



CSO statistical release, 19 October 2016, 11am

## Crime and Victimization, Quarterly National Household Survey

Q3 2015

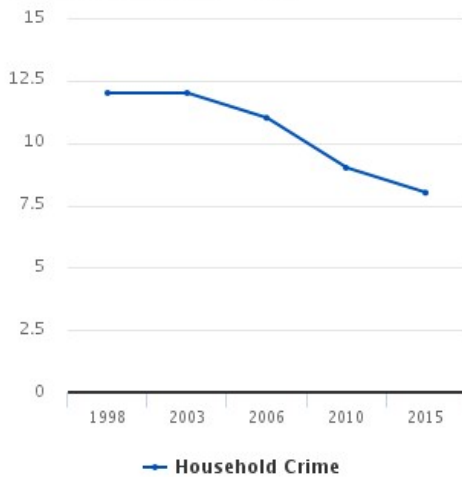
### Victims of crime 1998 - 2015

	%	
	Household Crime	Personal Crime
2015	8	5
2010	9	4
2006	11	5
2003	12	5
1998	12	2

### Personal crime increases by 1%, household crime continues to fall.

#### Crime & Victimization Q3 2015

Percentage of households who have experienced crime 1998 - 2015



Source: CSO Ireland

#### Fall in household crime rates between 2010 and 2015

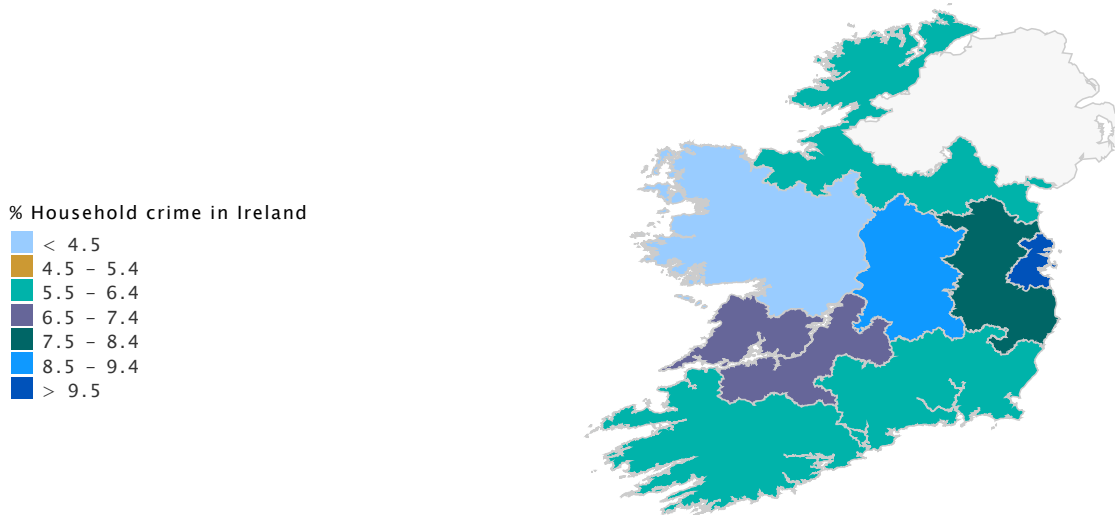
In the year ending Q3 2015, 8% of households experienced crime. This was a modest reduction on the 2010 figure of 9%. Household crime in the year ending Q3 2015 was at its lowest level since the Crime and Victimization survey began in 1998 when it was 12%. The percentage of households experiencing vandalism in the year ending Q3 2015 was 2% compared with 3% in 2010 and 5% in 2006. The number of households experiencing a burglary was unchanged at 3%. In 48% of cases there was somebody present in the house when the burglary took place. See tables 1.1 and 1.5.

The level of household crime in Dublin was higher than any other region at 13%, while it was only 3% in the West. Households located in an urban area were two and a half times more likely to become victims of crime compared to households in rural areas (10% versus 4%). Households in the most affluent areas of the country had the highest rate of victimisation at 13% compared to around 7% for other areas. See table 1.2.

