



Central Statistics Office
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Quarterly National Household Survey Crime and Victimization September-November 1998

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Quarterly National Household Survey

Crime and Victimization, September-November 1998

Crime affects almost one in eight households

The Quarterly National Household Survey, conducted by the Central Statistics Office, included a special module on crime and victimisation in the September-November 1998 quarter.

The results of the survey show that some 12% of households reported that they had been victims to varying extents over the previous year of at least one of the following crimes: burglary; theft of or from motor vehicles; bicycle theft; or vandalism.

One household in thirty had been burgled. More than 5% of households with a motor vehicle had either the vehicle stolen or something stolen from the vehicle. Almost 5% of all households had suffered from vandalism in the previous year. *See Table 1.*

Exposure to crime was highest in Dublin where almost 20% of households had been a victim of one of the types of crime surveyed. The corresponding percentages were lower in all the other regions: at about 11% in the Mid-East and South-East; around 9% in the South West and Mid-West; 6% in the Border; and the lowest rate of 5.3% was recorded in the West.

Persons aged 18 or over were also asked if they had been a victim of theft from their person or assault (excluding domestic violence or sexual assault). An estimated 1.8% indicated that they had been a victim of at least one of these offences in the previous year. About one person in every hundred reported being a victim of a non-violent theft; while violent thefts and assaults had each affected about one in every two hundred adults. *See Table 8.*

Young adults aged 18 to 24 years, both males and females, were most at risk with over 3% reporting that they had been either the victim of a theft or an assault. Males and females experienced broadly the same levels of theft with violence. However, females were more often the victims of theft without violence; whereas males recorded a higher level of physical assault.

The percentage of crimes reported to the Gardaí varied considerably, from over 95% in the case of car thefts to less than 40% in the case of vandalism. The level of reporting of crimes depended mainly on the seriousness of the crime, whether an insurance claim was being made, and people's perception of whether the Gardaí could, or would, do anything about the incident. *See Table 3b, 4b, 5b, 9b and 11b.*

More than three quarters of persons aged 18 or over regarded crime as a serious or very serious problem in Ireland today. Despite this, over two thirds rated the work done by the Gardaí in controlling crime in their neighbourhood as either good or very good. *See Table 13.*

The vast majority of people feel safe in their homes at night. However, almost 30% feel unsafe or very unsafe walking in their neighbourhood after dark. More than half of all persons aged 18 or over worry that they, or someone who lives with them, could become a victim of crime. *See Table 13.*

Burglary

About one in every 30 households was burgled during the course of the year. In the Dublin region the chances of being burgled, at one in twenty, were much higher than elsewhere. The lowest rates for burglary were in the West and Border regions, where just one in every sixty households was burgled. *See Table 3a.*

A sixth of households burgled had suffered more than one such incident in the previous twelve months.

In almost half of burglaries, someone in the household was at home at the time. However, a very small percentage of these burglaries involved violence: in 4.0% of cases the burglar used or threatened to use a weapon and in 1.4% a member of the household was injured.

In over half of burglaries, the cost to the household was either zero or less than £200. However, almost 30% involved costs in excess of £500.

Incidence of crime, 12 months to November 1998

	Number of Incidents
Burglaries	52,900
Car thefts	16,500
Thefts from cars	47,200
Vandalism	99,000
Personal thefts	47,700
- with violence	17,700
- without violence	30,000
Assaults	17,200

Theft of motor vehicles

About three quarters of households have a motor vehicle, and theft of motor vehicles affected about one in every sixty of these households. The Dublin vehicle theft rate was more than double that recorded in any other region. *See Table 4a.*

Most of the vehicles stolen were cars and about two thirds were parked at home at the time of the theft. Just over 70% of stolen vehicles were recovered.

Theft from motor vehicles

Some 4% of households with a motor vehicle (or one in 25) had something stolen from a vehicle in the preceding year. Again, the risk of such thefts was much greater in Dublin, with the rates more than double the national average. *See Table 5a.*

Vandalism

Vandalism was the most common form of crime against households. Some 4.8% of households (i.e. just under 60,000 households) were victims of some form of vandalism in the course of the year. *See Table 7.*

Vandalism appears to be a recurring problem for some households. A third of vandalised households had been victims of this kind of crime more than once in the past year while a sixth had been vandalised on three or more occasions. In all, the survey results indicate that there were almost 100,000 acts of vandalism perpetrated against households in the previous 12 months. Over half of these involved vandalism of motor vehicles.

In total, therefore, there were about 115,000 crimes against motor vehicles (thefts, break-ins or acts of vandalism) in the previous twelve months.

Thefts and assaults

Persons aged 18 or over were asked if they had been a victim of theft or assault. The questions did not cover domestic violence or sexual assault as these were considered too sensitive or personal to be covered in a general survey such as the QNHS.

About one person in every hundred had been a victim of a non-violent theft; while violent thefts and assaults were each recorded by about one in every two hundred adults. *See Table 8.*

Just under 30% of violent thefts involved the threat or use of a weapon. A quarter of violent thefts resulted in injuries to the victim, about half of which required medical attention. *See Table 9a.*

Similarly, in about a quarter of assaults, the assailant used or threatened to use a weapon. Almost 60% of assault victims were injured and 36% of the victims needed some medical attention. *See Table 11a.*

Counselling was more common for victims of violent crimes. Only 0.2% of victims of non-violent crimes received counselling. However, 2.9% of victims of assault or violent theft received counselling. Victims aged 45 or over were more likely than younger victims to have received counselling. The highest rate, at 13.3% was for female victims of assaults. *See Table 12.*

Reporting of crimes to the Gardaí

Over 95% of thefts of vehicles were reported to the Gardaí. Just under 80% of burglaries were reported; around 60% of thefts from vehicles, violent thefts and assaults were reported.

Less than half the victims of non-violent theft had reported the last such incident to the Gardaí. However, the lowest reporting rate, at less than 40%, was in respect of the most common type of crime: vandalism.

The relatively high level of reporting of vehicle theft and burglary is linked to the financial impact on the victim and the need to respect insurance cover requirements. The survey found that the most common reason given for not reporting a crime to the Gardaí was that it was not serious enough or there was no financial loss. This accounted for more than half the unreported burglaries and thefts from motor vehicles but was a less frequent reason for not reporting violent thefts and assaults. *See Tables 3b, 4b, 5b, 9b and 11b.*

The next most common reason for not reporting crimes was the belief by victims that the Gardaí would not or could not do anything about the crime. These reasons accounted for around 30% of unreported burglaries, thefts from motor vehicles and assaults.

