



Department of
Justice

www.dojni.gov.uk

Analytical Services Group

**Experience of Crime:
Findings from the
2012/13
Northern Ireland
Crime Survey**

Research and Statistical Bulletin 8/2013

P Campbell and G Cadogan

December 2013



The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- ◆ meet identified user needs;
- ◆ are well explained and readily accessible;
- ◆ are produced according to sound methods; and
- ◆ are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Produced by Analytical Services Group,
Department of Justice.

For further information write to:

**Analytical Services Group,
Knockview Buildings,
Stormont Estate,
Belfast BT4 3SL**

Telephone: 028 9052 3368

Email: statistics.research@dojni.x.gsi.gov.uk

This bulletin is available on the Internet at:

www.dojni.gov.uk

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Results from the 2012/13 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 10.9% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While not statistically different from the NICS 2011/12 figure (11.2%), this represents the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate since the measure was first reported in NICS 1998 (23.0%).
- ◆ This downward trend in victimisation estimates since NICS 1998 is consistent with police recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland which, at 100,389 offences in 2012/13, equates to the lowest level of crime recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99.
- ◆ While 2012/13 victimisation (prevalence) rates for almost all NICS offence types remained on a par with those measured in 2011/12, a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) was observed in the victimisation (prevalence) rate for burglary with entry (1.3% to 0.8%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey) 2012/13 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (10.9%) than in England and Wales (18.7%). These figures compare with 11.2% and 21.3% (respectively) in 2011/12.
- ◆ The 2012/13 surveys also show that incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland for all crime types examined. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (2,168 in England and Wales v 1,102 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (737 v 375); vehicle vandalism (510 v 195); all personal crime (755 v 461); and all vehicle-related theft (431 v 143).
- ◆ An estimated 146,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2012/13. This suggests that the number of incidents of crime has fallen by half (50.5%) since 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidents peaked at 295,000. This equates to 149,000 fewer crimes in NICS 2012/13 than in NICS 2003/04.
- ◆ Just over half (52%) of all NICS 2012/13 crimes that are comparable with recorded crime were reported to the police, an increase from 44% in 2011/12. This compares with 44% in England and Wales (CSEW 2012/13). Burglary displayed the highest reporting rate in both Northern Ireland (68%) and England and Wales (71%), reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims.
- ◆ The most common reason cited by NICS 2012/13 respondents for not reporting a crime to the police was 'too trivial / no loss / police would not / could not do anything' (71%). This was followed by 'private matter / dealt with the matter ourselves' (17%) and 'inconvenient to report' (15%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 show that households located in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were more likely than any other socio-demographic group examined to have been victims of burglary (5.3%); vehicle-related theft (4.6% for vehicle owners); or vandalism (10.2%). These rates compare with NICS 2012/13 averages of 1.5%, 1.6% and 2.6% (respectively).
- ◆ In terms of violent crime, NICS 2012/13 results indicate that respondents living in self-perceived high-ASB areas (6.5%) and young adults aged 16 to 24 (6.1%) were more at risk than any other groups examined. Other groups with above average rates were those who visited a pub/bar one or more evenings per week (4.4%); respondents living in Policing District H (4.4%); and respondents who were single (4.0%).

CONTENTS		Page
Summary of findings		i
1.	Introduction	1
1.1	The focus of this publication	1
1.2	About the NICS	2
1.3	The need for both recorded crime figures and the NICS	2
1.4	Changes to the recall period	4
1.5	Increasing the frequency and sample size of the NICS	4
2.	Crime Victimization (Prevalence) Rates	5
2.1	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences	5
2.2	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for household offences	7
2.3	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for personal offences	8
2.4	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	8
3.	Frequency of Crime Victimization and Incidence Rates	10
3.1	Repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	10
3.2	Crime victimisation (incidence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	11
3.3	Estimated number of NICS incidents in Northern Ireland	13
4.	Crime Reporting	14
4.1	Crime reporting rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	14
4.2	Reasons given for not reporting crime in Northern Ireland	15
5.	Household Crime Victimization (Prevalence) Rates	16
5.1	Domestic burglary victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	16
5.2	Vehicle-related theft victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	17
5.3	Vandalism victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	18
6.	Violent Crime Victimization (Prevalence) Rates	20
6.1	Violent crime victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	20
References		22
Tabular Annex		23
Technical Annex		35
Sampling and fieldwork		35
Rounding, error and statistical significance		35

CONTENTS OF TABULAR ANNEX		Page
A1	Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type and confidence interval, Northern Ireland (2012/13)	23
A2	Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type Northern Ireland (1998 – 2012/13)	24
A3	Notifiable offences recorded by the police Northern Ireland 2004/05 – 2012/13	25
A4	Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type Northern Ireland (2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	26
A5	Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type Northern Ireland (2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	27
A6	Crime incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults by crime type Northern Ireland (2001 – 2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	27
A7	Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval Northern Ireland (2012/13)	28
A8	Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type Northern Ireland (2001 – 2012/13)	28
A9	Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type Northern Ireland (2001 – 2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	29
A10	Reasons given for not reporting crime to the police Northern Ireland (2006/07 – 2012/13)	29
A11	Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	30
A12	Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	31
A13	Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	32
A14	Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2012/13) and England and Wales (2012/13)	33

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2012/13 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 4,055 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 2012/13 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 2012/13 prevalence rates and number of incidents;
- ◆ comparisons with the 2012/13 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey (BCS));
- ◆ comparisons with crimes recorded by the police;
- ◆ reporting rates by crime type, as well as reasons given for not reporting incidents; and
- ◆ a socio-demographic focus on prevalence rates for burglary, vehicle-related theft, vandalism and violent crime in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales.

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

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

Additional NICS 2012/13 reports, including a bulletin on perceptions of crime (Cadogan and Campbell, forthcoming), will publish separately.

1.2 About the NICS

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

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

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

For the most part, the core modules for NICS 2012/13 were based on CSEW 2012/13. 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 2012/13 Crime in England and Wales report, provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes as well as the less common but more serious crimes (in particular, homicide, which cannot be covered by the NICS or CSEW), are an important indicator of police workload, and provide data for small geographic areas (ONS, 2013).

While recorded crime statistics do not include crimes that are not reported to the police or that the police do not record, they include a wider range of crime types than the NICS, including crimes against children, crimes against businesses and many, so-called 'victimless' crimes (such as drug possession offences). For further explanation of recorded crime statistics see the PSNI Crimes Statistics User Guide (PSNI, 2013a).

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 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 2012/13 fieldwork period covered the 2012/13 financial year, this means that the valid recall periods commenced for some respondents as early as 1 April 2011 and finished for others as late as 28 February 2013 (a spread of 23 months). This makes it difficult to compare the resulting victimisation rates with any specific set of annual recorded crime figures.

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

1.5 Increasing the frequency and sample size of the NICS

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

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

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

2. CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

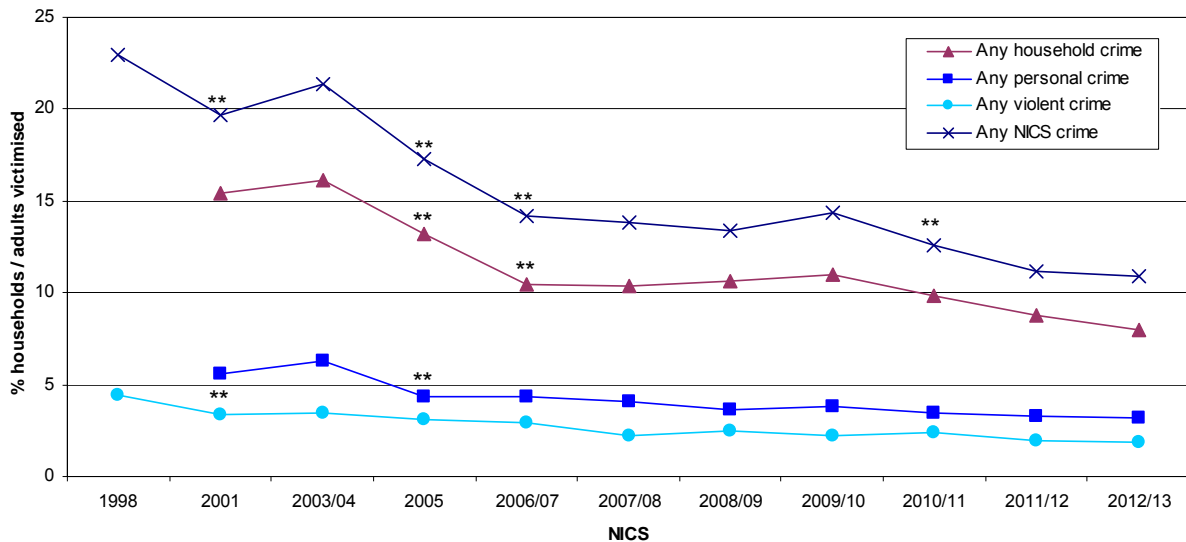
2.1 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences

Table A1 contains best (i.e. the average or mean), lower and higher estimates of crime victimisation (prevalence) rates per household or adult in Northern Ireland for each NICS crime category during the 12 full calendar months immediately preceding each NICS 2012/13 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 2011/12 and 2012/13 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 2012/13, including a focus on sub-categories that are broadly comparable with NICS crime types.

- ◆ Findings show that 10.9% of all NICS 2012/13 households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While this estimate shows no statistically significant difference to that observed in 2011/12 (11.2%) it represents the lowest victimisation (prevalence) rate reported by the NICS since this measure was introduced (Tables A1 and A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ This downward trend in NICS victimisation is consistent with recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland which fell by 2.9% between 2011/12 and 2012/13, from 103,389 to 100,389 offences, equating to the lowest level of crime recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99 (Table A3).