### QNHS Crime and Victimization Q3 2015 (full)



Figure 2 – Victims of household crime 2015 – a regional breakdown



Source: CSO Ireland  
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### Males aged 18-24 more likely to become a victim of crime

There was a slight increase in the level of personal crime experienced by those aged 18 and over. In the year ending Q3 2015, 5% of individuals were affected by crime versus 4% of in the 2010 survey. The percentage of individuals who experienced assault, theft with violence and theft without violence was unchanged from 2010 at 1%, 1% and 2% respectively. Nearly a quarter (22%) of all victims of theft had a smartphone stolen. The incidence of internet fraud was surveyed for the first time in the year ending Q3 2015 when 2% of individuals were victims of this crime. See tables 2.1 and 2.5.

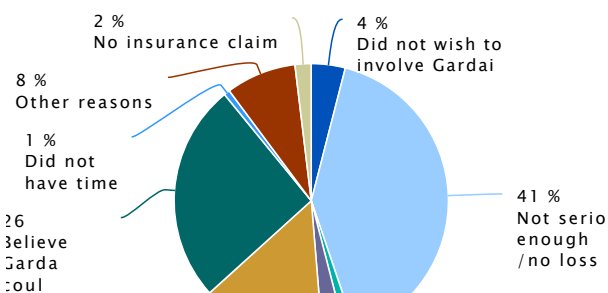
Males in the 18-24 age group were the most likely individuals to experience a crime. In the year ending Q3 2015, 7% of men in this group were victims of crime while the corresponding figure for females in the same age group was 6%. Men and women aged over 65 were least likely to become a victim of crime with only 3% doing so. The rate of victimisation for non-Irish nationals was slightly higher than Irish nationals with rates of 6% and 5% respectively. See table 2.2.

### 62% of household crime is reported to the Gardaí

More than six in ten (62%) households who suffered crime reported it to the Gardaí. Burglary was the crime which was most likely to be reported at 73% while vandalism was least likely to be reported with only 50% of victims choosing to do so. A total of 41% of respondents cited the fact that a crime was not serious enough or no loss was suffered as the reason they chose not to report a crime. A further 26% of households believed the Gardaí could do nothing about the crime. See tables 1.3 and 1.4.

Over half (54%) of all crimes against individuals were reported to the Gardaí. However there was a wide variety in reporting rates with 70% of victims of non-violent theft reported the crime while only 32% of fraud victims chose to do so. Almost three in ten (28%) of victims of theft did not report the crime as they believed the Gardaí could do nothing. See tables 2.3 and 2.4.

Figure 3 – Reasons for not reporting household crime – all crimes



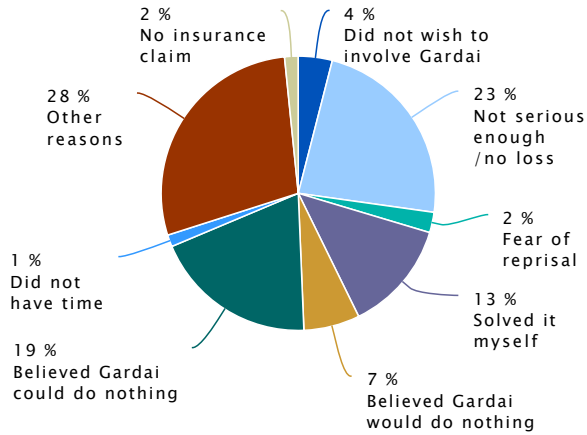
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Source: CSO Ireland

Figure 4 – Reasons for not reporting personal crime – all crimes



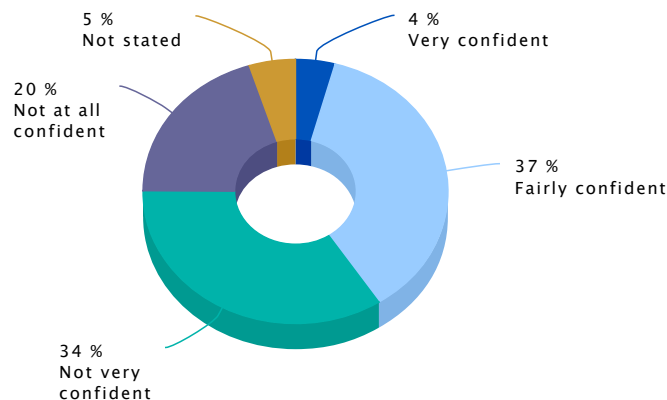
Source: CSO Ireland

### 41% of people express confidence in the criminal justice system

Over six in ten people (61%) do not worry about becoming a victim of crime. People in the 18 – 24 age group were least likely to worry about victimisation 24% compared to 48% of those aged over 65. Non-Irish nationals were less likely to worry about becoming a victim with 69% declaring that they did not worry. The comparable figure for Irish nationals is 60%. Only 26% of people said that fear of crime has affected their quality of life. This figure falls to 16% for 18-24 year olds.

