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**Statistics and Research Branch**

**Experience of Crime:  
Findings from the  
2010/11  
Northern Ireland  
Crime Survey**

**Research and Statistical Bulletin 3/2011**

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Results from the 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 12.6% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. This is the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate recorded since the survey began and represents a statistically significant decrease since NICS 2009/10 (14.3%).
- ◆ This recent decrease in overall NICS victimisation is consistent with police recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland which fell by 3.8% between 2009/10 and 2010/11, from 109,139 to 105,040 offences. This equates to the lowest level of crime recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99.
- ◆ While the overall NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate decreased between 2009/10 and 2010/11, the rates for most individual NICS offences remained on a par with those measured in 2009/10. The exceptions to this included statistically significant increases in the prevalence rate of domestic burglary (up from 1.6% to 2.2%) and burglary with entry (1.0% to 1.6%) together with a statistically significant decrease in the rate of other household theft (3.2% to 2.4).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2010/11 and the British Crime Survey (BCS) 2010/11 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (12.6%) than in England and Wales (21.5%). These figures compare with 14.3% and 21.5% (respectively) in 2009/10.
- ◆ The 2010/11 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 (2,496 in England and Wales v 1,311 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (919 v 473); vehicle vandalism (618 v 262); all personal crime (837 v 484); all vehicle-related thefts (506 v 230); and other household theft (530 v 274).
- ◆ An estimated 161,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2010/11, down 14.8% on NICS 2009/10 (189,000) and 45.4% lower than the peak in NICS 2003/04 (295,000), equating to 134,000 fewer crimes.
- ◆ Under half (44%) of all NICS 2010/11 crimes that are comparable with recorded crime were reported to the police, compared with 41% in England and Wales (BCS 2010/11). Burglary (67%) displayed the highest reporting rate, reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims. The most common reason for not reporting a crime, cited by 72% of victims, was 'too trivial / no loss / police would not / could not do anything'.
- ◆ Based on NICS 2010/11, the most likely households to be victims of burglary were those: with a household reference person aged 16 to 24 (7.4%); in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (5.2%); living in privately rented accommodation (4.0%); containing single parents (3.8%); or residing in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (3.8%).
- ◆ The NICS 2010/11 vehicle-owning households at greatest risk of vehicle-related theft included those: with no children (4.3%); with an annual household income of £40,000 to £50,000 (4.3%); living in Belfast (4.1%); or in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (4.0%).
- ◆ Among the more likely NICS 2010/11 households to be victims of vandalism were those: in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (10.4%); with an annual household income of £40,000 to £50,000 (6.5%); who perceived their nationality to be something other than British / Irish / Northern Irish (5.8%); with a household reference person aged 25 to 34 (5.8%); or residing in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (5.5%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2010/11 indicate that young men aged 16 to 24 (8.9%) were more at risk of violent crime than any other demographic group examined. Other groups with high rates included: adults aged 16 to 24 (6.9%); respondents living in areas of high anti-social behaviour (6.7%); those who were cohabiting (5.6%); people living in privately rented accommodation (5.5%); and those residing in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (5.1%).

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 4,081 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 2010/11 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 2010/11 prevalence rates and number of incidents;
- ◆ comparisons with the 2010/11 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 2010/11 reports, including a bulletin on perceptions of crime (Campbell and Freel, forthcoming) will publish separately.

### 1.2 About the NICS

Closely mirroring the format and core questions of the BCS, 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, 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 about 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 drug misuse and domestic violence.

For the most part, the core modules for NICS 2010/11 were based on BCS 2010/11. 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 2010/11 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 is not covered by the NICS), are an important indicator of police workload, and provide data for small geographic areas (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011).

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 ([http://www.psnipolice.uk/user\\_guide.pdf](http://www.psnipolice.uk/user_guide.pdf)).

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, on 1 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 BCS 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.

Examples of non-sampling errors that respondents may introduce include:

- ◆ making up an offence;
- ◆ failing to realise that an incident meets the terms 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 2010/11 fieldwork period covered the 2010/11 financial year, this means that the valid recall periods commenced for some respondents as early as 1 April 2009 and finished for others as late as 28 February 2011 (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 BCS 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 BCS 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 has 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.

## 2. CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

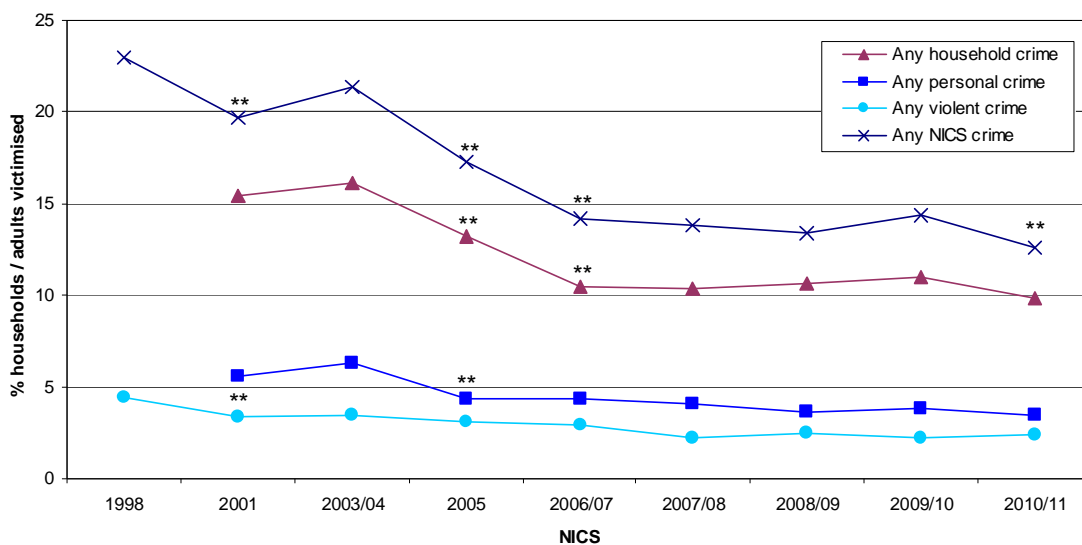
### 2.1 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences

Table A1 contains best (i.e. the average or mean), lower and higher estimates of the 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 2010/11 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 2009/10 and 2010/11 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 2010/11, including a focus on sub-categories that are broadly comparable with NICS crime types.

