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Analytical Services Group

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

Research and Statistical Bulletin 1/2015

P Campbell

February 2015



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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Results from the 2013/14 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 10.0% 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 2012/13 figure (10.9%), this represents the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate since the measure was first reported in NICS 1998 (23.0%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey) 2013/14 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (10.0%) than in England and Wales (17.0%). These figures compare with 10.9% and 18.7% (respectively) in 2012/13.
- ◆ The 2013/14 surveys also show that 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 (1,813 in England and Wales v 978 in Northern Ireland); all personal crime (665 v 357); vehicle vandalism (420 v 170); and all vehicle-related theft (392 v 150).
- ◆ An estimated 123,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2013/14. This suggests that the number of NICS incidents of crime has fallen by almost three-fifths (58.3%) since 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidents peaked at 295,000.
- ◆ Just under half (46%) of all NICS 2013/14 crimes that are comparable with recorded crime were reported to the police, a decrease from 52% in 2012/13. This compares with 43% in England and Wales (CSEW 2013/14). Burglary displayed the highest reporting rate in both Northern Ireland (62%) and England and Wales (66%), reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims.
- ◆ The most common reason cited by NICS 2013/14 respondents for not reporting a crime to the police was 'too trivial / no loss / police would not / could not do anything' (70%). This was followed by 'private matter / dealt with the matter ourselves' (19%) and 'inconvenient to report' (10%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 suggest that households located in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were more likely than other socio-demographic groups examined to have been victims of burglary (4.4%); vehicle-related theft (5.0% for vehicle owners); or vandalism (7.0%). These rates compare with NICS 2013/14 averages of 1.4%, 1.6% and 2.5% (respectively).
- ◆ In terms of violent crime, NICS 2013/14 results indicate that respondents living in self-perceived high-ASB areas (5.2%) were more at risk than any other groups examined. Other groups with above average rates were those who: lived in social rented accommodation (4.3%); single parents (4.2%); visited a pub/bar one or more evenings per week (3.3%); and young adults aged 16-24 (3.2%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2013/14 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 3,598 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 2013/14 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 2013/14 prevalence rates and number of incidents;
- ◆ comparisons with the 2013/14 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.

A separate NICS 2013/14 bulletin presenting findings on perceptions of crime (Campbell, 2014) has already been published.

1.2 About the NICS

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

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

- ◆ measure crime victimisation rates experienced by people living in private households 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 domestic violence.

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

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 2013/14 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), and provide data for small geographic areas (ONS, 2014).

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 Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics (PSNI, 2014a).

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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, in 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 (DoJ, 2012b) 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 criteria 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 2013/14 fieldwork period covered the 2013/14 financial year, this means that the valid recall periods commenced for some respondents as early as 1 April 2012 and finished for others as late as 28 February 2014 (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 had 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 (DoJ, 2012a) and associated Quality Report (DoJ, 2012b).

2. CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

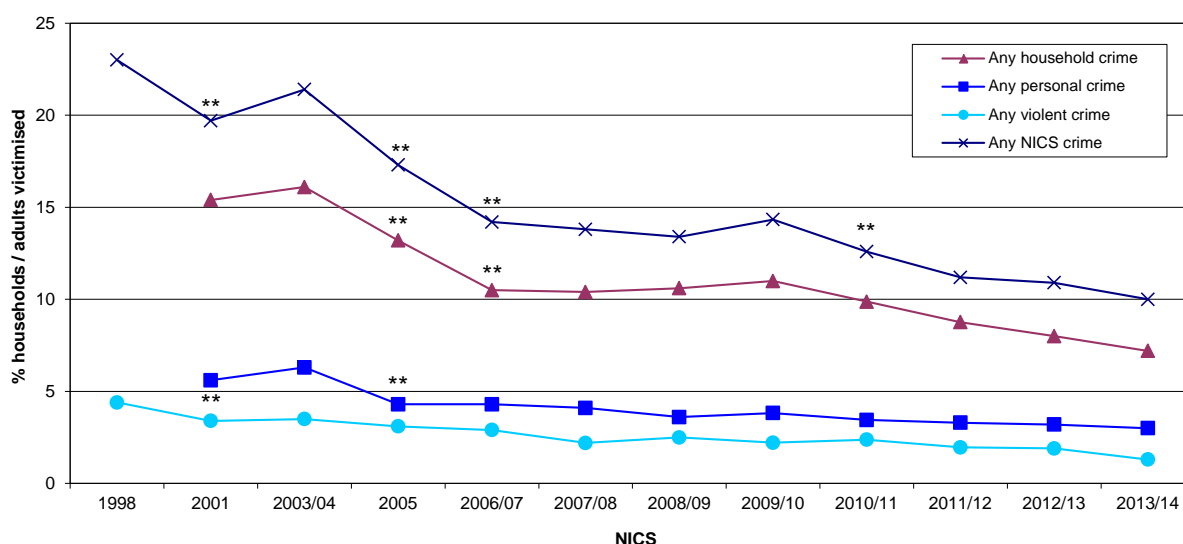
2.1 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences

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 2013/14 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 2012/13 and 2013/14 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 2013/14, including a focus on sub-categories that are broadly comparable with NICS crime types.

- ◆ Findings show that 10.0% of all NICS 2013/14 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 ($p < 0.05$) to that observed in 2012/13 (10.9%) it represents the lowest victimisation (prevalence) rate reported by the NICS since this measure was introduced (Tables A1 and A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ Similarly, results of NICS 2013/14 indicated that the proportion of households and adults affected by household crime (7.2%) and personal crime (3.0%) remained on a par with those recorded through NICS 2012/13 (8.0% and 3.2% respectively) (Table A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ While there was no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) in the overall victimisation rate in 2013/14 compared with the previous year, recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland showed a (marginal) 2.3% increase between 2012/13 and 2013/14 (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.1).

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



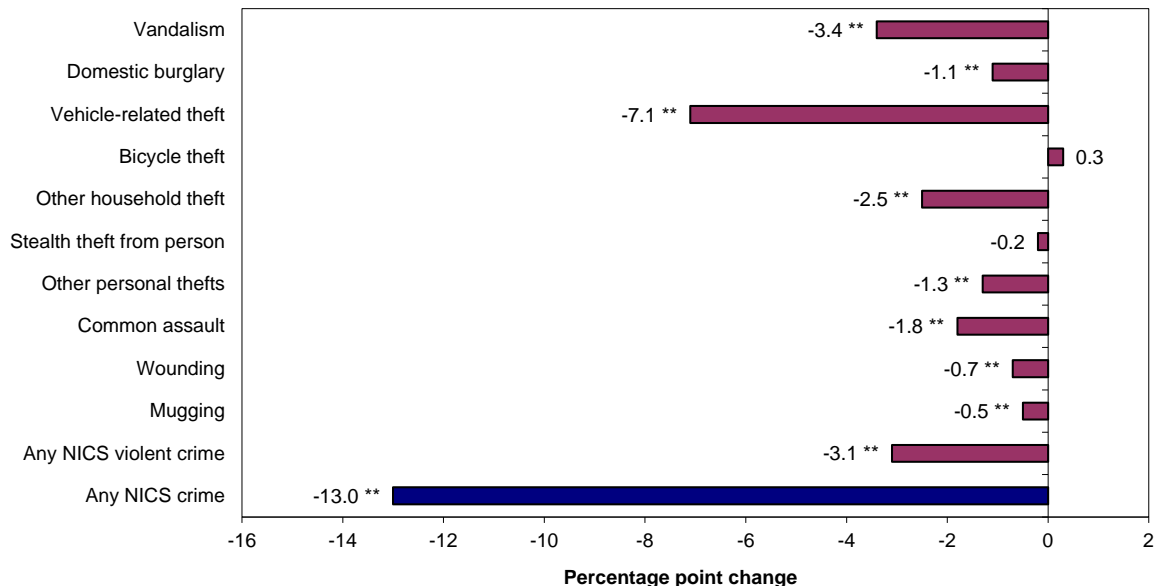
1. Rates for household crime are based on all households.
2. Rates for personal and violent crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
3. The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime.
4. Rates for household and personal crime are not available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

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When NICS 2013/14 victimisation rates are compared with those obtained through NICS 1998, it would appear 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; Figure 2.2).

- ◆ The risk of becoming a victim of any NICS crime in 2013/14 (10.0%) was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than in 1998 when the overall prevalence rate was 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 7.1 percentage points (vehicle owners only), from 8.7% in 1998 to 1.6% in 2013/14 (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ The NICS 2013/14 victimisation (prevalence) rate for all vehicle-related theft (1.3% for all households; 1.6% for vehicle owners) represents one of the lowest levels 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 may be 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.
- ◆ The likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime in Northern Ireland has also significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$), with the prevalence rate in 2013/14 (1.3%) falling to under a third of that observed in 1998 (4.4%) (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ The apparent increase in the risk of becoming a victim of bicycle theft (bicycle owners only) (from 1.9% in 1998 to 2.2% in 2013/14) and decrease in stealth theft from the person (from 0.4% to 0.2%) over the same period were not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Change in NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates for offences between 1998 and 2013/14



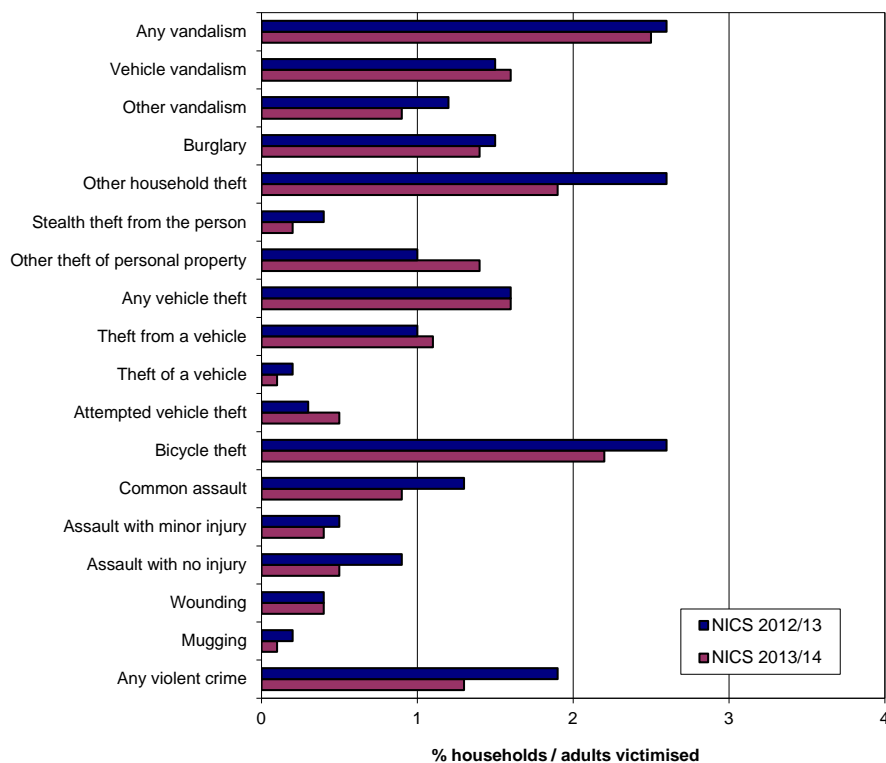
1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent and personal offences are based on all adults and are weighted for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

2.2 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for household offences

Victimisation (prevalence) rates for all NICS 2013/14 household offences remained on a par with those experienced in 2012/13.

- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings show the overall prevalence rate for vandalism (2.5%) was unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from that observed in 2012/13 (2.6%). This compares with police recorded crime figures which show the number of criminal damage offences to have fallen from 22,758 to 19,889 between 2011/12 and 2013/14. Both the vandalism prevalence rate and the number of offences recorded by the police in 2013/14 were at their lowest level since the NICS measure began (1998) and the new recorded crime counting rules were introduced in 1998/99 (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 change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

- ◆ While the NICS 2013/14 prevalence rates for burglary and vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners only) (1.4% and 1.6% respectively) remained on a par with those observed in 2012/13 (1.5% and 1.6% respectively), recorded crime figures for domestic burglary and vehicle theft offences have decreased, in net terms, by 13.5% (from 6,650 to 5,753) and 6.8% (6,017 to 5,609) over this (recall) period (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 the prevalence rates between NICS 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 suggest that the prevalence rate for any violent crime has remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from that estimated in NICS 2012/13 (1.3% and 1.9% respectively). This compares with police recorded crime figures for violence against the person offences which show a 6.4% (net) increase since 2011/12 (from 30,445 in 2011/12 to 32,403 in 2013/14) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ While the NICS 2013/14 prevalence rate for stealth theft from the person also showed no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) from the previous year (0.4%, NICS 2012/13; 0.2% NICS 2013/14), recorded crime figures for 'theft from the person' have decreased by (net) 5.4%, from 609 in 2011/12 to 576 in 2013/14 (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.

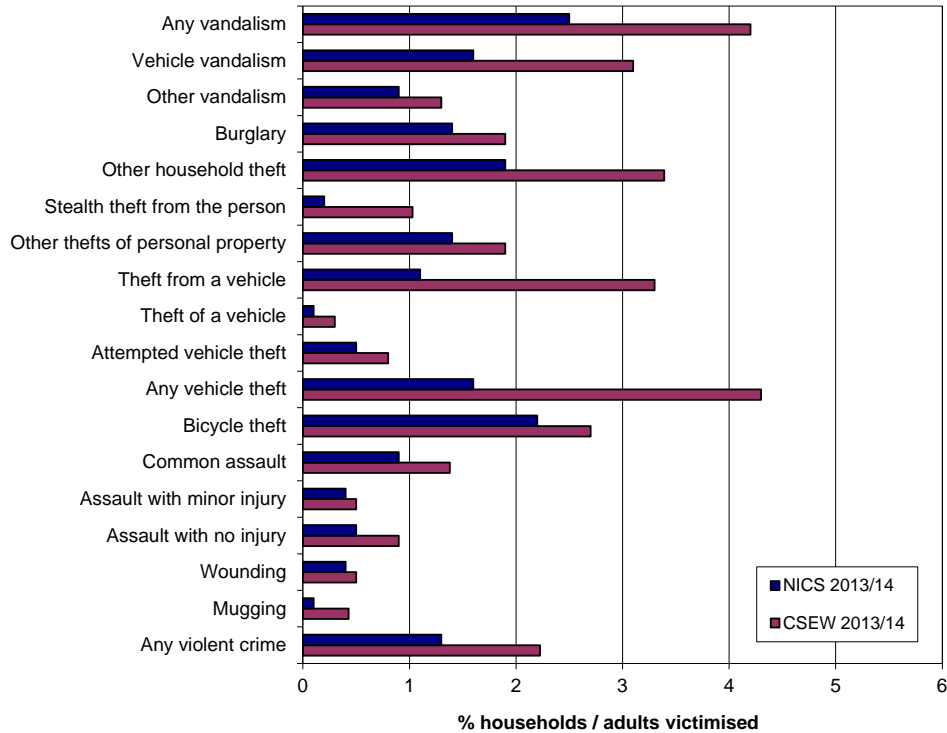
2.4 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

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 2013/14 surveys. Results show that victimisation rates tend to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales.

- ◆ Findings from the 2013/14 surveys show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (10.0%) than in England and Wales (17.0%) (Table A4). These figures compare with 10.9% and 18.7% (respectively) as measured through the 2012/13 surveys.
- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings indicate that vandalism (2.5%), bicycle theft (for bicycle owners) (2.2%) and vehicle vandalism (vehicle owners only) (2.0%) were the most prevalent offences in Northern Ireland. Vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners) (4.3%), along with vandalism (4.2%) and vehicle vandalism (vehicle owners) (4.0%), had the highest prevalence rates in England and Wales (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Results from NICS and CSEW 2013/14 show that households in Northern Ireland generally displayed lower prevalence risks than those in England and Wales including: vandalism (2.5%; NICS 2013/14 v 4.2%; CSEW 2013/14); other household theft (1.9% v 3.4%); all vehicle-related theft (1.6% v 4.3%; vehicle owners); and all burglary (1.4% v 1.9%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Hence, in 2013/14, the overall prevalence rate for household crime in Northern Ireland (7.2%) was 5.4 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (12.6%) (Table A4).

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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 2013/14, prevalence rates for some personal crimes were also lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales, including: common assault (0.9%; NICS 2013/14 v 1.4%; CSEW 2013/14); stealth theft from the person (0.2% v 1.0%); and mugging (0.1% v 0.4%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ These findings culminated in lower prevalence rates for all violent (1.3%) and personal crime (3.0%) in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales (2.2% and 4.9% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

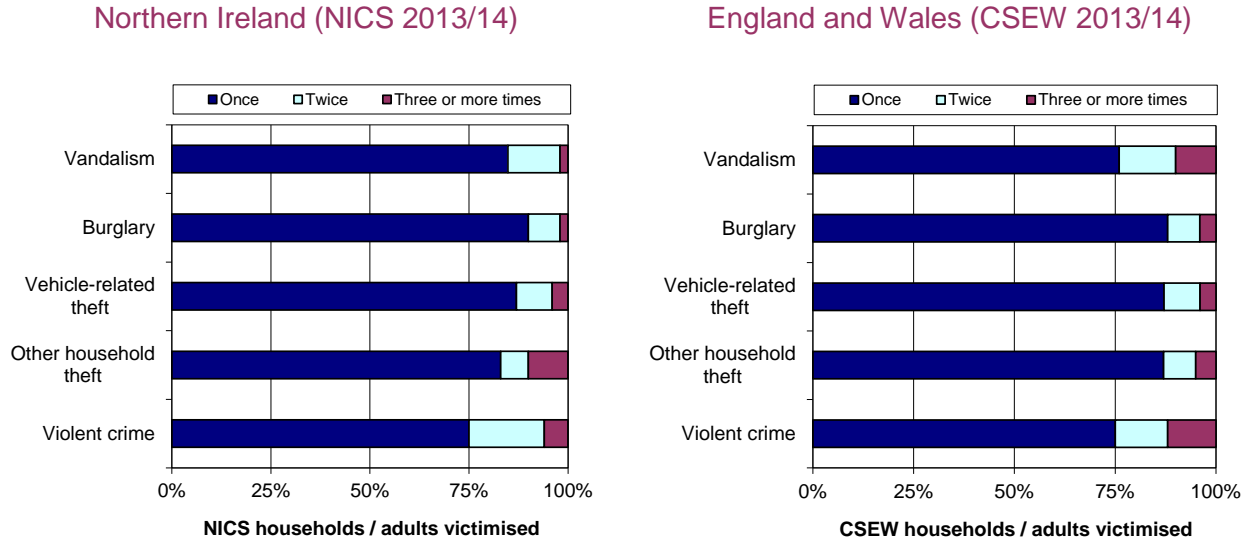
3. FREQUENCY OF CRIME VICTIMISATION AND INCIDENCE RATES

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 2013/14 and CSEW 2013/14. From these data, it is evident that the two jurisdictions display similar patterns in terms of frequency of repeat victimisation. Given the limitations of the sample size, rates for NICS repeat victimisation should be viewed with caution.

