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Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2015/16 Northern Ireland Crime Survey

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Results from the 2015/16 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 8.9% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview, unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from NICS 2014/15 (8.8%). The 2015/16 rate of 8.9% is one of the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates observed since the measure was first reported in NICS 1998 (23.0%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2015/16 and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey) 2015/16 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (8.9%) than in England and Wales (15.2%). These figures compare with 8.8% and 15.9% (respectively) in 2014/15.
- ◆ The 2015/16 surveys also show that incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were generally higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (1,563 in England and Wales v 932 in Northern Ireland); all personal crime (556 v 320); and vandalism (499 v 284).
- ◆ An estimated 114,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2015/16, down 15% on NICS 2014/15 (134,000) and three-fifths (61%) lower than the peak in 2003/04 (295,000), equating to 181,000 fewer crimes.
- ◆ Just over half (52%) of all NICS 2015/16 crimes that are broadly comparable with recorded crime were reported to the police. This compares with 45% in England and Wales (CSEW 2015/16). Burglary and common assault displayed the highest reporting rates in Northern Ireland (both 83%); burglary also had the highest rate in England and Wales (67%).
- ◆ The most common reason cited by both NICS and CSEW 2015/16 respondents for not reporting a crime to the police was 'too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not do anything' (66% and 77% respectively). In Northern Ireland, this was followed by 'private matter / dealt with the matter ourselves' (23%) and 'inconvenient to report' (12%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2015/16 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 1,975 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 2015/16 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 2015/16 prevalence rates and number of incidents;
- ◆ comparisons with the 2015/16 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 2015/16 bulletin presenting findings on perceptions of crime (Rice and Campbell, 2016) 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. Within the Draft 2016-21 Programme for Government (PfG), the Department of Justice will lead on Indicator 1 which reports the 'Any NICS crime' prevalence rate. Change in the prevalence rate will be used to quantify progress towards the desired outcomes. Other strategies which use NICS findings include the Community Safety Strategy (DoJ, 2012) and the Northern Ireland Annual Policing Plan 2016-2017 (Northern Ireland Policing Board, 2016).

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.

The core modules for NICS 2015/16 were generally based on CSEW 2015/16. 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 2015/16 Crime in England and Wales report, provide a good measure of 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 smaller geographic areas (ONS, 2016).

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, 2016a).

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, 2016b) 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 2015/16 fieldwork period covered the 2015/16 financial year, this means that the valid recall periods commenced for some respondents as early as 1 April 2014 and finished for others as late as 29 February 2016 (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 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. However, recent unavoidable budgetary pressures have resulted in the need to reduce the target achieved sample size; a moderate decrease was first made in-year 2013/14, from 4,000 to 3,500, with the full sample reduction to 2,000 first being implemented in NICS 2014/15.

Additional information, covering issues such as sampling design and methodology is available within the NICS User Guide (DoJ, 2016a) and associated Quality Report (DoJ, 2016b).

2. CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

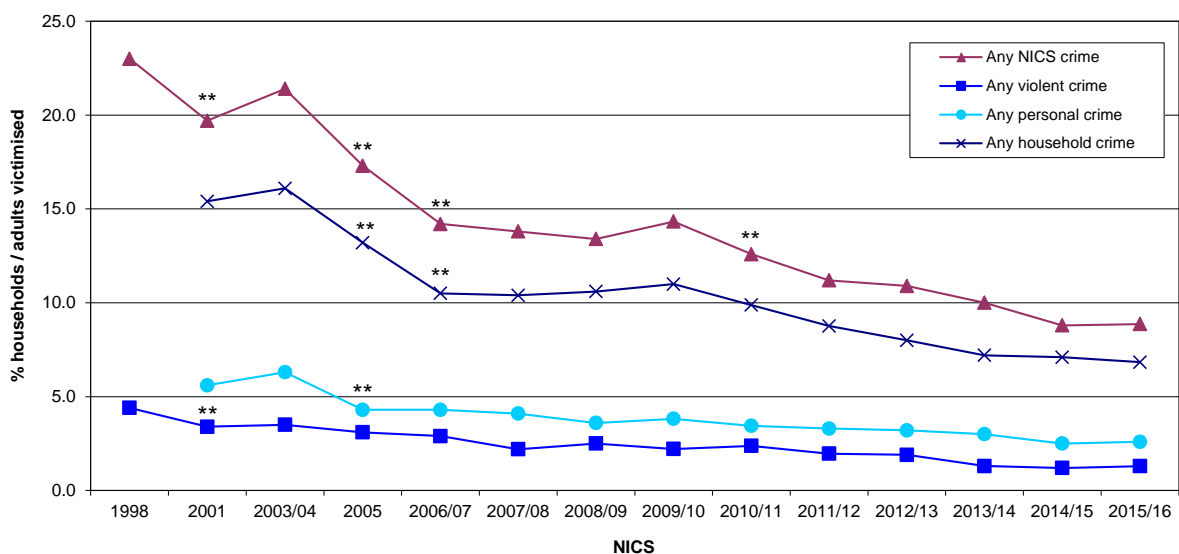
2.1 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences

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 2015/16 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 2014/15 and 2015/16 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 2015/16, including a focus on some sub-categories that are broadly comparable with NICS crime types.

- ◆ Findings show that 8.9% of all NICS 2015/16 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 2014/15 (8.8%) it is one of the lowest victimisation (prevalence) rates reported by the NICS since this measure was introduced (Tables A1 and A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ Similarly, results of NICS 2015/16 indicated that the proportion of households and adults affected by household crime (6.8%) and personal crime (2.6%) remained on a par with those recorded through NICS 2014/15 (7.1% and 2.5% respectively) (Table A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ While there was no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) in the overall victimisation rate in 2015/16 compared with the previous year, recorded crime figures (excluding fraud) for Northern Ireland showed a (marginal) 1.8% increase (from 103,177 in 2014/15 to 105,023 in 2015/16) (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 (%)



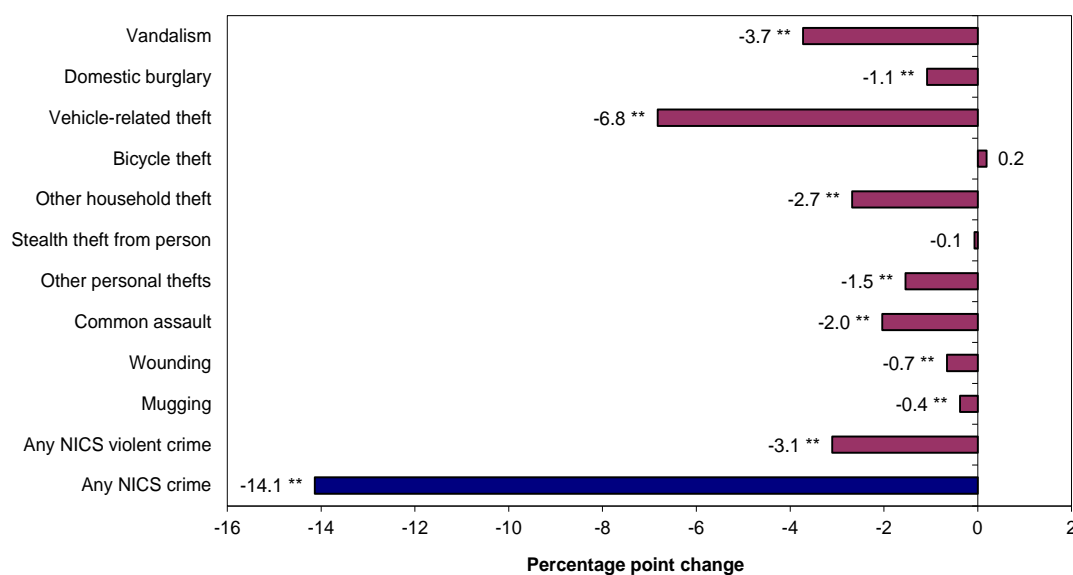
1. Rates for household crime are based on all households.
2. Rates for personal and violent crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
3. The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime.
4. Rates for household and personal crime are not available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

NICS 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

While there have been some year-to-year fluctuations, when NICS 2015/16 victimisation rates are compared with those obtained through NICS 1998 when the measures were first reported, 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 ($p < 0.05$) overall across most of the NICS crime types examined (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

- ◆ Reducing by over three-fifths, the risk of becoming a victim of any NICS crime in 2015/16 (8.9%) 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 6.8 percentage points (vehicle owners only), from 8.7% in 1998 to 1.9% in 2015/16 (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ For all households the NICS 2015/16 victimisation (prevalence) rate for vehicle-related theft was 1.5% while for vehicle owners the equivalent rate was 1.9%. These compare with rates of 1.4% and 1.6% (respectively) observed in 2014/15. Neither of these apparent increases were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The 2015/16 rates were among the lowest on record and contrast with highs of 6.5% and 8.7% (respectively) observed in NICS 1998. For both, most of the decrease occurred between 1998 and 2005 when the rate for vehicle owners fell from 8.7% to 3.1% and from 6.5% to 2.4% for all households (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 vandalism or violent crime in Northern Ireland has also significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$) with the prevalence rates in 2015/16 (2.2% and 1.3%) falling from 5.9% and 4.4% observed in 1998 (respectively) (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ The risk of becoming a victim of bicycle theft (bicycle owners only) (1.9% in 1998 and 2.1% in 2015/16) and stealth theft from the person (0.4% and 0.3% respectively) remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) over the same period (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Change in NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates for offences between 1998 and 2015/16