Around 12% of assault victims said they had solved it themselves. In the case of vehicle thefts, around 11% did not want to involve the Gardaí and over 14% cited 'other reasons'.

Percentage of crimes reported to Gardaí

Crime	%
Burglaries	78.6
Theft of vehicle	94.9
Theft from vehicle	58.9
Vandalism	39.6
Theft of bicycle	57.7
Violent theft	61.5
Non-violent theft	48.5
Assault	62.7

Perceptions of safety

The vast majority (over 92%) of people feel safe in their homes at night. However, almost 30% feel unsafe or very unsafe walking in their neighbourhood after dark. *See Table 13.*

A higher percentage of females and of persons aged 65 or over said that they felt unsafe or very unsafe walking in their neighbourhood or being alone in their homes at night.

More than half of all persons aged 18 or over worry that they, or someone who lives with them, could become a victim of crime.

Perceptions of crime

Over 97% of persons aged 18 or over considered crime to be a problem in Ireland today. More than three quarters regarded it to be either a serious or very serious problem. *See Table 13.*

Just over two thirds rated the work done by the Gardaí in controlling crime in their neighbourhood as good or very good. A quarter rated it as average and just under 10% rated it as either poor or very poor.

Table 1 Percentage of households that were victims of the following crimes

	%					
	Household burglary	Theft of vehicles ¹	Theft from vehicles ¹	Theft of bicycles ¹	Vandalism	Victims of any crime ²
State	3.4	1.6	4.0	3.0	4.8	12.0
Region						
Border	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.9	6.0
Dublin	5.1	3.4	8.2	5.4	8.2	19.8
Mid-East	4.0	1.6	3.3	1.7	4.0	11.5
Midland	4.4	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	7.9
Mid-West	2.3	1.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	9.1
South-East	3.5	0.6	3.3	3.0	4.5	11.2
South-West	2.4	0.8	2.9	2.0	3.9	8.7
West	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.9	5.3
Sex of household reference person						
Male	3.6	1.5	3.7	2.8	4.5	11.9
Female	3.3	1.7	4.4	3.3	5.1	12.1
Age group of reference person						
Under 25	4.8	2.8	6.2	6.7	4.6	13.3
25-44	3.6	1.8	5.1	3.5	6.2	15.0
45-64	3.4	1.6	3.5	2.7	4.6	11.8
65+	2.9	0.9	1.9	1.1	2.8	6.7
Household Size						
1 person	3.5	1.4	3.5	2.9	4.0	8.9
2 persons	3.4	1.3	3.5	2.8	4.9	11.1
3 or more persons	3.4	1.7	4.3	3.1	5.1	13.6

¹ Percentage of households with a motor vehicle or bicycle respectively

² Victims of burglary, motor vehicle crime, theft of bicycles or vandalism

Table 2 Percentage of households with the following security measures

	%
Type of security	
Alarm - monitored	6.5
Alarm - unmonitored	18.0
Special locks	49.5
Dog	29.6
High fence	26.4
Sensor light	28.7
Caretaker / security guard	1.2
Active neighbourhood watch scheme	38.3

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

Table 3a Household burglaries classified by regional authority, sex and age group of

	Regional authority								
	State	Border	Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Estimated number of households ('000)	1,237.4	135.0	378.3	115.6	67.9	106.5	129.7	186.0	118.4
Estimated number of households burgled ('000)	42.5	2.2	19.4	4.6	3.0	2.4	4.6	4.4	2.1
% of households burgled	3.4	1.6	5.1	4.0	4.4	2.3	3.5	2.4	1.7
Estimated number of burglaries ('000)	52.9	2.9	23.8	5.4	4.0	3.0	5.4	5.5	2.9
Frequency of burglary (%)									
- once	83.2	79.1	82.7	87.2	80.0	81.8	84.2	85.9	80.8
- more than once	16.8	20.9	17.3	12.8	20.1	18.2	15.8	14.1	19.3
% that had someone at home at the time of the burglary	46.8	51.1	43.8	47.9	50.3	51.5	50.1	41.9	61.8
• % that involved burglar using or threatening a weapon	4.0	2.5	4.2	1.7	8.1	3.2	7.9	1.8	0.0
• % in which a member of household was injured	1.4	3.1	0.8	1.7	4.3	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.0
Cost to the household (%)									
- no financial cost	29.2	13.5	28.8	20.8	28.0	33.5	35.0	31.3	49.3
- less than £200	27.5	29.0	24.3	26.7	29.0	42.0	27.2	40.1	12.2
- £200 - under £500	14.7	20.3	15.0	19.1	15.4	9.9	13.7	10.3	13.0
- £500 - under £1,000	11.0	23.7	10.6	10.0	11.1	8.1	9.5	11.8	8.5
- £1,000 - under £5,000	15.5	12.1	18.7	21.8	13.6	6.6	12.4	6.7	14.7
- £5,000 or more	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.6	3.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.3
% reported to the Gardai	78.6	81.0	81.6	82.2	74.1	62.6	79.2	74.4	72.8

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

reference person and household size

Sex of ref. person		Age group of ref. person				Household size			
Male	Female	under 25	25-44	45-64	65+	1 person	2 persons	3 or more persons	
603.0	634.3	59.0	484.2	410.9	283.3	271.6	300.4	665.3	Estimated number of households ('000)
21.7	20.8	2.8	17.4	14.0	8.3	9.6	10.2	22.7	Estimated number of households burgled ('000)
3.6	3.3	4.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	% of households burgled
27.2	25.7	3.3	22.4	17.4	9.8	12.2	12.1	28.6	Estimated number of burglaries ('000)
83.0	83.4	87.1	80.5	84.2	85.8	80.4	86.8	82.7	Frequency of burglary (%) - <i>once</i>
17.0	16.6	12.9	19.5	15.8	14.2	19.6	13.2	17.3	- <i>more than once</i>
45.9	47.8	42.0	43.1	49.3	52.3	35.3	44.9	52.5	% that had someone at home at the time of the burglary
5.3	2.8	6.6	4.2	4.0	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	• % that involved burglar using or threatening a weapon
2.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	2.1	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	• % in which a member of household was injured
30.4	27.9	35.6	29.3	30.1	25.3	34.4	25.9	28.5	Cost to the household (%) - <i>no financial cost</i>
29.0	25.9	24.8	26.1	27.3	31.8	31.5	31.6	24.0	- <i>less than £200</i>
14.4	15.1	10.6	14.1	15.4	16.4	12.6	14.5	15.7	- <i>£200 - under £500</i>
10.5	11.6	9.7	11.8	9.9	11.7	7.6	10.1	12.8	- <i>£500 - under £1,000</i>
14.0	17.1	19.3	16.5	14.8	13.2	12.0	15.5	17.0	- <i>£1,000 - under £5,000</i>
1.7	2.4	0.0	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	- <i>£5,000 or more</i>
76.5	80.8	66.3	77.1	80.1	83.3	77.7	80.0	78.4	% reported to the Gardai