- ◆ Findings show that 12.6% of all NICS households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. This is the lowest victimisation (prevalence) rate since the survey began and represents a statistically significant decrease ( $p < 0.05$ ) since NICS 2009/10 (14.3%) (Tables A1 and A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ This recent decrease in overall NICS victimisation is consistent with recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland which fell by 3.8% between 2009/10 and 2010/11, from 109,139 to 105,040 offences, which equates to the lowest level of crime recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99 (Table A3).
- ◆ While the overall victimisation (prevalence) rate for any NICS crime fell between 2009/10 and 2010/11, the individual NICS 2010/11 rates for any household crime (9.9%), any personal crime (3.4%) and any violent crime (2.4%) remained on a par with those observed in NICS 2009/10 (11.0%, 3.8% and 2.2% respectively) (Table A2; Figure 2.1).

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



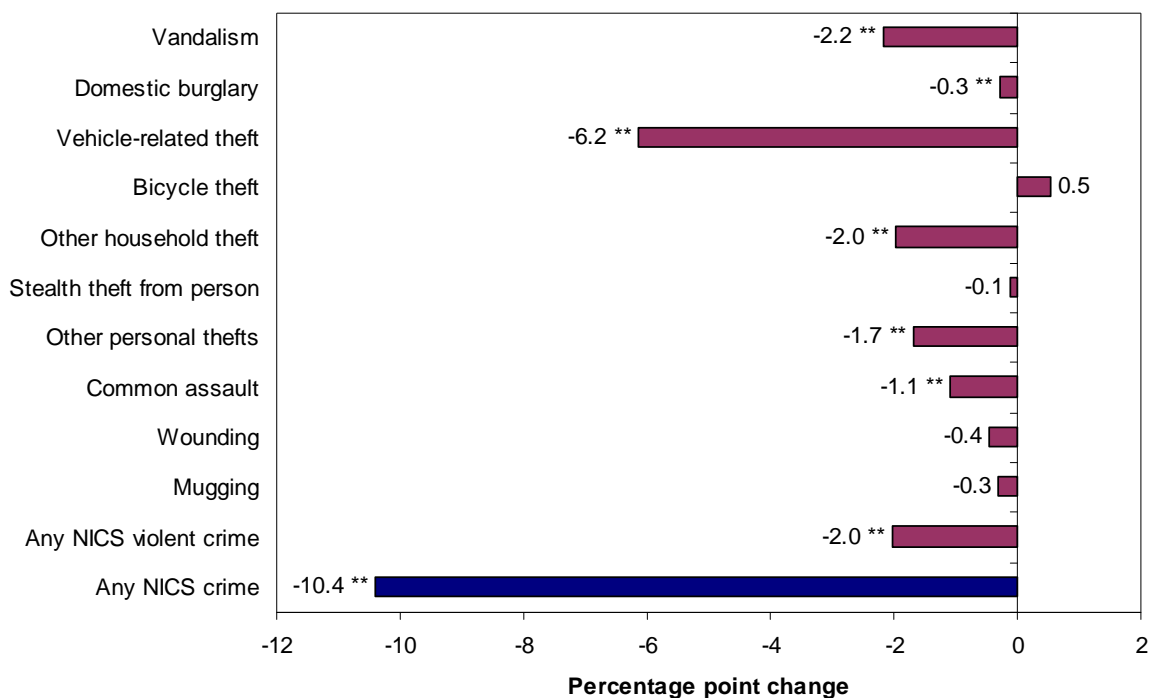
1. Rates for household crime are based on all households.
2. Rates for personal and violent crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
3. Rates for household and personal crime are not available for NICS 1998.
4. \*\* denotes statistically significant change at the 5% level (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

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

When NICS 2010/11 victimisation rates are compared with those obtained through NICS 1998, it is apparent that, with the exception of bicycle theft, stealth theft from the person, wounding and mugging, 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 and Figure 2.2).

- ◆ The risk of becoming a victim of any NICS crime in 2010/11 (12.6%) 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 6.2 percentage points (vehicle-owners only), from 8.7% in 1998 to 2.5% in 2010/11 (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).
- ◆ Throughout the last decade, the likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime in Northern Ireland has also significantly reduced ( $p < 0.05$ ), with the prevalence rate almost halving from 4.4% in 1998 to 2.4% in 2010/11 (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).
- ◆ The apparent decreases in the risk of becoming a victim of stealth theft from the person, wounding and mugging, along with the apparent increase in bicycle theft (bicycle-owners only) between NICS 1998 and 2010/11 are not statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Change in NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates for offences between 1998 and 2010/11