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



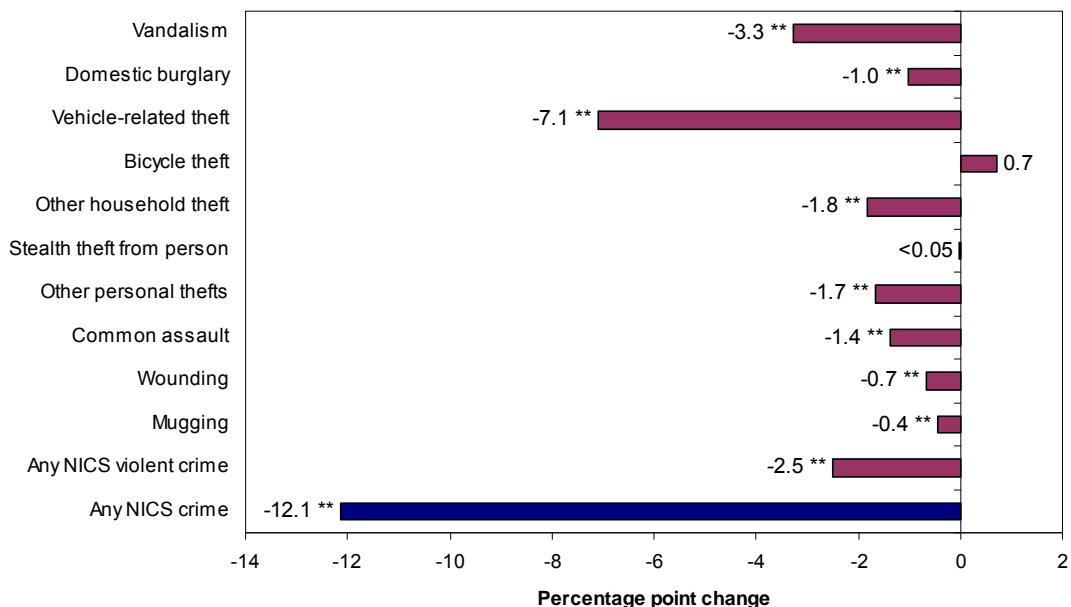
1. Rates for household crime are based on all households.
2. Rates for personal and violent crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
3. The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime.
4. Rates for household and personal crime are not available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

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

When NICS 2012/13 victimisation rates are compared with those obtained through NICS 1998, it would appear that, with the exception of bicycle theft and stealth theft from the person, the risk of becoming a victim of crime in Northern Ireland has decreased ($p < 0.05$) across each of the NICS crime types examined (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

- ◆ The risk of becoming a victim of any NICS crime in 2012/13 (10.9%) was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than in 1998 when the overall prevalence rate peaked at 23.0%. Much of this reduction was brought about by a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the rate of vehicle-related theft, which fell by 7.1 percentage points (vehicle owners only), from 8.7% in 1998 to 1.6% in 2012/13 (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ The NICS 2012/13 victimisation (prevalence) rate for all vehicle-related theft (1.3% for all households; 1.6% for vehicle owners) represents the lowest level on record and contrasts with highs of 6.5% and 8.7% (respectively) observed in NICS 1998 (Table A2). In addition to continuous improvements in vehicle security, it may be that proactive policing and community safety initiatives related to a PSA / Policing Plan / Community Safety Strategy target to reduce vehicle crime (by 10% between 2001/02 and 2006/07) have played a role in achieving a reduction of this scale.
- ◆ The likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime in Northern Ireland has also significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$), with the prevalence rate dropping from a high of 4.4% in 1998 to a low of 1.9% in 2012/13 (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ While there was no change in the proportion of respondents experiencing stealth theft (0.4% in both NICS 1998 and 2012/13), the apparent increase in the risk of becoming a victim of bicycle theft (bicycle owners only) is not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Change in NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates for offences between 1998 and 2012/13



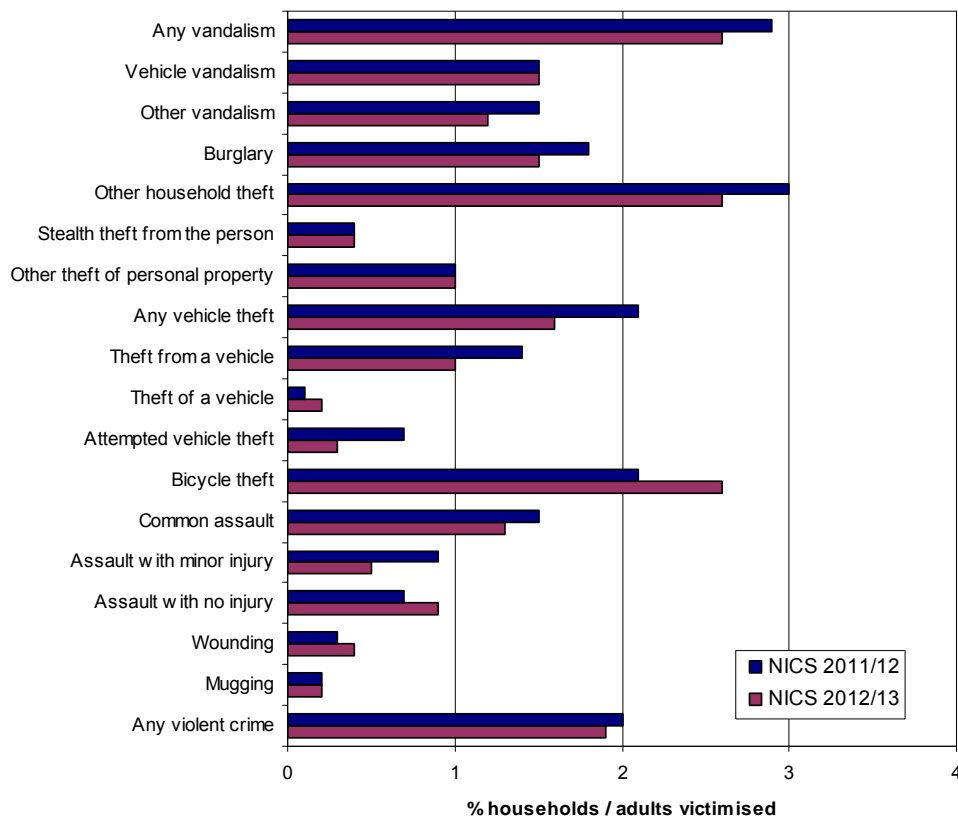
1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent offences are based on all adults and are weighted for household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

2.2 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for household offences

With the exception of burglary with entry, the victimisation (prevalence) rates for all NICS 2012/13 household offences remained on a par with those experienced in 2011/12.

- ◆ While findings showed no statistically significant change since 2011/12 for burglary as a whole, a decrease ($p < 0.05$) was observed in the prevalence rate for burglary with entry, from 1.3% in 2011/12 to 0.8% in 2012/13. This fall is consistent with a net 17.9% decrease in the level of domestic burglary (excluding attempts) recorded by the police between 2010/11 (6,377 offences) and 2012/13 (5,235 offences) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

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



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

- ◆ While the apparent decrease in the prevalence rate for vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners only), from 2.1% in 2011/12 to 1.6% in 2012/13 is not statistically significant at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$), it appears to be somewhat consistent with police recorded crime figures for vehicle theft offences which fell by almost a quarter (23.0%) between 2010/11 (6,933) and 2012/13 (5,339) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

2.3 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for personal offences

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

- ◆ With regard to personal crime, there were no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) observed in NICS prevalence rates between NICS 2011/12 and 2012/13.
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 suggest that the prevalence rate for any violent crime has remained on a par with that estimated in NICS 2011/12 (1.9% and 2.0% respectively). This compares with police recorded crime figures for violence against the person offences which show a marginal 3.3% (net) increase since 2010/11 (from 29,327 to 30,305 in 2012/13) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ While the NICS 2012/13 prevalence rate for stealth theft from the person also remains on a par with that observed in 2011/12 (both 0.4%), recorded crime figures for 'theft from the person' have increased by a quarter (24.7%) since 2010/11 (from 530 in 2010/11 to 661 in 2012/13) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

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

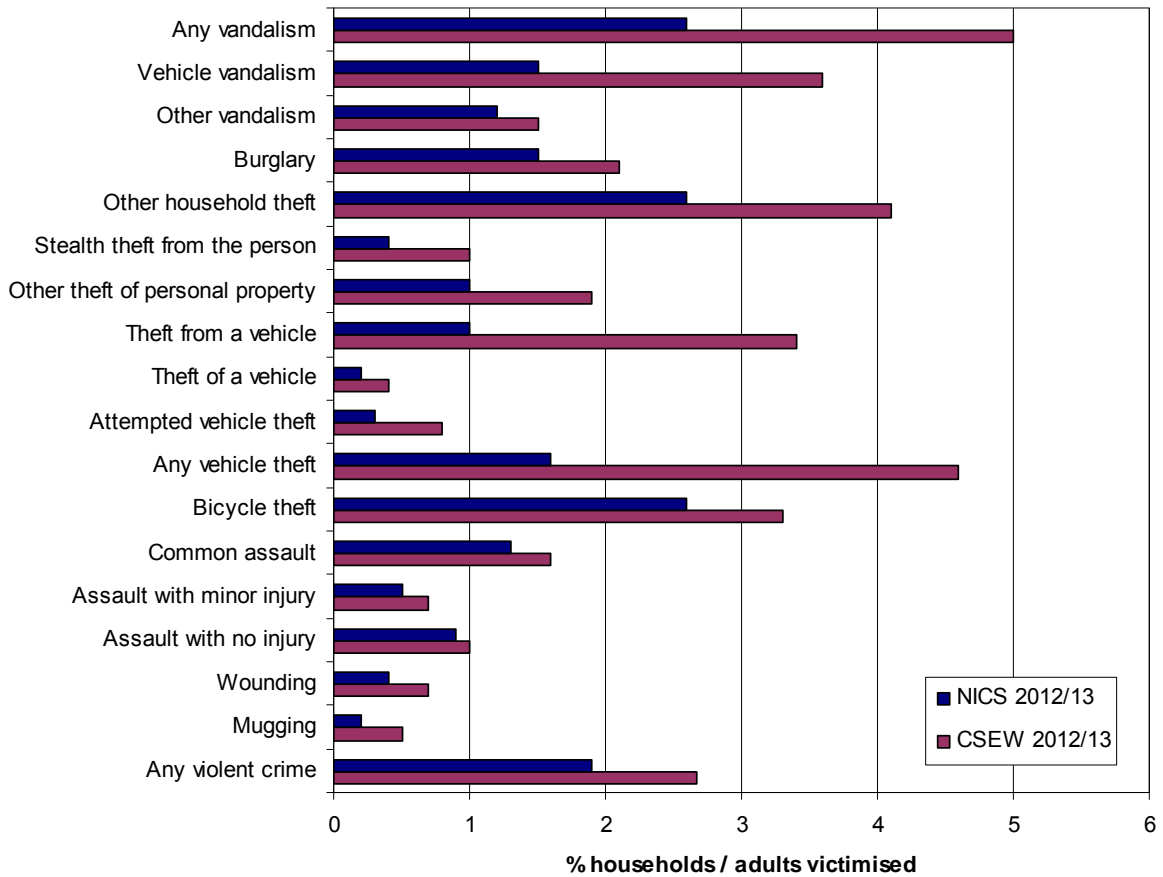
- the narrower focus of the NICS;
- technical changes in the recording of violent crime;
- the relatively low proportion of respondents affected by violent crime; or
- a possible unwillingness of respondents to disclose domestic incidents to an interviewer, contrasting with an increased willingness to 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 2012/13 surveys. Results show that victimisation rates tend to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales.

- ◆ Findings from the 2012/13 surveys show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (10.9%) than in England and Wales (18.7%) (Table A4). These figures compare with 11.2% and 21.3% (respectively) as measured through the 2011/12 surveys.
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 findings indicate that vandalism, bicycle theft (for bicycle owners) and other household theft (all 2.6%) were the most prevalent offences in Northern Ireland. Similarly, vandalism remained the most prevalent offence in England and Wales, with a rate almost double that in Northern Ireland (5.0%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Results from NICS and CSEW 2012/13 show that households in Northern Ireland displayed lower prevalence risks than those in England and Wales for all offence categories examined: vandalism (2.6% v 5.0%); other household theft (2.6% v 4.1%); bicycle theft (2.6% v 3.3% for bicycle owners); vehicle-related theft (1.6% v 4.6% for vehicle owners); and all burglary (1.5% v 2.1%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Hence, in 2012/13, the overall prevalence rate for household crime in Northern Ireland (8.0%) was 6.4 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (14.4%) (Table A4).