Table 3b Reasons for not reporting burglaries to the Gardai

Main reason given	%
Not serious enough / no loss	53.2
Solved it themselves	5.0
Reported to other authorities instead	0.7
No insurance claim anticipated / could not claim insurance	0.4
Believed Gardai could do nothing / lack of proof	20.0
Believed Gardai would not do anything	11.3
Did not wish to involve the Gardai	3.5
Fear of reprisal	0.3
Other reasons	5.5

Table 4a Theft of motor vehicles classified by regional authority, sex and age group of reference person

	Regional authority								
	State	Border	Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Estimated number of households ('000)	1,237.4	135.0	378.3	115.6	67.9	106.5	129.7	186.0	118.4
% of households with a motor vehicle	73.6	73.1	68.0	82.3	73.0	75.5	76.7	74.7	76.9
Estimated number of households with a motor vehicle ('000)	910.9	98.6	257.4	95.1	49.6	80.4	99.5	138.9	91.0
Estimated number of households that had a motor vehicle stolen ('000)	14.6	0.4	8.8	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8
% of households with a motor vehicle that had a motor vehicle stolen	1.6	0.4	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9
Estimated number of motor vehicles stolen ('000)	16.5	0.5	10.3	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9
Frequency of theft (%)									
- <i>once</i>	89.6	92.4	86.5	91.6	100.0	100.0	84.8	96.9	94.5
- <i>more than once</i>	10.4	7.6	13.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	15.2	3.1	5.5
Type of motor vehicle stolen (%)									
- <i>car (including 4-wheel drive)</i>	93.2	85.1	94.0	93.7	81.0	91.9	94.7	93.6	94.2
- <i>other</i>	6.8	14.9	6.1	6.3	19.0	8.2	5.3	6.4	5.8
Location of motor vehicle when stolen (%)									
- <i>household's garage or shed</i>	3.8	0.0	3.3	2.1	25.4	0.0	10.1	6.4	0.0
- <i>household's driveway, yard or car park</i>	39.9	56.8	43.1	42.7	27.0	38.6	25.3	22.0	34.7
- <i>street/road outside dwelling</i>	21.0	14.7	25.1	9.2	0.0	22.4	10.0	30.7	5.7
- <i>street/road in town/city</i>	21.6	14.9	16.2	21.7	8.9	30.5	44.3	22.6	59.7
- <i>car-park in town/city</i>	7.1	6.6	6.8	15.8	28.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
- <i>elsewhere</i>	6.6	7.0	5.4	8.6	9.8	8.5	10.3	12.3	0.0
% of stolen motor vehicles recovered	70.1	63.9	68.7	62.3	81.5	81.1	74.7	75.9	74.7
% reported to the Gardai	94.9	100.0	94.2	95.1	91.6	96.0	89.9	96.9	100.0

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

and household size

Sex of ref. person		Age group of ref. person				Household size			
Male	Female	under 25	25-44	45-64	65+	1 person	2 persons	3 or more persons	
603.0	634.3	59.0	484.2	410.9	283.3	271.6	300.4	665.3	Estimated number of households ('000)
79.3	68.2	47.4	83.4	81.3	50.9	43.0	73.3	86.1	% of households with a motor vehicle
478.4	432.4	27.9	403.9	334.2	144.1	116.8	220.0	572.5	Estimated number of households with a motor vehicle ('000)
7.2	7.4	0.8	7.2	5.2	1.3	1.7	2.9	10.0	Estimated number of households that had a motor vehicle stolen ('000)
1.5	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	% of households with a motor vehicle that had a motor vehicle stolen
8.1	8.4	1.0	8.2	5.9	1.4	1.8	3.5	11.2	Estimated number of motor vehicles stolen ('000)
									Frequency of theft (%)
90.4	88.8	85.4	89.1	89.9	94.1	91.6	84.6	90.7	- <i>once</i>
9.6	11.2	14.6	10.9	10.1	5.9	8.4	15.4	9.3	- <i>more than once</i>
									Type of motor vehicle stolen(%)
94.6	91.8	82.1	93.9	94.2	92.0	93.7	92.4	93.4	- <i>car (including 4-wheel drive)</i>
5.4	8.2	17.9	6.1	5.8	8.0	6.3	7.6	6.6	- <i>other</i>
									Location of motor vehicle when stolen (%)
3.4	4.2	0.0	2.4	2.7	17.8	5.9	2.5	3.8	- <i>household's garage or shed</i>
35.7	44.1	42.5	41.8	39.1	31.7	35.6	38.0	41.2	- <i>household's driveway, yard or car park</i>
21.9	20.1	19.6	21.7	22.7	10.9	25.9	21.4	20.1	- <i>street/road outside dwelling</i>
23.9	19.4	24.0	21.3	22.0	20.2	19.6	22.9	21.6	- <i>street/road in town/city</i>
8.1	6.2	9.3	6.9	6.7	8.6	4.5	10.2	6.6	- <i>car park in town/city</i>
7.1	6.1	4.6	5.9	6.8	10.9	8.6	5.0	6.7	- <i>elsewhere</i>
70.6	69.7	67.5	74.3	66.2	64.7	73.9	74.5	68.3	% of stolen motor vehicles recovered
94.5	95.3	86.2	95.5	94.8	97.0	98.0	97.5	93.6	% reported to the Gardai

Table 4b Reasons for not reporting theft of motor vehicles to the Gardai

Main reason given	%
Not serious enough / no loss	32.8
Solved it themselves	9.8
Reported to other authorities instead	4.4
No insurance claim anticipated / could not claim insurance	4.8
Believed Gardai could do nothing / lack of proof	19.1
Believed Gardai would not do anything	0.0
Did not wish to involve the Gardai	10.6
Fear of reprisal	4.5
Other reasons	14.0

Table 5a Theft from motor vehicles classified by regional authority, sex and age group of reference person