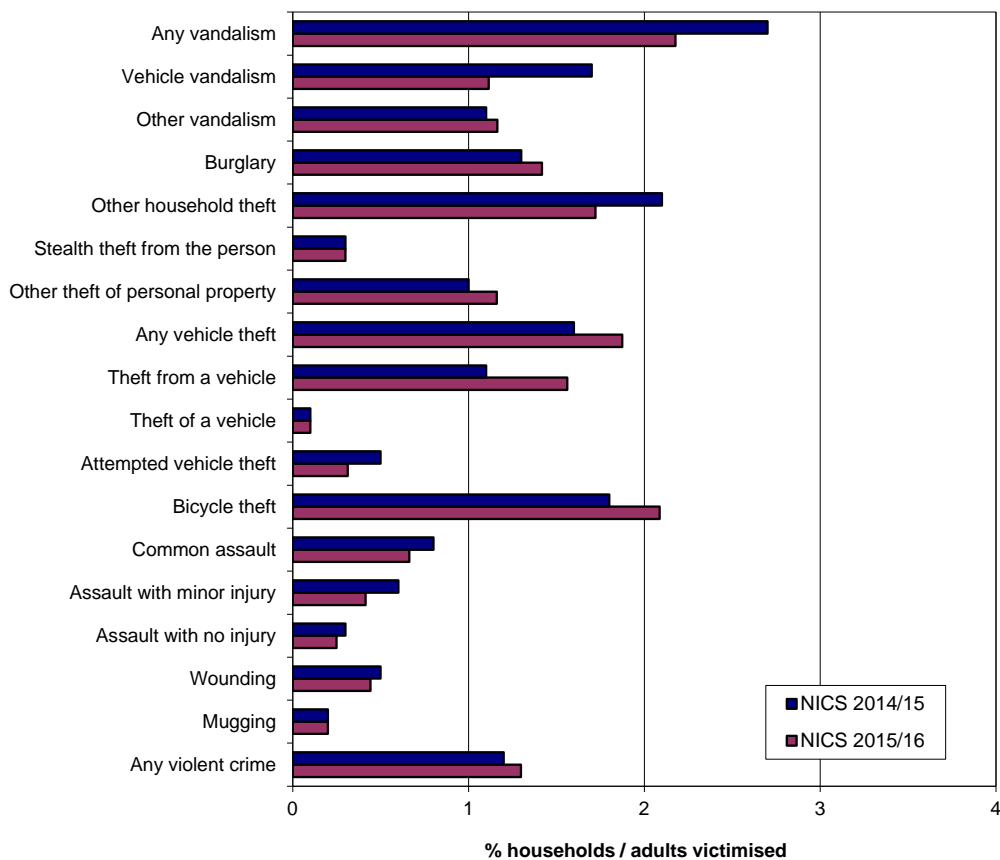
1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent and personal offences are based on all adults and are weighted for 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 2015/16 household offences remained on a par with those experienced in 2014/15.

- ◆ NICS 2015/16 findings show the overall prevalence rate for vandalism (2.2%) was unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from that observed in 2014/15 (2.7%). This compares with police recorded crime figures which show the number of criminal damage offences to have risen by 3.2%, from 19,889 to 20,516, between 2013/14 and 2015/16. The number recorded by the police in 2015/16 is, however, one of the lowest recorded since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99. Similarly, the prevalence rate for vandalism, while not statistically different ($p < 0.05$) from the previous year, was also the lowest estimate observed since the measure was first reported in 1998 and compares with a rate of 7.1% in 2003/04 (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 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 (**).

- ◆ While NICS prevalence rates for burglary and vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners only) both remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) between 2014/15 (1.3% and 1.6% respectively) and 2015/16 (1.4% and 1.9%), recorded crime figures for domestic burglary have shown a marginal (net) 1.8% increase between 2013/14 (5,753) and 2015/16 (5,856), while vehicle theft offences have decreased by 12.2% (from 5,609 to 4,925) over the same 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 2014/15 and 2015/16.
- ◆ While the recorded level of violence against the person offences has increased, in net terms, between 2013/14 and 2015/16 (10.3%, from 32,404 to 35,734), the prevalence rate for (the more narrowly focused) NICS violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) remained stable when compared with the previous year (1.2% in 2014/15 and 1.3% in 2015/16) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ For other thefts of personal property, the NICS 2015/16 prevalence rate of 1.2% also remained on a par ($p < 0.05$) with the 2014/15 figure of 1.0%; the recorded level of theft from the person offences has shown a marginal decrease of 3.1% between 2013/14 (576) and 2015/16 (558) (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.

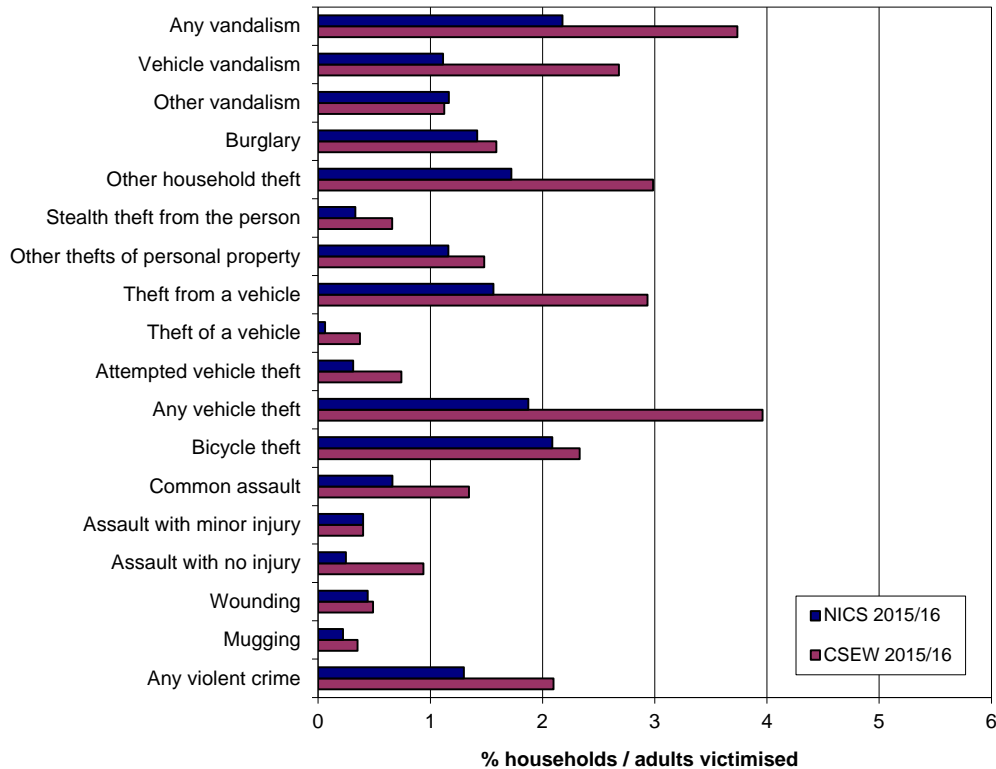
2.4 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

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 2015/16 surveys. Results show that victimisation rates tend to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales.

- ◆ Findings from the 2015/16 surveys show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (8.9%) than in England and Wales (15.2%) (Table A4). These figures compare with 8.8% and 15.9% (respectively) as measured through the 2014/15 surveys.
- ◆ NICS 2015/16 findings indicate that, of the crime types examined, vandalism (2.2%), bicycle theft (bicycle owners) (2.1%) and vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners) (1.9%) were the most prevalent offences in Northern Ireland. Similarly, vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners) (4.0%) and vandalism (3.7%) had the highest prevalence rates in England and Wales (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Results from NICS and CSEW 2015/16 show that households in Northern Ireland generally displayed lower prevalence risks than those in England and Wales including: vandalism (2.2%; NICS 2015/16 v 3.7%; CSEW 2015/16); other household theft (1.7% v 3.0%); all vehicle-related theft (1.9% v 4.0%; vehicle owners); and vehicle vandalism (1.4% v 3.4%; vehicle owners) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Hence, in 2015/16, the overall prevalence rate for household crime in Northern Ireland (6.8%) was 4.5 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate for England and Wales (11.4%) (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 other household theft, stealth theft from the person, common assault, mugging and any violent crime presented in this graph have not been published previously. See Table A4 for further details.

- ◆ In 2015/16, prevalence rates for some personal crimes including common assault (0.7%; NICS 2015/16 v 1.3%; CSEW 2015/16) and stealth theft from the person (0.3% v 0.7% respectively) were also lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales while rates for others, such as mugging (0.2% and 0.4% respectively) and wounding (0.4% v 0.5% respectively), were more closely aligned (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ These findings contributed to lower prevalence rates for (any) violent (1.3%) and personal crime (2.6%) in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales (2.1% and 4.1% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