An average of 24% of people surveyed felt that crime in their local area was a serious problem. This figure was highest in the Mid-East at 35%. The lowest level of concern was in the West where it was 13%. A total of 41% of people expressed confidence in the criminal justice system. This figure is unchanged from the 2010 figure. There has been an increase in the percentage of people who rate the Gardaí in their area as poor or very poor from 13% in 2010 to 18% in 2015. See tables 3.3 to 3.6.

Figure 5 – Level of confidence of those aged 18 and over in the criminal justice system



Source: CSO Ireland

### QNHS Crime and Victimisation Q3 2015 (full)



**Table 1.1 Households classified by whether they experienced crime, 2015, 2010, 2006 and 2003**

	%					
	Vandalism	Burglary	Theft of vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Theft from vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Theft of bicycles <sup>1</sup>	Victims of any crime <sup>2</sup>
2015	2	3	1	3	3	8
2010	3	3	1	2	1	9
2006	5	3	1	3	4	11
2003	5	3	1	3	4	12

<sup>1</sup> Percentage is based on households with a motor vehicle or bicycle respectively.

<sup>2</sup> A household could experience more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes. This figure is based on all households.

**Table 1.2 Households that experienced crime classified by region, location and level of deprivation, 2015**

		%							
		Vandalism	Burglary	Theft of vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Theft from vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Theft of bicycles <sup>1</sup>	Victims of any crime <sup>2</sup>	Unweighted sample (number of persons)	
<b>All households</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12,969</b>
<b>Region</b>									
	Border		2	3	<0.5	2	1	6	1,520
	Midland		3	5	<0.5	2	2	9	738
	West		1	2	<0.5	1	1	3	1,214
	Dublin		3	4	1	6	7	13	3,635
	Mid-East		2	3	1	2	2	7	1,271
	Mid-West		2	2	<0.5	3	1	7	1,010
	South-East		2	3	<0.5	2	2	6	1,609
	South- West		2	3	<0.5	1	2	6	1,972
<b>Number of persons in household</b>									
	1 person		3	3	<0.5	2	4	7	2,957
	2 persons		2	3	<0.5	2	3	7	3,854
	3 or more persons		2	3	1	3	3	9	6,158
<b>Urban/rural location</b>									
	Urban areas		3	4	1	4	5	10	8,236
	Rural areas		1	3	<0.5	1	1	4	4,733
<b>Deprivation/affluence<sup>3</sup></b>									
	Very affluent		2	3	1	5	6	11	2,293
	Affluent		2	3	<0.5	3	2	7	2,772
	Average		2	3	1	2	2	7	2,537
	Disadvantaged		2	4	<0.5	2	2	7	2,612
	Very disadvantaged		3	3	1	3	3	8	2,755

<sup>1</sup> Percentage is based on households with a motor vehicle or bicycle respectively.

<sup>2</sup> A household could experience more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

<sup>3</sup> Levels of deprivation/affluence analysed according to the Pobal HP index, see background notes for further information.

**Table 1.3 All households, who were victims of crime and reported the incident to the Gardai, 2015, 2010, 2006 and 2003**

	%			
	Reported to Gardai			Victims of any crime <sup>1</sup>
	Vandalism	Burglary	Theft from cars	
2015	50	73	60	62
2010	55	75	67	n/a
2006	43	70	58	n/a
2003	39	69	60	n/a

<sup>1</sup> Any crime includes vandalism, burglary, theft from cars, theft of cars, theft of bicycles. A person could be the victim of more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