	Regional authority								
	State	Border	Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Estimated number of households ('000)	1,237.4	135.0	378.3	115.6	67.9	106.5	129.7	186.0	118.4
% of households with a motor vehicle ('000)	73.6	73.1	68.0	82.3	73.0	75.5	76.7	74.7	76.9
Estimated number of households with a motor vehicle ('000)	910.9	98.6	257.4	95.1	49.6	80.4	99.5	138.9	91.0
Estimated number of households that had something stolen from a vehicle ('000)	36.7	1.4	21.1	3.2	0.7	2.1	3.3	4.0	1.2
% of households with a motor vehicle that had something stolen from a motor vehicle	4.0	1.4	8.2	3.3	1.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.3
Estimated number of incidents of theft from vehicles ('000)	47.2	1.7	27.1	3.9	0.9	2.8	3.9	5.4	1.9
Frequency of theft (%)									
- <i>once</i>	79.9	84.6	78.9	83.3	82.4	78.5	88.5	78.0	63.7
- <i>more than once</i>	20.1	15.5	21.1	16.7	17.6	21.5	11.5	22.0	36.3
Location of motor vehicle when the theft occurred (%)									
- <i>household's garage or shed</i>	1.2	2.3	1.1	3.3	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
- <i>household's driveway, yard or car park</i>	31.6	40.9	37.6	39.6	27.3	11.2	18.0	15.2	24.7
- <i>street/road outside dwelling</i>	26.7	20.6	28.4	17.3	27.6	28.1	29.8	25.4	21.4
- <i>street/road in town/city</i>	25.1	18.6	21.3	23.5	21.8	34.3	26.9	36.1	47.0
- <i>car-park in town/city</i>	9.8	13.2	7.3	12.9	13.8	7.3	18.3	13.8	3.5
- <i>elsewhere</i>	5.7	4.3	4.2	3.3	5.0	17.0	7.0	9.6	3.4
% reported to the Gardai	58.9	66.3	59.2	61.3	35.6	60.4	60.8	49.2	79.0

Table 5b Reasons for not reporting theft from vehicles to the Gardai

Main reason given	%
Not serious enough / no loss	55.4
Solved it themselves	1.6
Reported to other authorities instead	0.9
No insurance claim anticipated / could not claim insurance	2.7
Believed Gardai could do nothing / lack of proof	22.2
Believed Gardai would not do anything	13.7
Did not wish to involve the Gardai	0.7
Fear of reprisal	0.2
Other reasons	2.6

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

and household size

Sex of ref. person		Age group of ref. person				Household size			
Male	Female	under 25	25-44	45-64	65+	1 person	2 persons	3 or more persons	
603.0	634.3	59.0	484.2	410.9	283.3	271.6	300.4	665.3	Estimated number of households ('000)
79.3	68.2	47.4	83.4	81.3	50.9	43.0	73.3	86.1	% of households with a motor vehicle ('000)
478.4	432.4	27.9	403.9	334.2	144.1	116.8	220.0	572.5	Estimated number of households with a motor vehicle ('000)
17.6	19.1	1.7	20.4	11.7	2.7	4.1	7.8	24.7	Estimated number of households that had something stolen from a vehicle ('000)
3.7	4.4	6.2	5.1	3.5	1.9	3.5	3.5	4.3	% of households with a motor vehicle that had something stolen from a vehicle
22.9	24.3	2.2	26.2	15.1	3.6	5.0	10.0	32.1	Estimated number of incidents of theft from vehicles ('000)
80.1	79.7	82.3	80.0	80.6	74.4	80.7	80.3	79.6	Frequency of theft (%) - <i>once</i>
20.0	20.3	17.7	20.0	19.4	25.6	19.3	19.8	20.4	- <i>more than once</i>
1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	Location of motor vehicle when the theft occurred (%) - <i>household's garage or shed</i>
29.3	33.7	42.7	29.6	33.8	30.0	22.8	27.1	34.4	- <i>household's driveway, yard or car park</i>
27.0	26.4	19.5	28.7	23.5	30.3	29.3	27.8	25.9	- <i>street/road outside dwelling</i>
27.4	22.8	22.2	25.3	26.5	18.6	26.0	28.4	23.9	- <i>street/road in town/city</i>
9.7	9.9	9.2	10.0	8.7	13.1	14.7	10.1	8.9	- <i>car park in town/city</i>
5.2	6.2	4.2	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	- <i>elsewhere</i>
61.3	56.7	45.5	60.3	58.0	60.5	55.6	59.4	59.3	% reported to the Gardai

Table 6 Theft of bicycles

% of households with a bicycle	44.8
% of households that had a bicycle stolen	3.0
% reported to the Gardai	57.7

Table 7 Households that incurred vandalism classified by regional authority, sex and age group

	Regional authority								
	State	Border	Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Estimated number of households ('000)	1,237.4	135.0	378.3	115.6	67.9	106.5	129.7	186.0	118.4
Estimated number of households that had property vandalised ('000)	59.6	3.9	31.1	4.6	1.3	3.6	5.8	7.3	2.2
% of households that had property vandalised	4.8	2.9	8.2	4.0	1.8	3.4	4.5	3.9	1.9
Estimated number of incidents of vandalism incurred by households ('000)	99.0	7.3	49.8	7.9	1.9	7.0	9.6	12.7	3.1
Frequency of vandalism (%)									
- <i>once</i>	66.4	59.8	68.2	66.1	70.6	62.8	64.4	63.0	74.8
- <i>twice</i>	17.2	18.4	16.8	15.6	15.0	13.4	19.0	19.9	17.1
- <i>more than twice</i>	16.4	21.9	15.1	18.3	14.4	23.8	16.6	17.1	8.1
Main nature of the vandalism (%)									
- <i>property : graffiti</i>	6.0	4.1	8.1	3.1	7.0	9.6	1.7	3.6	1.7
<i>broken windows / doors</i>	14.2	17.8	11.2	13.7	22.7	18.5	15.2	18.8	21.7
<i>damaged fences, plants</i>									
<i>or garden furniture</i>	12.7	18.6	10.1	21.5	15.2	12.1	21.9	7.5	11.5
<i>other</i>	11.7	8.3	9.7	14.4	14.6	15.3	17.8	11.7	16.2
- <i>vehicle : broken / damaged</i>									
<i>windows or doors</i>	28.8	21.7	33.4	28.9	10.2	16.2	25.6	27.4	21.6
<i>other</i>	22.9	23.1	24.3	17.8	23.0	27.2	14.8	23.6	27.3
- <i>other</i>	3.6	6.6	3.2	0.7	7.4	1.2	3.1	7.4	0.0
% reported to the Gardai	39.6	37.3	39.8	31.9	32.3	40.4	45.8	41.8	35.6