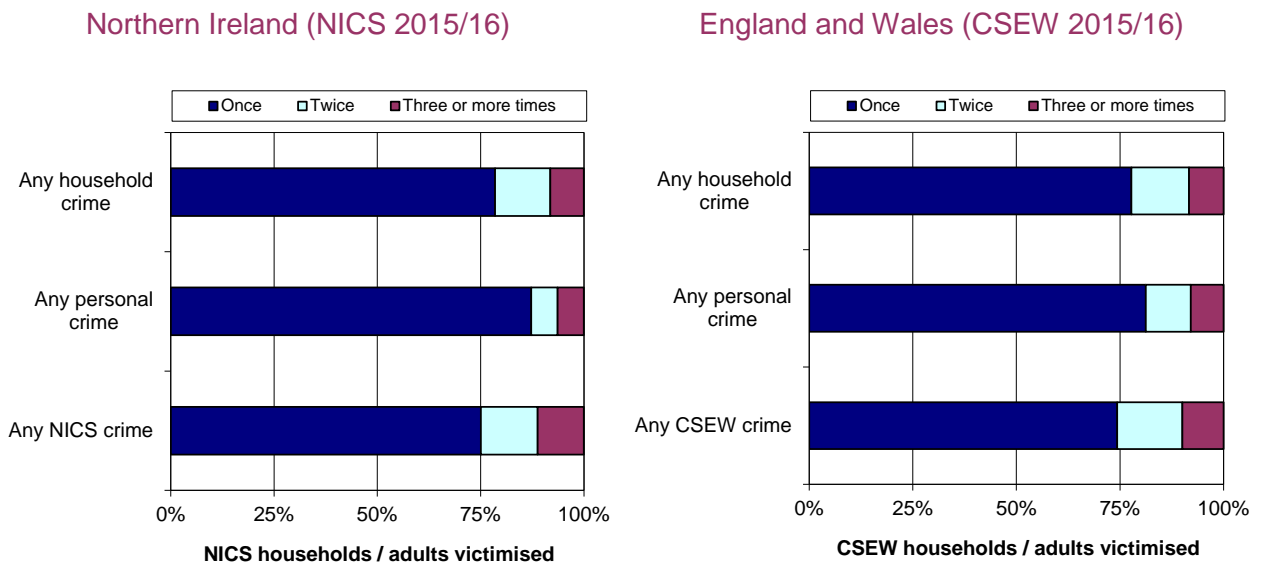
3. FREQUENCY OF CRIME VICTIMISATION AND INCIDENCE RATES

3.1 Repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A5 and Figure 3.1 compare the frequency of repeat victimisation for any household, any personal and any NICS/CSEW 2015/16 crime. Publications prior to 2014/15 presented data for the main crime categories such as vandalism, burglary and vehicle-related theft, however, these are no longer included due to low NICS base numbers. Given the limitations of the sample size, rates for NICS repeat victimisation and any reference to them should be viewed with caution.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2015/16 suggest that 21% of respondents experienced a household crime on more than one occasion, a similar proportion to that in England and Wales (22%). For any personal crime, the respective rates were 13% and 19% (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In total, a quarter (25%) of all victims identified through NICS 2015/16 experienced victimisation on more than one occasion in the 12 months prior to interview, with 14% victimised twice and 11% on three or more occasions. A similar proportion of CSEW 2015/16 victims had been victimised more than once (26%) (Table A5; Figure 3.1).

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 crime are based on all households.
 2. Rates for personal crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

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

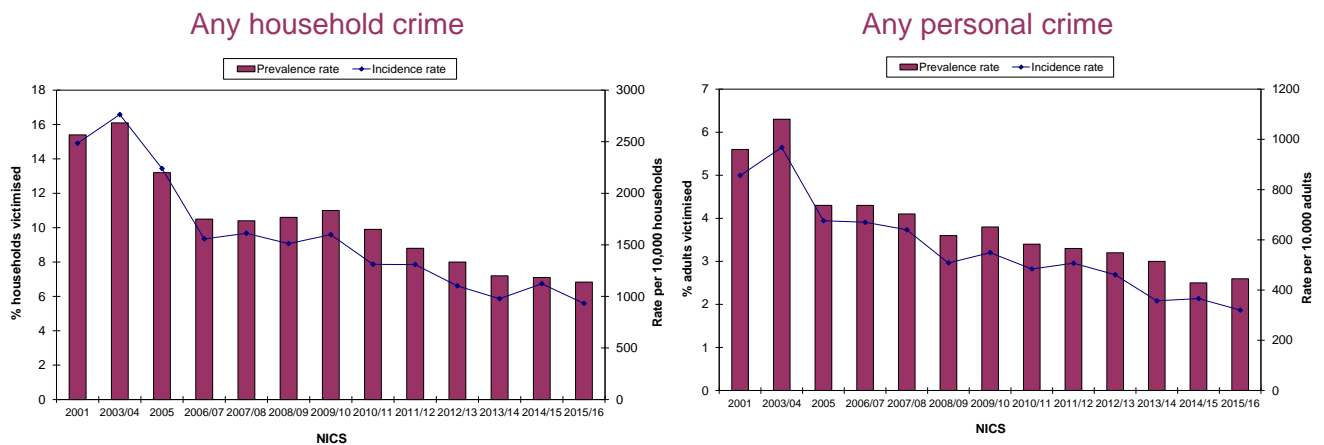
Table A6 compares crime victimisation (incidence) rates per 10,000 households or adults for Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2015/16) with England and Wales (CSEW 2015/16) for a limited range of crime types. This approach differs from prevalence rates in that it takes into account the number of times each 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 over the last decade or so. 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 between NICS 2014/15 and 2015/16 there were no statistically significant changes (at the 5% level; $p < 0.05$) in the prevalence rates for any household crime (7.1% and 6.8% respectively) or any personal crime (2.5% and 2.6% respectively) (see Section 2). In terms of incidence rates, however, results suggest there were estimated decreases for both crime types over the same period; any household crime fell by 17.1%, from 1,123 to 932 per 10,000 households, while any personal crime fell by 12.5%, from 366 to 320 per 10,000 adults (Tables A2 and A6; Figure 3.2).
- ◆ Both decreases are, to some extent, supported by NICS results which show apparent decreases in the proportions of victims experiencing any household (27% to 21%) or any personal crime (23% to 12%) on more than one occasion over the same period (Tables 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 2015/16)



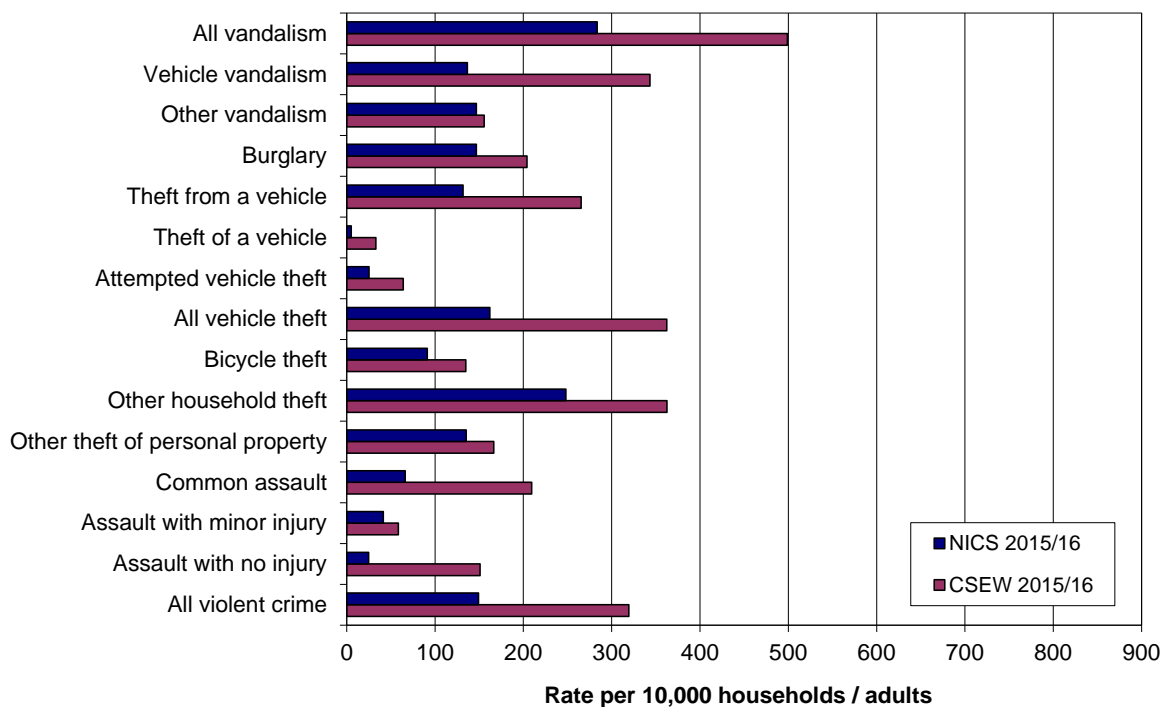
NICS 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ In terms of the household crime categories examined, the greatest numerical decrease between 2014/15 and 2015/16 occurred for vandalism. Following some year to year fluctuations between 2001 (1,110 per 10,000 households) and 2007/08 (768), the incidence rate for vandalism had generally been falling since then until an increase of almost a third (31.3%) was observed between 2013/14 (297) and 2014/15 (391). Latest findings however suggest a subsequent decrease of 27.4% the following year to 284 in 2015/16. The rate of 284 in 2015/16 was the lowest observed for vandalism since the measure began in 2001 and compares with a rate of 1,215 recorded in 2003/04 (Table A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ Findings for NICS 2015/16 show that decreases were observed for other household crimes such as bicycle (116 to 91) and other household theft (313 to 248) (Table A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ The incidence rate for vehicle-related theft has generally remained relatively stable in recent years with rates of 143 (2012/13), 150 (2013/14), 149 (2014/15) and 162 (2015/16) observed in each of the last four years. In terms of recorded crime, however, the number of vehicle theft offences decreased from 6,933 in 2010/11 to 5,339 in 2012/13, increased the following year to 5,609 (2013/14), before falling again in each of the subsequent two years to 4,925 in 2015/16. The number of vehicle theft offences in 2015/16 was the lowest level recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99 (Tables A3 and A6; Figure 3.3).

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. In terms of incidence rates, NICS findings suggest much of this decrease occurred in the earlier part of the last decade, primarily between 2003/04 and 2005 when the rate fell from 673 to 276 per 10,000 households. Similarly, in terms of recorded crime, the number of vehicle theft offences fell to 12,333 in 2004/05 (from 20,850 recorded in 2002/03). 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).