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



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

- ◆ In 2012/13, prevalence rates for personal crimes also tended to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales, including: common assault (1.3% v 1.6%); other thefts of personal property (1.0% v 1.9%); stealth theft from the person (0.4% v 1.0%); wounding (0.4% v 0.7%); and mugging (0.2% v 0.5%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ These findings culminated in lower prevalence rates for all violent crime (1.9%) and personal crime (3.2%) in Northern Ireland, than in England and Wales (2.7% and 5.2% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

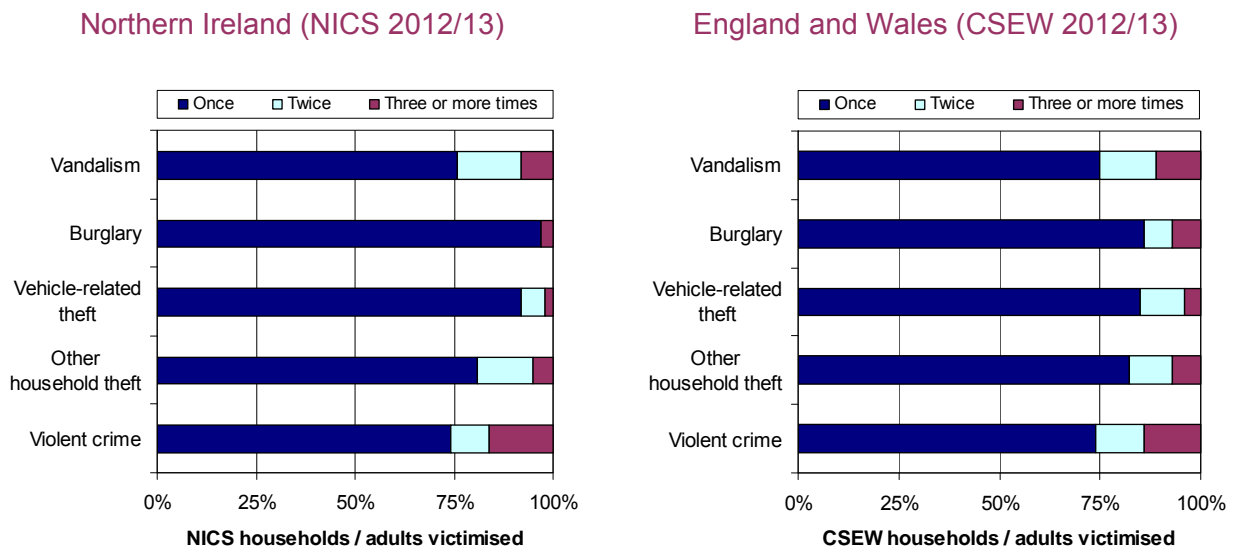
3. FREQUENCY OF CRIME VICTIMISATION AND INCIDENCE RATES

3.1 Repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A5 and Figure 3.1 compare the frequency of repeat victimisation for the main crime categories per victim of crime responding to NICS 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13. From these data, it is evident that the two jurisdictions display similar patterns in terms of frequency of repeat victimisation.

- ◆ Findings from 2012/13 show that of the crime categories examined, violent crime (26% in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales) and vandalism (24% and 25% respectively) displayed the highest rates of repeat victimisation in both jurisdictions (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ At 3%, burglary displayed the lowest rate of repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland. While burglary also had one of the lowest repeat victimisation rates in England and Wales, the rate was almost five times that in Northern Ireland (14%) (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In total, almost a quarter (23%) of all victims identified through NICS 2012/13 experienced victimisation on more than one occasion in the 12 months prior to interview, with 13% victimised twice and 9% on three or more occasions (Table A5).

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



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

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

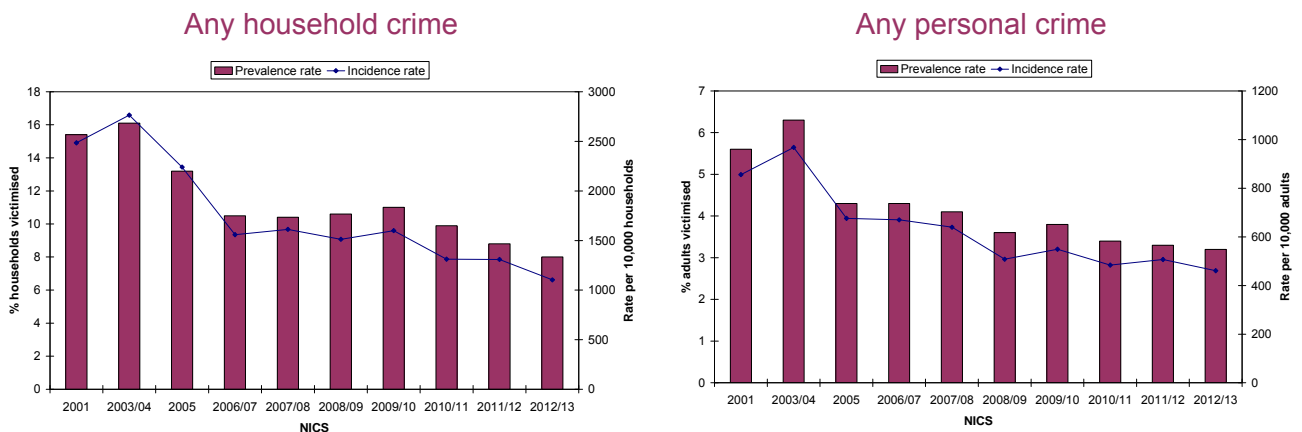
Table A6 compares crime victimisation (incidence) rates per 10,000 households or adults for Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2012/13) with England and Wales (CSEW 2012/13) for a limited range of crime types. This approach differs from prevalence rates in that it takes into account the number of times each type of incident may have occurred, as opposed to the proportion of households or adults victimised at least once.

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

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

- ◆ Findings show that there were no statistically significant changes (at the 5% level; $p < 0.05$) in the prevalence rates for any household (8.0%) or any personal (3.2%) crime between NICS 2011/12 and 2012/13 (see Section 2). In terms of incidence rates, however, results suggest there were estimated decreases of 15.8% and 9.1% respectively for both household (from 1,309 to 1,102 per 10,000 households) and personal crime (507 to 461 per 10,000 adults) suggesting a reduction in repeat victimisation. This is supported by NICS results which show decreases in the proportion of victims experiencing any household (from 11% to 7%) or personal crime (14% to 11%) on three or more occasions over the same period (Tables A2, A5 and A6; Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Prevalence and incidence rates for any household and personal crime in Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2012/13)



- ◆ In terms of the household crime categories examined, the greatest numerical decrease occurred in vandalism which fell by a fifth (20.6%; from 472 to 375 per 10,000 households) between NICS 2011/12 and 2012/13. This decrease was mainly brought about by a reduction in the rate of other (non-vehicular) vandalism, down 32.3%, from 266 to 180 per 10,000 households on the previous year. The fall in vandalism is consistent with recorded crime figures which show a (net) 14.4% drop in criminal damage offences since 2010/11 (from 24,483 to 20,959 in 2012/13) (Tables A3 and A6).

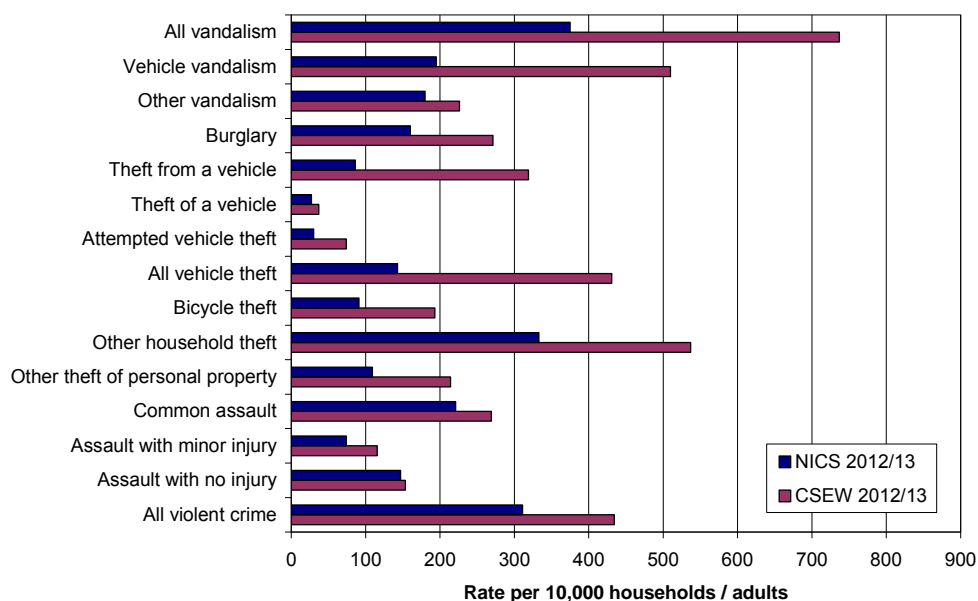
NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ While NICS 2012/13 results show an increase since 2011/12 in the incidence rate for theft of a vehicle (from 5 to 27 per 10,000 households), those for theft *from* (116 to 86) and attempted theft of / from a vehicle (54 to 30) fell over the same period, leading to a reduction in vehicle-related theft overall (175 to 143). Similarly, the total number of vehicle theft offences recorded by the police has also fallen by 23.0%, from 6,933 in 2010/11 to 5,339 in 2012/13.

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

- ◆ Following three consecutive annual increases in the estimated incidence rate for domestic burglary (from 135 per 10,000 households in NICS 2007/08 to 245 in 2010/11), findings from NICS suggest that this has fallen in each of the subsequent two years to a rate of 160 per 10,000 households in 2012/13. These recent decreases support the trend in recorded crime statistics which show domestic burglary to have fallen by 16.0% over this (recall) period (Tables A3 and A6).
- ◆ NICS findings suggest the incidence rates for any violent crime and other thefts of personal property also fell, between 2011/12 and 2012/13, by 9.3% (from 343 to 311 per 10,000 adults) and 12.1% (124 to 109) respectively. While assault with no injury increased by almost a third (32.4%; from 111 to 147), assault with minor injury halved over the same period (49.7%; 147 to 74) resulting in an overall decrease in the incidence rate for common assault (from 258 to 221) (Table A6).
- ◆ The 2012/13 surveys show that incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were noticeably higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland for all crime types examined. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (2,168 in England and Wales v 1,102 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (737 v 375); vehicle vandalism (510 v 195); all personal crime (755 v 461); and all vehicle-related thefts (431 v 143) (Table A6; Figure 3.3).

