given for not reporting crime to the police in Northern Ireland and England and Wales (%)



1. More than one reason could be given per incident.

The greatest difference in percentage terms between the two jurisdictions was found in the proportion of victims who cited ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of police or the courts’ as the reason they did not report the crime to the police (6% in NICS 2011/12 v 1% in CSEW 2011/12) (Table A10). This perhaps reflects the lower ratings of police performance and lower levels of confidence in the police and wider criminal justice system expressed by adults in Northern Ireland than their counterparts in England and Wales. For example, results indicate that NICS respondents were less likely to: rate their local police performance as excellent or good (43% in NICS 2010/11 v 59% in CSEW 2010/11); express overall confidence in the local police (61% v 72%); and believe the courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly (37% v 43%) (Campbell and Freel, 2012).

5. HOUSEHOLD CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

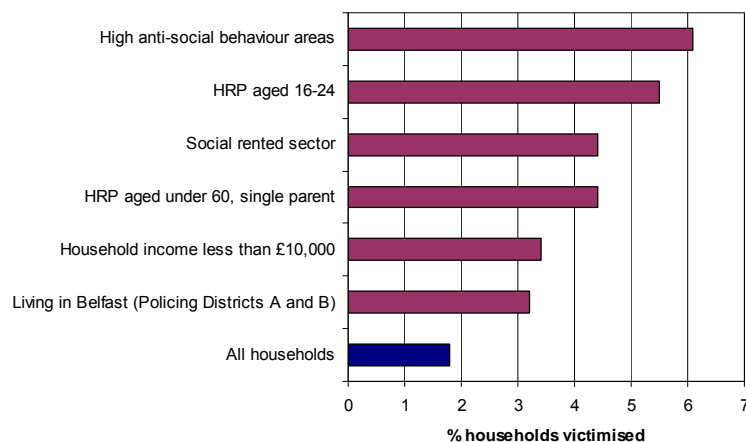
Tables A11, A12 and A13 compare household victimisation (prevalence) rates for domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft and vandalism (respectively) across a range of socio-demographic characteristics relating to interviews undertaken for NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12.

5.1 Domestic burglary victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Results of NICS 2011/12 show that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary, while low (1.8%), varies across households with different characteristics and in different localities.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 indicate that, at 6.1%, households in areas of (self-perceived) high anti-social behaviour were most likely to be at risk of burglary of all demographic groups examined and almost five times as likely as those in areas of low anti-social behaviour (1.3%) (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Households with a young household reference person (HRP) appeared to be at a greater risk of burglary than those with an older HRP. For example, households with a HRP aged between 16 and 24 (5.5%) were almost seven times more likely to be victims of burglary than those with a HRP aged 75 plus (0.8%) (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ NICS 2011/12 households containing single parents (4.4%) were also more likely than households containing two adults with children or no children (both 2.0%) to be victims of burglary (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ People who own their own homes (0.9%) appeared less likely than both social (4.4%) and private (2.6%) renters to be victims of burglary (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Those with a household income of less than £10,000 (3.4%) were more likely than other income groups to be victims of burglary, a rate that reduces to 0.6% of households with an income of £50,000 plus (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Households in rural areas (1.0%) remained at lower risk of burglary than their urban counterparts (2.3%), a trend that is exemplified in the NICS 2011/12 rate for Belfast (3.2%) (Table A11; Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Households most at risk of domestic burglary in Northern Ireland (%)



Source: NICS 2011/12

1. HRP: Household reference person.
2. Rates are based on all households.

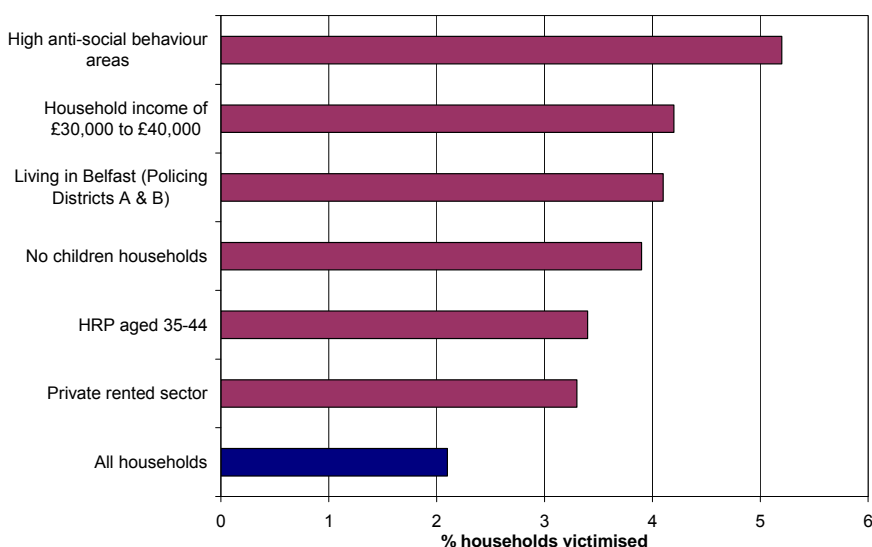
- ◆ Results of NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12 show that households in England and Wales (2.4%) appeared more likely than those in Northern Ireland (1.8%) to be victims of domestic burglary (Tables A4 and A11).
- ◆ Table A11 also shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households most likely to be victims of burglary were those:
 - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (6.1% in Northern Ireland v 5.6% in England and Wales);
 - with a HRP aged between 16 and 24 (5.5% v 5.6%);
 - containing single parents (4.4% v 5.8%);
 - with a household income of less than £10,000 (3.4% v 3.7%); or
 - living in urban areas (2.3% v 2.7%).