- ◆ While the recorded level of violence against the person offences rose, in net terms, by 10.3% between 2013/14 and 2015/16 (from 32,404 to 35,734), the incidence rate for the more narrowly focused NICS definition of violent crime fell by almost a third (31.0%) between 2014/15 and 2015/16, from 216 to 149 per 10,000 adults (Tables A3 and A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ This decrease in all NICS violent crime was mainly brought about by a fall of almost half (44.5%) in the rate for common assault (from 120 to 66 per 10,000 adults), and more specifically within this, assault with minor injury (86 to 41) (Table A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ The incidence rate for other thefts of personal property has fluctuated over the years, and while the 2015/16 findings suggest an increase of 15.7% on the 2014/15 figure (117 to 135 per 10,000 adults), the 2015/16 rate of 135 is only half of that observed in 2003/04 (268). While the number of theft from the person offences recorded by the police fell from 576 to 514 between 2013/14 and 2014/15, figures for 2015/16 have also shown a marginal increase of 8.6% to 558 on the previous year (Table A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ The 2015/16 surveys suggest that incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were generally higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (1,563 in England and Wales v 932 in Northern Ireland); all personal crime (556 v 320); and vandalism (499 v 284) (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 other household theft, common assault and 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

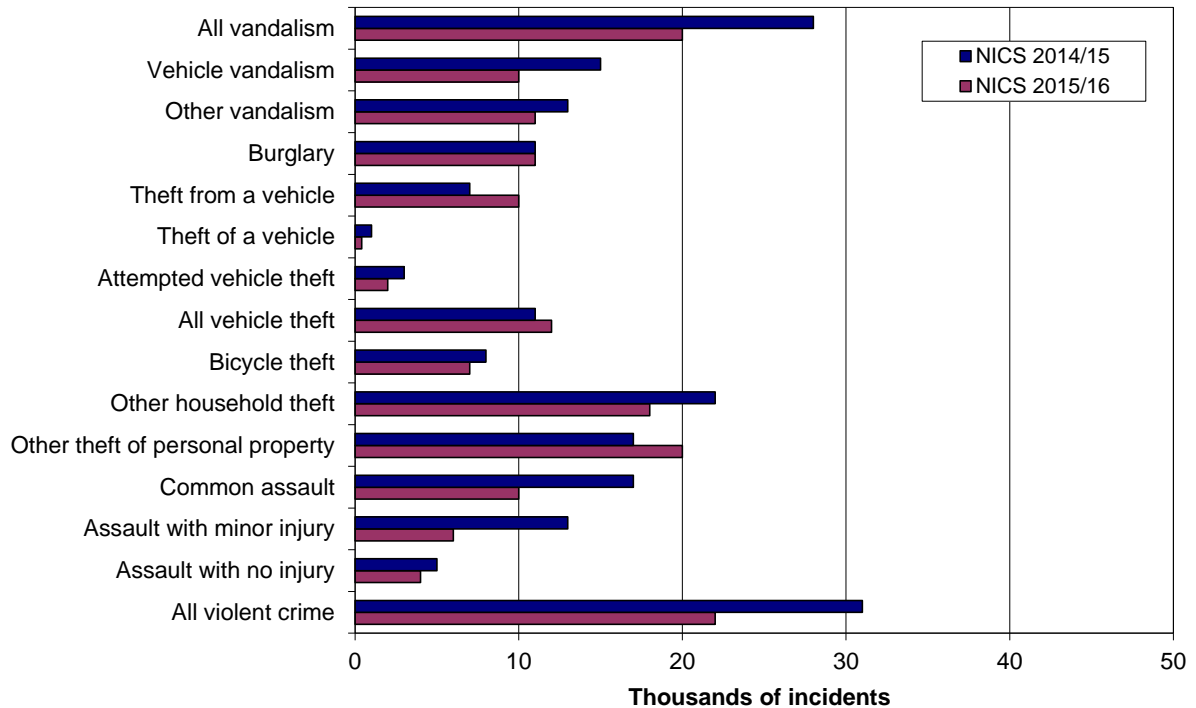
It is possible to use the above incidence rates along with household and adult population estimates to produce best, lower and higher estimates of the number of incidents for the range of crimes covered by NICS 2015/16. There is 95% certainty that the actual number of crimes against households and their 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 particularly for less common crimes (Table A7). Figures from NICS 2001 are contained in Table A8.

- ◆ An estimated 114,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2015/16, down 14.9% on NICS 2014/15 (134,000) (Tables A7 and A8).
- ◆ While there has been some fluctuation between years, findings from NICS 2015/16 estimate that crime has fallen by over three-fifths (61.4%) since 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidents peaked at 295,000. This equates to 181,000 fewer crimes in 2015/16 than in 2003/04 (Table A8).
- ◆ Between the two most recent surveys, the estimated number of household incidents decreased by 17.3%, from 81,000 in NICS 2014/15 to 67,000 in NICS 2015/16, mainly due to a fall in the level of vandalism, from 28,000 to 20,000 (Table A8; Figure 3.4).
- ◆ NICS 2015/16 results indicate that incidents of vandalism (20,000) and other household theft (18,000) accounted for almost three-fifths (56.7%) of the 67,000 household offences (Table A8; Figure 3.4).

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- ◆ The estimated number of violent crime offences fell from 31,000 to 22,000 between 2014/15 and 2015/16, mainly due to a decrease in common assaults (from 17,000 to 10,000). Findings suggest other thefts of personal property rose from 17,000 to 20,000 incidents over the same period (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. Incidents are presented in thousands. Less than one thousand incidents of theft of a vehicle were estimated from the 2015/16 sample derived.

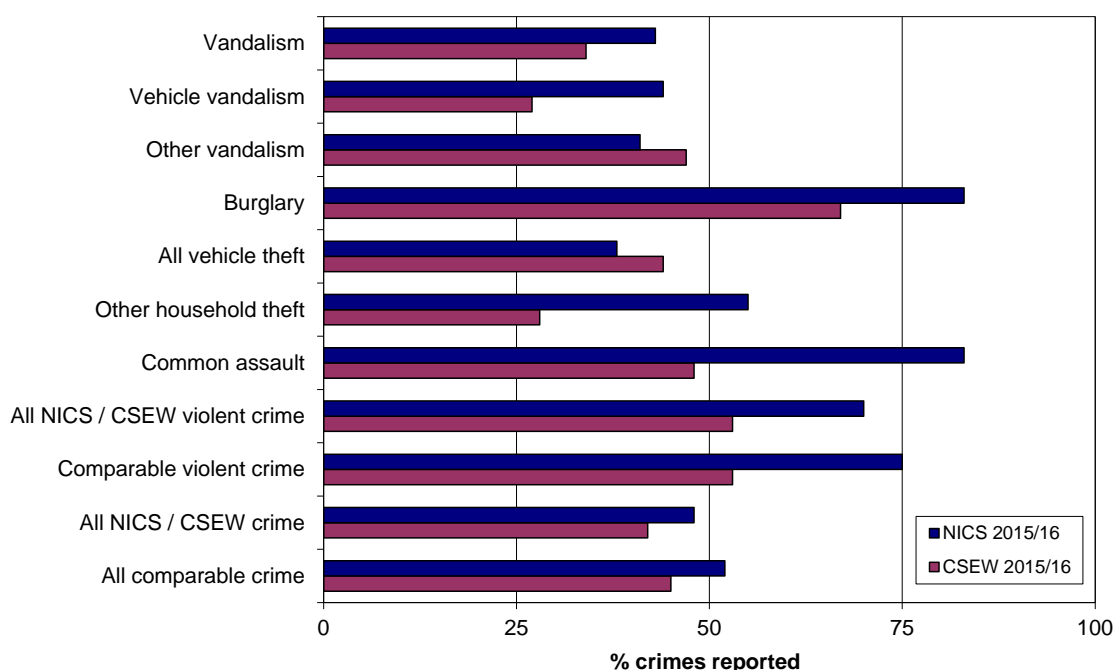
4. CRIME REPORTING

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 2015/16) and England and Wales (CSEW 2015/16). 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 the sample size and the apparent year-to-year fluctuations.

- ◆ Just over half (52%) of all NICS 2015/16 crimes that are broadly comparable with recorded crime categories were reported to the police, up from 47% in 2014/15. Reporting rates for all personal crime and all household crime also rose from 40% to 44% and 44% to 51% (respectively) over the same period (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ Findings suggest 48% of all NICS 2015/16 crime was reported to the police compared with 42% of all CSEW 2015/16 crime. At 45%, the reporting rate for all comparable crime in England and Wales (CSEW 2015/16) was lower than that observed in Northern Ireland (52%; NICS 2015/16) (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ For the individual crime categories listed in Table A9 and Figure 4.1, results from CSEW 2015/16 indicate that in England and Wales burglary had the highest reporting rate (67%), while in Northern Ireland, burglary and common assault (both 83%) displayed the highest rates in 2015/16 (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ Of the crime types considered, NICS findings indicate that incidents of vehicle-related theft (38%) were least likely to be reported in 2015/16, while in England and Wales, vehicle vandalism (27%) and other household theft (28%) had 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.

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 48% of comparable crimes identified through NICS 2015/16 were not reported to the police in the first instance and, of those that were, it is likely that not all will have been included in the recorded crime count. However, the rate of underreporting within police recorded crime varies greatly by crime type and is heavily dependent on the nature of each individual incident.