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



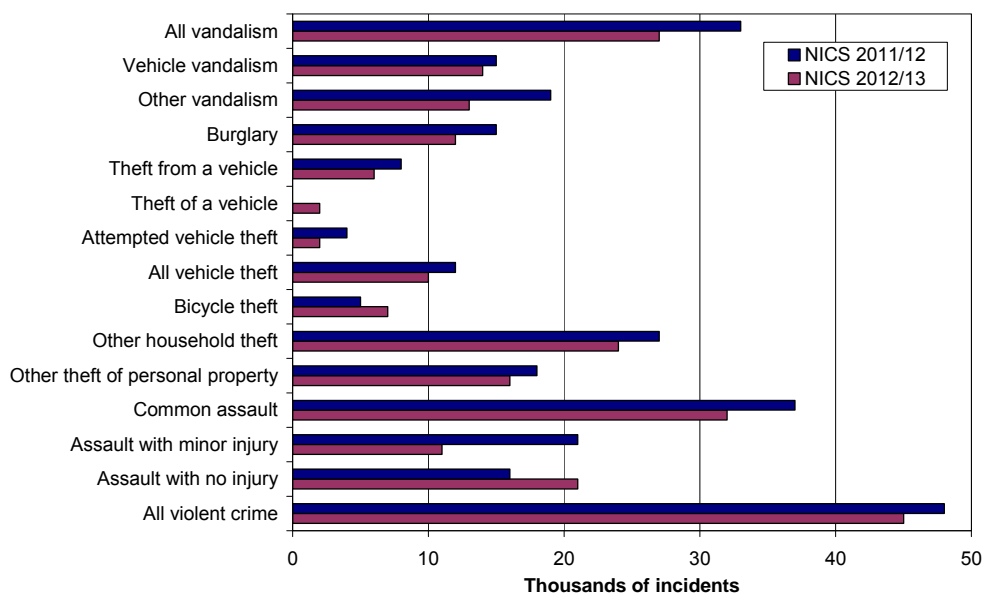
1. Incidence rates take account of repeat victimisation.
2. Rates for property offences, excluding other theft of personal property, are quoted per 10,000 households.
3. Rates for violent offences and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults and are weighted for household size.
4.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

3.3 Estimated number of NICS incidents in Northern Ireland

It is possible to use the above incidence rates along with household and adult population estimates to produce best, lower and higher estimates of the number of incidents for the range of crimes covered by NICS 2012/13. There is 95% certainty that the actual number of crimes against households and their adult occupants lies between the lower and higher estimates (confidence intervals). It is important to note that, given the limitations of the sample size, these confidence intervals can be relatively wide for less common crimes (Table A7). Figures from NICS 2001 are contained in Table A8.

- ◆ An estimated 146,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2012/13, down 11.5% on NICS 2011/12 (165,000) (Tables A7 and A8).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 estimate that crime has fallen by half (50.5%) since 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidents peaked at 295,000. This equates to 149,000 fewer crimes in 2012/13 than in 2003/04 (Table A8).
- ◆ Between the two most recent surveys, the estimated number of household incidents fell by 13.0% (from 92,000 in NICS 2011/12 to 80,000 in NICS 2012/13) while personal incidents of crime dropped by 9.6% (from 73,000 to 66,000) (Table A8).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 results indicate that the 80,000 household offences were mainly made up of 27,000 incidents of vandalism, 24,000 other household thefts, 12,000 incidents of burglary and 10,000 vehicle-related thefts (Table A8; Figure 3.4).
- ◆ While the estimated number of incidents for assault with no injury increased from 16,000 in 2011/12 to 21,000 in 2012/13, assault with injury fell from 21,000 to 11,000 over the same period. NICS 2012/13 results also show an increase in the number of incidents of bicycle theft, rising from 5,000 in 2011/12 to 7,000 in 2012/13 (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. The NICS 2011/12 estimated number of incidents for theft of a vehicle was less than 500.

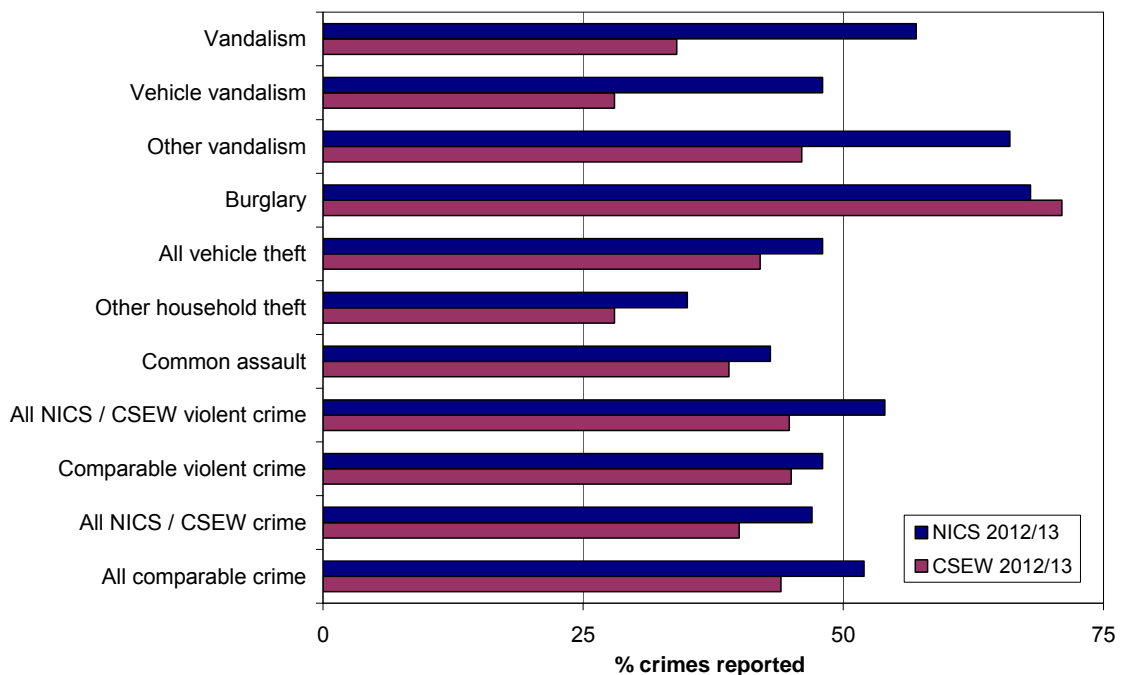
4. CRIME REPORTING

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 2012/13) and England and Wales (CSEW 2012/13). As variation in reporting rates are largely dependent on the type of crime in question, any direct comparison between reporting rates should be carried out cautiously given the limitations of sample size and the apparent year-to-year fluctuations.

- ◆ Just over half (52%) of all NICS 2012/13 crimes that are broadly comparable with recorded crime categories were reported to the police, an increase of eight percentage points from the previous year (44% in 2011/12). NICS reporting rates for both household and personal crimes also increased over the same period, from 40% to 48% and 39% to 46% respectively (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ While the reporting rate for all comparable crime was higher in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales (52%; NICS 2012/13 v 44%; CSEW 2012/13), rates for comparable violent crime were more closely aligned (48% v 45% respectively) (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ For the individual crime categories listed in Table A9 and Figure 4.1, results indicate that burglary had the highest reporting rate in both Northern Ireland (68%) and England and Wales (71%) (Table A9; Figure 4.1). Within this category, burglary with entry or loss displayed particularly high reporting rates, reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims. Rates for attempted offences were lower.
- ◆ Findings suggest that incidents of other household theft (35%) and common assault (43%) were least likely to be reported in Northern Ireland; in England and Wales other household theft and vehicle vandalism (both 28%) displayed the lowest reporting rates (Table A9; Figure 4.1).

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



1. Estimates based on NICS/CSEW incidents reported to the police as a proportion of all NICS/CSEW incidents.
 2. Comparable crime includes NICS/CSEW crime types broadly comparable with recorded crime categories.

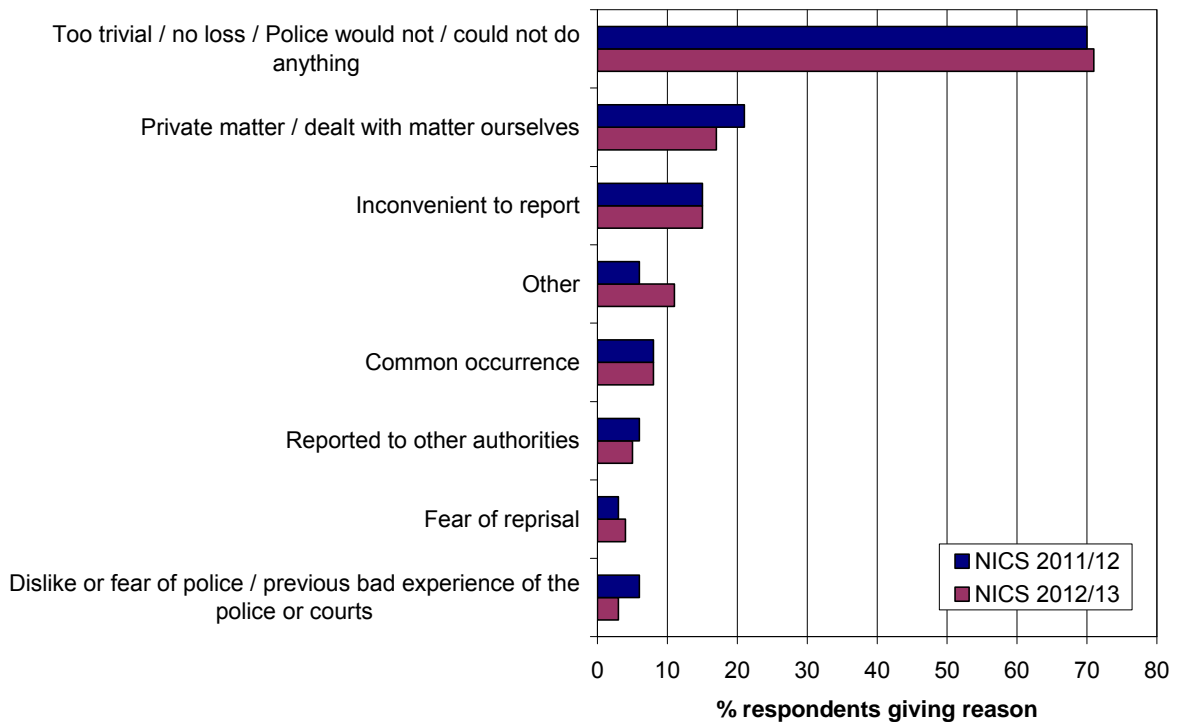
These results imply that police recorded crime statistics (for the crime types covered by the NICS) undercount the true extent of crime in Northern Ireland by almost half given that 48% of comparable crimes identified through NICS 2012/13 were not reported to the police in the first instance and, of those that were, it is likely that not all will have been included in the recorded crime count. However, the rate of underreporting within police recorded crime varies greatly by crime type and is heavily dependent on the nature of each individual incident.

4.2 Reasons given for not reporting crime in Northern Ireland

Table A10 compares the reasons given by NICS (2006/07 to 2012/13) victims for not reporting a crime to the police. Victims were able to give one or more reason.

- ◆ At 71% in NICS 2012/13, the most common reason cited by victims, once again, for not reporting a crime to the police was ‘too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not have done anything’. This was followed by ‘private matter / dealt with matter ourselves’ (17%) and ‘inconvenient to report’ (15%) and are compared with 2011/12 rates of 70%, 21% and 15% respectively (Table A10; Figure 4.2).
- ◆ In Northern Ireland, the least common explanations for not reporting NICS 2012/13 incidents to the police included: ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts’ (3%); ‘fear of reprisal’ (4%); and ‘reported to other authorities’ (5%) (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

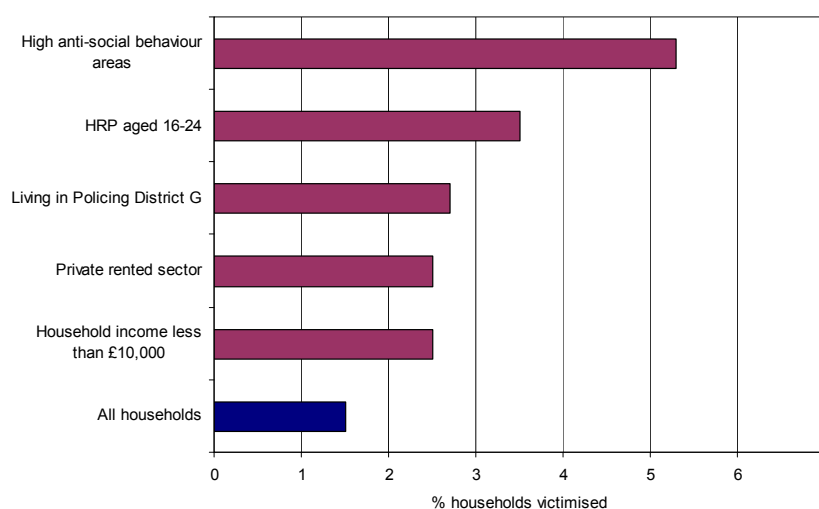
Tables A11, A12 and A13 compare household victimisation (prevalence) rates for domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft and vandalism (respectively) across a range of socio-demographic characteristics relating to interviews undertaken for NICS 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13.