- ◆ Findings from 2013/14 indicate that of the crime categories examined, violent crime (25% in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales) displayed the highest rate of repeat victimisation in both jurisdictions, while burglary (10%, NICS 2013/14; 12%, CSEW 2013/14) displayed the lowest rates (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings suggest 15% of respondents in Northern Ireland experienced vandalism on more than one occasion; this compares with 24% of those in England and Wales (CSEW 2013/14) (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In total, just over a fifth (22%) of all victims identified through NICS 2013/14 experienced victimisation on more than one occasion in the 12 months prior to interview, with 16% victimised twice and 6% 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

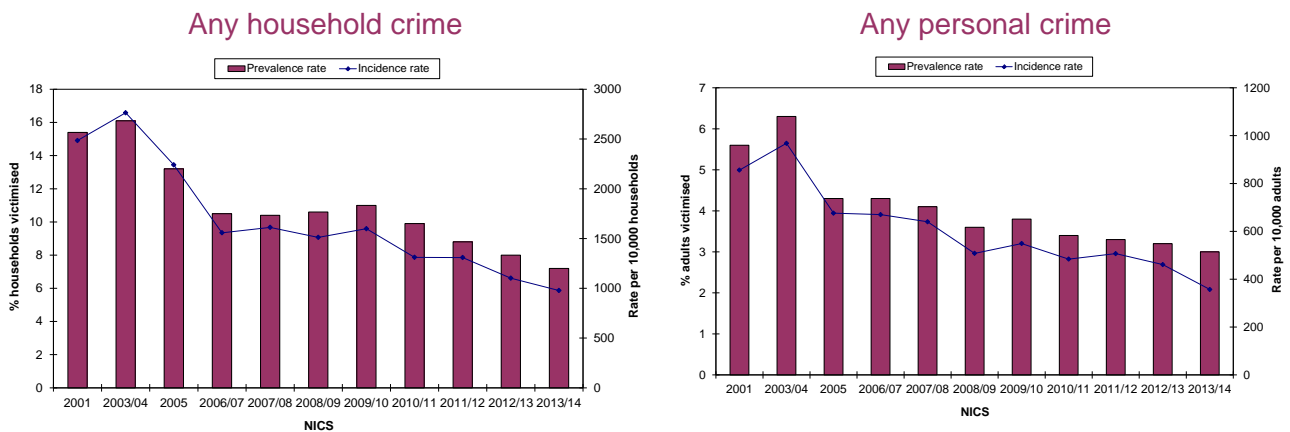
Table A6 compares crime victimisation (incidence) rates per 10,000 households or adults for Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2013/14) with England and Wales (CSEW 2013/14) for a limited range of crime types. This approach differs from prevalence rates in that it takes into account the number of times each 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 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 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 (7.2%) or any personal (3.0%) crime between NICS 2012/13 and 2013/14 (see Section 2). In terms of incidence rates, however, results suggest there were estimated decreases of 11.3% and 22.6% respectively for both household (from 1,102 to 978 per 10,000 households) and personal crime (461 to 357 per 10,000 adults), the latter of which is supported, to some extent, by NICS results which show an apparent decrease in the proportion of victims experiencing any personal crime on three or more occasions (from 11% to 3%) 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 2013/14)



- ◆ In terms of the household crime categories examined, the greatest numerical decrease occurred in vandalism which fell by a fifth (20.8%; from 375 to 297 per 10,000 households) between NICS 2012/13 and 2013/14. This decrease was mainly brought about by a reduction in the rate of other (non-vehicular) vandalism, down 28.9%, from 180 to 128 per 10,000 households on the previous year. The fall in the vandalism incidence rate is consistent with recorded crime figures which show a (net) 12.6% drop in criminal damage offences between 2011/12 and 2013/14 (from 22,758 to 19,889).

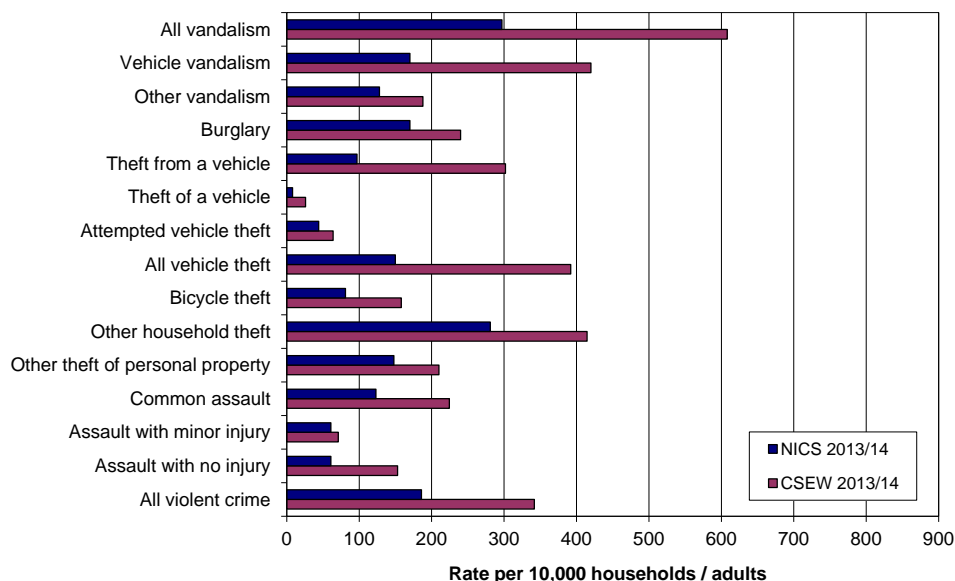
NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ After three consecutive annual decreases between NICS 2009/10 and 2012/13 (from 390 to 143 per 10,000 population), findings suggest the incidence rate for vehicle-related theft overall showed a (marginal) 4.9% increase in 2013/14 (150). This is broadly reflective of the trend in police recorded crime which show the number of vehicle-theft offences to have fallen from 8,221 in 2009/10 to 5,339 in 2012/13, before rising by 5.1% to 5,609 in 2013/14 (Tables A3 and A6).

Figures from both data sources are consistent in suggesting the level of vehicle-related theft in Northern Ireland has generally decreased over the last decade or so. As alluded to previously, while this is likely to reflect the global advances that have been made in vehicle security, 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 two consecutive annual decreases in the estimated incidence rate for domestic burglary (from 245 per 10,000 households in NICS 2010/11 to 160 in 2012/13), recent findings suggest the rate has shown a slight increase to 170 in 2013/14 (Table A6).
- ◆ NICS 2013/14 findings suggest that, of all the crime types considered, the greatest numerical decrease occurred in the incidence rate for common assault, down from 221 to 123 per 10,000 population. Much of this reduction can be accounted for by a decrease in the rate for assault with no injury (from 147 to 61 per 10,000 population), though assault with minor injury also showed a modest decrease over the same period (from 74 to 61). As a result, the rate for all violent crime also fell between 2012/13 and 2013/14, from 311 to 186 per 10,000 population (Table A6).
- ◆ The 2013/14 surveys show that 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 (1,813 in England and Wales v 978 in Northern Ireland); all personal crime (665 v 357); vehicle vandalism (420 v 170); and all vehicle-related theft (392 v 150) (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



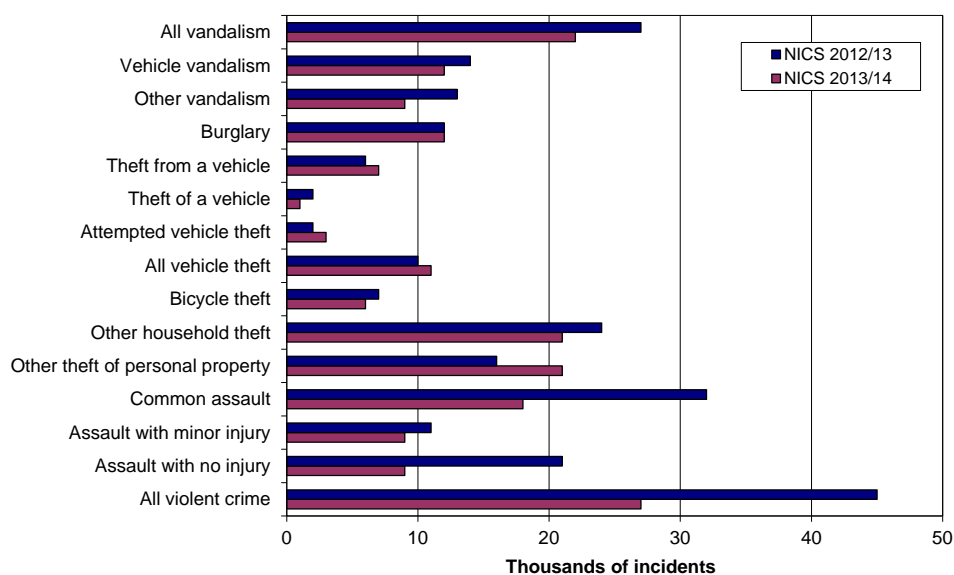
1. Incidence rates take account of repeat victimisation.
2. Rates for property offences, excluding other theft of personal property, are quoted per 10,000 households.
3. Rates for violent offences and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults and are weighted for household size.
4. CSEW rate for violent crime presented in this graph has not been published previously. See Table A6 for further details.

3.3 Estimated number of NICS incidents in Northern Ireland

It is possible to use the above incidence rates along with 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 2013/14. 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 from NICS 2001 are contained in Table A8.

- ◆ An estimated 123,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2013/14, down 15.8% on NICS 2012/13 (146,000) (Tables A7 and A8).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 estimate that crime has fallen by almost three-fifths (58.3%) since 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidents peaked at 295,000. This equates to 172,000 fewer crimes in 2013/14 than in 2003/04 (Table A8).
- ◆ Between the two most recent surveys, the estimated number of household incidents fell by 10.0% (from 80,000 in NICS 2012/13 to 72,000 in NICS 2013/14) while personal incidents of crime dropped by 21.2% (from 66,000 to 52,000) (Table A8).
- ◆ NICS 2013/14 results indicate that incidents of vandalism (22,000) and other household thefts (21,000) accounted for almost three-fifths (59.7%) of the 72,000 household offences (Table A8; Figure 3.4).
- ◆ The fall in the number of common assault incidents (from 32,000 in NICS 2012/13 to 18,000 in 2013/14), and in particular assault with no injury (21,000 to 9,000), resulted in a decrease in the estimated number of violent crime incidents overall (from 45,000 to 27,000) (Table A8; Figure 3.4).
- ◆ With the exception of other thefts of personal property (up by 5,000), vehicle-related theft (up by 1,000) and burglary (unchanged), decreases were evident in the estimated number of each main NICS crime category examined (Table A8; 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.