**Table 1.4 Households classified by details of why an incident was not reported to the Gardai, 2015**

	%				
Why incident not reported to the Gardai	Experienced vandalism	Experienced burglary	Experienced theft from car	Victims of any crime <sup>1</sup>	
Believed Gardai could do nothing		21	26	20	26
Believed Gardai would do nothing		15	16	13	15
Did not have time		1	0	1	1
Did not wish to involve Gardai		3	5	3	4
Fear of reprisal		1	2	0	1
No insurance claim		2	1	4	2
Not serious enough/no loss		46	39	46	41
Other reasons		6	7	12	8
Solved it myself		4	4	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Any crime includes vandalism, burglary, theft from cars, theft of cars, theft of bicycles. A person could be the victim of more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

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**Table 1.5 Burglaries classified by details of the crime, 2015, 2010, 2006 and 2003**

	Somebody at home	Use or threat of weapon <sup>1</sup>	Burgled more than once
2015	48	4	17
2010	49	5	12
2006	51	5	15
2003	54	6	16

<sup>1</sup> Refers to burglaries where there was somebody at home at the time.

**Table 2.1 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by whether they were victims of crime, 2015, 2010, 2006 and 2003**

	Violent theft	Non-violent theft	Physical assault	Fraud <sup>1</sup>	Victims of any crime <sup>2</sup>
2015	1	2	1	2	5
2010	1	2	1	n/a	4
2006	1	3	1	n/a	5
2003	1	3	1	n/a	5

<sup>1</sup> Fraud data not available prior to 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Total victims of any crime included a dedicated category entitled "victims of mobile phone theft" in 2010.

**Table 2.2 All persons aged 18 years and over who experienced crime classified by region, sex, age and nationality, 2015**

	Violent theft	Non-violent theft	Physical assault	Fraud <sup>1</sup>	Victims of any crime <sup>2</sup>	Unweighted sample <sup>3</sup> (number of persons)
<b>All persons</b>	1	2	1	2	5	21,429
<b>Region</b>						
Border	<0.5	2	<0.5	2	4	2,445
Midland	<0.5	3	<0.5	1	5	1,106
West	<0.5	2	1	2	4	2,134
Dublin	1	3	1	3	7	5,981
Mid-East	<0.5	2	1	3	5	2,134
Mid-West	1	2	1	3	5	1,599
South-East	<0.5	2	<0.5	2	4	2,600
South-West	1	2	<0.5	2	4	3,430
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1	3	1	2	5	10,054
Female	<0.5	2	<0.5	2	5	11,375
<b>Males by age group</b>						
18-24	2	2	2	2	7	944
25-44	1	3	1	2	6	3,488
45-64	<0.5	3	1	2	5	3,551
65 +	<0.5	1	<0.5	1	3	2,071
<b>Females by age group</b>						
18-24	1	4	1	2	6	873
25-44	1	3	1	3	6	4,174
45-64	<0.5	2	<0.5	3	5	3,949
65 +	<0.5	2	<0.5	1	3	2,379
<b>All persons by age group</b>						
18-24	1	3	1	2	6	1,817
25-44	1	3	1	3	6	7,662
45-64	<0.5	3	<0.5	3	5	7,500
65 +	<0.5	1	<0.5	1	3	4,450
<b>Nationality</b>						
Irish nationals	1	2	1	2	5	19,510
Non-Irish nationals	1	3	1	3	6	1,919

<sup>1</sup> Fraud data not available prior to 2015.

<sup>2</sup> A household could experience more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

<sup>3</sup> See Background Notes.

**Table 2.3 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of crime and reported the incident to the Gardai 2015, 2010, 2006 and 2003**

	Violent theft	Non-violent theft	Fraud <sup>1</sup>	Assault	Victim of any crime <sup>2</sup>
2015	58	70	32	58	54
2010	64	63	n/a	55	58
2006	61	52	n/a	53	54
2003	59	54	n/a	51	55

<sup>1</sup> Fraud data not available prior to 2015.

<sup>2</sup> An individual could experience more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

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**Table 2.4 All persons aged 18 and over classified by why incident was not reported to the Gardai, 2015**

Why incident not reported to the Gardai	Theft <sup>1</sup>	Fraud	%
			Victim of any crime <sup>2</sup>
Believed Gardai could do nothing	28	15	19
Believed Gardai would do nothing	13	3	7
Did not have time	1	1	1
Did not wish to involve Gardai	3	3	4
Fear of reprisal	5	1	2
No insurance claim	1	3	2
Not serious enough/no loss	26	21	23
Other reasons	17	37	28
Solved it myself	7	16	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Theft data is combination of violent and non-violent data.