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

Results of NICS 2012/13 show that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary, while low (1.5%), varies across households with different characteristics and in different localities.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 indicate that, at 5.3%, households in areas of (self-perceived) high anti-social behaviour were most likely to be at risk of burglary of all demographic groups examined and almost five times as likely as those in areas of low anti-social behaviour (1.1%) (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Households with a young household reference person (HRP) appeared to be at greater risk of burglary than those with an older HRP. For example, households with a HRP aged between 16 and 24 (3.5%) were five times as likely to be victims of burglary than those with a HRP aged 75 plus (0.7%) (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ At 2.5%, those with a household income of less than £10,000 were more likely than other income groups to be victims of burglary and compares with 0.5% of households with an income between £30,000 and £39,999 (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Those in private rented accommodation (2.5%) were more likely than owner-occupiers (1.1%) or social renters (1.8%) to be at risk of burglary (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 findings show that respondents living in Policing District G (Limavady, Magherafelt, Foyle and Strabane) (2.7%) were more likely to be victims of burglary than those living in other policing districts and compares with 0.4% of those in Policing District F (Cookstown, Fermanagh, Omagh and Dungannon and South Tyrone).
- ◆ Households in urban areas (1.7%) were more likely than their rural counterparts (1.0%) to be at risk of burglary, a trend that is, perhaps surprisingly, exemplified when considering urban areas *excluding* Belfast (1.9%).

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



Source: NICS 2012/13

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

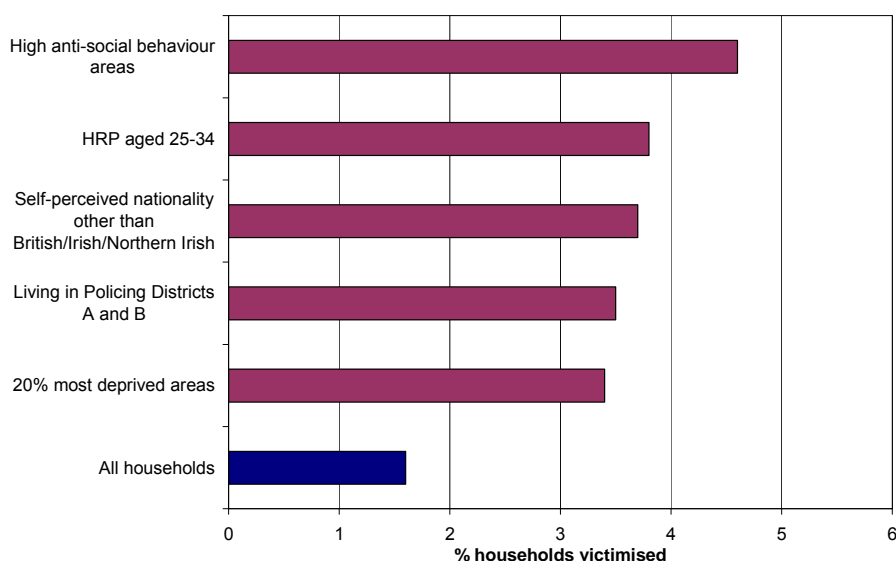
- ◆ Results of NICS 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13 show that households in England and Wales (2.1%) were more likely than those in Northern Ireland (1.5%) to be victims of domestic burglary (Tables A4 and A11).
- ◆ Table A11 also shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households most likely to be victims of burglary were those:
 - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (5.3% in Northern Ireland v 5.9% in England and Wales);
 - with a HRP aged between 16 and 24 (3.5% v 5.1%);
 - with a household income of less than £10,000 (2.5% v 3.0%); or
 - containing single parents (2.4% v 5.0%).

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 2012/13 (1.3% for all households; 1.6% for vehicle-owners) remains on a par with NICS 2011/12 (1.6% and 2.1% 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 2012/13 indicate that households containing adults who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were at greatest risk of becoming victims of vehicle-related theft (4.6%), a rate more than three times that for low-ASB areas (1.3%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Younger households appeared to be at greater risk than older households of vehicle-related theft. For instance, 3.8% of households with a HRP aged 25-34 were victims of vehicle-related theft in NICS 2012/13, compared with 1.0% of those with a HRP aged over 75 and 0.2% of those aged 55-64 or 65-74 (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Respondents who perceived their nationality as something other than British/Irish/Northern Irish (3.7%) generated a prevalence risk for vehicle-related theft that was more than double the NICS average of 1.6% and compares with respondents who perceive their nationality to be British (1.2%), Irish (1.9%) or Northern Irish (1.7%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Those living in Policing Districts A & B (Belfast; 3.5%) were more likely to be victims of vehicle-related theft than those living in other Policing Districts. Findings suggest households in Policing Districts F (Cookstown, Fermanagh, Omagh and Dungannon and South Tyrone) and G (Limavady, Magherafelt, Foyle and Strabane) (both 0.5%) were least likely to be at risk (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ In terms of deprivation (as measured by the 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) rank), 3.4% of households within the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were victims of vehicle-related theft compared with lows of 0.7% and 0.9% in other (deprivation) quintiles (Table A12; Figure 5.2).

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



Source: NICS 2012/13

1. HRP: Household reference person.

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

- ◆ Overall, 1.6% of vehicle-owning households identified through NICS 2012/13 had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the 12 months prior to interview. This compares with 4.6% in England and Wales (CSEW 2012/13) (Tables A4 and A12).
- ◆ Table A12 shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households at a higher risk of vehicle-related theft were those:
 - in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (4.6% in Northern Ireland v 8.4% in England and Wales);
 - with a young HRP (for example HRP aged 25-34: 3.8% v 6.5%);
 - containing single parents (2.7% v 7.2%);
 - in private rented accommodation (2.6% v 6.4%); or
 - located in urban areas (2.0% v 5.1%).

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

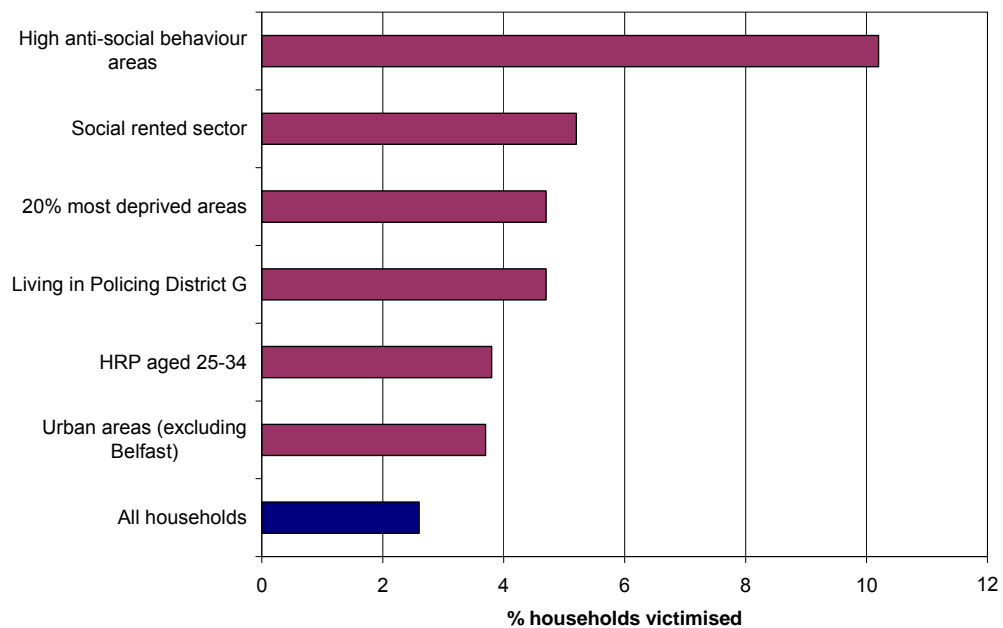
The risk of becoming a victim of vandalism in Northern Ireland was 2.6% (Table A2) and, as with domestic burglary and vehicle-related theft, it is not evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ Households containing NICS 2012/13 respondents who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour displayed the highest risk of all the socio-demographic groups examined for vandalism (10.2%), a rate more than six times that of those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour (1.6%) and almost four times the NICS average (2.6%) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ People in social rented accommodation (5.2%) were more than twice as likely as owner occupiers (2.3%) and more than three times as likely as private renters (1.6%) to be victims of vandalism (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ At 4.7% in 2012/13, NICS households within the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland appeared more likely than households in other areas to be victims of vandalism. This rate reduces to 1.5% of households within the 20% least deprived areas (Table A13; Figure 5.3).

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ Households with a household reference person (HRP) aged between 25 and 34 (3.8%) were more likely than other age groups to experience vandalism and compares with 0.7% for households with a HRP aged 75 and over (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 show that households in urban areas (3.5%) generated a higher prevalence rate for vandalism than their rural counterparts (0.9%), a rate that increases to 3.7% for households in urban areas *excluding* Belfast (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 households in Policing District G (Limavady, Magherafelt, Foyle and Strabane) (4.7%) were more likely than households in other policing districts to be a victim of vandalism and compares with a low of 1.1% in Policing District F (Cookstown, Fermanagh, Omagh and Dungannon and South Tyrone) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).

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



Source: NICS 2012/13

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

- ◆ Results of NICS 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13 estimate that, at 5.0%, households in England and Wales were twice as likely as those in Northern Ireland (2.6%) to be victims of vandalism (Tables A4 and A13).
- ◆ Table A13 also shows that, in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales, among households most likely to be victims of vandalism were those:
 - located in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (10.2% in Northern Ireland v 11.8% in England and Wales); or
 - in urban areas (3.5% v 5.4%).

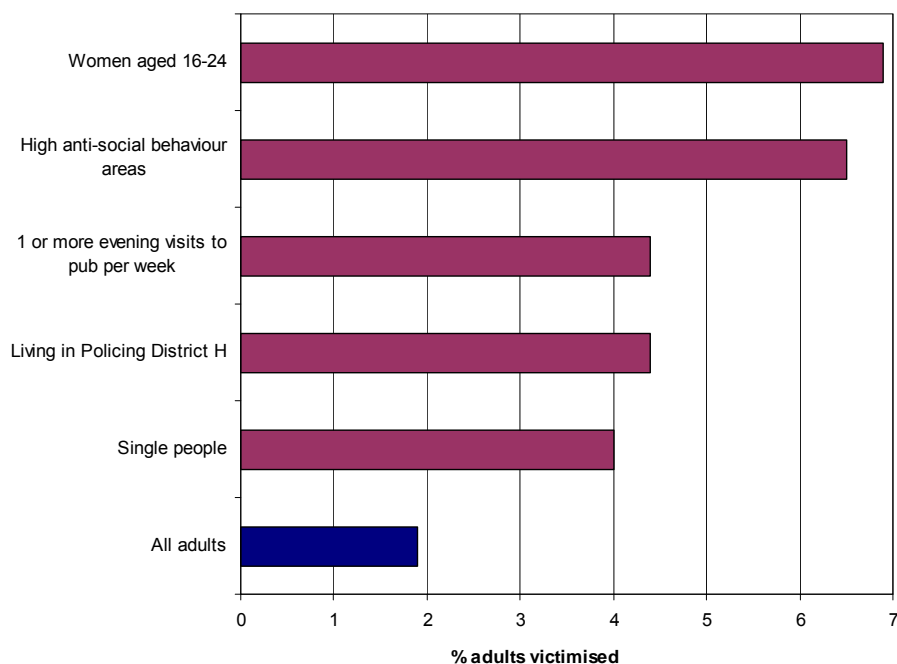
6. VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

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 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13.