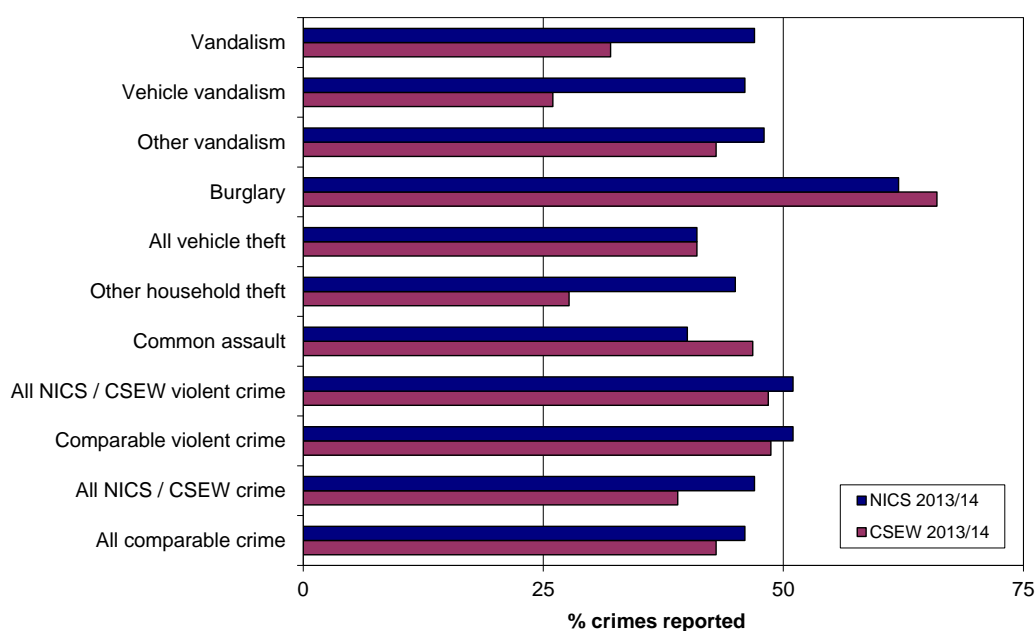
4. CRIME REPORTING

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 2013/14) and England and Wales (CSEW 2013/14). 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.

- ◆ Almost half (46%) of all NICS 2013/14 crimes that are broadly comparable with recorded crime categories were reported to the police, a decrease of six percentage points from the previous year (52% in 2012/13). The reporting rates for household crime and personal crime in NICS 2013/14 were 46% and 49% (respectively) and compare with rates of 48% and 46% observed in 2012/13 (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ While the 2013/14 reporting rate for all NICS crime (47%) was higher than that for all CSEW crime (39%), rates for all comparable crime (46% and 43% respectively) and comparable violent crime (51% and 49% respectively) were more closely aligned (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 (62%) and England and Wales (66%) (Table A9; Figure 4.1). Within this category, burglary with entry or loss displayed slightly higher reporting rates, reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims. Rates for attempted offences were lower.
- ◆ Of the crime types considered, NICS 2013/14 findings suggest that incidents of common assault (40%) and all vehicle-related thefts (including attempts) (41%) were least likely to be reported in Northern Ireland, while in England and Wales vehicle vandalism (26%) and other household theft (28%) displayed the lowest reporting rates (Table A9; Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Proportions of crimes reported to the police in Northern Ireland and England 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.

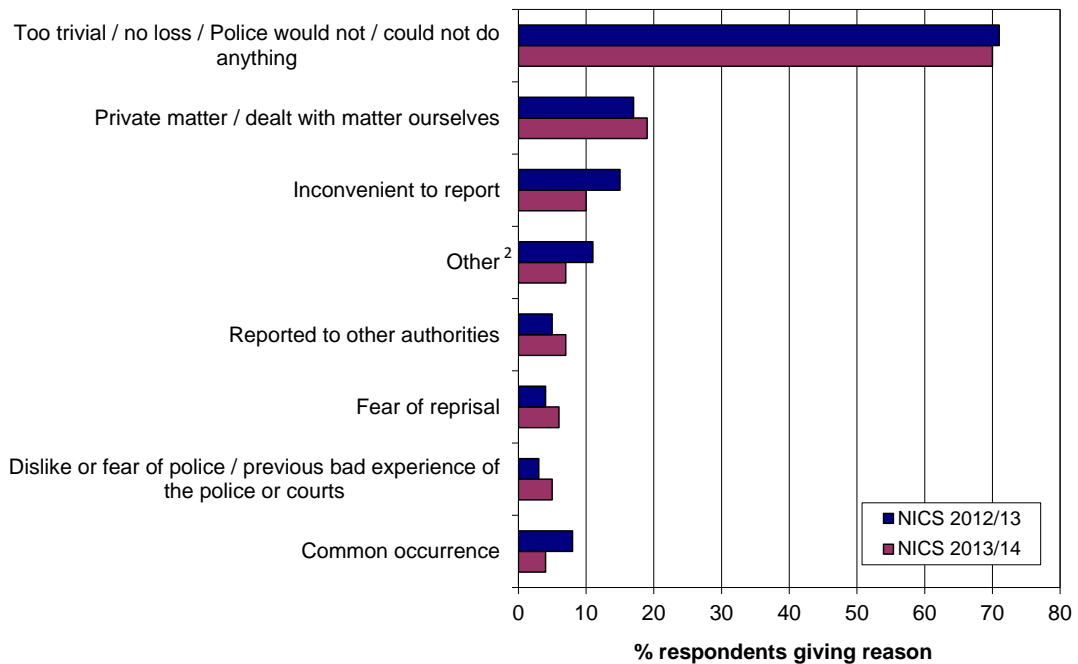
These results imply that police recorded crime statistics (for the crime types covered by the NICS) undercount the true extent of crime in Northern Ireland by almost half given that 54% of comparable crimes identified through NICS 2013/14 were not reported to the police in the first instance and, of 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

Table A10 compares the reasons given by NICS (2006/07 to 2013/14) victims for not reporting a crime to the police. Victims were able to give one or more reason.

- ◆ At 70% in NICS 2013/14, the most common reason cited by victims, once again, for not reporting a crime to the police was ‘too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not have done anything’. This was followed by ‘private matter / dealt with matter ourselves’ (19%) and ‘inconvenient to report’ (10%) and compare with 2012/13 rates of 71%, 17% and 15% respectively (Table A10; Figure 4.2).
- ◆ In Northern Ireland, the least common explanations for not reporting NICS 2013/14 incidents to the police included: (it’s a) ‘common occurrence’ (4%); ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts’ (5%); and ‘fear of reprisal’ (6%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).

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



1. More than one reason could be given per incident.
 2. See Table A10 for further details on ‘Other’ reasons.

5. HOUSEHOLD CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

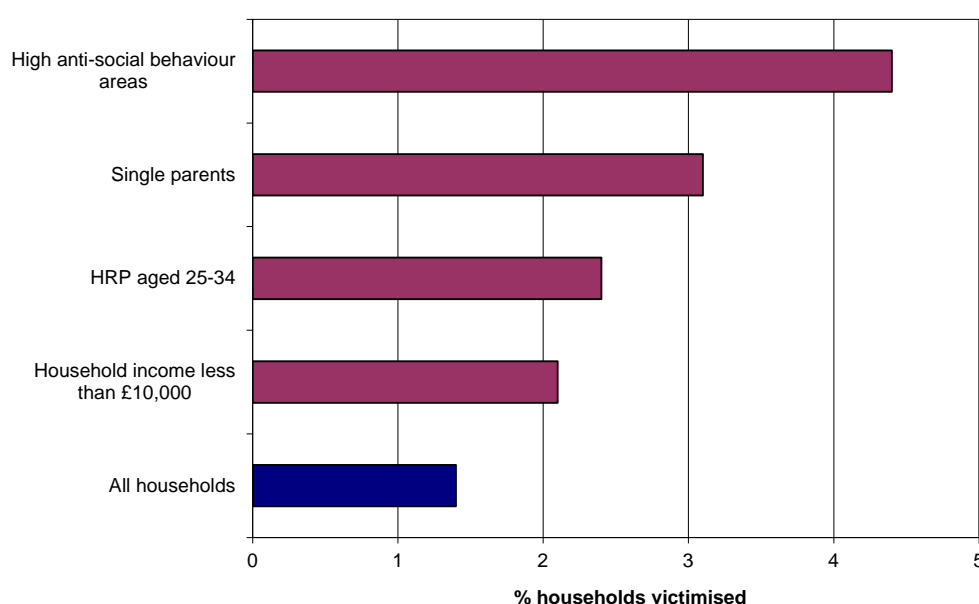
Tables A11, A12 and A13 compare household victimisation (prevalence) rates for domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft and vandalism (respectively) across a range of socio-demographic characteristics relating to interviews undertaken for NICS 2013/14 and CSEW 2013/14.

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

Results of NICS 2013/14 show that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary, while low (1.4%), varies across households with different characteristics and in different localities.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 indicate that, at 4.4%, households in areas of (self-perceived) high anti-social behaviour displayed one of the highest prevalence rates for burglary and were four times as likely as those in areas of low anti-social behaviour (1.1%) to be a victim (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Households with a young household reference person (HRP) appeared to be at greater risk of burglary than those with an older HRP. For example, households with a HRP aged between 25 and 34 (2.4%) were almost five times as likely to be victims of burglary than those with a HRP aged 75 plus (0.5%) (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ At 2.1%, those with an annual household income of less than £10,000 were among those most likely to be victims of burglary and compares with, for example, 0.4% of households with an income between £40,000 and £49,999 (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Results suggest that owner occupiers (1.2%) were less likely than those living in private or social rented accommodation (both 1.9%) to be victims of burglary (Table A11).
- ◆ Single parents (3.1%) also displayed one of the highest prevalence rates for domestic burglary, a rate that compares with 1.4% of households with two adults and child(ren) and an NICS 2013/14 average of 1.4% (Table A11; Figure 5.1).