5.2 Vehicle-related theft victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

NICS findings reveal that the risk of becoming a victim of vehicle-related theft in 2011/12 (1.6% for all households; 2.1% for vehicle-owners) remains on a par with NICS 2010/11 (2.0% and 2.5% respectively) (Table A2). As with domestic burglary, the risk of experiencing vehicle-related theft in Northern Ireland is not evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 indicate that households containing adults who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were at greatest risk of becoming victims of vehicle-related theft (5.2%), a rate three times higher than those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour in their area (1.7%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Younger households appeared to be at greater risk than older households of vehicle-related theft. For instance, 3.0% of households with a HRP aged 25-34, and 3.4% with a HRP aged 35-44, were victims of vehicle-related theft in NICS 2011/12, a rate that dropped to 0.3% for those aged 75 and over (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Vehicle-owning households in rural areas (1.5%) continued to generate a lower prevalence risk of vehicle theft than their urban counterparts (2.5%), a trend that is exemplified in the 2011/12 rate for Belfast (4.1%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Those living in Policing Districts A & B (Belfast; 4.1%) were over four times as likely as those living in Policing District C (Ards, Castlereagh, Down and North Down; 0.5%) to be victims of vehicle-related theft (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Catholic respondents (2.8%) appeared more likely than their Protestant counterparts (1.5%) to be victims of vehicle-related theft (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Perhaps unsurprisingly, findings show a direct relationship between the risk of vehicle-related theft and the number of vehicles owned by a household. NICS 2011/12 households owning, or with access to, one vehicle (1.5%) were less likely to be victims of vehicle-related theft than those with two (2.6%) and those with three or more (2.5%) vehicles (Table A12; Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Vehicle-owning households most at risk of vehicle-related theft in Northern Ireland (%)



Source: NICS 2011/12

1. HRP: Household reference person.
2. Rates are based on all vehicle-owning households.

- ◆ Overall, 2.1% of vehicle-owning households identified through NICS 2011/12 had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the 12 months prior to interview. This compares with 5.5% in England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12) (Tables A4 and A12).
- ◆ Table A12 shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households at a higher risk of vehicle-related theft were those:
 - in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (5.2% in Northern Ireland v 9.3% in England and Wales); or
 - located in urban areas (2.5% v 6.0%).

5.3 Vandalism victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

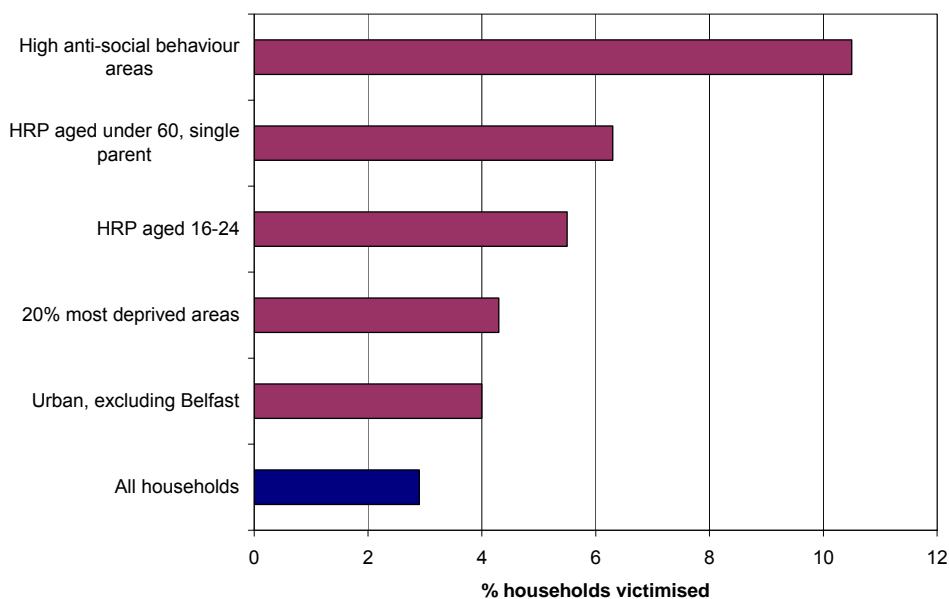
While the risk of becoming a victim of vandalism in Northern Ireland decreased between NICS 2010/11 (3.7%) and 2011/12 (2.9%) (Table A2), it is not, as with domestic burglary and vehicle-related theft, evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ Households containing NICS 2011/12 respondents who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour displayed the highest risk of all the socio-demographic groups examined for vandalism (10.5%), a rate almost six times that of those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour (1.8%) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ NICS 2011/12 households containing single parents (6.3%) were also more likely than households containing two adults with children (2.5%) or no children (4.2%) to be victims of vandalism (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ Households with a household reference person (HRP) aged between 16 and 24 (5.5%) were more likely than other age groups to experience vandalism, a rate that reduces to 0.2% for households with a HRP aged 75 and over (Table A13; Figure 5.3).

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- ◆ At 4.3% in 2011/12, NICS households within the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were more likely than households in other areas to be victims of vandalism. This rate compares with 1.8% of households within the 20% least deprived areas (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ While rural households (1.6%) were, once again, less likely than their urban counterparts (3.9%) to be a victim of vandalism, it is perhaps surprising that those NICS 2011/12 respondents living in urban areas *excluding* Belfast (4.0%) displayed a higher rate of victimisation than those who live in Belfast (3.6%) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Households most at risk of vandalism in Northern Ireland (%)



Source: NICS 2011/12

1. HRP: Household reference person.
2. Rates are based on all households.

- ◆ Results of NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12 estimate that, at 5.8%, households in England and Wales were twice as likely as those in Northern Ireland (2.9%) to be victims of vandalism (Tables A4 and A13).
- ◆ Table A13 also shows that, in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales, among households most likely to be victims of vandalism were those:
 - located in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (10.5% in Northern Ireland v 12.7% in England and Wales);
 - containing single parents (6.3% v 7.9%); or
 - in urban areas (3.9% v 6.2%).

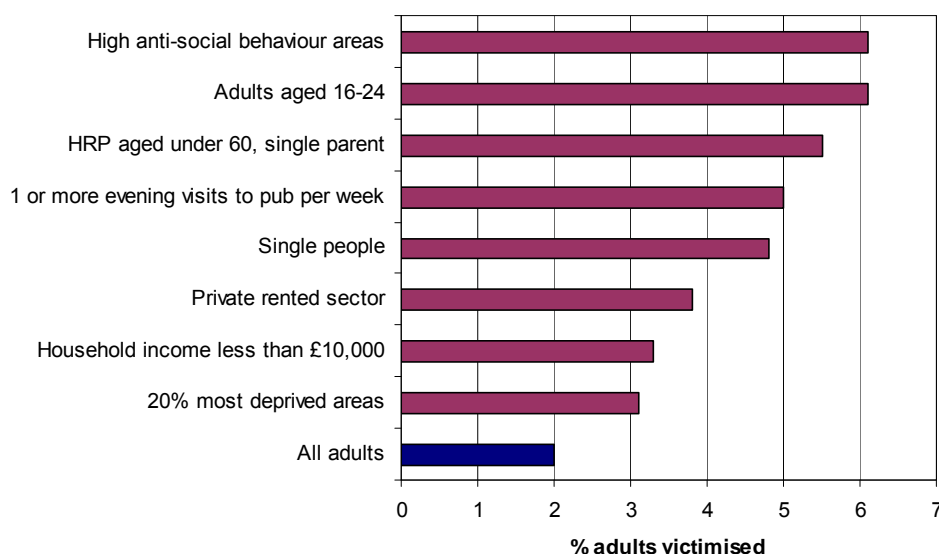
6. VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

6.1 Violent crime victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A14 compares adult victimisation (prevalence) rates for violent offences in Northern Ireland and England and Wales across a range of personal, household and area characteristics for all respondents to NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12.