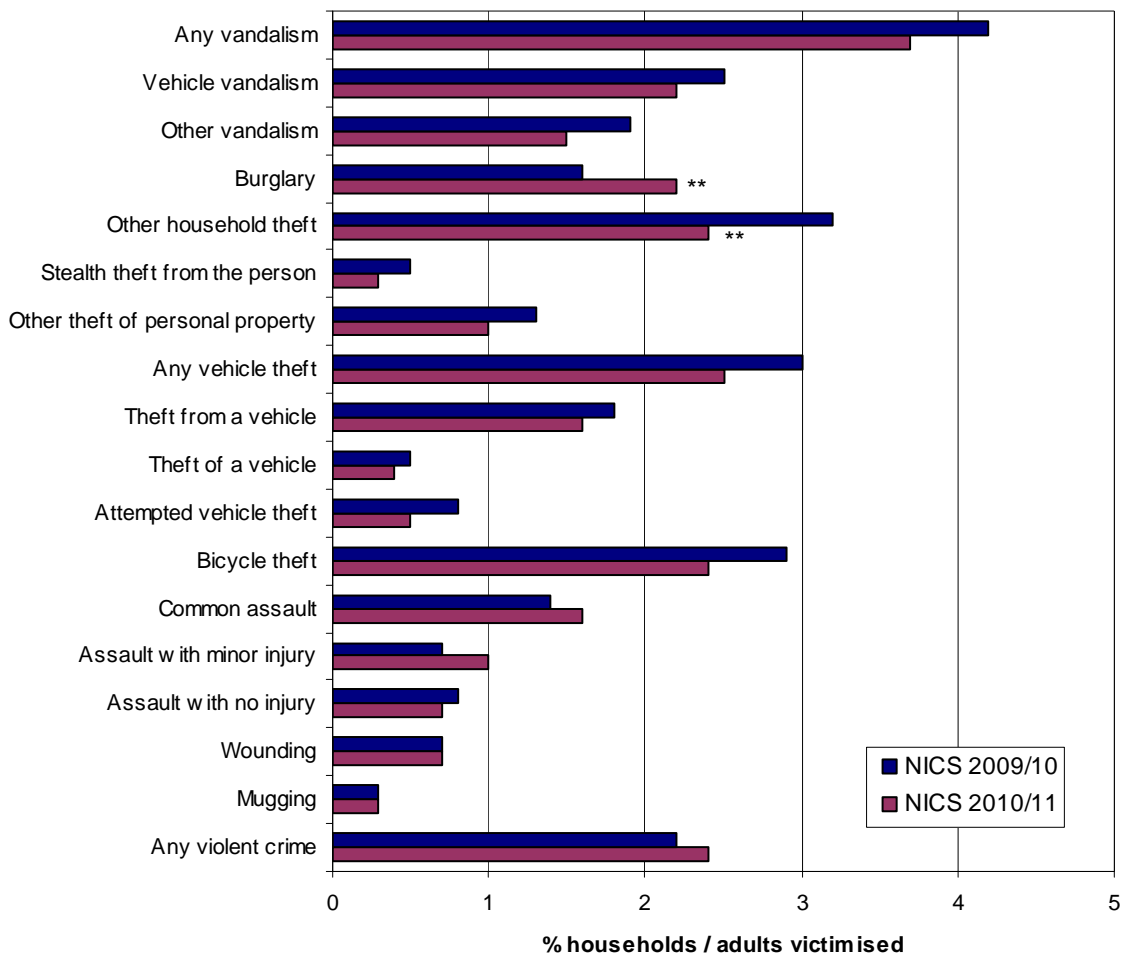
1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent offences are based on all adults and are weighted for household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

## 2.2 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for household offences

With the exception of all domestic burglary, burglary with entry and other household theft, the victimisation rates for all NICS 2010/11 household offences remained on a par with those experienced in 2009/10.

- ◆ Findings show a statistically significant increase, at the 5% level ( $p < 0.05$ ), in the burglary prevalence rate between NICS 2009/10 (1.6%) and NICS 2010/11 (2.2%). This rise is in contrast with the net 3.7% decrease in the level of domestic burglary recorded by the police between 2008/09 (7,350) and 2010/11 (7,081). However, this contrast may be partly explained by the apparent decrease in the proportion of burglary offences reported to the police (down from 71% in NICS 2009/10 to 67% in NICS 2010/11) (Tables A2, A3 and A9; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ At 2.4%, NICS 2010/11 results indicate a statistically significant reduction ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the prevalence rate for other household theft, falling from 3.2% in 2009/10. Such a decrease is consistent with police recorded crime figures for theft in a dwelling which fell by 14.1% between 2009/10 (640 offences) and 2010/11 (550) (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 changes is indicated by a double asterisk at the 5% level (two-tailed tests).

- ◆ While the apparent decrease in the prevalence rate for vandalism, from 4.2% in 2009/10 to 3.7% in 2010/11 is not statistically significant at the 5% level ( $p < 0.05$ ), it is consistent with the net 12.1% decline in criminal damage (the nearest equivalent to vandalism) recorded between 2008/09 (28,428) and 2010/11 (24,996) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ Likewise the apparent reduction in the prevalence rate for vehicle-related theft, from 2.5% in 2009/10 to 2.0% in 2010/11 (3.0% to 2.5% for vehicle owners), while not statistically significant at the 5% level ( $p < 0.05$ ), is reflective of the net 12.3% decrease in vehicle-related thefts recorded between 2008/09 (7,906) and 2010/11 (6,933) (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 between NICS 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2010/11 suggest that the prevalence rate for all violent crime has remained on a par with that observed in NICS 2009/10 (2.4% and 2.2% respectively). This compares with police recorded crime figures for violence against the person offences which show a marginal decrease since 2009/10 (from 30,304 to 29,794) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ While the NICS 2010/11 prevalence rate for stealth theft from the person (0.3%) also remains on a par with that observed in 2009/10 (0.5%), recorded crime figures for 'theft one person from another' have decreased by 16.8% (net) since 2008/09 (from 637 to 530 in 2010/11) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