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



Source: NICS 2013/14

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

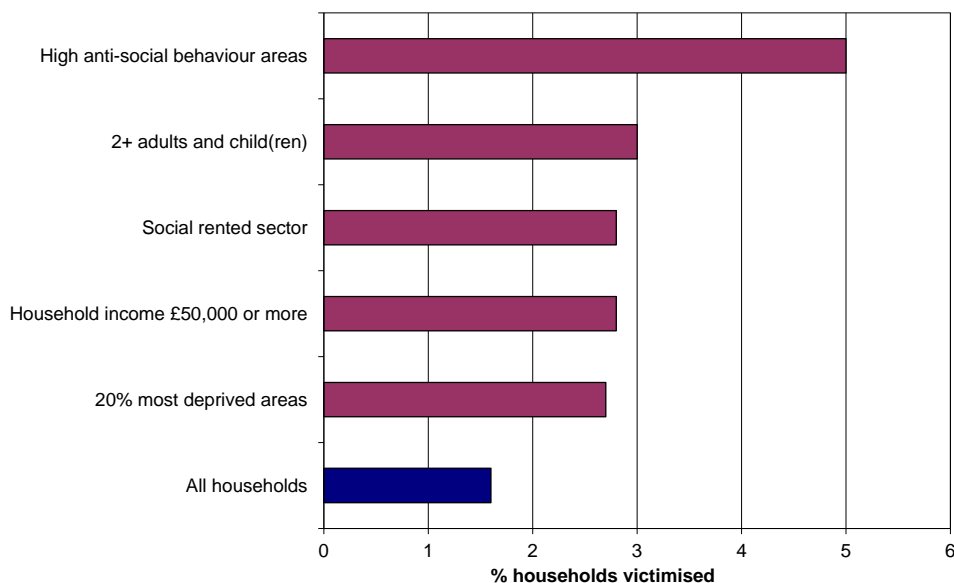
- ◆ Results of NICS 2013/14 and CSEW 2013/14 show that households in England and Wales (1.9%) were more likely than those in Northern Ireland (1.4%) to be victims of domestic burglary (Tables A4 and A11).
- ◆ Table A11 also shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households most likely to be victims of burglary were those:
 - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (4.4% in Northern Ireland v 4.5% in England and Wales);
 - containing single parents (3.1% v 4.3%); or
 - with a HRP aged between 25 and 34 (2.4% v 3.2%).

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 2013/14 (1.3% for all households; 1.6% for vehicle owners) remains unchanged since NICS 2012/13 (1.3% and 1.6% 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 2013/14 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 (5.0%), a rate more than three times that for both low-ASB areas (1.4%) and the NICS 2013/14 average of 1.6% (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Older households were least likely to be at risk of vehicle-related theft. For instance, households with a HRP aged 75 and over had a zero prevalence rate for vehicle-related theft in this particular survey while the rate for 65-74 year olds was 0.2%. These compare with rates of 2.9% and 2.2% for households with a HRP aged between 45-54 and 35-44 respectively (Table A12).
- ◆ Results suggest that households with two adults and child(ren) (3.0%) were more likely than single parent households (1.9%), or those with no children at all (1.7%), to be the victim of vehicle-related theft (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ At 2.8%, respondents living in social rented accommodation appeared to be at greater risk of vehicle-related theft than private renters (1.6%) or owner occupiers (1.5%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ In terms of deprivation (as measured by the 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) rank), 2.7% of households within the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were victims of vehicle-related theft compared with 0.8% in the 20% least deprived areas (Table A12; Figure 5.2).

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



Source: NICS 2013/14

1. HRP: Household reference person.

2. Rates are based on all vehicle-owning households.

- ◆ Overall, 1.6% of vehicle-owning households identified through NICS 2013/14 had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the 12 months prior to interview. This compares with 4.3% in England and Wales (CSEW 2013/14) (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 (5.0% in Northern Ireland v 8.5% in England and Wales); and
 - containing two adults and child(ren) (3.0% v 5.9%).

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

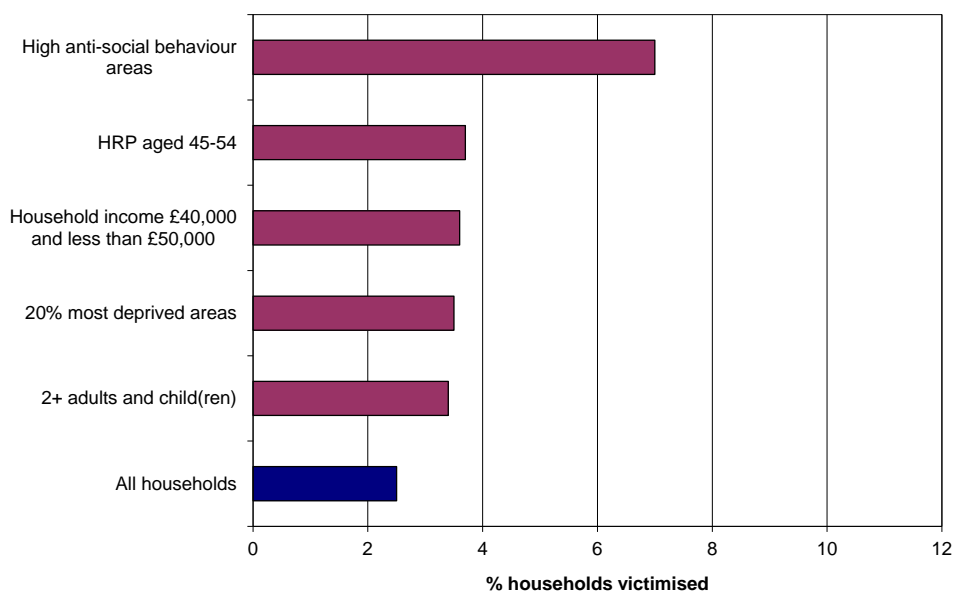
The risk of becoming a victim of vandalism in Northern Ireland was 2.5% (Table A2) and, as with domestic burglary and vehicle-related theft, it is not evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ Households containing NICS 2013/14 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 (7.0%), a rate which compares with 1.9% for low-ASB areas and the NICS 2013/14 average of 2.5% (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ Results suggest households with a household reference person (HRP) aged between 45 and 54 (3.7%) were more likely than other age groups to experience vandalism and compares with 0.9% for households with a HRP aged 75 and over (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ In terms of household type, households with two adults and child(ren) (3.4%) displayed a higher prevalence risk for vandalism than single parent households (1.9%) or those with no children at all (2.8%) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).

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- ◆ At 3.5% in 2013/14, NICS households within the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland appeared more likely than households in other deprivation bands to be victims of vandalism (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ While there was no direct relationship between income and the risk of becoming a victim of vandalism, respondents living in households with an annual income between £40,000 and £49,999 (3.6%) displayed one of the highest prevalence rates and compares with, for example, 1.6% of those from households with an income between £30,000 and £39,999 (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 show that households in urban areas (2.9%) generated a higher prevalence rate for vandalism than their rural counterparts (1.6%), a rate that increases to 3.1% for households in urban areas *outside of* Belfast (Table A13).

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



Source: NICS 2013/14

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

- ◆ Results of NICS and CSEW 2013/14 estimate that, at 4.2%, households in England and Wales were more likely than those in Northern Ireland (2.5%) to be victims of vandalism (Tables A4 and A13).
- ◆ Though not always displaying the highest prevalence rates, among those most likely to be victims of vandalism, and common to both jurisdictions, were those:
 - located in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (7.0% in Northern Ireland v 10.3% in England and Wales);
 - living in private rented accommodation (2.7% v 4.7%); or
 - living in urban areas (2.9% v 4.5%).

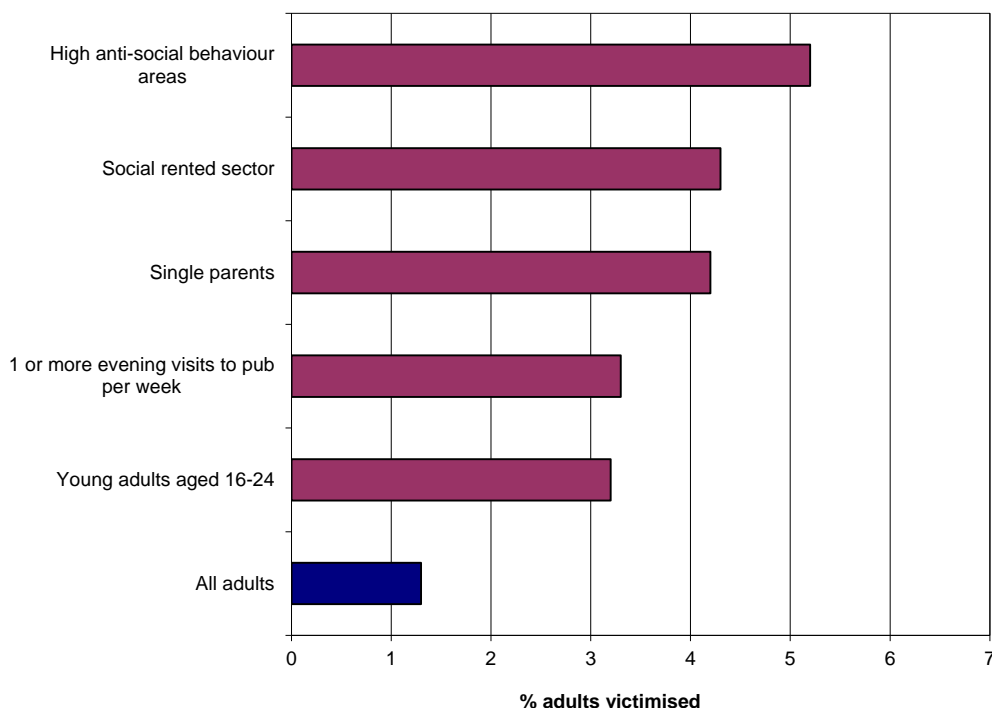
6. VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

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 2013/14 and CSEW 2013/14.