- ◆ While the overall violent crime victimisation rate for NICS 2011/12 respondents (2.0%) showed no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) to that observed in NICS 2010/11 (2.4%), it was lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (3.1%; CSEW 2011/12) (Tables A2 and A4).
- ◆ NICS 2011/12 participants who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were much more likely to have been victims of violence, displaying a prevalence rate of over four times that of adults in low ASB areas (6.1% v 1.5%) (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ It is apparent from Table A14 that the risk associated with violent crime victimisation tends to display an inverse relationship with age; the younger the respondent, the greater the likelihood of falling victim to violent crime. For example, 6.1% of respondents aged 16-24 had experienced violence at least once, compared with 0.2% aged 75 and over (Table A14).
- ◆ While findings from NICS 2011/12 also indicate that men (2.2%) were more likely to be at risk of violent crime in Northern Ireland than their female counterparts (1.7%), these proportions are much closer than in previous years when, for example, in NICS 2010/11, the rates stood at 3.2% and 1.6% respectively (Table A14).
- ◆ NICS 2011/12 households containing single parents (5.5%) were also much more likely than households containing either two adults with children (2.1%) or no children at all (2.5%) to be victims of violence (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ Perhaps unsurprisingly, findings from NICS 2011/12 confirm a direct relationship between risk of violence and evening visits to pubs or bars. Those respondents who visited a pub / bar at least once a week (5.0%) displayed higher rates of victimisation than those who went less often (2.7%) or not at all (0.9%) (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ Respondents living as a couple (0.9%) were much less likely than those not living as a couple (3.7%) to be victims of violent crime in NICS 2011/12. With regard to specific living arrangements, those who were married (0.7%) or widowed (0.4%) displayed the lowest prevalence rates, while single (4.8%) and separated (4.1%) respondents displayed the greatest risks (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ At 1.3%, NICS 2011/12 respondents who owned their homes appeared to be at much less risk of violent crime than those adults who rented their properties, either in a private (3.8%) or social (3.3%) capacity (Table A14; Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Adults most at risk of violent crime in Northern Ireland (%)¹



Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Rates are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

- ◆ In percentage point terms, results of NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12 illustrate that the gap between the victimisation (prevalence) rates for violent crime in England and Wales (3.1%) and Northern Ireland (2.0%) is much narrower than that for household crime (16.2% v 8.8%) (Tables A4 and A14).
- ◆ For socio-economic groups common to both NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12, Table A14 shows that the more likely victims of violent crime in both jurisdictions included:
 - men aged 16-24 (6.1% in Northern Ireland v 11.5% in England and Wales);
 - all adults aged 16-24 (6.1% v 8.8%);
 - people living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (6.1% v 6.3%);
 - single parents (5.5% v 6.3%);
 - people who visited a pub / bar one or more evenings per week (both 5.0%);
 - private renters (3.8% v 5.5%);
 - respondents who were single (4.8% v 6.8%); or
 - those from households with an annual income of less than £10,000 (3.3% v 4.2%).
- ◆ Table A14 also shows that, for both NICS and CSEW 2011/12, the following groups were among those least likely to fall victim to violent crime:
 - older respondents, regardless of gender (aged 75+: 0.2% in Northern Ireland v 0.3% in England Wales);
 - respondents who were widowed (0.4% v 0.5%);
 - adults who did not visit a pub / bar in the evening (0.9% v 2.2%);
 - those who are out of their homes less than 3 hours on an average weekday (1.2% v 1.8%); or
 - owner-occupiers (1.3% v 1.9%).

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TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type and confidence interval (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vandalism	2.9	2.4	3.4
Vehicle vandalism	1.5	1.1	1.9
Other vandalism	1.5	1.1	1.9
Burglary (including attempts)	1.8	1.4	2.2
Burglary with entry	1.3	1.0	1.7
Attempted burglary	0.5	0.3	0.7
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	1.2	2.0
Theft from a vehicle	1.1	0.8	1.4
Theft of a vehicle	<0.05	0.0	0.1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	0.3	0.7
Bicycle theft	0.7	0.4	0.9
Other household theft	3.0	2.5	3.5
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	0.2	0.6
Other thefts of personal property	1.0	0.7	1.4
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,064</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	2.1	1.6	2.5
Theft from a vehicle	1.4	1.0	1.8
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.0	0.1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.7	0.4	0.9
Vehicle vandalism	1.8	1.4	2.3
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>3,216</i>	<i>3,216</i>	<i>3,216</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Bicycle theft	2.1	1.3	2.9
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>1,206</i>	<i>1,206</i>	<i>1,206</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>			
Common assault⁴	1.5	1.1	2.0
Assault with minor injury	0.9	0.6	1.3
Assault with no injury	0.7	0.4	0.9
Wounding	0.3	0.1	0.5
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.2	0.0	0.3
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,064</i>
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	2.0	1.5	2.4
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	8.8	7.9	9.6
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.3	2.7	3.9
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	11.2	10.1	12.3

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Prevalence risks for household crime (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft) are based on households.

2. Prevalence risks for violent crime (common assault, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (violent crime, stealth theft from the person and other theft of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.

3. The best estimate is the mean figure drawn from the sample. The lower and higher estimates are for the 95% confidence interval. There is 95% certainty that the prevalence risk per household or adult lies between the lower and higher estimates.