<sup>2</sup> Any crime includes vandalism, burglary, theft from cars, theft of cars, theft of bicycles. A person could be the victim of more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

**Table 2.5 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of theft<sup>1</sup> classified by details of the incident, 2015, 2010, 2006 and 2003**

	Smartphone stolen <sup>2</sup>	%
		Suffered more than one theft
2015	23	21
2010	n/a	14
2006	n/a	17
2003	n/a	19

<sup>1</sup> Theft data is combination of violent and non-violent data.

<sup>2</sup> Smartphone data not available prior to 2015.

**Table 3.1 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by their perception of crime in their local area, 2015**

	Very serious problem	Serious problem	Fairly serious problem	Not a serious problem	Not a problem	Not stated	%
							Unweighted sample <sup>1</sup> (number of persons)
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,486</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Border	1	4	15	41	38	1	1,624
Midland	3	7	17	44	30	1	817
West	1	2	10	34	53	<0.5	1,306
Dublin	3	8	19	49	20	1	3,694
Mid-East	3	6	26	46	19	1	1,269
Mid-West	1	4	15	50	30	<0.5	1,032
South-East	1	4	13	45	37	1	1,693
South-West	2	5	11	41	41	1	2,051
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	2	5	15	45	32	1	5,511
Female	2	6	17	44	30	1	7,975
<b>Males by age group</b>							
18-24	2	5	12	47	33	1	279
25-44	2	4	16	46	32	1	1,816
45-64	2	7	15	45	31	1	2,005
65 +	2	6	16	41	34	1	1,411
<b>Females by age group</b>							
18-24	3	3	16	46	32	1	287
25-44	2	6	18	44	29	1	3,000
45-64	2	6	18	44	30	<0.5	2,871
65 +	2	6	14	44	33	1	1,817
<b>All persons by age group</b>							
18-24	3	4	14	46	32	1	566
25-44	2	5	17	45	31	1	4,816
45-64	2	6	17	45	30	1	4,876
65 +	2	6	15	43	34	1	3,228
<b>Nationality</b>							
Irish nationals	2	6	16	45	31	1	12,204
Non-Irish nationals	2	5	15	43	33	2	1,282

<sup>1</sup> See Background Notes.

**QNHS Crime and Victimisation Q3 2015 (full)**



Table 3.2 All persons aged 18 and over classified by how they are affected by anti-social behaviour, 2015

						%
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	Not stated	Unweighted sample <sup>1</sup> (number of persons)
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,486</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Border	1	6	29	63	1	1,624
Midland	2	8	34	57	<0.5	817
West	1	5	17	77	<0.5	1,306
Dublin	4	14	38	43	1	3,694
Mid-East	3	11	37	49	1	1,269
Mid-West	1	9	33	57	<0.5	1,032
South-East	2	7	31	60	1	1,693
South-West	3	8	29	59	<0.5	2,051
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	2	9	32	56	1	5,511
Female	3	10	33	54	1	7,975
<b>Males by age group</b>						
18-24	1	10	34	54	1	279
25-44	2	9	31	56	1	1,816
45-64	2	9	33	56	<0.5	2,005
65 +	2	9	30	59	<0.5	1,411
<b>Females by age group</b>						
18-24	4	12	34	50	<0.5	287
25-44	4	11	32	51	1	3,000
45-64	3	9	32	56	<0.5	2,871
65 +	3	7	32	58	1	1,817
<b>All persons by age group</b>						
18-24	3	11	34	52	1	566
25-44	3	10	33	54	1	4,816
45-64	2	9	32	56	<0.5	4,876
65 +	2	8	31	59	<0.5	3,228
<b>Nationality</b>						
Irish nationals	3	9	32	56	0	12,204
Non-Irish nationals	3	11	32	52	1	1,282

<sup>1</sup> See Background Notes.