- ◆ While the overall violent crime victimisation rate for NICS 2013/14 respondents (1.3%) showed no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) to that observed in NICS 2012/13 (1.9%), it was lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (2.2%; CSEW 2013/14) (Tables A2 and A4).
- ◆ NICS 2013/14 participants who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were more likely to have been victims of violence, displaying a prevalence rate over six times that for adults living in low-ASB areas (5.2%; high-ASB areas v 0.8%; low-ASB areas) (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ It is apparent from Table A14 that the risk associated with violent crime victimisation tends to show that the younger the respondent, the greater the likelihood of falling victim to violent crime. For example, 3.2% of respondents aged 16-24 had experienced violence at least once, with similar rates observed for men (3.1%) and women (3.4%) of this age group. The rate of 3.2% compares with 0.5% for those aged 55-64; no respondents aged 65-74 or 75 and over reported having been a victim of violent crime over their recall period (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2013/14 show an increased risk of violence and evening visits to pubs or bars. Those respondents who visited a pub / bar more than once a week (3.3%) displayed higher rates of victimisation than those who went less often (1.4%) or not at all (0.9%) (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ Respondents living as a couple (0.7%) were less likely than those not living as a couple (2.3%) to be victims of violent crime in NICS 2013/14. With regard to specific living arrangements, those who were single (3.0%) displayed one of the greatest rates for violent crime (Table A14).
- ◆ At 0.5%, NICS 2013/14 respondents who owned their homes appeared to be at less risk of violent crime than those adults who rented their properties, either in a private (2.4%) or social (4.3%) capacity (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ Single parents (4.2%) displayed a higher prevalence risk for violent crime than other household types and compares with 1.0% of households with two adults and child(ren) and 2.3% of households with no children at all (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ In terms of deprivation, respondents from the 20% most deprived areas (2.9%) were more likely to be the victim of violent crime, a rate that reduces to 0.3% of those from the 20% least deprived areas (Table A14).

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



Source: NICS 2013/14

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

- ◆ In percentage point terms, results of NICS and CSEW 2013/14 surveys suggest that the gap between the victimisation (prevalence) rates for violent crime in England and Wales (2.2%) and Northern Ireland (1.3%) is much narrower than that for household crime (12.6% v 7.2%) (Tables A4 and A14).
- ◆ For socio-economic groups common to both NICS and CSEW 2013/14, Table A14 shows that among the more likely victims of violent crime in both jurisdictions were:
 - people living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (5.2% in Northern Ireland v 5.5% in England and Wales);
 - all adults aged 16-24 (3.2% v 5.9%);
 - single parents (4.2% v 4.8%);
 - people who visited a pub / bar one or more evenings per week (3.3% v 3.4%); or
 - respondents who were single (3.0% v 4.8%).
- ◆ Table A14 also shows that, for both NICS and CSEW 2013/14, the following groups were among those least likely to fall victim to violent crime:
 - older respondents, regardless of gender (aged 75+: 0.0% in Northern Ireland v 0.2% in England Wales);
 - respondents who were widowed (0.0% v 0.5%);
 - owner-occupiers (0.5% v 1.5%);
 - adults who did not visit a pub / bar in the evening (0.9% v 1.5%); or
 - respondents living in rural areas (0.9% v 1.8%).

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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 (2013/14 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vandalism	2.5	2.0	3.0
Vehicle vandalism	1.6	1.2	2.0
Other vandalism	0.9	0.6	1.3
Burglary (including attempts)	1.4	1.1	1.8
Burglary with entry	1.0	0.7	1.3
Attempted burglary	0.5	0.2	0.7
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.3	0.9	1.6
Theft from a vehicle	0.8	0.5	1.1
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.0	0.2
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.4	0.2	0.6
Bicycle theft	0.7	0.4	1.0
Other household theft	1.9	1.5	2.4
Stealth theft from the person	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other thefts of personal property	1.4	1.0	1.8
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,598</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	1.2	2.1
Theft from a vehicle	1.1	0.7	1.4
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.0	0.2
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	0.3	0.8
Vehicle vandalism	2.0	1.5	2.6
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>2,841</i>	<i>2,841</i>	<i>2,841</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Bicycle theft	2.2	1.4	3.1
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>1,161</i>	<i>1,161</i>	<i>1,161</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>			
Common assault⁴	0.9	0.5	1.2
Assault with minor injury	0.4	0.2	0.7
Assault with no injury	0.5	0.3	0.8
Wounding	0.4	0.2	0.7
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.1	0.0	0.2
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,598</i>
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	1.3	0.9	1.7
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	7.2	6.4	8.0
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.0	2.3	3.6
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	10.0	8.9	11.0

Source: NICS 2013/14

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 thefts 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 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A2: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (1998 - 2013/14 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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14 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	2.6	2.5	
Vehicle vandalism	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	
Other vandalism	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	
Burglary (including attempts)	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	
Burglary with entry	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	
Attempted burglary	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	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	1.3	1.3	
Theft from a vehicle	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	
Theft of a vehicle	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	<0.05	0.2	0.1	
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	0.3	0.4	
Bicycle theft	0.8	n/a	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	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	2.6	1.9	
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	0.4	0.2	
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	1.0	1.4	
<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	4,055	3,598	
<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	1.6	1.6	
Theft from a vehicle	3.8	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	
Theft of a vehicle	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	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	0.3	0.5	
Vehicle vandalism	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	
<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	3,222	2,841	
<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	2.6	2.2	
<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	1,264	1,161	
<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	1.3	0.9	
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	
Wounding	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
<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	4,055	3,598	
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME⁵	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	n/a	15.4	16.1	13.2	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.0	9.9	8.8	8.0	7.2	
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	n/a	5.6	6.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	23.0	19.7	21.4	17.3	14.2	13.8	13.4	14.3	12.6	11.2	10.9	10.0	

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 thefts of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
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 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A3: Notifiable offences recorded by the police: Northern Ireland 2004/05 - 2013/14

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% Change 2011/12 to 2012/13	% Change 2012/13 to 2013/14
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES												
Violence against the person	29,311	30,882	31,802	29,506	29,365	29,752	29,327	30,445	30,305	32,403	-0.5%	6.9%
Assault with intent to cause serious harm ¹	403	416	480	546	791	1,266	1,102	997	1,129	1,031	13.2%	-8.7%
Assault with injury ²	16,604	17,094	17,416	15,184	14,468	14,040	13,867	14,346	13,477	12,809	-6.1%	-5.0%
AOABH ²	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,393	12,236	12,713	11,715	11,247	-7.9%	-4.0%
Grievous Bodily Harm and Wounding	768	689	745	756	935	814	795	901	783	780	-13.1%	-0.4%
Assault without injury ²	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	7,933	9,078	10,771	14.4%	18.6%
Sexual offences³	1,650	1,662	1,725	1,739	1,839	1,798	1,928	1,828	1,932	2,234	5.7%	15.6%
Robbery	1,487	1,744	1,574	1,143	1,283	1,276	1,306	1,221	1,014	958	-17.0%	-5.5%
Theft (including burglary)	46,235	43,961	41,011	37,694	40,198	40,589	38,472	37,270	35,611	36,023	-4.5%	1.2%
Burglary offences	13,267	12,727	11,461	11,586	12,331	12,460	11,849	10,580	9,581	9,067	-9.4%	-5.4%
Domestic burglary	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	6,650	5,945	5,753	-10.6%	-3.2%
Theft from the person	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	661	576	8.5%	-12.9%
Theft in a dwelling (other than from an automatic machine or meter)	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	603	777	719	28.9%	-7.5%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	1,073	1,097	1.4%	2.2%
Vehicle offences	12,333	10,135	9,256	8,301	7,906	8,221	6,933	6,017	5,339	5,609	-11.3%	5.1%
Aggravated vehicle taking ⁴	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	224	238	178	6.3%	-25.2%
Theft from a vehicle	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	3,126	2,770	3,070	-11.4%	10.8%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle ⁵	4,451	3,708	3,367	3,242	2,769	2,743	2,469	2,066	1,900	1,943	-8.0%	2.3%
Interfering with a motor vehicle ⁵	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	601	431	418	-28.3%	-3.0%
Criminal damage	31,027	34,296	35,827	30,426	27,904	25,862	24,483	22,758	20,959	19,889	-7.9%	-5.1%
Criminal damage to a vehicle	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	8,567	8,160	7,339	-4.8%	-10.1%
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY												
Drug offences	2,622	2,944	2,413	2,721	2,974	3,146	3,485	3,780	4,378	4,732	15.8%	8.1%
Possession of weapons offences	634	684	740	799	794	804	741	714	651	727	-8.8%	11.7%
Public order offences	530	2,007	1,713	1,602	1,895	1,995	1,682	1,679	1,517	1,536	-9.6%	1.3%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2,469	2,739	2,509	1,860	2,618	2,729	2,252	2,314	2,191	2,415	-5.3%	10.2%
Other fraud	2,159	2,275	1,830	978	1,224	1,188	1,364	1,380	1,831	1,829	32.7%	-0.1%
ALL OFFENCES RECORDED	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	103,389	100,389	102,746	-2.9%	2.3%

Source: PSNI report 'Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2013/14'

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. 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).

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

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

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 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2013/14	CSEW 2013/14
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vandalism	2.5	4.2
Vehicle vandalism	1.6	3.1
Other vandalism	0.9	1.3
Burglary (including attempts)	1.4	1.9
Burglary with entry	1.0	1.2
Attempted burglary	0.5	0.8
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.3	3.3
Theft from a vehicle	0.8	2.5
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.4	0.6
Bicycle theft	0.7	1.4
Other household theft	1.9	3.4
Stealth theft from the person	0.2	1.0
Other thefts of personal property	1.4	1.9
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	3,598	35,339
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	4.3
Theft from a vehicle	1.1	3.3
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	0.8
Vehicle vandalism	2.0	4.0
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	2,841	27,749
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Bicycle theft	2.2	2.7
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,161	16,891
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>		
Common assault³	0.9	1.4
Assault with minor injury	0.4	0.5
Assault with no injury	0.5	0.9
Wounding	0.4	0.5
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.1	0.4
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	3,598	35,371
ANY NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME^{2,4}	1.3	2.2
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	7.2	12.6
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.0	4.9
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME⁵	10.0	17.0

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 thefts 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 and robbery for comparability purposes only; it has not been published previously. The CSEW definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft and robbery. 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 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A5: Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type (%)^{1,5}
Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2013/14				CSEW 2013/14			
	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base
Vandalism	84	13	2	89	76	14	10	1,500
Burglary	90	8	2	52	88	8	4	655
Vehicle-related theft	87	9	4	46	88	9	4	1,141
Other household theft	83	7	10	70	87	8	5	1,225
Violent crime ^{3,4}	75	19	6	57	75	13	12	710
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	81	13	7	259	76	14	9	4,404
ANY PERSONAL CRIME³	87	10	3	109	81	12	7	1,516
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME	78	16	6	346	73	17	11	5,552