4. The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.

5. The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A2: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (1998 - 2011/12 interviews)

	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	Statistically significant change, 2010/11 to 2011/12 ³
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>											
Vandalism	5.9	6.4	7.1	6.9	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.9	** ↓
Vehicle vandalism	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.5	** ↓
Other vandalism	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	
Burglary (including attempts)	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	
Burglary with entry	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	
Attempted burglary	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	6.5	5.0	5.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	** ↓
Theft from a vehicle	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	
Theft of a vehicle	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	<0.05	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	
Bicycle theft	0.8	n/a	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	
Other household theft	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.0	
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	
Other thefts of personal property	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>											
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	8.7	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.1	** ↓
Theft from a vehicle	3.8	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	
Theft of a vehicle	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	3.1	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	
Vehicle vandalism	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	** ↓
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	2,264	2,484	2,394	2,837	2,973	2,685	3,000	3,252	3,219	3,216	
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>											
Bicycle theft	1.9	n/a	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,281	1,233	1,037	1,145	1,148	1,248	1,179	1,226	1,227	1,206	
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>											
Common assault⁴	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	
Wounding	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	n/a	15.4	16.1	13.2	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.0	9.9	8.8	
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	n/a	5.6	6.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	23.0	19.7	21.4	17.3	14.2	13.8	13.4	14.3	12.6	11.2	

n/a Not available

1. Prevalence risks for household crime (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft) are based on households.
2. Prevalence risks for violent crime (common assault, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (violent crime, stealth theft from the person and other theft of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.
3. Statistical significance of changes are indicated by a double asterisk for significance at the 5% level (two-tailed tests).
4. The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
5. The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A3: Notifiable offences recorded by the police: Northern Ireland 2004/05 - 2011/12

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% Change 2009/10 to 2010/11	% Change 2010/11 to 2011/12
Violence against the person	29,677	31,307	32,323	30,100	29,914	30,304	29,794	30,922	-1.7%	3.8%
AOABH ³	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,393	12,236	12,713	-1.3%	3.9%
Assault without injury ⁷	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	7,933	-4.9%	12.9%
Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent ¹	407	416	481	546	792	1,267	1,104	1,001	-12.9%	-9.3%
Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	768	689	745	756	935	814	795	901	-2.3%	13.3%
Sexual offences⁴	1,650	1,666	1,726	1,743	1,842	1,800	1,933	1,836	7.4%	-5.0%
Robbery	1,487	1,744	1,574	1,143	1,283	1,276	1,306	1,221	2.4%	-6.5%
Burglary	13,267	12,727	11,461	11,586	12,331	12,460	11,849	10,580	-4.9%	-10.7%
Domestic burglary	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	6,650	-2.6%	-6.1%
Offences against vehicles	12,333	10,135	9,256	8,301	7,906	8,221	6,933	6,017	-15.7%	-13.2%
Aggravated vehicle taking ²	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	224	7.3%	-10.4%
Theft from a vehicle	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	3,126	-16.6%	-6.7%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle ⁵	4,451	3,708	3,367	3,242	2,769	2,743	2,469	2,066	-10.0%	-16.3%
Vehicle tampering / interference ⁵	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	601	-29.6%	-30.4%
Theft	18,767	19,353	18,515	16,432	18,338	18,386	18,505	19,809	0.6%	7.0%
Theft, one person from another	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	-10.3%	14.9%
Theft in a dwelling	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	603	-14.1%	9.6%
Theft of a pedal cycle	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	4.5%	3.0%
Fraud and forgery	4,849	4,768	4,163	2,734	3,564	3,330	3,023	2,750	-9.2%	-9.0%
Drug offences	2,622	2,944	2,413	2,721	2,974	3,146	3,485	3,780	10.8%	8.5%
Criminal damage	31,433	34,800	36,322	30,893	28,428	26,445	24,996	23,255	-5.5%	-7.0%
Criminal damage to a vehicle	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	8,567	-6.8%	-6.6%
Other notifiable offences⁴	2,039	3,750	3,391	2,815	3,514	3,771	3,216	3,219	-14.7%	0.1%
ALL OFFENCES RECORDED	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	103,389	-3.8%	-1.6%

Source: PSNI report 'Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998 to 2011/12';

1. In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. A more detailed explanation can be found in Volume 2 of the Home Office publication 'Crime in England and Wales 2008/09': <http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol2.pdf>

2. The offence of aggravated vehicle taking was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004.

3. Prior to April 2003, offences where the victim received minor injuries (e.g. bruising or minor abrasions) were recorded as assault without injury. Since April 2003 assaults with minor injuries have been recorded as assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH). This accounts for the large increase in AOABH offences and the large fall in assault without injury offences between 2002/03 and 2003/04.

4. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.

5. From 1st April 2002, a change in the Home Office Counting Rules meant that most attempted thefts/unauthorised taking of motor vehicles previously recorded in Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle are now recorded as Vehicle interference.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2011/12	CSEW 2011/12
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vandalism	2.9	5.8
Vehicle vandalism	1.5	4.2
Other vandalism	1.5	1.8
Burglary (including attempts)	1.8	2.4
Burglary with entry	1.3	1.5
Attempted burglary	0.5	0.9
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	4.2
Theft from a vehicle	1.1	3.2
Theft of a vehicle	<0.05	0.4
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	0.8
Bicycle theft	0.7	1.7
Other household theft	3.0	4.5
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	1.1
Other thefts of personal property	1.0	2.1
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>45,998</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	2.1	5.5
Theft from a vehicle	1.4	4.1
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.5
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.7	1.0
Vehicle vandalism	1.8	5.4
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>3,216</i>	<i>36,566</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Bicycle theft	2.1	3.4
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>1,206</i>	<i>22,087</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>		
Common assault³	1.5	1.8
Assault with minor injury	0.9	0.6
Assault with no injury	0.7	1.2
Wounding	0.3	0.8
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.2	0.6
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>46,031</i>
ANY NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME^{2,4}	2.0	3.1
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	8.8	16.2
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.3	5.9
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME⁵	11.2	21.3

1. Prevalence risks for household crime (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft) are based on households.

2. Prevalence risks for violent crime (common assault, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (violent crime, stealth theft from the person and other theft of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.

3. The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.

4. The CSEW violent crime rate presented in this table has been re-calculated to include snatch theft for comparability purposes only; it has not been published previously. The CSEW definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft. However, CSEW muggings continue to include snatch theft.