Part of the discrepancy in violent crime 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

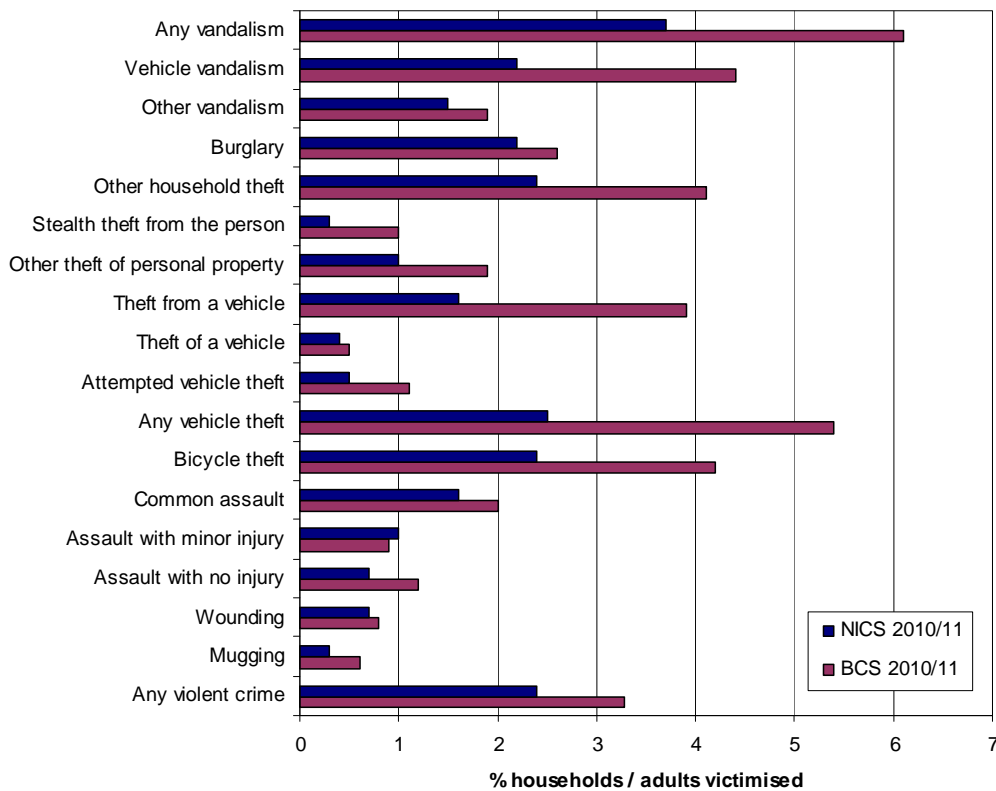
Table A4 compares the victimisation (prevalence) rates for each NICS / BCS crime category in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales, as measured by NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11. Results show that, with the exception of burglary with entry and assault with minor injury, victimisation rates continue to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales across each of the offence categories examined.

- ◆ Findings from the 2010/11 surveys show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (12.6%) than in England and Wales (21.5%) (Table A4). These figures compare with 14.3% and 21.5% (respectively) as measured through the 2009/10 surveys.

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ In 2010/11, vandalism remained the most prevalent offence in both jurisdictions. At 3.7% (NICS 2010/11) and 6.1% (BCS 2010/11), the vandalism victimisation rate in Northern Ireland was over one-third lower than that in England and Wales (Table A4 and Figure 2.4).
- ◆ In 2010/11, Northern Ireland also displayed lower prevalence risks than England and Wales for: all burglary (2.2% v 2.6%); vehicle-related theft (2.5% v 5.4% for vehicle owners); vehicle vandalism (2.8% v 5.7% for vehicle owners); bicycle theft (2.4% v 4.2% for bicycle owners); and other household theft (2.4% v 4.1%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Hence, in 2010/11, the overall prevalence rate for household crime in Northern Ireland (9.9%) was 6.4 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (16.3%) (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. BCS rates for common assault and any violent crime presented in this graph have not been published previously. See Table A4 for further details.

- ◆ In 2010/11, prevalence rates for personal crimes also tended to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales, including: common assault (1.6% v 2.0%); mugging (0.3% v 0.6%); stealth theft from the person (0.3% v 1.0%); and other thefts of personal property (1.0% v 1.9%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ These findings culminated in lower prevalence rates for all violent crime (2.4%) and personal crime (3.4%) in Northern Ireland, compared with England and Wales (3.3% and 5.9% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