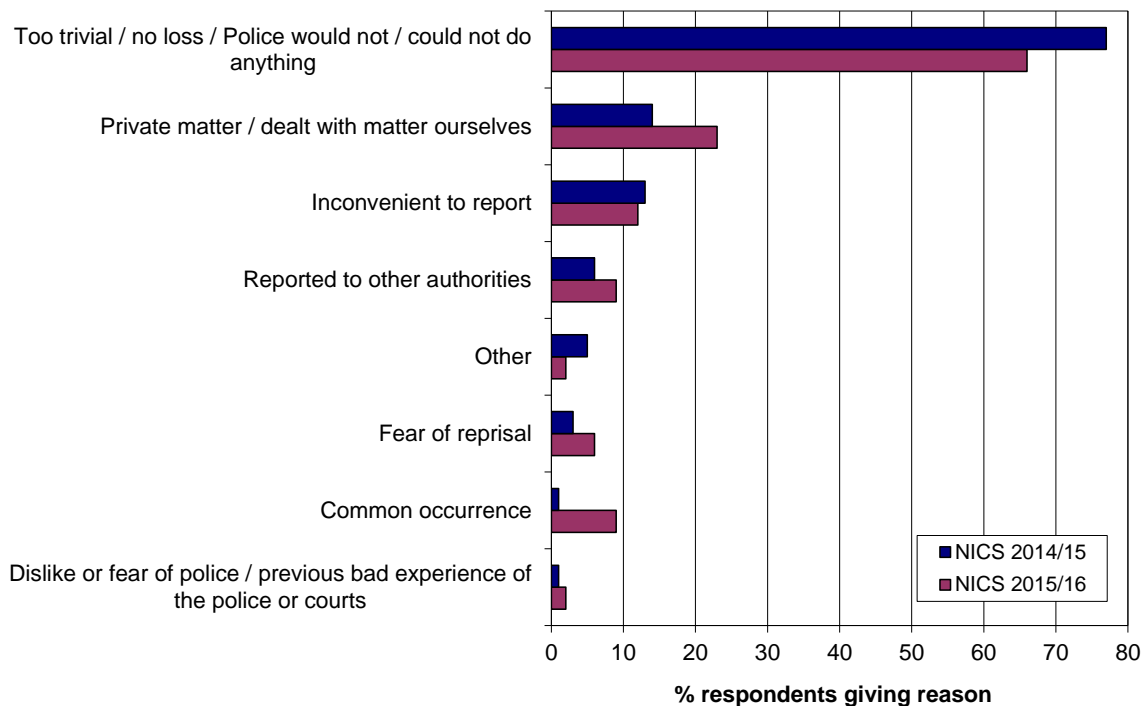
4.2 Reasons given for not reporting crime in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A10 compares the reasons given by NICS (2006/07 to 2015/16) and CSEW (2015/16) victims for not reporting a crime to the police. Victims were able to give one or more reason.

Overall, results from both surveys (NICS and CSEW) paint a very similar picture as to why victims did not report incidents of crime to the police. Any apparent differences may be reflective of the type of crime experienced.

- ◆ The most common reason cited by victims in both jurisdictions for not reporting a crime to the police was ‘too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not have done anything’ (66%, NICS 2015/16 and 77%, CSEW 2015/16) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).
- ◆ In contrast, the least common explanation given by NICS 2015/16 respondents for not reporting incidents to the police was ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts’ (2%); the same proportion of respondents also gave an ‘Other’ alternative response to those presented. CSEW 2015/16 findings suggest that the least common reasons in England and Wales also included ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts’ along with ‘fear of reprisal’ (both 2%) (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 2015/16 and CSEW 2015/16.

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

Results of NICS 2015/16 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 2015/16 indicate that, at 4.5%, 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).
- ◆ Results suggest that respondents with an annual household income of less than £10,000 were more likely than those from some other income groups to be a victim of burglary with a prevalence rate of 3.1% compared with, for example, 0.5% of those with an income between £30,000 and £39,999 per annum (Table A11).
- ◆ At 1.8%, households in urban areas (2.0% for those living in Belfast) were more likely than their rural counterparts (0.7%) to be victims of burglary (Table A11).
- ◆ Results of NICS 2015/16 and CSEW 2015/16 show that similar proportions of households in Northern Ireland (1.4%) and England and Wales (1.6%) were victims of domestic burglary (Tables A4 and A11). Table A11 also shows, for the socio-demographic groups presented, that among the households displaying some of the highest rates for burglary, common to both jurisdictions, included those:
 - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (4.5% in Northern Ireland v 4.3% in England and Wales); or
 - with a household income of less than £10,000 per annum (3.1% v 2.7%).

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

NICS findings reveal that the risk of becoming a victim of vehicle-related theft in 2015/16 (1.5% for all households; 1.9% for vehicle owners) remains unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since NICS 2014/15 (1.4% 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 2015/16 indicate that 7.7% of households containing adults who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were victims of vehicle-related theft, a rate that compares with 1.4% for low-ASB areas and the NICS 2015/16 average of 1.9% (Table A12).
- ◆ Households with a household reference person (HRP) aged 25-34 (4.3%) were more likely than households with an older HRP to be the victim of a vehicle-related theft with rates of 0.7% and 0.8% observed for 55-64 and 65-74 year olds respectively; no households with a household reference person aged 75+ reported being the victim of vehicle-related theft (Table A12).
- ◆ In terms of nationality, respondents who perceived themselves to be Irish (3.4%) were more likely than those who considered themselves to be Northern Irish (1.0%) to be a victim of

vehicle-related theft. The equivalent rate for those who considered themselves to be British was 1.5% (Table A12).

- ◆ Results suggest that in 2015/16, households owning two vehicles (3.1%) were more likely than those with one vehicle (1.1%) to experience vehicle-related theft; for households owning three or more vehicles, the prevalence rate was 1.7% (Table A12).
- ◆ Households in urban areas (2.4%), in particular urban areas *outside of* Belfast (2.9%), displayed higher prevalence rates for vehicle-related theft than those in rural areas (1.1%) (Table A12).
- ◆ Results from NICS 2015/16 and CSEW 2015/16 reveal that households in England and Wales (4.0%) were twice as likely to be victims of vehicle-related theft than those in Northern Ireland (1.9%). In terms of the socio-demographic breakdown, results show that, in both jurisdictions, households in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were again among those more likely to be a victim of vehicle-related theft, with rates for Northern Ireland and England and Wales at 7.7% and 8.4% respectively (Tables A4 and A12).

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 2.2% (Table A2) and, as with domestic burglary and vehicle-related theft, it is not evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2015/16 show that households in urban areas (2.8%), particularly Belfast (3.1%), generated a higher prevalence rate for vandalism than those from rural areas (1.1%) (Table A13).
- ◆ Results of NICS and CSEW 2015/16 estimate that, at 3.7%, households in England and Wales were more likely than those in Northern Ireland (2.2%) to be victims of vandalism (Tables A4 and A13).
- ◆ Households containing NICS 2015/16 respondents who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were much more likely than those in low-ASB areas to be victims of vandalism. At 9.5%, the rate for high ASB areas was around six times that for their low-ASB counterparts (1.5%) and over four times the NICS 2015/16 average of 2.2% (Table A13).
- ◆ Table A13 shows that a similar proportion of CSEW 2015/16 respondents in (self-perceived) high-ASB areas were victims of vandalism with a rate of 9.3% observed. This compares with 2.9% of those from low-ASB areas.

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 and CSEW 2015/16.

- ◆ Results in Table A14 indicate that younger respondents had greater likelihood of falling victim to violent crime. At 3.7%, respondents aged 16-29 displayed a higher prevalence rate for violent crime than those aged 30-59 (1.0%) or 60+ (0.4%) (Table A14).
- ◆ NICS 2015/16 findings suggest that respondents living in private rented accommodation (3.0%) were around four times as likely as owner occupiers (0.7%) to be at risk of violent crime. The equivalent rate for social renters was 1.8% (Table A14).
- ◆ Respondents living as a couple (0.6%) were less likely than those not living as a couple (2.5%) to be victims of violent crime in 2015/16. In terms of specific living arrangements within each of these groups, results suggest that single people (3.2%) were more likely than, for example, respondents who were married (0.6%) to be victimised (Table A14).
- ◆ The likelihood of being a victim of violent crime appeared greater among respondents from areas of self-perceived high-ASB with 4.4% of respondents reporting being the victim of violent crime compared with 1.1% of those from low-ASB areas (Table A14).
- ◆ Respondents who also visited a pub / bar in the evening at least once a week (4.7%) displayed higher rates of victimisation than those who went less often (0.8%) or not at all (1.0%) (Table A14).
- ◆ While the overall violent crime victimisation rate for NICS 2015/16 respondents (1.3%) showed no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) to that observed in NICS 2014/15 (1.2%), it was lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (2.1%; CSEW 2015/16) (Tables A2 and A4).
- ◆ In percentage point terms, results of NICS and CSEW 2015/16 surveys suggest that the gap between the victimisation (prevalence) rates for violent crime in England and Wales (2.1%) and Northern Ireland (1.3%) is much narrower than that for household crime (11.4% v 6.8% respectively) (Tables A4 and A14).
- ◆ Findings from NICS and CSEW 2015/16, presented in Table A14, suggest that in both jurisdictions younger respondents aged 16-29 (3.7% in Northern Ireland and 3.9% in England and Wales) and those from high-ASB areas (4.4% and 5.0%) were among those more likely to be a victim of violent crime (Table A14).
- ◆ Table A14 also shows that, for both NICS and CSEW 2015/16, older respondents (aged 60+: 0.4% in Northern Ireland v 0.6% in England and Wales) were among those least likely to fall victim to violent crime in both jurisdictions.