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

of reference person and household size

Sex of ref. person		Age group of ref. person				Household size			
Male	Female	under 25	25-44	45-64	65+	1 person	2 persons	3 or more persons	
603.0	634.3	59.0	484.2	410.9	283.3	271.6	300.4	665.3	Estimated number of households ('000)
27.2	32.4	2.7	30.0	18.9	7.9	10.8	14.8	34.0	Estimated number of households that had property vandalised ('000)
4.5	5.1	4.6	6.2	4.6	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.1	% of households that had property vandalised
43.8	55.2	4.0	50.5	31.5	12.9	17.9	23.4	57.6	Estimated number of incidents of vandalism incurred by households ('000)
									Frequency of vandalism (%)
67.7	65.3	67.0	66.2	65.4	69.1	66.3	69.0	65.3	- <i>once</i>
17.2	17.1	24.7	16.7	17.7	15.2	17.5	16.8	17.2	- <i>twice</i>
15.1	17.6	8.2	17.1	16.8	15.7	16.3	14.2	17.5	- <i>more than twice</i>
									Main nature of the vandalism (%)
6.7	5.5	8.1	5.0	5.1	11.7	7.3	5.3	6.0	- <i>property : graffiti</i>
16.0	12.8	16.6	12.7	14.7	18.4	17.9	15.0	12.8	<i>broken windows / doors</i>
13.2	12.3	7.6	9.9	14.6	20.8	13.1	12.7	12.6	<i>damaged fences, plants</i>
11.3	12.1	18.0	10.8	10.8	15.3	15.5	13.1	9.9	<i>or garden furniture</i>
30.3	27.5	26.9	32.2	28.8	16.4	21.1	29.1	31.1	<i>other</i>
20.2	25.2	17.4	25.8	22.0	15.7	22.7	21.3	23.6	- <i>vehicle : broken / damaged</i>
2.3	4.6	5.5	3.7	4.0	1.7	2.5	3.4	4.0	<i>windows or doors</i>
38.9	40.2	29.8	39.4	40.6	41.2	39.5	36.3	41.0	<i>other</i>
									% reported to the Gardai

Table 8 Percentage of persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of the following crimes

	Theft with violence	Theft without violence	Physical assault	Victims of any theft or assault
Males				
18-24 years	1.3	1.1	1.6	3.3
25-44 years	0.5	0.9	0.8	2.0
45-64 years	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1
65+ years	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Total males	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7
Females				
18-24 years	0.7	1.9	0.6	2.9
25-44 years	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.0
45-64 years	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.5
65+ years	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.2
Total females	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.9
Total Persons				
18-24 years	1.0	1.5	1.1	3.1
25-44 years	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
45-64 years	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.3
65+ years	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.9
Total persons	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.8
Region				
Border	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9
Dublin	1.2	1.5	0.8	3.1
Mid-East	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2
Midland	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
Mid-West	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0
South-East	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.5
South-West	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.8
West	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0
State	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.8

Table 9a Theft with violence classified by sex, age group of victim and regional authority

	State	Border	Dublin	Regional authority					
				Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Estimated number of persons ('000)	2,686.6	288.1	818.5	259.8	144.3	232.4	283.4	398.4	261.6
Estimated number of persons who were victims of theft with violence ('000)	14.5	0.4	10.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
% of persons who were victims of theft with violence	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Estimated number of incidents of theft with violence ('000)	17.7	0.5	12.3	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.9
Frequency of occurrence (%)									
- <i>once</i>	85.7	74.1	85.7	82.2	70.4	95.7	100.0	89.7	70.3
- <i>more than once</i>	14.3	25.9	14.3	17.9	29.6	4.4	0.0	10.3	29.7
Location of incident (%)									
- <i>in vicinity of home</i>	24.4	46.8	23.2	17.2	27.1	12.6	36.2	35.6	26.9
- <i>at or near work/education</i>	17.6	26.4	19.6	8.5	43.7	22.2	0.0	10.0	6.5
- <i>in/near pub/dance hall/disco</i>	12.7	0.0	11.3	18.6	0.0	17.0	19.0	17.6	17.5
- <i>at/near other public place</i>	31.2	26.7	31.3	12.7	29.2	35.2	32.4	33.8	43.3
- <i>elsewhere</i>	14.1	0.0	14.5	43.0	0.0	13.1	12.4	3.1	5.9
% that involved use or threat of a weapon	28.7	17.9	30.7	48.8	27.7	17.3	12.8	24.1	19.5
- <i>knife</i>	9.8	8.9	10.5	5.1	14.8	13.0	6.7	7.6	6.8
- <i>gun / rifle</i>	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
- <i>syringe or needle</i>	7.8	0.0	9.4	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- <i>club or stick</i>	3.3	9.0	3.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0
- <i>bottle / glass</i>	2.1	0.0	1.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
- <i>other</i>	4.3	0.0	3.9	4.1	12.9	0.0	6.1	10.0	5.9
% that incurred injury	23.7	30.0	26.1	21.5	26.3	22.9	6.1	17.1	12.8
- <i>no medical attention required</i>	12.8	8.9	14.0	17.3	26.3	13.5	6.1	3.4	6.8
- <i>medical attention without hospital stay</i>	7.8	21.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	10.2	0.0
- <i>medical attention with hospital stay</i>	3.1	0.0	3.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	6.0
% reported to the Gardai	61.5	61.1	63.1	52.0	55.5	78.0	62.6	51.3	42.7

Table 9b Reasons for not reporting thefts with violence to the Gardai

Main reason given	%
Not serious enough / no loss	39.7
Solved it themselves	12.0
Reported it to other authorities instead	6.9
No insurance claim anticipated / could not claim insurance	0.6
Believed Gardai could do nothing / lack of proof	16.5
Believed Gardai would not do anything	7.7
Did not wish to involve the Gardai	4.7
Fear of reprisal	4.6
Other reasons	7.4