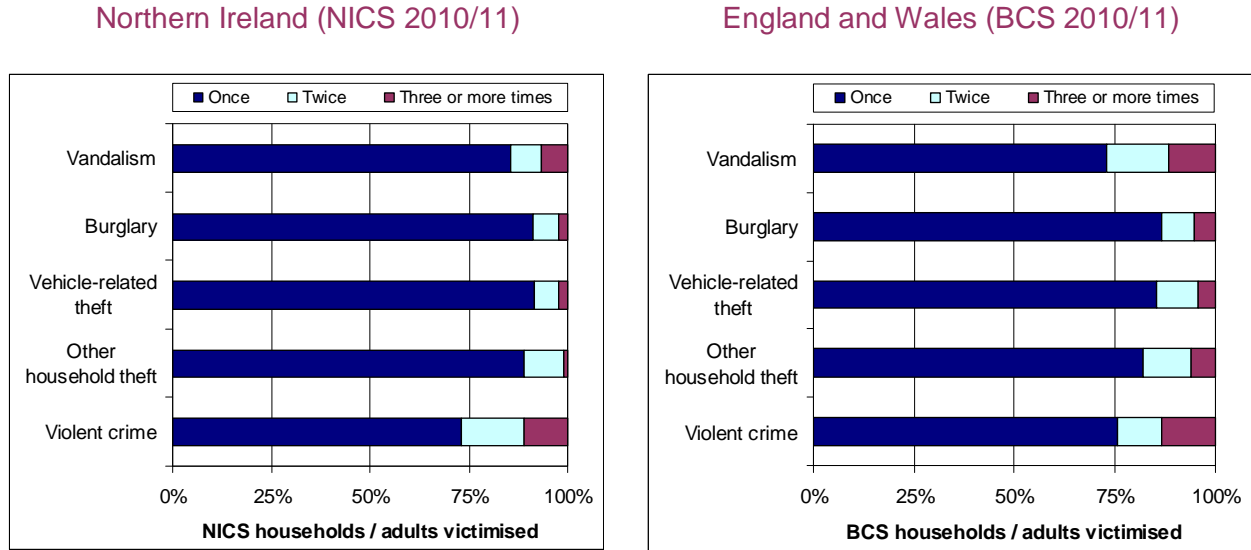
### 3. FREQUENCY OF CRIME VICTIMISATION AND INCIDENCE RATES

#### 3.1 Repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A5 and Figure 3.1 compare the frequency of repeat victimisation for the main NICS crime categories per victim of crime responding to NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11. From these data, it is evident that the two jurisdictions display similar patterns of frequency of repeat victimisation.

- ◆ In each of the four categories of NICS household crime examined, adults in England and Wales were more likely than their counterparts in Northern Ireland to experience repeat victimisation: vandalism (27% in England and Wales v 15% in Northern Ireland); burglary (13% v 9%); vehicle-related theft (14% v 8%); and other household theft (18% v 11%) (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ Violent crime (27% in Northern Ireland v 24% in England and Wales) displayed the highest rate of repeat victimisation in both jurisdictions (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ At 8%, vehicle-related theft displayed the lowest rate of repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland (NICS 2010/11) while, in England and Wales, BCS 2010/11 respondents were least likely to experience burglary on more than one occasion (13%) (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In total, a quarter (25%) of all victims identified through NICS 2010/11 were victimised more than once, with 14% victimised twice and 11% 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

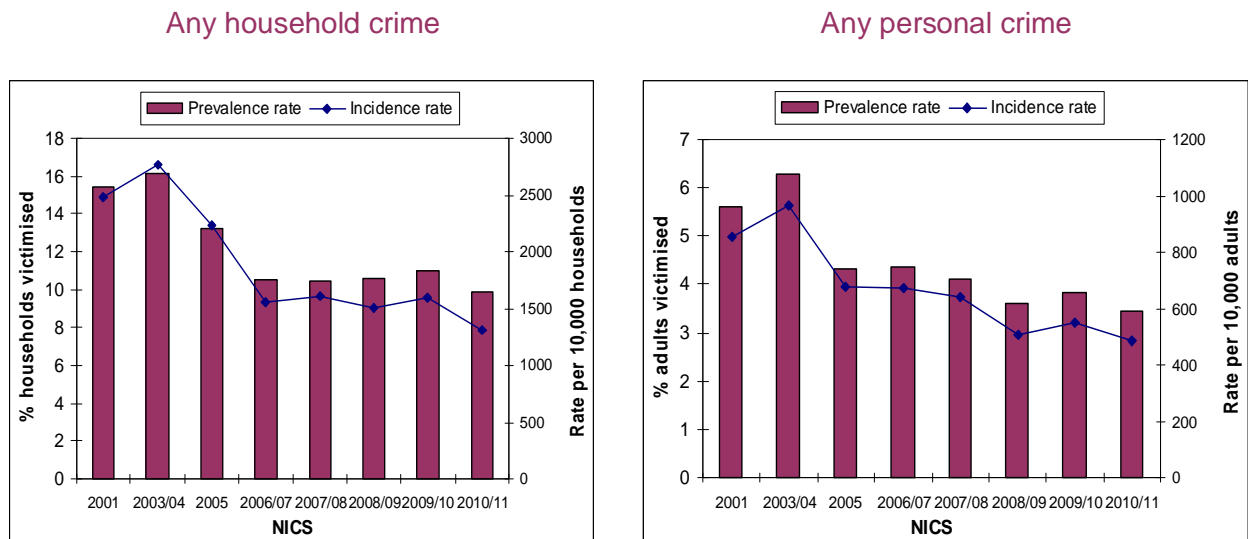
Table A6 compares crime victimisation (incidence) rates per 10,000 households or adults for Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2010/11) with England and Wales (BCS 2010/11) for a limited range of crime types. This approach differs from prevalence rates in that it takes into account the number of times each 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 emerges in terms of the recent 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 although there were no significant changes (at the 5% level;  $p < 0.05$ ) in the prevalence rates for any household (9.9%) or any personal crime (3.4%) between NICS 2009/10 and 2010/11, there were estimated decreases of 18.0% and 11.9% (respectively) in the incidence rates of both crime categories, which suggests a reduction in repeat victimisation. For example, findings from NICS 2010/11 imply a decrease, since 2009/10, in the proportion of victims experiencing any personal crime on three or more occasions (from 12% to 8%) (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 2010/11)