- ◆ While the overall violent crime victimisation rate for NICS 2012/13 respondents (1.9%) showed no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) to that observed in NICS 2011/12 (2.0%), it was lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (2.7%; CSEW 2012/13) (Tables A2 and A4).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 participants who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were much more likely to have been victims of violence, displaying a prevalence rate of over four times that of adults in low ASB areas (6.5% v 1.4%) (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ While findings from NICS 2012/13 show similar proportions of men (2.1%) and women (1.7%) having been a victim of a violent crime, these proportions are closer than in previous years when, for example, in NICS 2010/11, the rates stood at 3.2% and 1.6% respectively (Table A14).
- ◆ It is apparent from Table A14 that the risk associated with violent crime victimisation tends to show that the younger the respondent, the greater the likelihood of falling victim to violent crime. For example, 6.1% of respondents aged 16-24 had experienced violence at least once, compared with 0.3% aged 65-74. None of the NICS 2012/13 respondents aged 75 and over had been a victim of violent crime over their recall period (Table A14).
- ◆ Perhaps unsurprisingly, findings from NICS 2012/13 show an increased risk of violence and evening visits to pubs or bars. Those respondents who visited a pub / bar more than once a week (4.4%) displayed higher rates of victimisation than those who went less often (2.0%) or not at all (1.4%) (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ Respondents living as a couple (1.2%) were less likely than those not living as a couple (3.0%) to be victims of violent crime in NICS 2012/13. With regard to specific living arrangements, those who were widowed (0.2%) displayed the lowest prevalence rates, while respondents who were single (4.0%) displayed the greatest risk (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ At 1.5%, NICS 2012/13 respondents who owned their homes appeared to be at less risk of violent crime than those adults who rented their properties, either in a private (3.0%) or social (2.7%) capacity (Table A14; Figure 6.1).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 findings suggest that respondents living in Policing District H (Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne and Moyle) (4.4%) were more likely to be a victim of violent crime than respondents in other Policing Districts and compares with a low of 0.7% for Policing District C (Ards, Castlereagh, Down and North Down).

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



Source: NICS 2012/13

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

- ◆ In percentage point terms, results of NICS 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13 illustrate that the gap between the victimisation (prevalence) rates for violent crime in England and Wales (2.7%) and Northern Ireland (1.9%) is much narrower than that for household crime (14.4% v 8.0%) (Tables A4 and A14).
- ◆ For socio-economic groups common to both NICS 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13, Table A14 shows that the more likely victims of violent crime in both jurisdictions included:
 - people living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (6.5% v 5.4%);
 - all adults aged 16-24 (6.1% v 7.3%);
 - people who visited a pub / bar one or more evenings per week (4.4% v 3.7%);
 - respondents who were single (4.0% v 5.7%); or
 - private renters (3.0% v 4.4%).
- ◆ Table A14 also shows that, for both NICS and CSEW 2012/13, the following groups were among those least likely to fall victim to violent crime:
 - older respondents, regardless of gender (aged 75+: 0.0% in Northern Ireland v 0.2% in England Wales);
 - respondents who were widowed (0.2% v 0.6%);
 - adults who did not visit a pub / bar in the evening (1.4% v 2.0%);
 - those who are out of their homes less than 3 hours on an average weekday (1.4% v 1.6%); or
 - respondents living in rural areas (1.5% v 1.8%).

REFERENCES

Campbell, P. and Freel, R. (2013) *Perceptions of Crime: Findings from the 2011/12 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. DOJ Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2013. Belfast: DOJ.

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r/perceptions-of-crime-findings-from-the-2011-12-northern-ireland-crime-survey.htm>

Campbell, P. and Freel, R. (2012) *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Organised Crime: Findings from the 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. DOJ Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2012. Belfast: DOJ.

http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r/perceptions_of_policing_justice_and_organised_crime_findings_from_the_200910_northern_ireland_crime_survey.pdf

Department of Justice (2012a) Northern Ireland Crime Survey User Guide

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r/northern-ireland-crime-survey-user-guide-april-2012.htm>

Department of Justice (2012b) Northern Ireland Crime Survey Quality Report

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r/northern-ireland-crime-survey-quality-report.htm>

MacDonald, Z. *Revisiting the dark figure* (2001) in *British Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 41, pp.127 – 149.

<http://bjc.oxfordjournals.org/content/41/1/127.full.pdf+html>

Office for National Statistics (2013) *Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2013*.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013/stb-crime--period-ending-march-2013.html>

Police Service of Northern Ireland (2013a) User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland (Updated August 2013)

http://www.psni.police.uk/user_guide.pdf

Police Service of Northern Ireland (2013b) Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2012/13. Belfast: PSNI.

http://www.psni.police.uk/police_recorded_crime_in_northern_ireland_1998-99_to_2012-13.pdf

Walker, A., Kershaw, C. and Nicholas, S. (Eds.) (July 2006) *Crime in England and Wales 2005/06*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 12/06. London: Home Office.

TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type and confidence interval (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vandalism	2.6	2.1	3.1
Vehicle vandalism	1.5	1.1	1.9
Other vandalism	1.2	0.9	1.6
Burglary (including attempts)	1.5	1.1	1.9
Burglary with entry	0.8	0.5	1.1
Attempted burglary	0.7	0.5	1.0
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.3	0.9	1.6
Theft from a vehicle	0.8	0.5	1.1
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.1	0.3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.1	0.4
Bicycle theft	0.8	0.6	1.1
Other household theft	2.6	2.1	3.1
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	0.2	0.6
Other thefts of personal property	1.0	0.7	1.4
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,055</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	1.2	2.0
Theft from a vehicle	1.0	0.7	1.4
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.1	0.4
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.1	0.5
Vehicle vandalism	1.8	1.4	2.3
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>3,222</i>	<i>3,222</i>	<i>3,222</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Bicycle theft	2.6	1.7	3.5
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,264</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>			
Common assault⁴	1.3	1.0	1.7
Assault with minor injury	0.5	0.3	0.8
Assault with no injury	0.9	0.6	1.2
Wounding	0.4	0.2	0.6
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.2	<0.05	0.3
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,055</i>
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	1.9	1.4	2.4
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	8.0	7.2	8.8
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.2	2.6	3.8
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	10.9	9.8	11.9

Source: NICS 2012/13

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

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

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

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

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

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A2: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (1998 - 2012/13 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	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13 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	
Vehicle vandalism	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.5	
Other vandalism	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	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	** ↓
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	
Attempted burglary	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	
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	
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	
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	
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	
Bicycle theft	0.8	n/a	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	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	
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	
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	
<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	
<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	
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	
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	
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	
Vehicle vandalism	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	1.8	
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	2,264	2,484	2,394	2,837	2,973	2,685	3,000	3,252	3,219	3,216	3,222	
<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	
<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	
<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	
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	
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	
Wounding	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	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	
<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	
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	
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	
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	
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	

n/a Not available

1. Prevalence risks for household crime (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft) are based on households.
2. Prevalence risks for violent crime (common assault, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (violent crime, stealth theft from the person and other theft of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.
3. Statistical significance of 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 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A3: Notifiable offences recorded by the police: Northern Ireland 2004/05 - 2012/13

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	% Change 2010/11 to 2011/12	% Change 2011/12 to 2012/13
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES											
Violence against the person	29,311	30,882	31,802	29,506	29,365	29,752	29,327	30,445	30,305	3.8%	-0.5%
Assault with intent to cause serious harm ¹	403	416	480	546	791	1,266	1,102	997	1,129	-9.5%	13.2%
Assault with injury ²	16,604	17,094	17,416	15,184	14,468	14,040	13,867	14,346	13,477	3.5%	-6.1%
AOABH ²	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,393	12,236	12,713	11,715	3.9%	-7.9%
Grievous Bodily Harm and Wounding	768	689	745	756	935	814	795	901	783	13.3%	-13.1%
Assault without injury ²	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	7,933	9,078	12.9%	14.4%
Sexual offences³	1,650	1,662	1,725	1,739	1,839	1,798	1,928	1,828	1,932	-5.2%	5.7%
Robbery	1,487	1,744	1,574	1,143	1,283	1,276	1,306	1,221	1,014	-6.5%	-17.0%
Theft (Including burglary)	46,235	43,961	41,011	37,694	40,198	40,589	38,472	37,270	35,611	-3.1%	-4.5%
Burglary offences	13,267	12,727	11,461	11,586	12,331	12,460	11,849	10,580	9,581	-10.7%	-9.4%
Domestic burglary	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	6,650	5,945	-6.1%	-10.6%
Theft from the person	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	661	14.9%	8.5%
Theft in a dwelling (other than from an automatic machine or meter)	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	603	777	9.6%	28.9%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	1,073	3.0%	1.4%
Vehicle offences	12,333	10,135	9,256	8,301	7,906	8,221	6,933	6,017	5,339	-13.2%	-11.3%
Aggravated vehicle taking ⁴	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	224	238	-10.4%	6.3%
Theft from a vehicle	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	3,126	2,770	-6.7%	-11.4%
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	-16.3%	-8.0%
Interfering with a motor vehicle ⁵	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	601	431	-30.4%	-28.3%
Criminal damage	31,027	34,296	35,827	30,426	27,904	25,862	24,483	22,758	20,959	-7.0%	-7.9%
Criminal damage to a vehicle	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	8,567	8,160	-6.6%	-4.8%
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY											
Drug offences	2,622	2,944	2,413	2,721	2,974	3,146	3,485	3,780	4,378	8.5%	15.8%
Possession of weapons offences	634	684	740	799	794	804	741	714	651	-3.6%	-8.8%
Public order offences	530	2,007	1,713	1,602	1,895	1,995	1,682	1,679	1,517	-0.2%	-9.6%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2,469	2,739	2,509	1,860	2,618	2,729	2,252	2,314	2,191	2.8%	-5.3%
Other fraud	2,159	2,275	1,830	978	1,224	1,188	1,364	1,380	1,831	1.2%	32.7%
ALL OFFENCES RECORDED	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	103,389	100,389	-1.6%	-2.9%

Source: PSNI report 'Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2012/13'

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). This accounts for the large increase in AOABH offences and the large fall in assault without injury offences between 2002/03 and 2003/04.