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Table 3.3 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by whether they worry about becoming a victim of crime, 2015

	Yes, personal injury	Yes, property theft and damage	Yes, both personal and property	No	Not stated	% Unweighted sample <sup>1</sup> (number of persons)
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>&lt;0.5</b>	<b>13,486</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Border	4	5	26	65	1	1,624
Midland	7	6	29	58	<0.5	817
West	2	5	24	69	<0.5	1,306
Dublin	3	7	34	56	<0.5	3,694
Mid-East	2	7	33	58	<0.5	1,269
Mid-West	2	7	34	57	<0.5	1,032
South-East	3	5	24	68	<0.5	1,693
South-West	3	4	30	62	<0.5	2,051
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	3	6	26	65	<0.5	5,511
Female	4	6	34	56	<0.5	7,975
<b>Males by Age Group</b>						
18-24	3	3	13	80	1	279
25-44	2	7	22	69	<0.5	1,816
45-64	3	6	29	61	<0.5	2,005
65 +	2	6	36	56	<0.5	1,411
<b>Females by Age Group</b>						
18-24	4	4	20	71	1	287
25-44	4	7	32	58	<0.5	3,000
45-64	4	5	36	55	<0.5	2,871
65 +	4	6	42	49	<0.5	1,817
<b>All persons by age group</b>						
18-24	4	4	16	76	1	566
25-44	3	7	27	63	<0.5	4,816
45-64	4	6	33	58	<0.5	4,876
65 +	3	6	39	52	<0.5	3,228
<b>Nationality</b>						
Irish nationals	3	6	31	60	<0.5	12,204
Non-Irish nationals	4	5	22	69	1	1,282

<sup>1</sup> See Background Notes.

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Table 3.4 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how much fear of crime has affected their quality of life, 2015

	Greatly reduced quality	Significantly reduced quality	Moderately reduced quality	Reduced quality a little	No effect on quality	Not stated	Unweighted sample <sup>1</sup> (number of persons)
<b>All persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>&lt;0.5</b>	<b>13,486</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Border	1	2	6	14	77	<0.5	1,624
Midland	2	5	8	13	72	0	817
West	1	1	7	10	81	<0.5	1,306
Dublin	1	2	9	18	69	<0.5	3,694
Mid-East	1	2	6	15	76	<0.5	1,269
Mid-West	1	2	7	20	71	0	1,032
South-East	1	1	5	14	79	<0.5	1,693
South-West	1	2	7	19	69	1	2,051
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	1	2	6	14	78	<0.5	5,511
Female	2	2	8	18	69	<0.5	7,975
<b>Males by age group</b>							
18-24	1	1	2	9	88	1	279
25-44	1	1	5	13	80	<0.5	1,816
45-64	1	2	7	14	77	<0.5	2,005
65 +	2	3	9	19	67	<0.5	1,411
<b>Females by age group</b>							
18-24	1	2	6	11	80	1	287
25-44	1	1	7	17	73	<0.5	3,000
45-64	1	2	9	19	68	<0.5	2,871
65 +	3	4	11	24	58	1	1,817
<b>All persons by age group</b>							
18-24	1	2	4	10	84	1	566
25-44	1	1	6	15	76	<0.5	4,816
45-64	1	2	8	17	72	<0.5	4,876
65 +	2	4	11	21	62	<0.5	3,228
<b>Nationality</b>							
Irish nationals	1	2	7	16	73	<0.5	12,204
Non-Irish nationals	1	1	6	16	75	1	1,282

<sup>1</sup> See Background Notes.

QNHS Crime and Victimization Q3 2015 (full)



Table 3.5 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by their confidence in the criminal justice system, 2015

						%
	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Not stated	Unweighted sample <sup>1</sup> (number of persons)
<b>All persons</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13,486</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Border	5	31	35	20	10	1,624
Midland	3	31	26	35	5	817
West	5	47	26	17	5	1,306
Dublin	5	38	33	19	4	3,694
Mid-East	3	27	39	25	6	1,269
Mid-West	4	35	41	18	2	1,032
South-East	4	29	43	20	4	1,693
South-West	4	46	30	16	4	2,051
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	4	36	34	21	5	5,511
Female	4	37	35	19	5	7,975
<b>Males by age group</b>						
18-24	6	45	26	16	8	279
25-44	5	36	34	20	6	1,816
45-64	3	35	36	22	3	2,005
65 +	4	31	37	26	3	1,411
<b>Females by age group</b>						
18-24	7	43	30	13	8	287
25-44	4	38	34	18	6	3,000
45-64	3	36	37	21	4	2,871
65 +	5	36	34	19	6	1,817
<b>All persons by age group</b>						
18-24	6	44	28	14	8	566
25-44	5	37	34	19	6	4,816
45-64	3	36	36	22	4	4,876
65 +	4	34	35	22	4	3,228
<b>Nationality</b>						
Irish nationals	4	36	36	21	4	12,204
Non-Irish nationals	9	44	23	10	15	1,282

<sup>1</sup> See Background Notes.