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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 (2015/16 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vandalism	2.2	1.5	2.8
Vehicle vandalism	1.1	0.7	1.6
Other vandalism	1.2	0.7	1.6
Burglary (including attempts)	1.4	0.9	1.9
Burglary with entry	1.0	0.5	1.4
Attempted burglary	0.5	0.2	0.8
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.5	1.0	2.1
Theft from a vehicle	1.3	0.8	1.8
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.0	0.1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.0	0.5
Bicycle theft	0.8	0.4	1.2
Other household theft	1.7	1.1	2.3
Stealth theft from the person	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other thefts of personal property	1.2	0.6	1.7
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,975</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.9	1.2	2.5
Theft from a vehicle	1.6	1.0	2.2
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.0	0.2
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.0	0.6
Vehicle vandalism	1.4	0.8	1.9
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>1,601</i>	<i>1,601</i>	<i>1,601</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Bicycle theft	2.1	1.0	3.2
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>671</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>			
Common assault⁴	0.7	0.3	1.1
Assault with minor injury	0.4	0.1	0.7
Assault with no injury	0.2	0.0	0.5
Wounding	0.4	0.1	0.8
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.2	0.0	0.4
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,975</i>
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	1.3	0.8	1.8
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	6.8	5.7	7.9
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	2.6	1.8	3.4
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	8.9	7.5	10.2

Source: NICS 2015/16

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.

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Table A2: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (1998 - 2015/16 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	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	Statistically significant change, 2014/15 to 2015/16 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	2.7	2.2	
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	1.7	1.1	
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	1.1	1.2	
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	1.3	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	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	0.5	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	1.4	1.5	
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	0.9	1.3	
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	0.1	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	0.4	0.3	
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	0.7	0.8	
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	2.1	1.7	
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	0.3	0.3	
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	1.0	1.2	
<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	2,074	1,975	
<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	1.6	1.9	
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	1.1	1.6	
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	0.1	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	0.5	0.3	
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	2.1	1.4	
<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	1,708	1,601	
<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	1.8	2.1	
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,281	1,233	1,037	1,145	1,148	1,248	1,179	1,226	1,227	1,206	1,264	1,161	721	671	
<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	0.8	0.7	
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	0.6	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	0.3	0.2	
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	0.5	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	0.2	0.2	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	4,055	3,598	2,074	1,975	
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	1.2	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	7.1	6.8	
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	2.5	2.6	
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	8.8	8.9	

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 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A3: Notifiable offences recorded by the police: Northern Ireland 2004/05 - 2015/16

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% Change 2013/14 to 2014/15	% Change 2014/15 to 2015/16
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES														
Violence against the person	29,311	30,882	31,802	29,509	29,365	29,755	29,328	30,457	30,304	32,404	34,281	35,734	5.8%	4.2%
Assault with intent to cause serious harm ¹	403	416	480	546	791	1,266	1,102	998	1,129	1,044	1,175	1,294	12.5%	10.1%
Assault with injury ²	16,604	17,094	17,416	15,184	14,468	14,041	13,868	14,347	13,481	12,817	12,981	13,424	1.3%	3.4%
AOABH ²	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,394	12,237	12,714	11,718	11,255	11,559	11,982	2.7%	3.7%
Grievous Bodily Harm and Wounding	768	689	745	756	935	814	795	901	784	780	714	707	-8.5%	-1.0%
Assault without injury ²	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	7,933	9,078	10,772	11,547	12,386	7.2%	7.3%
Sexual offences³	1,650	1,662	1,725	1,736	1,839	1,795	1,927	1,816	1,933	2,233	2,729	3,037	22.2%	11.3%
Robbery	1,487	1,744	1,574	1,143	1,283	1,276	1,306	1,221	1,014	958	880	732	-8.1%	-16.8%
Theft (Including burglary)	46,235	43,961	41,011	37,694	40,198	40,589	38,472	37,270	35,611	36,023	35,444	34,157	-1.6%	-3.6%
Burglary offences	13,267	12,727	11,461	11,586	12,331	12,460	11,849	10,580	9,581	9,067	8,937	8,773	-1.4%	-1.8%
Domestic burglary	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	6,650	5,945	5,753	5,873	5,856	2.1%	-0.3%
Theft from the person	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	661	576	514	558	-10.8%	8.6%
Theft in a dwelling (other than from an automatic machine or meter)	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	603	777	719	663	587	-7.8%	-11.5%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	1,073	1,097	966	718	-11.9%	-25.7%
Vehicle offences	12,333	10,135	9,256	8,301	7,906	8,221	6,933	6,017	5,339	5,609	5,089	4,925	-9.3%	-3.2%
Aggravated vehicle taking ⁴	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	224	238	178	204	236	14.6%	15.7%
Theft from a vehicle	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	3,126	2,770	3,070	2,708	2,671	-11.8%	-1.4%
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	1,684	1,429	-13.3%	-15.1%
Interfering with a motor vehicle ⁵	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	601	431	418	493	589	17.9%	19.5%
Criminal damage	31,027	34,296	35,827	30,426	27,904	25,862	24,483	22,758	20,959	19,889	19,830	20,516	-0.3%	3.5%
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	7,047	7,276	-4.0%	3.2%
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	5,048	5,577	6.7%	10.5%
Possession of weapons offences	634	684	740	799	794	804	741	714	651	727	772	923	6.2%	19.6%
Public order offences	530	2,007	1,713	1,602	1,895	1,995	1,682	1,679	1,517	1,536	1,447	1,470	-5.8%	1.6%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2,469	2,739	2,509	1,860	2,618	2,729	2,252	2,314	2,191	2,415	2,746	2,877	13.7%	4.8%
ALL OFFENCES RECORDED (excluding fraud)⁶	115,965	120,919	119,314	107,490	108,870	107,951	103,676	102,009	98,558	100,917	103,177	105,023	2.2%	1.8%

Source: PSNI report 'Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2015/16'

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 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2,4}
Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 interviews)

	NICS 2015/16	CSEW 2015/16
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vandalism	2.2	3.7
Vehicle vandalism	1.1	2.7
Other vandalism	1.2	1.1
Burglary (including attempts)	1.4	1.6
Burglary with entry	1.0	0.9
Attempted burglary	0.5	0.7
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.5	3.1
Theft from a vehicle	1.3	2.3
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.6
Bicycle theft	0.8	1.2
Other household theft	1.7	3.0
Stealth theft from the person	0.3	0.7
Other thefts of personal property	1.2	1.5
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>35,248</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.9	4.0
Theft from a vehicle	1.6	2.9
Theft of a vehicle	0.1	0.4
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.7
Vehicle vandalism	1.4	3.4
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>1,601</i>	<i>28,252</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Bicycle theft	2.1	2.3
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>16,811</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>		
Common assault³	0.7	1.3
Assault with minor injury	0.4	0.4
Assault with no injury	0.2	0.9
Wounding	0.4	0.5
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.2	0.4
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>35,324</i>
ANY NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME²	1.3	2.1
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	6.8	11.4
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	2.6	4.1
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME⁵	8.9	15.2

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 rates for other household theft, stealth theft from the person, common assault, mugging, violent crime, any household and any personal crime presented in this table have been re-calculated / included for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously.

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 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A5: Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type (%)¹
Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 interviews)

	NICS 2015/16				CSEW 2015/16			
	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	79	13	8	135	78	14	8	3,853
ANY PERSONAL CRIME³	87	6	6	51	81	11	8	1,299
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME	75	14	11	175	74	16	10	4,859

1. Rates for vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, other household theft and violent crime were included in publications prior to 2014/15; these are not included in 2014/15 and 2015/16 due to low NICS base numbers.
2. Rates for household crime (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft) are based on all households.
3. Rates for 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. 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 - 2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 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	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	CSEW 2015/16
Vandalism	1,110	1,215	1,124	612	768	687	605	473	472	375	297	391	284	499
Vehicle vandalism	492	532	534	295	407	345	334	262	207	195	170	203	137	343
Other vandalism	618	683	590	316	361	342	271	211	266	180	128	188	147	156
Burglary (including attempts)	272	313	241	216	135	153	200	245	207	160	170	154	147	204
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	595	673	276	274	277	205	300	230	175	143	150	149	162	362
Theft from a vehicle	233	332	165	142	137	104	163	157	116	86	97	92	132	265
Theft of a vehicle	153	145	38	63	46	34	44	29	5	27	8	10	5	33
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	209	197	73	69	94	67	93	44	54	30	44	48	25	64
Bicycle theft	n/a	90	81	87	99	132	105	88	76	91	81	116	91	135
Other household theft	492	474	517	369	333	335	390	274	379	333	281	313	248	363
Other thefts of personal property	246	268	156	217	198	135	149	113	124	109	148	117	135	167
Common assault³	346	467	371	351	343	227	232	208	258	221	123	120	66	209
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	170	185	169	125	115	114	147	74	61	86	41	58
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	201	167	174	102	117	94	111	147	61	33	25	151
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME²	572	588	499	441	415	364	355	341	343	311	186	216	149	319
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	2,485	2,764	2,240	1,558	1,612	1,512	1,599	1,311	1,309	1,102	978	1,123	932	1,563
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	856	968	676	670	640	508	549	484	507	461	357	366	320	556
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime⁴</i>	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	4,055	3,598	2,074	1,975	35,248

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 2015/16 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.
5. The CSEW rates for other household theft, common assault, violent crime, all household crime and all personal crime presented in this table have been re-calculated / included for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously.

NICS 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A7: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
Vandalism	20	13	28
Vehicle vandalism	10	4	15
Other vandalism	11	6	16
Burglary (including attempts)	11	7	15
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	12	7	16
Theft from a vehicle	10	6	13
Theft of a vehicle ⁶	0	0	1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	2	0	3
Bicycle theft	7	3	10
Other household theft	18	11	25
Other thefts of personal property	20	10	29
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME⁵	92	n/a	n/a
Common assault⁴	10	4	15
Assault with minor injury	6	2	11
Assault with no injury	4	0	7
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	22	12	32
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	67	54	80
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	47	31	63
ALL NICS CRIME⁵	114	n/a	n/a
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,975</i>

Source: NICS 2015/16

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 721,860 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 1,466,421 (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.
- Incidents are presented in thousands. Less than one thousand incidents of theft of a vehicle were estimated from the 2015/16 sample derived.