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

Males					Females					
18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total males	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total females	
224.5	529.7	379.5	182.2	1,315.9	216.5	538.4	375.2	240.7	1,370.7	Estimated number of persons ('000)
2.8	2.8	1.1	0.5	7.0	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.0	7.5	Estimated number of persons who were victims of theft with violence ('000)
1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	% of persons who were victims of theft with violence
3.5	3.9	1.4	0.6	9.1	1.8	3.8	1.9	1.1	8.5	Estimated number of incidents of theft with violence ('000)
80.6	80.4	81.9	86.7	81.2	92.8	86.5	90.1	96.4	90.0	Frequency of occurrence (%) - <i>once</i>
19.4	19.6	18.1	13.3	18.8	7.2	13.5	9.9	3.6	10.0	- <i>more than once</i>
19.4	20.2	24.7	68.0	23.9	23.0	23.2	22.7	36.9	24.9	Location of incident (%) - <i>in vicinity of home</i>
16.4	20.8	43.9	7.9	22.1	22.5	13.4	11.7	3.6	13.5	- <i>at or near work/education</i>
25.3	15.0	6.2	0.0	16.4	20.3	9.7	4.1	0.0	9.2	- <i>in/near pub/dance hall/disco</i>
21.3	33.7	16.1	6.6	24.1	26.7	35.8	47.4	43.1	37.7	- <i>at/near other public place</i>
17.7	10.3	9.1	17.5	13.4	7.5	17.9	14.1	16.3	14.7	- <i>elsewhere</i>
46.1	39.3	40.8	8.4	40.0	27.0	25.7	4.0	7.5	18.3	% that involved use or threat of a weapon
15.8	16.2	13.3	0.0	14.4	7.4	6.1	4.0	3.9	5.6	- <i>knife</i>
1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	- <i>gun / rifle</i>
16.3	7.5	15.5	0.0	11.7	9.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	- <i>syringe or needle</i>
4.1	5.5	3.1	0.0	4.2	2.5	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.5	- <i>club or stick</i>
5.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	- <i>bottle / glass</i>
2.8	5.7	9.0	8.4	5.3	4.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	- <i>other</i>
39.8	29.4	11.7	24.2	30.0	12.2	18.5	22.5	16.0	17.8	% that incurred injury
18.8	16.0	8.6	7.9	15.2	9.7	7.7	20.3	3.6	10.6	- <i>no medical attention required</i>
12.8	10.6	3.1	0.0	9.4	2.5	9.6	2.2	8.5	6.2	- <i>medical attention without hospital stay</i>
8.2	2.9	0.0	16.3	5.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.8	1.0	- <i>medical attention with hospital stay</i>
50.7	51.9	75.8	64.1	56.3	47.9	69.1	66.8	83.9	66.3	% reported to the Gardai

Table 10 Theft without violence classified by sex, age group of victim and regional authority

	State	Border	Regional authority						
			Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Estimated number of persons ('000)	2,686.6	288.1	818.5	259.8	144.3	232.4	283.4	398.4	261.6
Estimated number of persons who were victims of theft without violence ('000)	25.3	1.6	11.9	1.4	0.4	0.9	2.4	4.5	1.8
% who were victims of theft without violence	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7
Estimated number of incidents of theft without violence ('000)	30.0	1.8	13.5	1.7	0.6	0.9	2.9	5.8	2.3
Frequency of occurrence (%)									
- <i>once</i>	87.4	89.6	90.2	87.2	77.2	90.8	83.1	84.5	81.9
- <i>more than once</i>	12.6	10.4	9.8	12.8	22.8	9.2	17.0	15.5	18.1
% reported to the Gardai	48.5	55.3	49.9	38.9	76.9	32.9	47.3	43.6	57.9

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

18-24	Males				Total males	Females				Total females	
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
224.5	529.7	379.5	182.2	1,315.9	216.5	538.4	375.2	240.7	1,370.7	Estimated number of persons ('000)	
2.4	4.5	2.2	0.4	9.3	4.2	6.4	3.5	1.9	15.8	Estimated number of persons who were victims of theft without violence ('0000)	
1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	% who were victims of theft without violence	
2.9	5.9	3.1	0.4	12.0	4.9	7.5	3.7	2.0	17.9	Estimated number of incidents of theft without violence ('000)	
82.8	85.8	72.3	100.0	82.2	86.3	90.0	92.5	95.9	90.4	Frequency of occurrence (%)	
17.2	14.2	27.7	0.0	17.8	13.7	10.0	7.5	4.1	9.6	- <i>once</i> - <i>more than once</i>	
38.4	45.4	56.5	34.1	46.1	38.6	47.9	58.3	64.7	50.0	% reported to the Gardai	

Table 11a Assaults of individuals classified by sex and age group of reference person

	State	Border	Dublin	Regional authority					
				Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Estimated number of persons ('000)	2,686.6	288.1	818.5	259.8	144.3	232.4	283.4	398.4	261.6
Estimated number of persons who were victims of physical assault ('000)	12.9	0.9	6.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.4
% who were victims of physical assault	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Estimated number of assaults ('000)	17.2	1.2	8.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.7	0.8
Frequency of occurrence (%)									
- <i>once</i>	83.3	85.8	78.9	96.9	79.6	95.2	89.4	81.5	74.6
- <i>more than once</i>	16.7	14.2	21.1	3.1	20.4	4.8	10.6	18.5	25.4
Location of incident (%)									
- <i>at home</i>	6.2	17.6	4.4	14.1	9.4	0.0	4.9	5.9	0.0
- <i>in vicinity of home</i>	18.4	24.8	15.1	17.8	49.8	26.1	17.9	18.7	11.9
- <i>at or near work/education</i>	23.6	14.1	29.3	23.5	21.1	10.1	5.4	27.0	37.8
- <i>in/near pub/dance hall/disco</i>	23.7	18.0	19.2	20.4	19.8	41.9	42.3	23.1	16.8
- <i>at/near other public place</i>	18.8	18.6	19.6	17.4	0.0	16.4	20.3	19.4	22.9
- <i>elsewhere</i>	9.4	6.9	12.4	6.8	0.0	5.5	9.3	6.0	10.7
% that involved use or threat of weapon	24.5	24.4	26.0	23.6	39.7	26.4	28.1	18.9	0.0
- <i>knife</i>	4.7	3.6	3.8	6.5	30.3	5.5	6.2	1.9	0.0
- <i>gun / rifle</i>	0.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- <i>syringe or needle</i>	1.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- <i>club or stick</i>	3.3	0.0	4.5	7.2	0.0	5.9	2.6	0.0	0.0
- <i>bottle / glass</i>	7.1	3.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	8.4	9.4	0.0
- <i>other</i>	7.7	10.7	6.9	9.9	9.4	4.4	10.9	7.6	0.0
% that incurred injury	58.9	72.2	58.5	51.6	49.1	59.2	68.5	56.2	40.0
- <i>not requiring medical attention</i>	22.8	24.1	23.7	21.0	28.9	20.5	25.0	21.3	11.4
- <i>medical attention without hospital stay</i>	28.9	34.7	28.0	20.4	20.2	38.7	29.1	31.1	28.6
- <i>medical attention with hospital stay</i>	7.2	13.4	6.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	14.4	3.8	0.0
% reported to the Gardai	62.7	75.8	61.3	55.7	90.5	53.4	72.4	61.4	37.2