Table 3.6 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how they would rate the Gardai in their local area, 2015

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Not stated	% Unweighted sample <sup>1</sup> (number of persons)
<b>All persons</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13,486</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Border	17	57	13	6	8	1,624
Midland	12	58	15	7	9	817
West	17	64	9	3	8	1,306
Dublin	16	60	15	3	6	3,694
Mid-East	14	54	18	6	8	1,269
Mid-West	19	59	16	3	4	1,032
South-East	12	63	14	2	9	1,693
South-West	16	63	10	4	8	2,051
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	15	60	14	4	7	5,511
Female	16	59	13	4	8	7,975
<b>Males by age group</b>						
18-24	13	64	11	5	7	279
25-44	15	60	15	4	7	1,816
45-64	15	61	14	4	7	2,005
65 +	16	60	13	5	6	1,411
<b>Females by age group</b>						
18-24	13	61	14	4	7	287
25-44	14	60	13	4	8	3,000
45-64	17	58	14	4	7	2,871
65 +	20	59	11	3	8	1,817
<b>All persons by age group</b>						
18-24	13	62	13	5	7	566
25-44	14	60	14	4	8	4,816
45-64	16	60	14	4	7	4,876
65 +	18	59	12	4	7	3,228
<b>Nationality</b>						
Irish nationals	15	60	14	4	7	12,204
Non-Irish nationals	15	61	10	2	12	1,282

<sup>1</sup> See Background Notes.

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# Background Notes

## Reference Period

The Crime and Victimization module was included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months interviewing period from October to December 2015. The module was previously carried out in the periods January to March 2010, and September to November in 2003 and 2006. Respondents were asked about experiences in the previous 12 months.

**Questionnaire:** The module contained 77 questions on crime-related topics, divided into two main sections - household and individual questions:

### Household

- burglary
- theft of and from vehicles
- vandalism
- theft of bicycles

### Individual

- theft with violence
- theft without violence
- physical assault
- fraud
- perceptions and opinions in relation to crime, safety and the Gardaí

The module also included questions on the seriousness of crimes, on whether crimes were reported to the Gardaí and reasons why they weren't reported. In cases where the household or person had been a victim of a particular kind of crime more than once in the past year these questions related to the last incident. The survey did not ask about sexual assaults or domestic violence, as these questions were considered too sensitive and personal for inclusion in a general household survey such as the QNHS.

Where an individual was not available for interview, in most circumstances information was provided by another member of the household via a proxy interview. A proxy interview refers to data which is collected from another member of the household due to the unavailability of the specific respondent at the time of the interview. Responses by proxy were not included in the compilation of results of opinion questions (Tables 3.1 -3.6).

A copy of the questionnaire used in this module is available here: [Crime and Victimization Module questionnaire \(PDF 330KB\)](#)

## Definitions of crimes

**Burglary:** Breaking and entering by a person into a premises (either a house/apartment or an outbuilding). Thefts from gardens are not included nor thefts by a person who has the permission/right to be in the premises.

**Vandalism:** Damage done to any type of property or vehicle belonging to any member of the household, for example

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graffiti on house, shed or garden walls, damage to vehicles.

**Theft with violence:** Stealing or attempting to steal something from a person by using force or threatening to use violence. This includes incidents such as mugging or attempted mugging and is sometimes referred to as robbery.

**Theft without violence:** Stealing or attempting to steal something from a person without involving force. Examples of this type of incident are pick-pocketing or a jacket being stolen.

**Physical assault:** Physical assault of a person, excluding attacks of a sexual nature and domestic violence.

**Theft of a mobile:** This included bank card fraud, internet fraud, embezzlement, credit card fraud or goods purchased and not delivered.