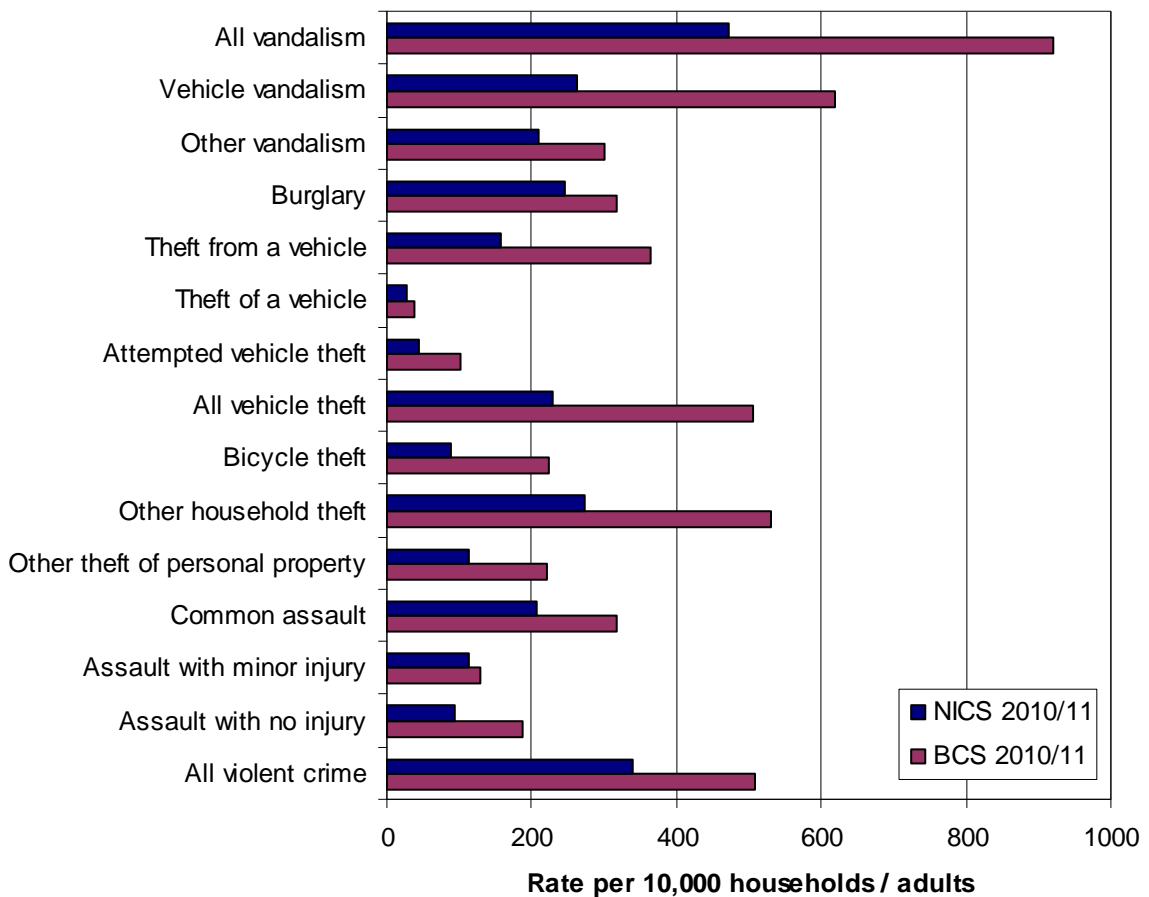


- ◆ All vehicle-related theft decreased by almost a quarter (23.2%) from 300 to 230 per 10,000 households between NICS 2009/10 and 2010/11. Much of this decrease was brought about by a reduction in incidents of attempted theft of or from a vehicle, down 52.7% (from 93 to 44 per 10,000 households) on the previous year. Such a decrease is consistent with recorded crime figures which also indicate a net 23.3% drop in vehicle tampering / interference offences (from 1,127 to 864) since 2008/09 (Tables A3 and A6; Figure 3.3).

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ The greatest numerical decrease since NICS 2009/10 occurred in vandalism, falling from 605 to 473 incidents per 10,000 households (Table A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ Burglary was the only crime type where a numerical increase was observed, up 22.6% (from 200 to 245 incidents per 10,000 households) on the previous year. Such a trend is not evident within recorded crime figures which indicate a 4.9% drop in such offences (Tables A3 and A6; Figure 3.3). As referred to in Section 2, this may reflect a decrease in the level of reporting of burglary offences to the police during the same period (Table A9).
- ◆ The 2010/11 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 (2,496 in England and Wales v 1,311 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (919 v 473); vehicle vandalism (618 v 262); all personal crime (837 v 484); all vehicle-related thefts (506 v 230); and other household theft (530 v 274) (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.

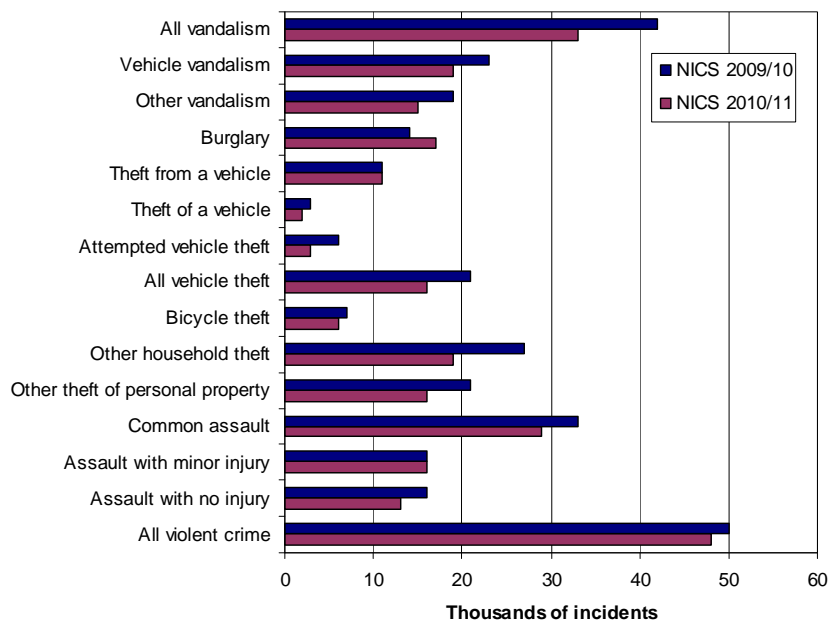
4. BCS rate for violent crime presented in this graph has not been published previously. See Table A6 for further details.