Table 11b Reasons for not reporting assaults to the Gardai %

Main reason given	%
Not serious enough / no loss	27.6
Solved it themselves	12.6
Reported it to other authorities instead	9.2
No insurance claim anticipated / could not claim insurance	0.0
Believed the Gardai could do nothing / lack of proof	14.9
Believed the Gardai would not do anything	15.7
Did not wish to involve the Gardai	7.3
Fear of reprisal	3.8
Other reasons	8.8

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

and by regional authority

Males					Females					
18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total males	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total females	
224.5	529.7	379.5	182.2	1,315.9	216.5	538.4	375.2	240.7	1,370.7	Estimated number of persons ('000)
3.5	4.1	1.2	0.1	8.7	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.1	4.1	Estimated number of persons who were victims of physical assault ('000)
1.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	% who were victims of physical assault
4.1	6.6	1.6	0.1	12.2	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.1	4.9	Estimated number of assaults ('000)
										Frequency of occurrence (%)
90.1	71.1	77.4	70.2	79.4	94.7	88.7	91.4	100.0	91.5	- once
9.9	28.9	22.6	29.8	20.6	5.3	11.3	8.6	0.0	8.5	- more than once
										Location of Incident (%)
2.2	1.8	11.1	29.8	3.7	0.0	19.2	13.5	0.0	11.5	- at home
18.1	13.0	13.8	35.1	15.4	26.9	18.5	35.5	24.8	24.7	- in vicinity of home
9.8	42.7	31.4	0.0	27.7	14.0	12.2	25.1	0.0	14.9	- at or near work/education
34.0	19.9	16.6	0.0	24.7	40.6	16.3	8.4	0.0	21.5	- in/near pub/dance hall/disco
25.9	11.7	27.1	35.1	19.8	12.9	18.2	8.4	75.2	16.7	- at/near other public place
10.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	5.7	15.6	9.2	0.0	10.7	- elsewhere
28.2	23.3	28.3	64.9	26.4	25.4	20.0	16.7	0.0	20.3	% that involved use or threat of weapon
3.5	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.0	14.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.2	- knife
0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	- gun / rifle
0.0	2.0	5.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- syringe or needle
4.7	2.9	5.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	- club or stick
10.0	10.0	5.5	0.0	9.2	5.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	- bottle / glass
10.1	5.6	5.7	64.9	8.1	5.3	3.8	16.7	0.0	6.7	- other
77.9	52.6	42.6	64.9	61.2	54.1	61.2	43.8	24.8	54.1	% that incurred injury
26.8	22.3	8.6	29.8	22.2	25.5	25.1	25.0	0.0	24.3	- not requiring medical attention
36.1	26.3	28.6	35.1	30.6	22.2	30.5	18.8	24.8	25.3	- medical attention without hospital stay
15.0	4.0	5.4	0.0	8.4	6.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	- medical attention with hospital stay
54.3	69.9	68.6	64.9	63.5	52.6	71.4	52.5	49.4	61.0	% reported to the Gardai

Table 12 Percentage of victims who received counselling

	Theft with violence	Physical assault	Violent theft or assault
Males	4.8	2.9	3.7
Females	4.7	13.3	7.6
Total persons	4.8	6.3	5.3
18-24 years	2.7	5.7	4.5
25-44 years	5.5	6.2	5.6
45-54 years	8.5	8.5	8.1
65+years	-	-	-

- No data available

Table 13 Perception of crime and safety classified by sex, age group and regional authority

		Regional authority								%
	State	Border	Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West	
How safe do you feel walking in your neighbourhood after dark?										
- very safe	27.1	42.7	20.9	20.9	22.1	25.1	22.8	28.8	36.3	
- safe	43.5	39.2	43.1	47.4	46.6	43.0	45.6	43.1	43.1	
- unsafe	23.5	15.0	26.5	25.7	24.6	24.7	27.9	23.6	17.4	
- very unsafe	6.0	3.1	9.5	6.0	6.8	7.2	3.6	4.5	3.2	
How safe do you feel alone in your home at night ?										
- very safe	44.2	53.1	43.0	38.3	36.6	41.2	35.0	50.5	48.1	
- safe	48.2	41.4	49.4	53.4	51.8	49.4	55.0	43.4	45.2	
- unsafe	6.6	4.5	6.3	7.3	9.0	7.6	9.3	5.5	5.9	
- very unsafe	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	
How do you describe crime in Ireland today?										
- a very serious problem	40.3	36.0	45.7	39.7	45.9	43.3	35.3	39.6	33.1	
- a serious problem	37.8	38.6	34.0	43.5	34.2	36.5	42.0	37.3	40.6	
- a fairly serious problem	19.4	20.6	18.3	15.4	18.0	18.5	21.0	18.8	25.2	
- not a serious problem	2.2	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.9	1.1	
- not a problem	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	
Do you worry that you, or someone else who lives with you, might become a victim of a crime?										
- yes - personal injury	18.1	9.8	21.8	25.5	16.1	27.4	22.5	12.1	9.5	
- yes - property- theft, damage	4.6	5.9	4.4	4.8	3.6	2.8	4.4	6.6	2.8	
- yes - both personal and property	34.5	21.5	42.7	27.5	35.9	34.0	35.9	36.0	30.2	
- no	42.9	62.8	31.2	42.3	44.3	35.7	37.1	45.4	57.5	
How do you rank the work of the Gardai in your neighbourhood in controlling crime?										
- very good	19.6	24.6	18.1	13.8	17.1	15.3	14.7	24.6	25.1	
- good	45.4	50.3	39.6	48.4	49.1	45.8	49.1	47.4	43.7	
- average	25.9	18.6	29.9	27.7	23.2	28.5	28.7	21.1	25.9	
- poor	6.5	4.9	8.3	7.5	7.7	8.0	5.7	4.9	4.3	
- very poor	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.1	

Many of the survey estimates relate to very small sub-populations and are subject to a high level of sampling variation.