Table A8: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2015/16 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	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16
Vandalism	68	76	74	41	53	48	42	33	33	27	22	28	20
Vehicle vandalism	30	33	35	20	28	24	23	19	15	14	12	15	10
Other vandalism	38	43	39	21	25	24	19	15	19	13	9	13	11
Burglary (including attempts)	17	20	16	14	9	11	14	17	15	12	12	11	11
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	36	42	18	18	19	14	21	16	12	10	11	11	12
Theft from a vehicle	14	21	11	10	9	7	11	11	8	6	7	7	10
Theft of a vehicle ⁶	9	9	3	4	3	2	3	2	0	2	1	1	0
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	13	12	5	5	6	5	6	3	4	2	3	3	2
Bicycle theft	n/a	6	5	6	7	9	7	6	5	7	6	8	7
Other household theft	30	30	34	25	23	23	27	19	27	24	21	22	18
Other thefts of personal property	32	34	21	30	27	19	21	16	18	16	21	17	20
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME	188	221	172	135	141	125	139	113	116	101	96	102	92
Common assault⁴	45	59	49	48	47	32	33	29	37	32	18	17	10
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	23	25	23	17	16	16	21	11	9	13	6
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	27	23	24	14	16	13	16	21	9	5	4
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	74	74	66	60	57	51	50	48	48	45	27	31	22
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	151	173	148	104	110	105	112	93	92	80	72	81	67
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	110	122	90	91	88	71	77	69	73	66	52	53	47
ALL NICS CRIME	262	295	238	195	199	176	189	161	165	146	123	134	114
<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>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>1,975</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.
- Incidents are presented in thousands. Less than one thousand incidents of theft of a vehicle were estimated from the 2015/16 sample derived.

NICS 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A9: Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type (%)¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 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	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	CSEW 2015/16
Vandalism	43	37	33	43	46	47	33	34	37	57	47	36	43	34
Vehicle vandalism	33	31	30	42	41	38	28	26	26	48	46	26	44	27
Other vandalism	50	42	34	43	51	55	39	44	45	66	48	46	41	47
Burglary (including attempts)	65	75	57	70	77	68	71	67	69	68	62	53	83	67
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	63	57	52	56	53	44	50	35	42	48	41	61	38	44
Other household theft	26	22	29	29	27	26	24	24	29	35	45	38	55	28
Common assault⁴	54	41	30	54	40	37	59	36	40	43	40	51	83	48
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME⁵	60	42	40	55	47	47	65	46	46	54	51	53	70	53
COMPARABLE VIOLENT CRIME⁶	59	42	39	55	47	46	66	46	45	48	51	53	75	53
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	46	43	37	44	45	41	38	38	40	48	46	44	51	40
ALL PERSONAL CRIME³	50	37	37	46	37	38	58	42	39	46	49	40	44	43
ALL NICS / CSEW CRIME	48	41	37	45	41	40	46	40	40	47	47	43	48	42
ALL COMPARABLE CRIME⁷	54	45	39	51	48	46	50	44	44	52	46	47	52	45
<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	2,074	1,975	35,248

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 (violence, robbery, theft from person, domestic burglary in a dwelling, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, criminal damage to a vehicle and criminal damage to a dwelling). Offences included in 'all comparable crime' category from 2014/15 differ from those included in previous years.
8. The CSEW 2015/16 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 - 2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 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	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	CSEW 2015/16 ⁴
Too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not do anything	65	77	74	76	72	70	71	70	77	66	77
Private matter / dealt with matter ourselves	29	19	21	16	22	21	17	19	14	23	13
Inconvenient to report	6	7	9	17	12	15	15	10	13	12	8
Reported to other authorities	5	3	5	4	4	6	5	7	6	9	6
Other ³	1	6	5	7	6	6	11	7	5	2	8
Fear of reprisal	9	5	5	7	6	3	4	6	3	6	2
Common occurrence	3	5	8	9	5	8	8	4	1	9	3
Dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts	3	5	5	5	3	6	3	5	1	2	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	391	397	424	476	417	358	301	252	164	124	3,389

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.
4. Figures from CSEW 2015/16 are included for comparability purposes; they have not been published previously.

NICS 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A11: Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 interviews)

	NICS 2015/16	Unweighted base	CSEW 2015/16	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	n<100	52	2.9	1,008
25-34	0.8	263	2.5	4,421
35-44	1.4	350	1.9	5,780
45-54	1.2	412	1.6	7,049
55-64	1.4	353	1.3	6,154
65-74	1.3	304	1.0	6,006
75+	1.2	241	0.8	4,830
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	1.1	756	-	-
Protestant	1.6	1,022	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.3	915	-	-
Irish	1.8	500	-	-
Northern Irish	1.5	458	-	-
Other	n<100	81	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	2.0	147	4.8	1,748
Adults & child(ren)	0.9	451	1.7	7,222
No children	1.5	676	1.8	12,283
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.6	701	1.0	13,844
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.1	324	2.7	3,690
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.4	487	1.8	6,838
£20,000 less than £30,000	0.8	370	1.2	5,279
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.5	215	1.4	4,062
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.4	144	1.3	2,765
£50,000 or more	2.0	205	1.4	6,324
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.1	1,254	1.2	22,993
Social renters	2.2	324	2.6	5,684
Private renters	1.8	383	2.0	6,343
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	4.5	179	4.3	829
Low	1.1	1,698	1.2	7,795
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	1.1	355	-	-
2nd quintile	1.7	412	-	-
3rd quintile	1.2	418	-	-
4th quintile	1.0	395	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	2.0	393	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	2.0	641	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	1.6	619	-	-
All urban	1.8	1,260	1.8	27,146
Rural	0.7	712	0.8	8,102
Policing District³				
Antrim and Newtownabbey	0.0	156	-	-
Ards and North Down	2.3	177	-	-
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	2.2	227	-	-
Belfast	2.4	370	-	-
Causeway Coast and Glens	1.3	160	-	-
Derry City and Strabane	1.4	146	-	-
Fermanagh and Omagh	0.8	129	-	-
Lisburn and Castlereagh	0.0	150	-	-
Mid and East Antrim	0.7	147	-	-
Mid Ulster	1.6	129	-	-
Newry, Mourne and Down	1.1	182	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1.4	1,975	1.6	35,248

¹ Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).
- 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.
- As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. 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 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A12: Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 interviews)

	NICS 2015/16	Unweighted base	CSEW 2015/16	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	n<100	29	5.1	506
25-34	4.3	211	4.9	3,402
35-44	2.6	304	4.9	4,909
45-54	2.3	354	4.7	6,168
55-64	0.7	295	4.2	5,278
65-74	0.8	255	2.0	4,931
75+	0.0	153	1.6	3,058
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	2.2	592	-	-
Protestant	1.3	855	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.5	746	-	-
Irish	3.4	385	-	-
Northern Irish	1.0	398	-	-
Other	n<100	57	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	n<100	86	4.8	1,066
Adults & child(ren)	3.5	434	5.4	6,633
No children	1.5	546	4.4	9,906
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.6	535	2.3	10,548
Household income				
Less than £10,000	1.2	167	4.0	1,646
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.4	367	3.5	4,793
£20,000 less than £30,000	0.9	324	3.6	4,574
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.4	209	3.8	3,761
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.8	142	4.0	2,603
£50,000 or more	2.0	205	4.9	6,064
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.6	1,142	3.4	20,605
Social renters	1.2	164	5.3	2,895
Private renters	3.2	285	5.2	4,583
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	7.7	117	8.4	587
Low	1.4	1,411	3.6	6,382
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	4.2	214	-	-
2nd quintile	1.6	318	-	-
3rd quintile	1.9	364	-	-
4th quintile	0.9	345	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.7	359	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	1.9	478	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.9	475	-	-
All urban	2.4	953	4.4	20,881
Rural	1.1	646	2.3	7,371
Policing District³				
Antrim and Newtownabbey	0.8	132	-	-
Ards and North Down	2.7	147	-	-
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	2.0	196	-	-
Belfast	2.4	248	-	-
Causeway Coast and Glens	1.7	119	-	-
Derry City and Strabane	6.3	112	-	-
Fermanagh and Omagh	0.0	116	-	-
Lisburn and Castlereagh	0.7	136	-	-
Mid and East Antrim	0.0	130	-	-
Mid Ulster	0.9	116	-	-
Newry, Mourne and Down	2.7	148	-	-
Number of vehicles owned by household				
One	1.1	837	3.3	15,243
Two	3.1	579	4.3	9,616
Three or more	1.7	176	6.1	2,948
ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS	1.9	1,601	4.0	28,252

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. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. 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 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A13: Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 interviews)