### 3.3 Estimated number of NICS incidents in Northern Ireland

It is possible to use the above incidence rates along with the estimated number of households (occupied housing stock) or adult population (mid-year population estimate) to produce best, lower and higher estimates of the number of incidents of the range of crimes covered by NICS 2010/11. 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 for the eight most recent NICS sweeps are contained in Table A8.

- ◆ An estimated 161,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2010/11, down 14.8% on NICS 2009/10 (189,000) (Tables A7 and A8).
- ◆ In 2010/11, NICS crime was estimated to have fallen by almost half (45.4%) of that in 2003/04 when the estimated number of NICS incidence peaked at 295,000. This equates to 134,000 fewer crimes since 2003/04 (Table A8).
- ◆ Between the two most recent surveys, the estimated number of both household and personal crimes decreased: household incidents fell by 17.0% (from 112,000 in NICS 2009/10 to 93,000 in NICS 2010/11) and personal by 10.4% (from 77,000 to 69,000) (Table A8).
- ◆ NICS 2010/11 results indicate that these 93,000 household offences were mainly made up of 33,000 incidents of vandalism, 19,000 other household thefts, 17,000 incidents of burglary and 16,000 vehicle-related thefts (Table A8 and Figure 3.4).
- ◆ The only numerical increase since NICS 2009/10 was evident within burglary (rising from 14,000 to 17,000) while the greatest decrease was observed in vandalism (42,000 to 33,000) (Table A8 and Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Estimated number of incidents of crime in Northern Ireland by crime type



1. Estimates take account of repeat victimisation.  
 2. Estimates for property offences, excluding other theft of personal property, are based on all households.  
 3. Estimates for violent offences and other theft of personal property are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

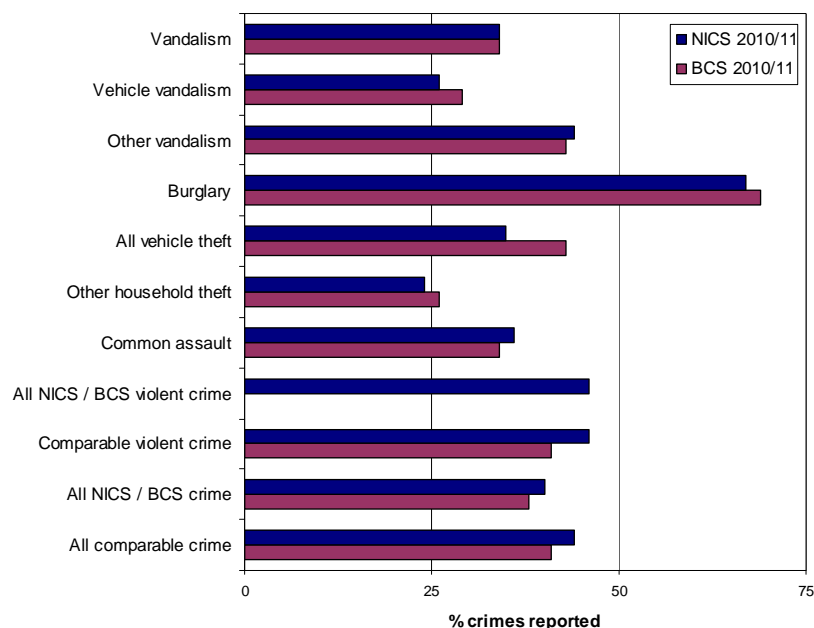
## 4. CRIME REPORTING

### 4.1 Crime reporting rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A9 compares the proportions of various crime types reported to the police in Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2010/11) and England and Wales (BCS 2010/11). 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.

- ◆ Under half (44%) of all NICS 2010/11 crimes that are broadly comparable with recorded crime categories were reported to the police, compared with 50% in 2009/10. While reporting of all household crimes remained on a par with NICS 2009/10 (both 38%), the level of reporting of personal crimes fell from 58% in NICS 2009/10 to 42% in NICS 2010/11. This reduction in personal crimes is also evident within the rate of reporting of violent crime, from 65% to 46%, during the same period (Table A9).
- ◆ While under half of all comparable crime (44%) and comparable violent crime (46%) was reported to the police in Northern Ireland in 2010/11, these proportions were higher than the equivalent rates in England and Wales (both 41%) (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 (67%) and England and Wales (69%). Within this category, burglary with loss or entry displayed particularly high reporting rates, reflecting the seriousness of the incidents and the associated likelihood of insurance claims. Rates for attempted offences were lower.
- ◆ Incidents of other household theft were least likely to be reported in both jurisdictions (24% in Northern Ireland v 26% in England and Wales), followed by vehicle vandalism in (26% v 29%) (Table A9; Figure 4.1).