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 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 interviews)

	NICS 2012/13	CSEW 2012/13
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vandalism	2.6	5.0
Vehicle vandalism	1.5	3.6
Other vandalism	1.2	1.5
Burglary (including attempts)	1.5	2.1
Burglary with entry	0.8	1.2
Attempted burglary	0.7	0.9
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.3	3.5
Theft from a vehicle	0.8	2.6
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.6
Bicycle theft	0.8	1.7
Other household theft	2.6	4.1
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	1.0
Other thefts of personal property	1.0	1.9
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	4,055	34,851
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	4.6
Theft from a vehicle	1.0	3.4
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.4
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.3	0.8
Vehicle vandalism	1.8	4.7
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	3,222	27,368
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Bicycle theft	2.6	3.3
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,264	16,646
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>		
Common assault³	1.3	1.6
Assault with minor injury	0.5	0.7
Assault with no injury	0.9	1.0
Wounding	0.4	0.7
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.2	0.5
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	4,055	34,880
ANY NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME^{2,4}	1.9	2.7
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	8.0	14.4
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.2	5.2
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME⁵	10.9	18.7

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

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

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

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

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

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A5: Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type (%)^{1,5}
Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 interviews)

	NICS 2012/13				CSEW 2012/13			
	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base
Vandalism	76	16	8	107	75	14	11	1,727
Burglary	97	0	3	60	86	7	7	711
Vehicle-related theft	92	6	2	52	85	11	4	1,212
Other household theft	81	14	5	105	83	11	7	1,458
Violent crime ^{3,4}	74	10	16	71	74	12	14	779
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	80	13	7	324	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANY PERSONAL CRIME³	82	7	11	123	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME	77	13	9	422	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a Not available

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

Table A6: Crime incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults by crime type¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 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	CSEW 2012/13
Vandalism	1,110	1,215	1,124	612	768	687	605	473	472	375	737
Vehicle vandalism	492	532	534	295	407	345	334	262	207	195	510
Other vandalism	618	683	590	316	361	342	271	211	266	180	226
Burglary (including attempts)	272	313	241	216	135	153	200	245	207	160	271
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	595	673	276	274	277	205	300	230	175	143	431
Theft from a vehicle	233	332	165	142	137	104	163	157	116	86	319
Theft of a vehicle	153	145	38	63	46	34	44	29	5	27	37
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	209	197	73	69	94	67	93	44	54	30	74
Bicycle theft	n/a	90	81	87	99	132	105	88	76	91	193
Other household theft	492	474	517	369	333	335	390	274	379	333	537
Other thefts of personal property	246	268	156	217	198	135	149	113	124	109	214
Common assault²	346	467	371	351	343	227	232	208	258	221	269
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	170	185	169	125	115	114	147	74	115
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	201	167	174	102	117	94	111	147	154
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME^{2,4}	572	588	499	441	415	364	355	341	343	311	434
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	2,485	2,764	2,240	1,558	1,612	1,512	1,599	1,311	1,309	1,102	2,168
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	856	968	676	670	640	508	549	484	507	461	755
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime⁵</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>3,104</i>	<i>3,692</i>	<i>3,793</i>	<i>3,933</i>	<i>3,856</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>34,851</i>

1. It is not possible to construct a rate for all NICS / CSEW crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.
2. Rates for violent offences and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For property offences, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.
3. The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
4. The CSEW violent crime rate presented in this table has been re-calculated to include snatch theft for comparability purposes only; it has not been published previously. The CSEW definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft.
5. The CSEW 2012/13 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A7: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
Vandalism	27	21	33
Vehicle vandalism	14	10	18
Other vandalism	13	9	17
Burglary (including attempts)	12	8	15
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	10	7	13
Theft from a vehicle	6	4	8
Theft of a vehicle	2	0	4
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	2	1	3
Bicycle theft	7	4	9
Other household theft	24	19	29
Other thefts of personal property	16	10	21
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME⁵	101	n/a	n/a
Common assault⁴	32	20	43
Assault with minor injury	11	5	17
Assault with no injury	21	12	31
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	45	31	59
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	80	69	90
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	66	51	82
ALL NICS CRIME⁵	146	n/a	n/a
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,055</i>

Source: NICS 2012/13

n/a Not available

1. 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 724,000 households (household projections).
2. For violent crime (common assault, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 1,441,493 (adult population).
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 number of crimes 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. It is not possible to construct confidence ranges (lower and higher estimates) for either all property crime or all NICS crime because these measures are based on a mixture of rates per household and rates per adult.

Table A8: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2012/13 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
Vandalism	68	76	74	41	53	48	42	33	33	27
Vehicle vandalism	30	33	35	20	28	24	23	19	15	14
Other vandalism	38	43	39	21	25	24	19	15	19	13
Burglary (including attempts)	17	20	16	14	9	11	14	17	15	12
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	36	42	18	18	19	14	21	16	12	10
Theft from a vehicle	14	21	11	10	9	7	11	11	8	6
Theft of a vehicle	9	9	3	4	3	2	3	2	0	2
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	13	12	5	5	6	5	6	3	4	2
Bicycle theft	n/a	6	5	6	7	9	7	6	5	7
Other household theft	30	30	34	25	23	23	27	19	27	24
Other thefts of personal property	32	34	21	30	27	19	21	16	18	16
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME	188	221	172	135	141	125	139	113	116	101
Common assault³	45	59	49	48	47	32	33	29	37	32
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	23	25	23	17	16	16	21	11
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	27	23	24	14	16	13	16	21
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	74	74	66	60	57	51	50	48	48	45
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	151	173	148	104	110	105	112	93	92	80
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	110	122	90	91	88	71	77	69	73	66
ALL NICS CRIME	262	295	238	195	199	176	189	161	165	146
<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>

n/a Not available

1. 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.
2. For violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the adult population.
3. The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A9: Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type (%)¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 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	CSEW 2012/13
Vandalism	43	37	33	43	46	47	33	34	37	57	34
Vehicle vandalism	33	31	30	42	41	38	28	26	26	48	28
Other vandalism	50	42	34	43	51	55	39	44	45	66	46
Burglary (including attempts)	65	75	57	70	77	68	71	67	69	68	71
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	63	57	52	56	53	44	50	35	42	48	42
Other household theft	26	22	29	29	27	26	24	24	29	35	28
Common assault⁴	54	41	30	54	40	37	59	36	40	43	39
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME⁵	60	42	40	55	47	47	65	46	46	54	45
COMPARABLE VIOLENT CRIME⁵	59	42	39	55	47	46	66	46	45	48	45
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	46	43	37	44	45	41	38	38	40	48	39
ALL PERSONAL CRIME³	50	37	37	46	37	38	58	42	39	46	40
ALL NICS / CSEW CRIME	48	41	37	45	41	40	46	40	40	47	40
ALL COMPARABLE CRIME⁷	54	45	39	51	48	46	50	44	44	52	44
<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	34,851

n/a Not available

- 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).
- For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the number of households.
- For violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the adult population.
- The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition does not include minor injuries.
- All NICS / CSEW violent crime includes common assault, wounding and mugging (robbery and snatch theft from the person).
- Comparable violent crime includes robbery, wounding and common assault.
- All comparable NICS crime includes crime types broadly comparable with recorded crime categories (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, robbery, common assault and wounding).
- The CSEW 2012/13 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 - 2012/13 interviews)

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

- More than one response can be given.
- Percentage based on total number of victims not reporting a crime, excluding 'don't knows' and refusals.
- 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.
- Comparative figures for England and Wales are not available for 2012/13.

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A11: Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 interviews)

	NICS 2012/13	Unweighted base	CSEW 2012/13	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	3.5	143	5.1	1,144
25-34	1.5	609	3.3	4,501
35-44	1.7	716	2.2	6,146
45-54	1.5	868	2.1	7,105
55-64	1.3	685	1.7	6,127
65-74	1.6	579	1.2	5,329
75+	0.7	455	1.0	4,499
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	1.7	1,688	-	-
Protestant	1.2	2,020	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.4	1,904	-	-
Irish	1.9	1,024	-	-
Northern Irish	1.4	930	-	-
Other	1.2	168	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	2.4	331	5.0	1,890
Adults & child(ren)	0.8	978	2.2	7,317
No children	2.1	1,370	2.5	12,691
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.1	1,376	1.2	12,953
Household income				
Less than £10,000	2.5	768	3.0	4,797
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.1	1,049	2.2	7,077
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.8	674	2.1	4,960
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.5	436	1.9	3,653
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.2	340	1.7	2,580
£50,000 or more	1.9	312	2.1	5,348
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.1	2,631	1.6	22,766
Social renters	1.8	655	3.1	5,968
Private renters	2.5	749	2.8	6,025
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	5.3	394	5.9	985
Low	1.1	3,379	1.5	7,284
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	1.5	827	-	-
2nd quintile	1.4	863	-	-
3rd quintile	1.4	802	-	-
4th quintile	2.0	812	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.2	751	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	1.6	1,370	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	1.9	1,339	-	-
All urban	1.7	2,709	2.4	26,570
Rural	1.0	1,346	1.1	8,281
Policing District³				
A & B (Belfast)	1.1	664	-	-
C	1.0	706	-	-
D	2.2	635	-	-
E	1.6	629	-	-
F	0.4	446	-	-
G	2.7	513	-	-
H	1.3	462	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1.5	4,055	2.1	34,851

¹ Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

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

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

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

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A12: Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 interviews)

	NICS 2012/13	Unweighted base	CSEW 2012/13	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	n<100	70	7.3	536
25-34	3.8	474	6.5	3,362
35-44	2.3	618	5.7	5,219
45-54	1.9	720	5.5	6,101
55-64	0.2	594	3.8	5,178
65-74	0.2	460	2.3	4,324
75+	1.0	286	1.2	2,648
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	2.1	1,300	-	-
Protestant	1.3	1,653	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.2	1,542	-	-
Irish	1.9	777	-	-
Northern Irish	1.7	769	-	-
Other	3.7	109	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	2.7	188	7.2	1,097
Adults & child(ren)	2.3	899	6.0	6,638
No children	1.9	1,088	5.2	10,047
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.5	1,047	2.5	9,586
Household income				
Less than £10,000	1.4	363	4.8	2,055
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.1	772	4.1	5,078
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.4	627	4.5	4,316
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.4	421	4.2	3,364
£40,000 less than £50,000	0.3	334	5.0	2,439
£50,000 or more	1.9	308	5.6	5,138
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.5	2,394	4.0	20,304
Social renters	0.7	272	5.4	2,810
Private renters	2.6	540	6.4	4,185
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	4.6	261	8.4	715
Low	1.3	2,756	4.2	5,833
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.4	474	-	-
2nd quintile	0.9	669	-	-
3rd quintile	0.7	668	-	-
4th quintile	1.1	705	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	2.4	706	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	2.4	1,004	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	1.7	1,022	-	-
All urban	2.0	2,026	5.1	19,904
Rural	0.9	1,196	2.8	7,464
Policing District³				
A & B (Belfast)	3.5	427	-	-
C	1.3	593	-	-
D	1.5	535	-	-
E	2.6	535	-	-
F	0.5	370	-	-
G	0.5	394	-	-
H	0.8	368	-	-
Number of vehicles owned by household				
One	1.4	1,696	3.7	14,904
Two	2.0	1,170	5.5	9,542
Three or more	1.9	309	6.7	2,466
ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS	1.6	3,222	4.6	27,368

¹- Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

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

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

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

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A13: Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 interviews)