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. The CSEW violent crime figures presented in this table have been re-calculated to include snatch theft and robbery for comparability purposes only; it has not been published previously. The CSEW definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft and robbery.
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 - 2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	CSEW 2013/14
Vandalism	1,110	1,215	1,124	612	768	687	605	473	472	375	297	608
Vehicle vandalism	492	532	534	295	407	345	334	262	207	195	170	420
Other vandalism	618	683	590	316	361	342	271	211	266	180	128	188
Burglary (including attempts)	272	313	241	216	135	153	200	245	207	160	170	240
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	595	673	276	274	277	205	300	230	175	143	150	392
Theft from a vehicle	233	332	165	142	137	104	163	157	116	86	97	302
Theft of a vehicle	153	145	38	63	46	34	44	29	5	27	8	26
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	209	197	73	69	94	67	93	44	54	30	44	64
Bicycle theft	n/a	90	81	87	99	132	105	88	76	91	81	158
Other household theft	492	474	517	369	333	335	390	274	379	333	281	415
Other thefts of personal property	246	268	156	217	198	135	149	113	124	109	148	210
Common assault³	346	467	371	351	343	227	232	208	258	221	123	224
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	170	185	169	125	115	114	147	74	61	71
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	201	167	174	102	117	94	111	147	61	153
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME^{2,4}	572	588	499	441	415	364	355	341	343	311	186	342
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	2,485	2,764	2,240	1,558	1,612	1,512	1,599	1,311	1,309	1,102	978	1,813
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	856	968	676	670	640	508	549	484	507	461	357	665
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime⁵</i>	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	4,055	3,598	35,339

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, personal crime and other thefts 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 and robbery for comparability purposes only; it has not been published previously. The CSEW definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft and robbery.
5. The CSEW 2013/14 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A7: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
Vandalism	22	17	27
Vehicle vandalism	12	9	16
Other vandalism	9	6	13
Burglary (including attempts)	12	8	16
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	11	8	14
Theft from a vehicle	7	4	10
Theft of a vehicle	1	0	1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	3	2	5
Bicycle theft	6	4	8
Other household theft	21	14	27
Other thefts of personal property	21	15	28
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME⁵	96	n/a	n/a
Common assault⁴	18	10	25
Assault with minor injury	9	3	15
Assault with no injury	9	4	14
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	27	17	37
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	72	61	82
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	52	39	64
ALL NICS CRIME⁵	123	n/a	n/a
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,598</i>

Source: NICS 2013/14
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 732,800 households (household projections).
- 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 thefts of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 1,447,118 (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 - 2013/14 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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14
Vandalism	68	76	74	41	53	48	42	33	33	27	22
Vehicle vandalism	30	33	35	20	28	24	23	19	15	14	12
Other vandalism	38	43	39	21	25	24	19	15	19	13	9
Burglary (including attempts)	17	20	16	14	9	11	14	17	15	12	12
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	36	42	18	18	19	14	21	16	12	10	11
Theft from a vehicle	14	21	11	10	9	7	11	11	8	6	7
Theft of a vehicle	9	9	3	4	3	2	3	2	0	2	1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	13	12	5	5	6	5	6	3	4	2	3
Bicycle theft	n/a	6	5	6	7	9	7	6	5	7	6
Other household theft	30	30	34	25	23	23	27	19	27	24	21
Other thefts of personal property	32	34	21	30	27	19	21	16	18	16	21
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME	188	221	172	135	141	125	139	113	116	101	96
Common assault³	45	59	49	48	47	32	33	29	37	32	18
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	23	25	23	17	16	16	21	11	9
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	27	23	24	14	16	13	16	21	9
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	74	74	66	60	57	51	50	48	48	45	27
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	151	173	148	104	110	105	112	93	92	80	72
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	110	122	90	91	88	71	77	69	73	66	52
ALL NICS CRIME	262	295	238	195	199	176	189	161	165	146	123
<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>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>3,598</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 thefts 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.

NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A9: Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type (%)¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	CSEW 2013/14
Vandalism	43	37	33	43	46	47	33	34	37	57	47	32
Vehicle vandalism	33	31	30	42	41	38	28	26	26	48	46	26
Other vandalism	50	42	34	43	51	55	39	44	45	66	48	43
Burglary (including attempts)	65	75	57	70	77	68	71	67	69	68	62	66
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	63	57	52	56	53	44	50	35	42	48	41	41
Other household theft	26	22	29	29	27	26	24	24	29	35	45	28
Common assault⁴	54	41	30	54	40	37	59	36	40	43	40	47
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME⁵	60	42	40	55	47	47	65	46	46	54	51	48
COMPARABLE VIOLENT CRIME⁶	59	42	39	55	47	46	66	46	45	48	51	49
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	46	43	37	44	45	41	38	38	40	48	46	38
ALL PERSONAL CRIME³	50	37	37	46	37	38	58	42	39	46	49	39
ALL NICS / CSEW CRIME	48	41	37	45	41	40	46	40	40	47	47	39
ALL COMPARABLE CRIME⁷	54	45	39	51	48	46	50	44	44	52	46	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	4,055	3,598	35,339

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 thefts 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 April 2003, 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 2013/14 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 - 2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14
Too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not do anything	65	77	74	76	72	70	71	70
Private matter / dealt with matter ourselves	29	19	21	16	22	21	17	19
Inconvenient to report	6	7	9	17	12	15	15	10
Other ³	1	6	5	7	6	6	11	7
Reported to other authorities	5	3	5	4	4	6	5	7
Fear of reprisal	9	5	5	7	6	3	4	6
Dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts	3	5	5	5	3	6	3	5
Common occurrence	3	5	8	9	5	8	8	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	391	397	424	476	417	358	301	252

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 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A11: Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2013/14	Unweighted base	CSEW 2013/14	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	2.0	102	3.1	1,154
25-34	2.4	495	3.2	4,722
35-44	1.5	653	2.4	6,191
45-54	2.0	732	1.9	7,079
55-64	1.0	631	1.4	6,031
65-74	0.9	547	1.3	5,458
75+	0.5	438	1.0	4,704
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	1.5	1,429	-	-
Protestant	1.5	1,859	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.6	1,739	-	-
Irish	1.4	885	-	-
Northern Irish	1.4	806	-	-
Other	1.5	133	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	3.1	261	4.3	1,918
Adults & child(ren)	1.4	828	2.1	7,281
No children	2.0	1,229	2.3	12,972
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.6	1,280	1.1	13,168
Household income				
Less than £10,000	2.1	612	2.8	4,618
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.4	949	1.9	7,153
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.4	588	1.6	5,160
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.8	380	1.7	3,776
£40,000 less than £50,000	0.4	281	1.7	2,670
£50,000 or more	1.7	291	1.8	5,581
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.2	2,319	1.4	22,565
Social renters	1.9	578	2.9	6,091
Private renters	1.9	678	2.8	6,562
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	4.4	342	4.5	964
Low	1.1	3,023	1.6	7,706
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	1.9	738	-	-
2nd quintile	1.3	746	-	-
3rd quintile	0.7	705	-	-
4th quintile	1.8	723	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.5	680	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	1.6	1,205	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	1.7	1,191	-	-
All urban	1.6	2,396	2.2	26,981
Rural	1.1	1,196	1.0	8,358
Policing District³				
A & B (Belfast)	1.9	581	-	-
C	1.3	625	-	-
D	1.4	559	-	-
E	1.5	544	-	-
F	0.7	401	-	-
G	1.6	439	-	-
H	1.3	448	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1.4	3,598	1.9	35,339

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.

3. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.

NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A12: Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2013/14	Unweighted base	CSEW 2013/14	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	n<100	60	5.7	558
25-34	2.1	387	5.9	3,471
35-44	2.2	550	5.4	5,210
45-54	2.9	622	4.9	6,092
55-64	1.1	525	3.8	5,145
65-74	0.2	433	2.6	4,458
75+	0.0	264	1.6	2,815
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	2.1	1,084	-	-
Protestant	1.3	1,515	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.5	1,383	-	-
Irish	2.1	673	-	-
Northern Irish	1.5	663	-	-
Other	n<100	94	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	1.9	160	5.1	1,104
Adults & child(ren)	3.0	769	5.9	6,590
No children	1.7	976	4.7	10,237
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.3	936	2.5	9,818
Household income				
Less than £10,000	2.2	279	4.9	2,055
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.3	708	3.6	5,076
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.7	537	3.8	4,465
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.2	365	5.3	3,477
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.1	273	4.5	2,519
£50,000 or more	2.8	290	5.1	5,292
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.5	2,087	3.9	20,135
Social renters	2.8	246	5.3	2,950
Private renters	1.6	492	5.4	4,570
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	5.0	221	8.5	665
Low	1.4	2,465	3.7	6,211
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	2.7	414	-	-
2nd quintile	2.4	578	-	-
3rd quintile	1.0	574	-	-
4th quintile	1.6	644	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	0.8	626	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	1.7	838	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.1	924	-	-
All urban	1.9	1,762	4.7	20,204
Rural	1.2	1,074	2.9	7,545
Policing District³				
A & B (Belfast)	1.7	348	-	-
C	1.9	521	-	-
D	2.0	454	-	-
E	0.9	453	-	-
F	1.7	352	-	-
G	2.0	346	-	-
H	1.1	367	-	-
Number of vehicles owned by household				
One	1.8	1,508	3.5	15,364
Two	1.4	1,014	5.2	9,395
Three or more	1.8	282	5.6	2,626
ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS	1.6	2,841	4.3	27,749

'-' 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.
3. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.

NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A13: Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2013/14	Unweighted base	CSEW 2013/14	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	2.9	102	3.9	1,154
25-34	2.8	495	5.3	4,722
35-44	2.9	653	5.0	6,191
45-54	3.7	732	5.0	7,079
55-64	2.2	631	4.6	6,031
65-74	1.5	547	3.1	5,458
75+	0.9	438	1.5	4,704
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	2.7	1,429	-	-
Protestant	2.1	1,859	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	2.1	1,739	-	-
Irish	3.3	885	-	-
Northern Irish	2.4	806	-	-
Other	2.3	133	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	1.9	261	5.8	1,918
Adults & child(ren)	3.4	828	5.1	7,281
No children	2.8	1,229	4.9	12,972
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.6	1,280	2.7	13,168
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.1	612	3.3	4,618
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.8	949	4.4	7,153
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.2	588	4.6	5,160
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.6	380	5.3	3,776
£40,000 less than £50,000	3.6	281	5.2	2,670
£50,000 or more	2.7	291	4.6	5,581
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	2.5	2,319	4.0	22,565
Social renters	2.1	578	4.2	6,091
Private renters	2.7	678	4.7	6,562
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	7.0	342	10.3	964
Low	1.9	3,023	3.5	7,706
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.5	738	-	-
2nd quintile	1.7	746	-	-
3rd quintile	2.4	705	-	-
4th quintile	1.7	723	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	3.1	680	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	2.7	1,205	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	3.1	1,191	-	-
All urban	2.9	2,396	4.5	26,981
Rural	1.6	1,196	2.9	8,358
Policing District³				
A & B (Belfast)	3.1	581	-	-
C	2.7	625	-	-
D	2.7	559	-	-
E	2.4	544	-	-
F	2.0	401	-	-
G	2.5	439	-	-
H	1.6	448	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2.5	3,598	4.2	35,339

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.

3. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.

NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14: Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2013/14	Unweighted base	CSEW 2013/14	Unweighted base
Age (3 groups)				
16-29	2.7	516	5.0	5,149
30-59	1.6	1,876	1.9	17,571
60+	0.1	1,201	0.5	12,651
Age (7 groups)				
16-24	3.2	265	5.9	2,790
25-34	2.1	572	3.2	5,254
35-44	1.8	617	2.2	5,826
45-54	1.4	633	1.6	6,087
55-64	0.5	590	1.0	5,689
65-74	0.0	515	0.5	5,296
75+	0.0	401	0.2	4,429
Men	1.7	1,544		
16-24	3.1	129	7.8	1,312
25-34	3.3	218	3.5	2,216
35-44	2.2	252	2.6	2,770
45-54	2.0	281	1.9	2,839
55-64	0.8	281	1.3	2,702
65-74	0.0	239	0.7	2,454
75+	0.0	144	0.2	1,883
Women	1.0	2,049		
16-24	3.4	136	4.1	1,478
25-34	1.3	354	2.8	3,038
35-44	1.5	365	1.8	3,056
45-54	0.9	352	1.3	3,248
55-64	0.3	309	0.7	2,987
65-74	0.0	276	0.4	2,842
75+	0.0	257	0.1	2,546
Religion				
Catholic	1.3	1,429	-	-
Protestant	1.3	1,859	-	-
Perceived nationality				
British	0.9	1,739	-	-
Irish	2.0	885	-	-
Northern Irish	1.5	806	-	-
Other	1.5	133	-	-
Disability or illness				
Long standing illness or disability	1.3	1,042	2.4	9,148
Limits activities	1.5	782	2.6	7,128
Does not limit activities	0.9	260	1.7	2,015
No long standing illness or disability	1.3	2,542	2.2	26,138
Hours out of home on an average weekday				
Less than 3 hours	1.2	1,247	1.3	10,478
3 hours less than 7 hours	1.1	980	1.8	9,549
7 hours or longer	1.6	1,366	2.9	15,256
Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month)				
None	0.9	2,113	1.5	18,332
Less than once a week	1.4	1,129	2.6	10,368
More often	3.3	354	3.4	6,661

NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14 (cont.): Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2013/14 interviews) and England and Wales (2013/14 interviews)

	NICS 2013/14	Unweighted base	CSEW 2013/14	Unweighted base
Living arrangements				
Living as a couple	0.7	1,838	1.3	19,080
Married	0.6	1,625	1.0	15,747
Cohabiting	2.3	212	2.8	3,333
Not living as a couple	2.3	1,755	3.6	16,231
Single	3.0	952	4.8	7,985
Separated	2.2	180	3.2	1,200
Divorced	1.7	201	2.3	3,305
Widowed	0.0	422	0.5	3,741
Household type³				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	4.2	261	4.8	1,924
Adults & child(ren)	1.0	828	2.3	7,294
No children	2.3	1,229	3.1	12,977
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.2	1,280	0.7	13,176
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.0	612	3.0	4,618
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.2	949	1.8	7,155
£20,000 less than £30,000	0.9	588	2.1	5,161
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.0	380	1.8	3,778
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.1	281	2.3	2,670
£50,000 or more	0.9	291	1.9	5,588
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	0.5	2,319	1.5	22,586
Social renters	4.3	578	3.1	6,094
Private renters	2.4	678	3.5	6,566
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour⁴				
High	5.2	342	5.5	964
Low	0.8	3,023	1.9	7,712
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	2.9	738	-	-
2nd quintile	1.3	746	-	-
3rd quintile	1.6	705	-	-
4th quintile	0.7	723	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	0.3	680	-	-
Area type⁵				
Belfast	1.3	1,205	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	1.8	1,191	-	-
All urban	1.6	2,396	2.3	27,007
Rural	0.9	1,196	1.8	8,364
Policing District⁵				
A & B (Belfast)	2.0	581	-	-
C	0.4	625	-	-
D	1.4	559	-	-
E	1.2	544	-	-
F	1.0	401	-	-
G	2.2	439	-	-
H	1.5	448	-	-
ALL ADULTS	1.3	3,598	2.2	35,371

¹- 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 and robbery for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously. The CSEW violent crime definition no longer includes snatch theft and robbery.

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

4. 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.

5. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork

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

Selecting only one person at each address means that individuals living in large households have a lower chance of being included in the sample than those living in small households. Accordingly, the data presented in this publication 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 2013 to 31 March 2014, which involved 3,598 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 70%.

Respondents were assured in advance of the interviews that any information they provided would be treated as entirely confidential and that the level of detail produced in publications or in any subsequent analyses would not allow for identification of individuals. The interviews typically lasted 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.

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

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

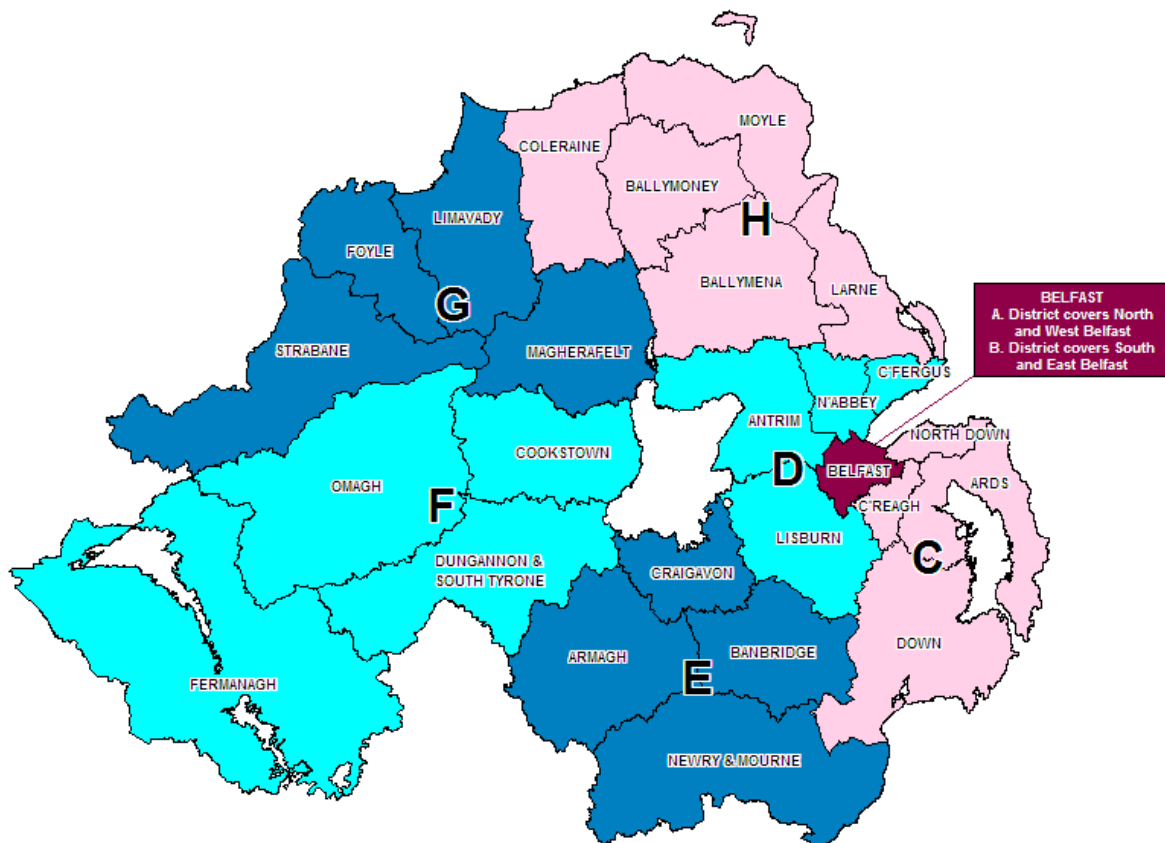
NICS 2013/14: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2013/14

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	1,544	43	45
	Women	2,049	57	55
Age group	16-24	265	7	11
	25-34	572	16	16
	35-44	617	17	17
	45-54	633	18	19
	55-64	590	16	16
	65-74	515	14	13
	75+	401	11	8
Religion	Catholic	1,429	40	40
	Protestant	1,859	52	51
Area type	Urban	2,396	67	64
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,191	33	33
	Rural	1,196	33	36
Policing district¹	A&B (Belfast)	581	16	15
	C	625	17	17
	D	559	16	16
	E	544	15	16
	F	401	11	12
	G	439	12	12
	H	448	12	12
	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank²	1st quintile (most deprived)	738	21
2nd quintile	746	21	20	
3rd quintile	705	20	20	
4th quintile	723	20	21	
5th quintile (least deprived)	680	19	20	
Vehicle-owning households		2,841	79	85

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

Figure B1: Map of PSNI Policing Districts



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

NICS 2013/14: 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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