Males					Females					
18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total Males	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total Females	
										How safe do you feel walking in your neighbourhood after dark?
44.7	49.3	46.1	30.4	44.0	16.2	16.8	16.9	10.4	15.6	- very safe
48.1	45.0	45.4	46.8	45.8	46.9	45.1	42.5	32.1	41.9	- safe
6.3	4.9	7.6	19.0	8.7	30.0	31.7	32.6	40.3	33.5	- unsafe
1.0	0.8	0.9	3.9	1.5	6.9	6.5	7.9	17.1	9.0	- very unsafe
										How safe do you feel alone in your home at night ?
61.5	64.8	60.2	43.8	58.8	33.0	36.8	36.4	25.8	34.2	- very safe
37.8	33.9	37.8	50.3	38.9	55.6	54.6	52.6	57.0	54.5	- safe
0.6	1.1	1.7	5.1	2.1	9.6	7.5	9.6	14.1	9.7	- unsafe
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	3.1	1.7	- very unsafe
										How do you describe crime in Ireland today?
23.1	30.2	36.4	43.2	34.1	33.4	40.3	47.0	54.1	44.6	- a very serious problem
40.1	41.3	39.7	37.2	39.8	41.3	38.6	34.9	32.1	36.4	- a serious problem
32.1	24.6	20.9	17.2	22.7	22.0	19.4	16.3	12.4	17.2	- a fairly serious problem
4.1	3.5	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	- not a serious problem
0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	- not a problem
										Do you worry that you, or someone else who lives with you, might become a victim of a crime?
13.2	15.6	15.1	13.3	14.8	19.8	20.6	21.8	17.8	20.4	- yes - personal injury
4.9	5.9	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.2	- yes - property- theft, damage
19.7	30.1	30.4	29.3	29.0	31.5	39.2	39.3	37.5	38.2	- yes - both personal and property
62.2	48.4	49.6	53.0	51.1	44.8	35.7	34.9	40.9	37.3	- no
										How do you rank the work of the Gardai in your neighbourhood in controlling crime?
12.8	17.5	20.9	25.8	19.8	11.8	16.7	20.0	27.5	19.4	- very good
41.8	45.1	45.6	48.2	45.6	41.4	45.1	45.8	46.5	45.3	- good
34.8	27.8	24.1	19.5	25.6	35.1	28.2	25.3	19.2	26.1	- average
8.0	6.2	6.7	4.7	6.3	8.6	7.1	6.5	5.1	6.7	- poor
2.6	3.3	2.7	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.5	- very poor

Background Notes

Purpose of survey The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) began in September 1997, replacing the annual April Labour Force Survey. The purpose of the survey is the production of quarterly labour force estimates and occasional reports on modular social topics. The survey meets the requirements of Council Regulation 577/98 in relation to quarterly labour force surveys.

Data collection and reference period Information is collected continuously throughout the year, with 3,000 households surveyed each week to give a total sample of 39,000 households in each quarter. Results are compiled for 'seasonal' quarters. The questions on crime and victimisation were included in the survey in the three months September-November 1998. Respondents were asked about crimes against themselves or their household which had taken place in the previous twelve months.

Sample design A two-stage sample design is used in the QNHS. This comprises a first stage sample of 2,600 blocks (or small areas) selected at county level to proportionately represent eight strata reflecting population density. Each block was selected to contain, on average, 75 dwellings and the sample of blocks is fixed for a period of about five years. In the second stage of sampling, 15 households are surveyed in each block to give a total quarterly sample of 39,000 households. Demographic and labour force details are recorded for all persons resident in the household.

The survey results are weighted to agree with independent population estimates broken down by age, sex and region.

Contents of crime module The module contained over fifty questions on crime-related topics, divided into two main sections - household and individual questions:

Household

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

Individual

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

The questions aimed to establish percentage incidence levels in the previous twelve months. The module also included questions on the seriousness of crimes (such as cost and injuries) and on whether crimes were reported to the Gardaí. These questions related to the last incident, in cases where the household or person had been a victim of a particular kind of crime more than once in the past year.

The survey did not ask about sexual assaults or domestic violence, as these questions are too sensitive and personal for inclusion in a general household survey such as the QNHS.

The questions about crimes against individuals and about perceptions and opinions were confined to persons aged 18 or over. For the questions about opinions and perceptions, only direct responses were recorded.

A more detailed document containing the text of each question in the module is available on request from the Central Statistics Office.

Background Notes continued

Definitions of crimes

Burglary: Breaking and entering by a person into a premises (either a house/flat or an outbuilding). Thefts from gardens are not included nor thefts by a person who has the permission/right to be in the premises (as this would be classified as larceny or theft without violence).

Vandalism: Damage done to any type of property or vehicle belonging to any member of the household, for example graffiti on house, shed or garden walls, damage to vehicles.

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

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

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

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

Presentation of results

The results of this module are being presented, in general, in the form of percentages. Indicative figures on the estimated total number of households or persons, as appropriate, are provided, along with estimates of the number and percentage which were victims of the type of crime in question. Estimates of the number of incidents of each kind of crime are also included.

In general, the survey estimates are subject to sampling variation, which has a greater relative effect on the more detailed survey estimates. Some of the survey results should be interpreted with extreme caution as the number of respondents in certain detailed categories is too few to allow valid conclusions to be drawn.

Household reference person

The household tables include classifications by the sex and broad age group of the household reference person, i.e. the first person recorded in the household by the QNHS Interviewer.

Comparison with Garda statistics

The survey results are not directly comparable with the crime statistics published in the Garda Síochána annual report, as there are fundamental differences in sources, definitions and classification methodology. The latter report provides a much more detailed breakdown of indictable offences reported or known to the Gardaí, non-indictable offences prosecuted and offences committed by juvenile offenders. The CSO survey results provide a more aggregated view of the level of crime, including unreported incidents, together with details of the demographic characteristics of victims.

Acknowledgements

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Background Notes continued

Composition of Regional Authority Areas

The geographical sub-divisions used are based on eight Regional Authorities established under the Local Government Act, 1991 (Regional Authorities) (Establishment) Order, 1993 which came into operation on 1 January, 1994.

Border	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo	Dublin	Dublin Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
Mid-East	Kildare Meath Wicklow	Midland	Laoighis Longford Offaly Westmeath
Mid-West	Clare Limerick County Borough Limerick County Tipperary North Riding	South-East	Carlow Kilkenny Tipperary South Riding Waterford County Borough Waterford County
South-West	Cork County Borough Cork County Kerry	West	Galway County Borough Galway County Mayo Roscommon

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