5. The any NICS / CSEW crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A5: Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type (%)^{1,5}
Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2011/12				CSEW 2011/12			
	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base
Vandalism	71	13	17	119	75	14	11	2,659
Burglary	86	12	1	73	87	8	5	976
Vehicle-related theft	92	8	0	66	84	12	3	1,839
Other household theft	85	7	7	122	82	11	6	2,076
Violent crime ^{3,4}	74	5	21	83	76	12	12	1,161
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	74	15	11	356	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANY PERSONAL CRIME³	79	7	14	128	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME	71	16	14	446	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a Not available

1. Based on victims of specified offences.
2. Rates for household crime (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft) are based on all households.
3. Rates for violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (violent crime, stealth theft from the person and other theft of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.
4. CSEW violent crime rates presented in this table exclude snatch theft.
5. Rates generated from an unweighted base of less than 100 should be treated with caution.

Table A6: Crime incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults by crime type¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	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	CSEW 2011/12
Vandalism	1,110	1,215	1,124	612	768	687	605	473	472	853
Vehicle vandalism	492	532	534	295	407	345	334	262	207	572
Other vandalism	618	683	590	316	361	342	271	211	266	281
Burglary (including attempts)	272	313	241	216	135	153	200	245	207	296
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	595	673	276	274	277	205	300	230	175	513
Theft from a vehicle	233	332	165	142	137	104	163	157	116	377
Theft of a vehicle	153	145	38	63	46	34	44	29	5	40
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	209	197	73	69	94	67	93	44	54	97
Bicycle theft	n/a	90	81	87	99	132	105	88	76	189
Other household theft	492	474	517	369	333	335	390	274	379	578
Other thefts of personal property	246	268	156	217	198	135	149	113	124	241
Common assault⁴	346	467	371	351	343	227	232	208	258	286
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	170	185	169	125	115	114	147	97
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	201	167	174	102	117	94	111	189
ALL NICS / BCS VIOLENT CRIME^{2,4}	572	588	499	441	415	364	355	341	343	471
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	2,485	2,764	2,240	1,558	1,612	1,512	1,599	1,311	1,309	2,428
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	856	968	676	670	640	508	549	484	507	832
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime⁵</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>3,104</i>	<i>3,692</i>	<i>3,793</i>	<i>3,933</i>	<i>3,856</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>46,031</i>

1. It is not possible to construct a rate for all NICS / CSEW crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.
2. Rates for violent offences and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For property offences, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.
3. The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
4. The CSEW violent crime rate presented in this table has been re-calculated to include snatch theft for comparability purposes only; it has not been published previously. The CSEW definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft.
5. The CSEW 2011/12 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A7: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
Vandalism	33	27	39
Vehicle vandalism	15	11	18
Other vandalism	19	14	24
Burglary (including attempts)	15	12	17
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	12	10	15
Theft from a vehicle	8	6	10
Theft of a vehicle	0	0	1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	4	2	5
Bicycle theft	5	4	7
Other household theft	27	22	31
Other thefts of personal property	18	12	23
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME⁵	116	n/a	n/a
Common assault⁴	37	26	48
Assault with minor injury	21	13	29
Assault with no injury	16	9	23
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	48	36	61
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	92	82	102
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	73	58	87
ALL NICS CRIME⁵	165	n/a	n/a
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,064</i>

Source: NICS 2011/12
n/a Not available

- For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 703,275 households (occupied domestic housing stock).
- For violent crime (common assault, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 1,431,540 (adult population).
- The best estimate is the mean figure drawn from the sample. The lower and higher estimates are for the 95% confidence interval. There is 95% certainty that the number of crimes lies between the lower and higher estimates.
- The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
- It is not possible to construct confidence ranges (lower and higher estimates) for either all property crime or all NICS crime because these measures are based on a mixture of rates per household and rates per adult.

Table A8: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2011/12 interviews)

	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
Vandalism	68	76	74	41	53	48	42	33	33
Vehicle vandalism	30	33	35	20	28	24	23	19	15
Other vandalism	38	43	39	21	25	24	19	15	19
Burglary (including attempts)	17	20	16	14	9	11	14	17	15
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	36	42	18	18	19	14	21	16	12
Theft from a vehicle	14	21	11	10	9	7	11	11	8
Theft of a vehicle	9	9	3	4	3	2	3	2	0
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	13	12	5	5	6	5	6	3	4
Bicycle theft	n/a	6	5	6	7	9	7	6	5
Other household theft	30	30	34	25	23	23	27	19	27
Other thefts of personal property	32	34	21	30	27	19	21	16	18
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME	188	221	172	135	141	125	139	113	116
Common assault³	45	59	49	48	47	32	33	29	37
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	23	25	23	17	16	16	21
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	27	23	24	14	16	13	16
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	74	74	66	60	57	51	50	48	48
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	151	173	148	104	110	105	112	93	92
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	110	122	90	91	88	71	77	69	73
ALL NICS CRIME⁴	262	295	238	195	199	176	189	161	165
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>3,104</i>	<i>3,692</i>	<i>3,793</i>	<i>3,933</i>	<i>3,856</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,064</i>

n/a Not available

- For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the number of households.
- For violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the adult population.
- The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
- The all NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A9: Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type (%)¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	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	CSEW 2011/12
Vandalism	43	37	33	43	46	47	33	34	37	34
Vehicle vandalism	33	31	30	42	41	38	28	26	26	29
Other vandalism	50	42	34	43	51	55	39	44	45	45
Burglary (including attempts)	65	75	57	70	77	68	71	67	69	67
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	63	57	52	56	53	44	50	35	42	42
Other household theft	26	22	29	29	27	26	24	24	29	25
Common assault⁴	54	41	30	54	40	37	59	36	40	33
ALL NICS / BCS VIOLENT CRIME⁵	60	42	40	55	47	47	65	46	46	n/a
COMPARABLE VIOLENT CRIME⁶	59	42	39	55	47	46	66	46	45	44
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	46	43	37	44	45	41	38	38	40	38
ALL PERSONAL CRIME³	50	37	37	46	37	38	58	42	39	39
ALL NICS / BCS CRIME	48	41	37	45	41	40	46	40	40	39
ALL COMPARABLE CRIME⁷	54	45	39	51	48	46	50	44	44	43
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime⁸</i>	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	46,031

n/a Not available

1. The proportion of NICS / CSEW incidents reported to the police is calculated from the actual number of incidents (rate multiplied by households / population) and the actual number of incidents reported to the police (rate multiplied by households / population).
2. For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the number of households.
3. For violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the adult population.
4. The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From 2002/03 the recorded crime definition does not include minor injuries.
5. All NICS / CSEW violent crime includes common assault, wounding and mugging (robbery and snatch theft from the person).
6. Comparable violent crime includes robbery, wounding and common assault.
7. All comparable NICS crime includes crime types broadly comparable with recorded crime categories (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, robbery, common assault and wounding).
8. The CSEW 2011/12 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