Double-counting of incidents was avoided as much as possible. For example, if a person was attacked during a burglary then this incident would have been only recorded as burglary and not also as an assault.

### Survey weighting

The QNHS grossing procedure aligns the distribution of persons covered in the sample with independently determined population estimates at the level of sex, five-year age group and region. The grossing factors applied in the processing of the Crime and Victimization module were calculated in the same manner but differ from those that were used in the preparation of the main QNHS estimates as the Crime and Victimization questions were asked to a sub-sample of the overall QNHS sample. Grossing factors used in the compilation of results of opinion questions (Tables 3.1 – 3.6) were calculated excluding proxy respondents.

### Urban/rural location

From 2014 onwards due to the new sampling methodology in the QNHS, areas are now classified as Urban or Rural based on the following population densities derived from Census of Population 2011:

#### Urban

- Population density > 100,000
- Population density 50,000 - 99,999
- Population density 20,000 - 49,999
- Population density 10,000 - 19,999
- Population density 5,000 - 9,999
- Population density 1,000 - 4,999

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## Rural

Population density < 199 - 999

Rural areas in countries

## **Analysis by deprivation**

The Pobal Haase-Pratschke Deprivation Index is used to analyse levels of crime and victimisation experienced by households. The Index uses Census data to measure levels of disadvantage or affluence in a particular geographical area. More detailed information on the index can be found here: <https://www.pobal.ie/Pages/New-Measures.aspx>.

The results are presented by quintiles, five equal-sized groups of households, with the first quintile representing the least deprived/most affluent area and the fifth quintile representing the most disadvantaged areas.

## **Regions**

The regional classifications in this release are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The NUTS3 regions correspond to the eight Regional Authorities established under the Local Government Act, 1991 (Regional Authorities) (Establishment) Order, 1993, which came into operation on 1 January 1994. The NUTS2 regions, which were proposed by Government and agreed by Eurostat in 1999, are groupings of the NUTS3 regions. The composition of the regions is set out below.

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**Border, Midland and Western NUTS2 Region**

<b>Border</b>	Cavan
	Donegal
	Leitrim
	Louth
	Monaghan
<b>Midland</b>	Sligo
	Laois
	Longford
	Offaly
<b>West</b>	Westmeath
	Galway City
	Galway County
	Mayo
Roscommon	

**Southern and Eastern NUTS2 Region**

<b>Dublin</b>	Dublin City
	Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown
	Fingal
	South Dublin
<b>Mid-East</b>	Kildare
	Meath
	Wicklow
<b>Mid-West</b>	Clare
	Limerick City
	Limerick County
	North Tipperary
<b>South-East</b>	Carlow
	Kilkenny
	South Tipperary
	Waterford City
	Waterford County
	Wexford
<b>South-West</b>	Cork City
	Cork County
	Kerry

**Presentation of results**

The results of this module are being presented, in general, in the form of percentages. While the reference period of the survey does not correspond to an exact calendar year, the results are presented as referring to the year in which most of the reference period belongs. Therefore, the results are given as referring to 1998, 2003, 2006, 2010 and 2015. The unweighted sample totals are provided as well as percentages in some tables.

**Comparison with other crime statistics**

The survey results are not directly comparable with administrative crime statistics such as the "Recorded Crime" release which is based on Garda administrative sources. There are fundamental differences in sources, definitions and classification methodology. The administrative sources provide a much more detailed breakdown of offences reported or known to the Gardaí, offences prosecuted and offences committed by juvenile offenders. The CSO survey results provide a more aggregated view of the level of crime, including unreported incidents, together with details of the demographic characteristics of victims.

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## Recorded Crime Offences

ICCS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
034 Assault causing harm, poisoning per 100,000 population	83.7	83.0	78.3	70.5	67.3	68.5	75.0
0613 Robbery from the person per 100,000 population	29.4	43.5	37.1	35.2	36.7	35.9	31.9
0712 Burglary (not aggravated) per 100,000 population	593.9	557.2	591.5	597.2	556.0	585.5	553.5
0821 Theft from person per 100,000 population	60.3	64.2	80.5	109.8	141.9	118.6	116.6
CSO Population estimate (thousands)	4,459	4,471	4,575	4,585	4,593	4,610	4,635

## Acknowledgements

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