	NICS 2012/13	Unweighted base	CSEW 2012/13	Unweighted base
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹				
16-24	1.4	143	5.3	1,144
25-34	3.8	609	6.2	4,501
35-44	2.9	716	6.4	6,146
45-54	3.1	868	6.4	7,105
55-64	2.5	685	4.9	6,127
65-74	2.4	579	3.0	5,329
75+	0.7	455	1.5	4,499
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	2.9	1,688	-	-
Protestant	2.1	2,020	-	-
Perceived nationality of respondent				
British	1.9	1,904	-	-
Irish	3.3	1,024	-	-
Northern Irish	3.1	930	-	-
Other	3.6	168	-	-
Household type¹				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	3.0	331	6.8	1,890
Adults & child(ren)	2.8	978	6.9	7,317
No children	3.4	1,370	5.8	12,691
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.7	1,376	2.7	12,953
Household income				
Less than £10,000	2.7	768	4.1	4,797
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.6	1,049	4.4	7,077
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.7	674	5.9	4,960
£30,000 less than £40,000	3.0	436	5.8	3,653
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.4	340	6.8	2,580
£50,000 or more	2.2	312	5.5	5,348
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	2.3	2,631	4.7	22,766
Social renters	5.2	655	5.1	5,968
Private renters	1.6	749	5.9	6,025
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour²				
High	10.2	394	11.8	985
Low	1.6	3,379	3.6	7,284
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	4.7	827	-	-
2nd quintile	3.0	863	-	-
3rd quintile	1.7	802	-	-
4th quintile	2.1	812	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.5	751	-	-
Area type³				
Belfast	3.3	1,370	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	3.7	1,339	-	-
All urban	3.5	2,709	5.4	26,570
Rural	0.9	1,346	3.4	8,281
Policing District³				
A & B (Belfast)	3.8	664	-	-
C	2.4	706	-	-
D	1.9	635	-	-
E	1.4	629	-	-
F	1.1	446	-	-
G	4.7	513	-	-
H	3.2	462	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2.6	4,055	5.0	34,851

'-' Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

1. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).
2. Based on the respondent's perception of the local area in terms of seven individual anti-social behaviour strands: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish or litter; teenagers hanging around; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; noisy neighbours / loud parties; and abandoned / burnt-out cars.
3. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14: Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 interviews)

	NICS 2012/13	Unweighted base	CSEW 2012/13	Unweighted base
Age (3 groups)				
16-29	4.7	660	5.9	5,077
30-59	1.7	2,102	2.3	17,384
60+	0.3	1,288	0.6	12,419
Age (7 groups)				
16-24	6.1	353	7.3	2,804
25-34	3.4	671	3.2	5,086
35-44	1.4	682	2.8	5,808
45-54	0.9	750	2.1	6,026
55-64	1.3	618	1.2	5,742
65-74	0.3	537	0.5	5,180
75+	0.0	439	0.2	4,234
Men	2.1	1,799	3.3	15,745
16-24	5.0	142	9.6	1,302
25-34	4.8	266	3.8	2,140
35-44	1.7	308	3.1	2,589
45-54	0.9	341	2.4	2,818
55-64	2.4	287	1.3	2,687
65-74	0.2	271	0.5	2,452
75+	0.0	184	0.1	1,757
Women	1.7	2,251	2.1	19,135
16-24	6.9	211	4.9	1,502
25-34	2.3	405	2.5	2,946
35-44	1.2	374	2.6	3,219
45-54	1.0	409	1.8	3,208
55-64	0.3	331	1.1	3,055
65-74	0.5	266	0.4	2,728
75+	0.0	255	0.2	2,477
Religion				
Catholic	2.0	1,688	-	-
Protestant	1.7	2,020	-	-
Perceived nationality				
British	1.8	1,904	-	-
Irish	1.4	1,024	-	-
Northern Irish	2.5	930	-	-
Other	3.2	168	-	-
Disability or illness				
Long standing illness or disability	1.6	1,152	2.8	9,004
Limits activities	1.5	870	3.0	6,943
Does not limit activities	1.8	281	2.3	2,054
No long standing illness or disability	2.0	2,892	2.6	25,790
Hours out of home on an average weekday				
Less than 3 hours	1.4	1,334	1.6	10,439
3 hours less than 7 hours	1.7	1,152	2.7	9,589
7 hours or longer	2.5	1,566	3.2	14,770
Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month)				
None	1.4	2,300	2.0	17,869
Less than once a week	2.0	1,338	3.1	10,255
More often	4.4	416	3.7	6,746

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14 (cont.): Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2012/13 interviews) and England and Wales (2012/13 interviews)

	NICS 2012/13	Unweighted base	CSEW 2012/13	Unweighted base
Living arrangements				
Living as a couple	1.2	2,074	1.6	19,007
Married	1.0	1,876	1.3	15,756
Cohabiting	2.9	198	3.0	3,251
Not living as a couple	3.0	1,975	4.3	15,806
Single	4.0	1,100	5.7	7,781
Separated	2.6	186	3.7	1,146
Divorced	1.7	288	2.6	3,296
Widowed	0.2	401	0.6	3,583
Household type³				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	2.7	331	4.7	1,893
Adults & child(ren)	2.1	978	3.0	7,336
No children	2.7	1,370	3.6	12,696
Household reference person aged 60 and over				
	0.8	1,376	0.8	12,955
Household income				
Less than £10,000	1.2	768	3.8	4,799
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.3	1,049	2.4	7,078
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.4	674	2.8	4,961
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.0	436	2.6	3,655
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.1	340	2.3	2,584
£50,000 or more	2.6	312	2.4	5,352
Tenure				
Owner-occupiers	1.5	2,631	1.9	22,785
Social renters	2.7	655	3.6	5,974
Private renters	3.0	749	4.4	6,026
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour⁴				
High	6.5	394	5.4	985
Low	1.4	3,379	2.2	7,288
MDM Rank (Quintile)				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.1	827	-	-
2nd quintile	1.6	863	-	-
3rd quintile	1.9	802	-	-
4th quintile	1.5	812	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.6	751	-	-
Area type⁵				
Belfast	1.7	1,370	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.5	1,339	-	-
All urban	2.1	2,709	2.9	26,590
Rural	1.5	1,346	1.8	8,290
Policing District⁵				
A & B (Belfast)	1.2	664	-	-
C	0.7	706	-	-
D	2.2	635	-	-
E	1.9	629	-	-
F	1.3	446	-	-
G	2.2	513	-	-
H	4.4	462	-	-
ALL ADULTS	1.9	4,055	2.7	34,880

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

1. Prevalence risks are weighted for household size.

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork

The initial NICS 2012/13 sample consisted of 6,750 addresses, randomly selected from the Land and Property Services domestic property database. Visits to each address by an interviewer from the NISRA Central Survey Unit resulted in an eligible sample of 5,957 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 2012 to 31 March 2013, which involved 4,055 people aged 16 years and over providing details of crimes against themselves, or their households, during the 12 calendar months prior to the month of interview. This represents an eligible response rate of 68%.

Respondents were assured in advance of the interviews that any information they provided would be treated as entirely confidential and that the level of detail produced in publications or in any subsequent analyses would not allow for identification of individuals. The interviews typically lasted around 50 minutes for non-victims, although those involving respondents who disclosed several crimes could last much longer.

Rounding, error and statistical significance

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

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

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

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

Further information on the 2012/13 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2012/13 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r.htm>).

NICS 2012/13: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

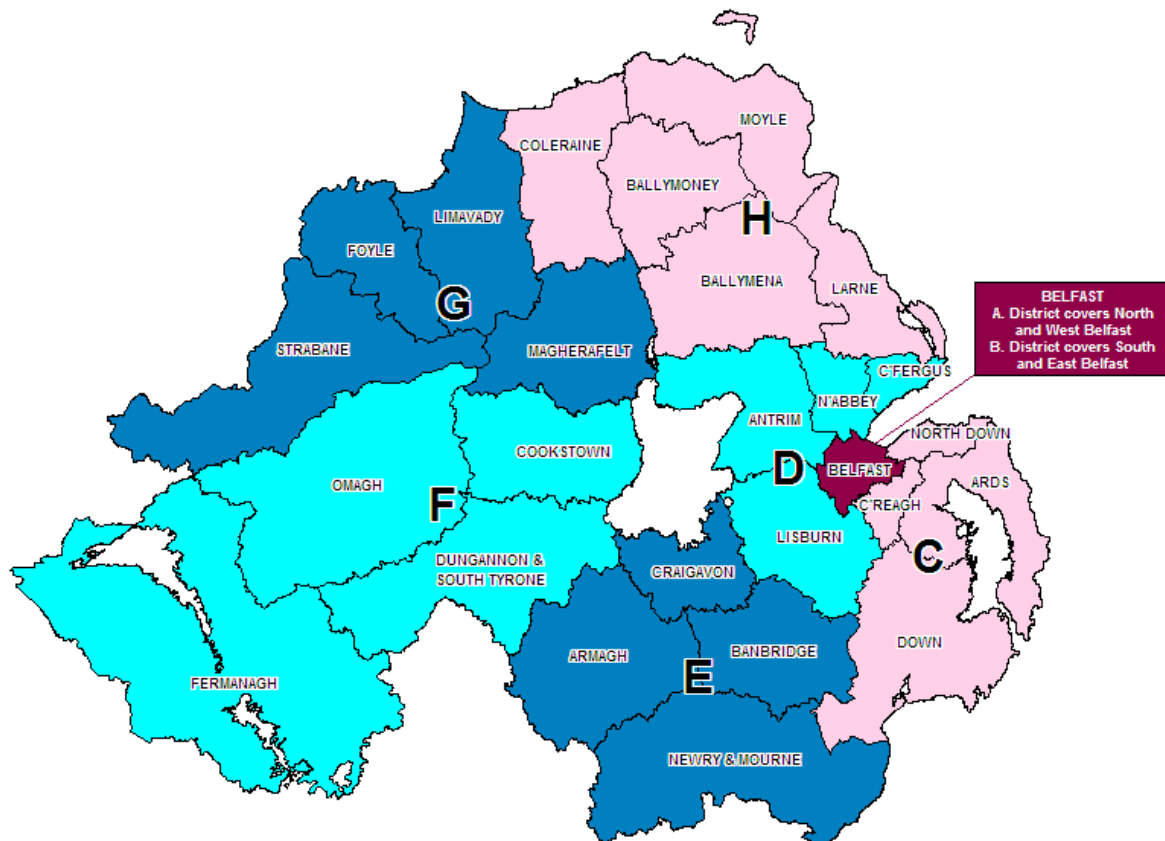
Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2012/13

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	1,799	44	47
	Women	2,251	56	53
Age group	16-24	353	9	12
	25-34	671	17	16
	35-44	682	17	17
	45-54	750	19	20
	55-64	618	15	15
	65-74	537	13	12
	75+	439	11	8
Religion	Catholic	1,688	42	42
	Protestant	2,020	50	50
Area type	Urban	2,709	67	65
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,339	33	33
	Rural	1,346	33	35
Policing district¹	A&B (Belfast)	664	16	15
	C	706	17	17
	D	635	16	16
	E	629	16	16
	F	446	11	11
	G	513	13	13
	H	462	11	11
	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank²	1st quintile (most deprived)	827	20
2nd quintile	863	21	21	
3rd quintile	802	20	20	
4th quintile	812	20	21	
5th quintile (least deprived)	751	19	20	
Vehicle-owning households		3,222	79	85

1. See Figure B1. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.

2. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2011 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

Figure B1: Map of PSNI Policing Districts



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

NICS 2012/13: 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

Department of Justice

Analytical Services Group

Knockview Buildings

Stormont Estate

Belfast

BT4 3SL

Email: statistics.research@dojni.x.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9052 3368

www.dojni.gov.uk