Table A10: Reasons given for not reporting crime to the police (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2006/07 - 2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	CSEW 2011/12
Too trivial / no loss / police would not/ could not do anything	65	77	74	76	72	70	72
Private matter / dealt with matter ourselves	29	19	21	16	22	21	15
Inconvenient to report	6	7	9	17	12	15	7
Common occurrence	3	5	8	9	5	8	3
Other ³	1	6	5	7	6	6	7
Reported to other authorities	5	3	5	4	4	6	4
Dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts	3	5	5	5	3	6	1
Fear of reprisal	9	5	5	7	6	3	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	391	397	424	476	417	358	6,546

1. More than one response can be given.
2. Percentage based on total number of victims not reporting a crime, excluding 'don't knows' and refusals.
3. This category includes: something that happens as part of job; partly my / friend's / relative's fault; offender not responsible for actions; thought someone else had reported incident/similar incidents; tried to report but was not able to contact the police / police not interested; other.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A11: Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics (%)
Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2011/12	Unweighted base	CSEW 2011/12	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	5.5	146	5.6	1,552
25-34	3.8	529	3.6	6,074
35-44	2.0	714	3.0	8,098
45-54	1.6	795	2.5	8,915
55-64	0.9	770	1.8	8,195
65-74	1.1	629	0.9	6,978
75+	0.8	481	1.0	6,186
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	1.8	1,704	-	-
Protestant	1.7	2,019	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.7	1,878	-	-
Irish	2.0	1,056	-	-
Northern Irish	1.9	964	-	-
Other	0.0	143	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	4.4	271	5.8	2,339
Adults & child(ren)	2.0	910	2.4	9,572
No children	2.0	1,405	3.0	16,573
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.0	1,478	1.2	17,514
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.4	861	3.7	6,410
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.6	1,011	2.5	9,627
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.6	667	2.4	6,450
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.7	423	1.8	4,597
£40,000 less than £50,000	0.8	264	1.7	3,290
£50,000 or more	0.6	313	2.0	6,618
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	0.9	2,684	1.6	30,432
Social renters	4.4	610	3.5	7,539
Private renters	2.6	739	3.8	7,871
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	6.1	474	5.6	2,939
Low	1.3	3,285	1.7	18,782
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	2.7	769	-	-
2nd quintile	2.4	860	-	-
3rd quintile	1.6	813	-	-
4th quintile	1.3	836	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	0.9	784	-	-
Area type				
Belfast	3.2	665	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.0	1,679	-	-
All urban	2.3	2,344	2.7	34,647
Rural	1.0	1,720	0.9	11,351
Policing District				
A & B (Belfast)	3.2	665	-	-
C	1.8	706	-	-
D	1.2	649	-	-
E	1.6	618	-	-
F	1.6	450	-	-
G	2.0	497	-	-
H	0.8	479	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1.8	4,064	2.4	45,998

¹ Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

1. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).
2. Based on the respondent's perception of the local area in terms of seven individual anti-social behaviour strands: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish or litter; teenagers hanging around; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; noisy neighbours / loud parties; and abandoned / burnt-out cars.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A12: Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2011/12	Unweighted base	CSEW 2011/12	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	n<100	71	8.7	833
25-34	3.0	402	8.0	4,660
35-44	3.4	610	6.6	6,992
45-54	2.6	688	6.4	7,777
55-64	1.1	642	4.7	7,090
65-74	0.6	513	2.4	5,704
75+	0.3	290	1.8	3,510
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	2.8	1,314	-	-
Protestant	1.5	1,649	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.4	1,495	-	-
Irish	2.9	801	-	-
Northern Irish	2.1	804	-	-
Other	n<100	98	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	2.5	157	7.9	1,353
Adults & child(ren)	1.7	836	6.7	8,798
No children	3.9	1,118	6.7	13,479
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.4	1,105	2.7	12,936
Household income				
Less than £10,000	1.6	435	5.0	2,938
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.3	758	4.3	7,016
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.6	615	5.6	5,704
£30,000 less than £40,000	4.2	408	5.7	4,289
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.9	259	6.5	3,142
£50,000 or more	2.6	312	6.7	6,354
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.7	2,416	4.8	27,066
Social renters	1.9	257	7.1	3,719
Private renters	3.3	520	7.1	5,660
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	5.2	309	9.3	2,152
Low	1.7	2,698	4.9	15,342
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.3	428	-	-
2nd quintile	1.5	662	-	-
3rd quintile	1.8	668	-	-
4th quintile	2.6	733	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.5	723	-	-
Area type				
Belfast	4.1	436	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.0	1,253	-	-
All urban	2.5	1,689	6.0	26,423
Rural	1.5	1,527	3.4	10,143
Policing District				
A & B (Belfast)	4.1	436	-	-
C	0.5	585	-	-
D	1.5	542	-	-
E	2.4	504	-	-
F	2.8	387	-	-
G	1.9	359	-	-
H	1.7	403	-	-
Number of vehicles owned by household				
One	1.5	1,691	4.2	19,607
Two	2.6	1,144	6.5	12,688
Three or more	2.5	314	8.9	3,836
ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS	2.1	3,216	5.5	36,566