	NICS 2015/16	Unweighted base	CSEW 2015/16	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	n<100	52	3.5	1,008
25-34		263	4.6	4,421
35-44		350	4.6	5,780
45-54		412	4.6	7,049
55-64		353	3.7	6,154
65-74		304	2.7	6,006
75+		241	1.6	4,830
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	2.4	756	-	-
Protestant	2.2	1,022	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.7	915	-	-
Irish	2.6	500	-	-
Northern Irish	2.4	458	-	-
Other	n<100	81	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	1.4	147	4.8	1,748
Adults & child(ren)	3.8	451	4.8	7,222
No children	2.2	676	4.3	12,283
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.3	701	2.4	13,844
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.1	324	2.8	3,690
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.4	487	3.8	6,838
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.4	370	3.9	5,279
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.9	215	4.3	4,062
£40,000 less than £50,000	6.3	144	4.4	2,765
£50,000 or more	2.4	205	4.4	6,324
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	2.3	1,254	3.5	22,993
Social renters	2.8	324	4.2	5,684
Private renters	1.3	383	4.0	6,343
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	9.5	179	9.3	829
Low	1.5	1,698	2.9	7,795
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.4	355	-	-
2nd quintile	1.7	412	-	-
3rd quintile	1.7	418	-	-
4th quintile	2.3	395	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	2.0	393	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	3.1	641	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.4	619	-	-
All urban	2.8	1,260	4.0	27,146
Rural	1.1	712	2.5	8,102
Policing District³				
Antrim and Newtownabbey	3.8	156	-	-
Ards and North Down	2.3	177	-	-
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	1.3	227	-	-
Belfast	3.8	370	-	-
Causeway Coast and Glens	1.3	160	-	-
Derry City and Strabane	2.7	146	-	-
Fermanagh and Omagh	0.8	129	-	-
Lisburn and Castlereagh	2.0	150	-	-
Mid and East Antrim	0.0	147	-	-
Mid Ulster	0.8	129	-	-
Newry, Mourne and Down	2.7	182	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2.2	1,975	3.7	35,248

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. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. 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 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14: Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 interviews)

	NICS 2015/16	Unweighted base	CSEW 2015/16	Unweighted base
Age (3 groups)				
16-29	3.7	283	3.9	4,818
30-59	1.0	1,007	2.2	17,099
60+	0.4	679	0.6	13,407
Age (7 groups)				
16-24	4.3	150	4.6	2,514
25-34	2.1	296	2.8	5,003
35-44	0.5	330	2.1	5,562
45-54	1.4	351	2.2	6,131
55-64	0.5	322	1.3	5,686
65-74	0.6	295	0.6	5,863
75+	0.0	225	0.2	4,565
Men				
16-24	1.1	889	2.6	16,068
25-34	n<100	68	5.4	1,163
35-44	1.8	119	3.5	2,131
45-54	0.8	139	2.6	2,547
55-64	0.6	167	2.7	2,847
65-74	0.0	156	1.4	2,628
75+	1.1	154	0.8	2,786
75+	n<100	86	0.2	1,966
Women				
16-24	1.5	1,080	1.6	19,256
25-34	n<100	82	3.7	1,351
35-44	2.4	177	2.1	2,872
45-54	0.3	191	1.7	3,015
55-64	2.1	184	1.6	3,284
65-74	1.0	166	1.2	3,058
75+	0.0	141	0.4	3,077
75+	0.0	139	0.2	2,599
Religion				
Catholic	1.6	756	-	-
Protestant	0.9	1,022	-	-
Perceived nationality				
British	1.1	915	-	-
Irish	2.4	500	-	-
Northern Irish	0.8	458	-	-
Other	n<100	81	-	-
Disability or illness				
Long standing illness or disability	1.2	602	2.7	8,797
Limits activities	1.1	458	2.7	6,879
Does not limit activities	1.6	144	2.8	1,909
No long standing illness or disability	1.3	1,366	1.9	26,409
Hours out of home on an average weekday				
Less than 3 hours	0.7	647	1.4	10,854
3 hours less than 7 hours	1.4	559	1.5	9,624
7 hours or longer	1.7	769	2.8	14,649
Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month)				
None	1.0	1,118	1.7	18,287
Less than once a week	0.8	678	2.3	10,567
More often	4.7	179	2.8	6,441

NICS 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14 (cont.): Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2015/16 interviews) and England and Wales (2015/16 interviews)

	NICS 2015/16	Unweighted base	CSEW 2015/16	Unweighted base
Living arrangements				
Living as a couple	0.6	1,022	1.5	19,672
Married	0.6	937	1.3	16,008
Cohabiting	n<100	85	2.4	3,664
Not living as a couple	2.5	947	3.1	15,513
Single	3.2	493	3.7	7,703
Separated	2.4	107	3.5	1,028
Divorced	1.2	148	2.5	3,163
Widowed	0.9	199	0.7	3,619
Household type³				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	4.8	147	4.9	1,755
Adults & child(ren)	1.2	451	2.4	7,258
No children	1.5	676	2.7	12,291
Household reference person aged 60 and over				
	0.8	701	0.8	13,853
Household income				
Less than £10,000	1.6	324	2.6	3,690
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.5	487	2.2	6,842
£20,000 less than £30,000	0.6	370	2.2	5,284
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.0	215	1.9	4,067
£40,000 less than £50,000	0.0	144	2.1	2,767
£50,000 or more	2.7	205	2.1	6,330
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	0.7	1,254	1.5	23,031
Social renters	1.8	324	3.3	5,696
Private renters	3.0	383	3.0	6,353
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour⁴				
High	4.4	179	5.0	829
Low	1.1	1,698	1.7	7,807
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	2.3	355	-	-
2nd quintile	0.3	412	-	-
3rd quintile	1.0	418	-	-
4th quintile	1.3	395	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.8	393	-	-
Area type⁵				
Belfast	1.3	641	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.0	619	-	-
All urban	1.7	1,260	2.3	27,211
Rural	0.8	712	1.4	8,113
Policing District⁵				
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1.4	156	-	-
Ards and North Down	0.7	177	-	-
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	0.7	227	-	-
Belfast	1.5	370	-	-
Causeway Coast and Glens	2.0	160	-	-
Derry City and Strabane	1.8	146	-	-
Fermanagh and Omagh	0.0	129	-	-
Lisburn and Castlereagh	0.7	150	-	-
Mid and East Antrim	1.0	147	-	-
Mid Ulster	0.4	129	-	-
Newry, Mourne and Down	3.7	182	-	-
ALL ADULTS	1.3	1,975	2.1	35,324

'-' 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. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. 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

With effect from April 2014 the target achieved sample size of the NICS was reduced from 3,500 interviews to 2,000 interviews. This reduction was occasioned by the need to make savings generally in the levels of Departmental spending. The initial NICS 2015/16 sample consisted of 3,375 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 2,960 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 2015 to 31 March 2016, which involved 1,975 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 67%.

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

Rounding, error and statistical significance

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

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.

As a result of the sample reduction, the confidence limits of any percentages from the survey are now wider than was the case previously and the margin of difference between findings now required to achieve 'statistical significance' has widened accordingly. This means that absolute differences in percentages which would previously have been 'statistically significant' with the larger numbers then sampled (and the much narrower range of error for any findings) may not necessarily now be found to be statistically significant with the reduced sample size.

NICS 2015/16: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

As the Department of Justice does not routinely publish NICS estimates where the unweighted base is less than 100 cases, the sample reduction also means findings for some socio-demographic sub-groups, which would previously have been included, are no longer published. Some findings for the socio-demographic sub-groups examined may present as zero but this does not necessarily suggest there was no occurrence of crime in this area or among this group. These findings are based on the selected sample in which none of the respondents in 2015/16 reported having been a victim of the crime type in question.

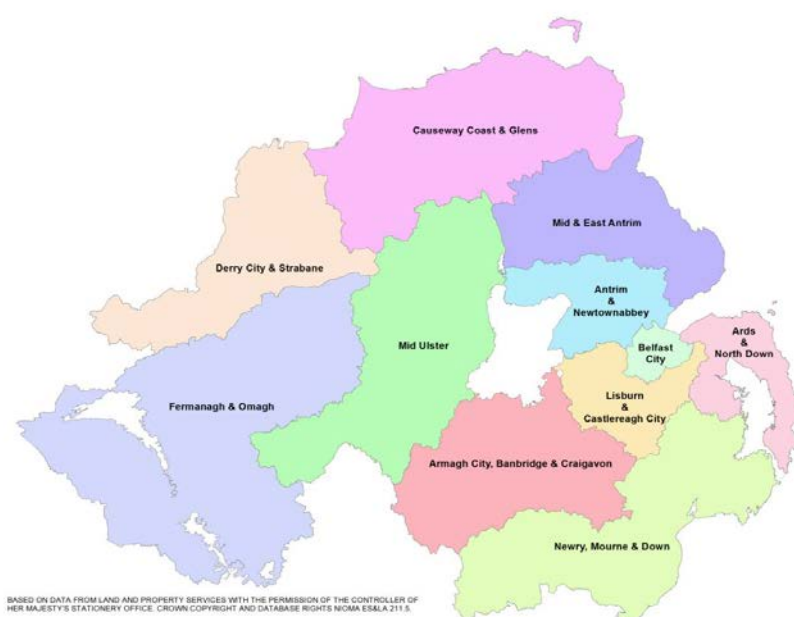
Further information on the 2015/16 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2015/16 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>).

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2015/16

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	889	45	47
	Women	1,080	55	53
Age group	16-24	150	8	11
	25-34	296	15	14
	35-44	330	17	16
	45-54	351	18	20
	55-64	322	16	17
	65-74	295	15	14
Religion	75+	225	11	9
	Catholic	756	38	39
	Protestant	1,022	52	51
Area type	Urban	1,260	64	60
	Urban, excluding Belfast	619	31	30
	Rural	712	36	40
Policing district	Antrim and Newtownabbey	156	8	8
	Ards and North Down	177	9	8
	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	227	11	12
	Belfast	370	19	17
	Causeway Coast and Glens	160	8	8
	Derry City and Strabane	146	7	8
	Fermanagh and Omagh	129	7	7
	Lisburn and Castlereagh	150	8	8
	Mid and East Antrim	147	7	8
	Mid Ulster	129	7	7
	Newry, Mourne and Down	182	9	9
	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank ¹	1st quintile (most deprived)	355	18
2nd quintile		412	21	20
3rd quintile		418	21	22
4th quintile		395	20	21
5th quintile (least deprived)		393	20	21
Vehicle-owning households		1,601	81	87

1. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

Figure B1: Map of new Northern Ireland Policing Districts¹



1. New policing districts came into effect 1st April 2015.

NICS 2015/16: 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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