¹ Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

1. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).
2. Based on the respondent's perception of the local area in terms of seven individual anti-social behaviour strands: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish or litter; teenagers hanging around; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; noisy neighbours / loud parties; and abandoned / burnt-out cars.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A13: Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2011/12	Unweighted base	CSEW 2011/12	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	5.5	146	6.3	1,552
25-34	3.6	529	7.2	6,074
35-44	4.1	714	7.5	8,098
45-54	3.8	795	7.0	8,915
55-64	3.0	770	5.7	8,195
65-74	1.4	629	3.9	6,978
75+	0.2	481	2.0	6,186
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	3.1	1,704	-	-
Protestant	2.7	2,019	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	2.7	1,878	-	-
Irish	3.7	1,056	-	-
Northern Irish	2.6	964	-	-
Other	2.1	143	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	6.3	271	7.9	2,339
Adults & child(ren)	2.5	910	7.5	9,572
No children	4.2	1,405	6.8	16,573
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.4	1,478	3.4	17,514
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.8	861	4.4	6,410
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.6	1,011	5.3	9,627
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.5	667	6.8	6,450
£30,000 less than £40,000	3.1	423	7.3	4,597
£40,000 less than £50,000	3.8	264	6.5	3,290
£50,000 or more	3.2	313	7.4	6,618
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	2.5	2,684	5.8	30,432
Social renters	3.4	610	6.0	7,539
Private renters	3.8	739	5.6	7,871
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	10.5	474	12.7	2,939
Low	1.8	3,285	4.6	18,782
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	4.3	769	-	-
2nd quintile	3.3	860	-	-
3rd quintile	2.6	813	-	-
4th quintile	2.8	836	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.8	784	-	-
Area type				
Belfast	3.6	665	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	4.0	1,679	-	-
All urban	3.9	2,344	6.2	34,647
Rural	1.6	1,720	4.2	11,351
Policing District				
A & B (Belfast)	3.6	665	-	-
C	2.7	706	-	-
D	3.2	649	-	-
E	1.3	618	-	-
F	2.0	450	-	-
G	3.6	497	-	-
H	4.2	479	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2.9	4,064	5.8	45,998

^{1,2} Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

1. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).
 2. Based on the respondent's perception of the local area in terms of seven individual anti-social behaviour strands: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish or litter; teenagers hanging around; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; noisy neighbours / loud parties; and abandoned / burnt-out cars.

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14: Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2011/12	Unweighted base	CSEW 2011/12	Unweighted base
Age (3 groups)				
16-29	5.3	633	7.5	6,900
30-59	1.7	2,042	2.4	22,229
60+	0.2	1,382	0.5	16,902
Age (7 groups)³				
16-24	6.1	365	8.8	3,780
25-34	3.9	610	4.6	6,740
35-44	1.8	684	2.7	7,586
45-54	1.3	662	2.1	7,603
55-64	0.3	705	1.1	7,650
65-74	0.3	597	0.5	6,807
75+	0.2	434	0.3	5,865
Men				
16-24	2.2	1,769	4.0	21,023
25-34	6.1	162	11.5	1,785
35-44	5.2	262	5.7	2,942
45-54	1.6	299	3.2	3,511
55-64	1.6	292	2.5	3,549
65-74	0.2	321	1.1	3,668
75+	0.7	254	0.7	3,190
75+	0.3	179	0.3	2,378
Women				
16-24	1.7	2,288	2.3	25,008
25-34	6.0	203	6.0	1,995
35-44	2.8	348	3.4	3,798
45-54	2.0	385	2.2	4,075
55-64	1.0	370	1.7	4,054
65-74	0.4	384	1.0	3,982
75+	0.0	343	0.3	3,617
75+	0.0	255	0.3	3,487
Religion				
Catholic	2.0	1,704	-	-
Protestant	1.7	2,019	-	-
Perceived nationality				
British	1.4	1,878	-	-
Irish	2.5	1,056	-	-
Northern Irish	2.6	964	-	-
Other	1.0	143	-	-
Disability or illness				
Long standing illness or disability	2.1	1,241	3.1	14,691
Limits activities	1.9	944	3.1	10,478
Does not limit activities	2.7	297	3.1	4,203
No long standing illness or disability	1.9	2,802	3.1	31,280
Hours out of home on an average weekday				
Less than 3 hours	1.2	1,344	1.8	13,978
3 hours less than 7 hours	2.0	1,155	2.9	12,603
7 hours or longer	2.3	1,558	3.9	19,356
Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month)				
None	0.9	2,312	2.2	23,953
Less than once a week	2.7	1,316	3.3	12,930
More often	5.0	435	5.0	9,136

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14 (cont.): Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2011/12 interviews) and England and Wales (2011/12 interviews)

	NICS 2011/12	Unweighted base	CSEW 2011/12	Unweighted base
Living arrangements				
Living as a couple	0.9	2,093	1.8	25,311
Married	0.7	1,899	1.4	21,170
Cohabiting	2.5	193	3.8	4,141
Not living as a couple	3.7	1,964	5.1	20,697
Single	4.8	1,059	6.8	9,840
Separated	4.1	194	4.6	1,524
Divorced	1.9	255	3.1	4,154
Widowed	0.4	456	0.5	5,179
Household type⁴				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	5.5	271	6.3	2,346
Adults & child(ren)	2.1	910	3.4	9,587
No children	2.5	1,405	4.2	16,579
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.9	1,478	0.9	17,517
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.3	861	4.2	6,412
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.6	1,011	3.2	9,629
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.3	667	2.6	6,452
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.6	423	2.3	4,597
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.5	264	2.4	3,290
£50,000 or more	1.8	313	3.5	6,619
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.3	2,684	1.9	30,453
Social renters	3.3	610	4.6	7,545
Private renters	3.8	739	5.5	7,875
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour⁵				
High	6.1	474	6.3	2,942
Low	1.5	3,285	2.4	18,796
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.1	769	-	-
2nd quintile	2.4	860	-	-
3rd quintile	1.9	813	-	-
4th quintile	1.2	836	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.4	784	-	-
Area type				
Belfast	2.3	665	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.0	1,679	-	-
All urban	2.1	2,344	3.3	34,677
Rural	1.8	1,720	2.1	11,354
Policing District				
A & B (Belfast)	2.3	665	-	-
C	2.1	706	-	-
D	1.7	649	-	-
E	2.1	618	-	-
F	1.8	450	-	-
G	1.8	497	-	-
H	1.7	479	-	-
ALL ADULTS	2.0	4,064	3.1	46,031

^{1,2} Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

1. Prevalence risks are weighted for household size.

2. CSEW violent crime rates presented in this table have been re-calculated to include snatch thefts for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously. The CSEW violent crime definition no longer includes snatch theft.

3. CSEW prevalence rates for age (men and women combined) have been calculated for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously.

4. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).

5. Based on the respondent's perception of the local area in terms of seven individual anti-social behaviour strands: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish or litter; teenagers hanging around; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; noisy neighbours / loud parties; and abandoned / burnt-out cars.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork

The initial NICS 2011/12 sample consisted of 6,750 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 6,011 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 for personal crime (violent and personal theft offences) have been weighted by household size to prevent a bias towards small household sizes.

In January 2005, the NICS began operating on a continuous basis. This bulletin refers primarily to fieldwork undertaken during the financial year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, which involved 4,064 people aged 16 years and over providing details of crimes against themselves, or their households, during the 12 calendar months prior to the month of interview. This represents an eligible response rate of 68%.

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 around 50 minutes 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.

Because of a combination of both sampling and non-sampling error, any sample is unlikely to reflect precisely the characteristics of the population. Estimates drawn from the sample will, therefore, be less precise for infrequent crimes, such as mugging and stealth theft from the person.

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. Statistical significance tests are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred 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 2011/12 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2011/12 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r.htm>).

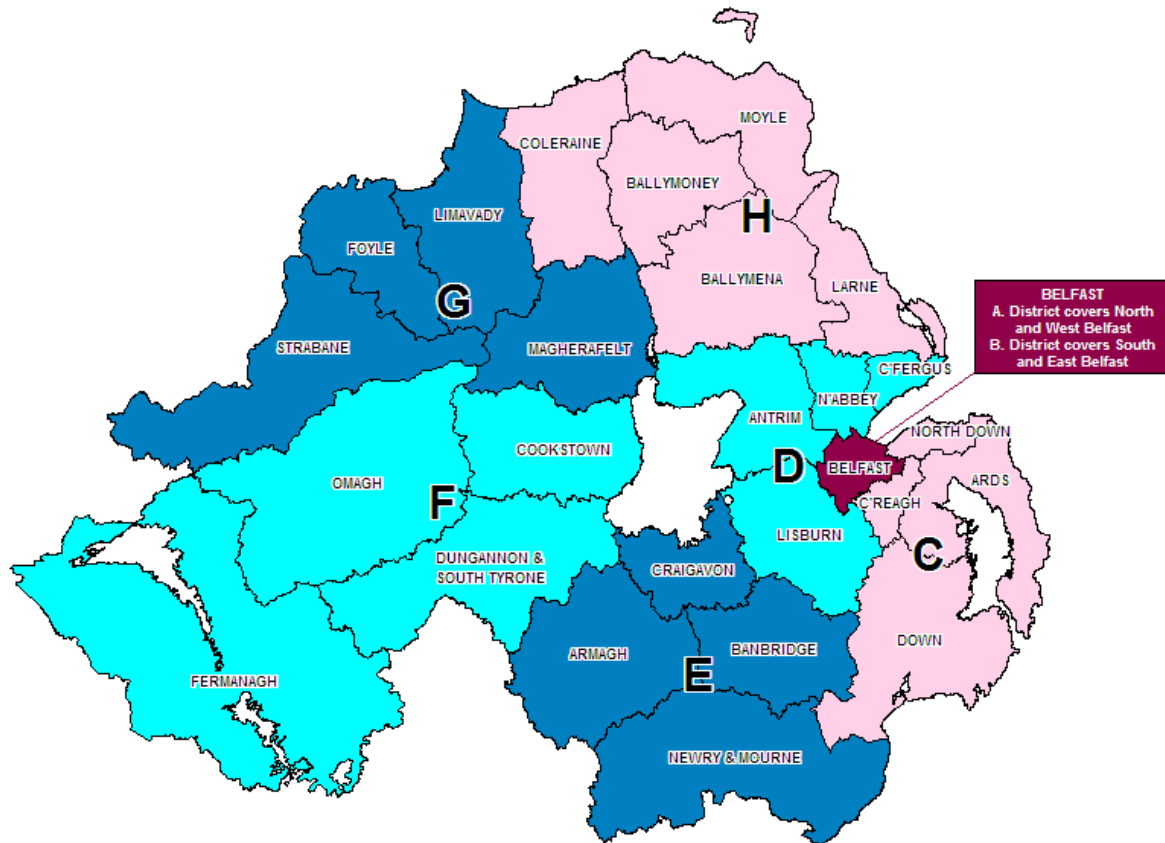
NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2011/12

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	1,769	44	46
	Women	2,288	56	54
Age group	16-24	365	9	13
	25-34	610	15	15
	35-44	684	17	16
	45-54	662	16	18
	55-64	705	17	17
	65-74	597	15	13
	75+	434	11	8
Religion	Catholic	1,704	42	43
	Protestant	2,019	50	49
Area type	Urban	2,344	58	54
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,679	41	39
	Rural	1,720	42	46
Policing district¹	A&B (Belfast)	665	16	15
	C	706	17	17
	D	649	16	16
	E	618	15	16
	F	450	11	12
	G	497	12	12
	H	479	12	12
	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank²	1st quintile (most deprived)	769	19
2nd quintile	860	21	20	
3rd quintile	813	20	21	
4th quintile	836	21	22	
5th quintile (least deprived)	784	19	20	
Vehicle-owning households		3,216	79	84

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 2011 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

Figure B1: Map of PSNI Policing Districts



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

NICS 2011/12: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table B2: Individual crime types forming aggregate crime categories

Crime category	Individual crime type
Vandalism	All vandalism offences below
Vehicle vandalism	Criminal damage to a vehicle
Other vandalism	Arson Criminal damage to the home Other criminal damage
Burglary (including attempts)	All burglary offences below
Burglary with entry	Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken) Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
Attempted burglary	Attempted burglary in a dwelling
Vehicle-related theft	All vehicle-related theft offences below
Theft of a vehicle	Theft of a car or van Theft of a motor-bike, -scooter or moped
Theft from a vehicle	Theft from a car or van Theft from a motor-bike, -scooter or moped
Attempted theft of or from a vehicle	Attempted theft of or from a car or van Attempted theft of or from a motor-bike, -scooter or moped
Bicycle theft	Bicycle theft
Other household theft	Attempted or actual burglary of non-connected domestic garage or outhouse Theft inside / outside a dwelling
Stealth theft from the person	Other (non-snatch) theft from the person Attempted theft from the person
Other thefts of personal property	Other theft (item may not be held by person) Other attempted theft
All NICS violent crime	All violent offences below
Common assault	Assault with minor injury Assault with no injury Attempted assaults
Wounding	Serious wounding (including sexual motive) Other wounding (including sexual motive)
Mugging	Robbery Attempted robbery Snatch theft from the person

NOTES

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