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



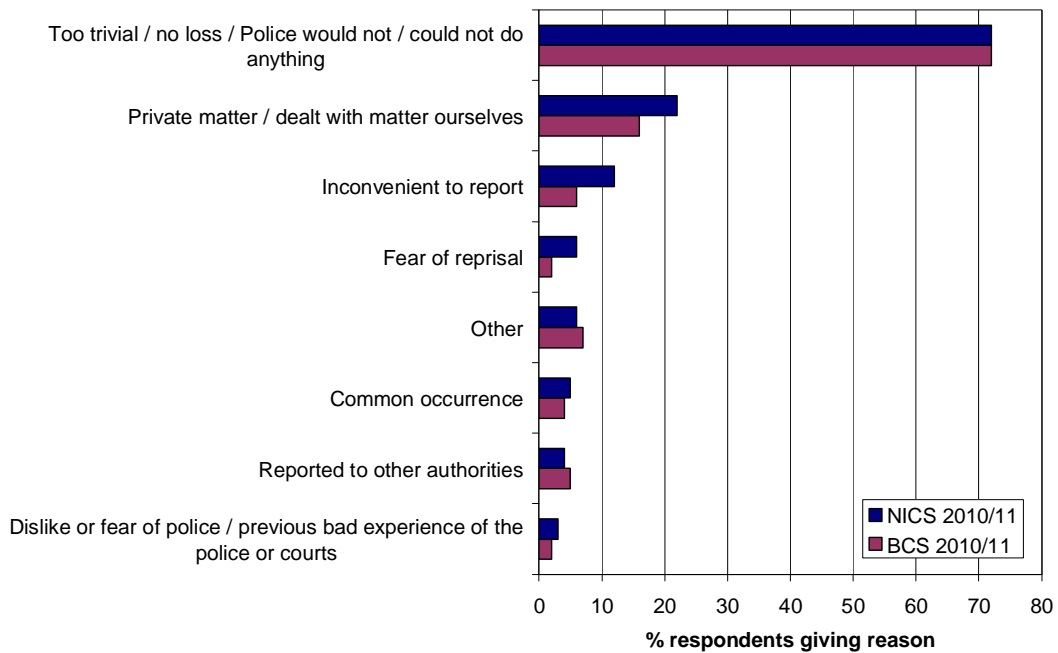
1. Estimates based on NICS/BCS incidents reported to the police as a proportion of all NICS/BCS incidents.
2. Comparable crime includes NICS/BCS crime types broadly comparable with recorded crime categories.
3. Rate for BCS violent crime is not available.

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

Table A10 compares the reasons given by NICS (2006/07 to 2010/11) and BCS (2010/11) victims for not reporting a crime to the police. Victims were able to give one or more reason.

- ◆ The most common reason cited by victims in both jurisdictions for not reporting a crime to the police was ‘too trivial / no loss / police would not / could not have done anything’ (72% for both NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11). Other main reasons given in Northern Ireland included: ‘private matter / dealt with matter ourselves’ (22%); and ‘inconvenient to report’ (12%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).
- ◆ In contrast, the least common explanations for not reporting NICS 2010/11 incidents to the police included: ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts’ (3%); and ‘reported to other authorities’ (4%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).

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



1. More than one reason could be given per incident.

## 5. HOUSEHOLD CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

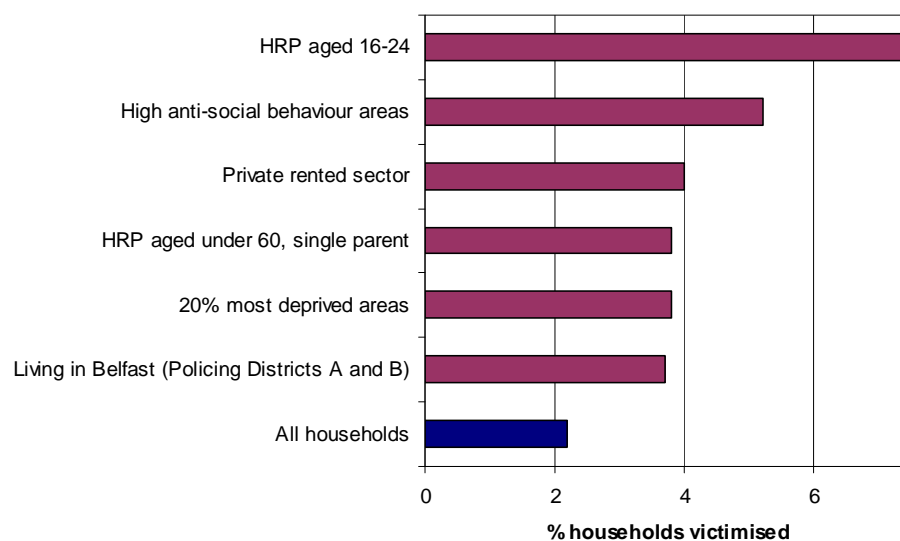
Tables A11, A12 and A13 compare household victimisation (prevalence) rates for domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft and vandalism (respectively) across a range of socio-demographic characteristics relating to the interviews for NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11.

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

Results of NICS 2010/11 show that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary, while low (2.2%), varies across households with different characteristics and in different localities.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2010/11 indicate that households with a household reference person (HRP) aged between 16 and 24 were most likely to be at risk of burglary (7.4%). This compares with 0.7% of households with a HRP aged 65-74 and 0.8% of those with a HRP aged 75 plus (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ People who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were almost three times as likely to be victims of burglary as those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour (5.2% v 1.8%) (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ People who own their own homes (1.5%) were less likely than both social (3.2%) and private (4.0%) renters to be victims of burglary (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ NICS 2010/11 households containing single parents (3.8%) were also more likely than households containing two adults with children (1.9%) to be victims of burglary (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ People living in rural areas (1.2%) remained at lower risk of burglary than their urban counterparts (3.0%), a trend that is exemplified in the NICS 2010/11 rate for Belfast (3.7%) (Table A11).

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



Source: NICS 2010/11

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

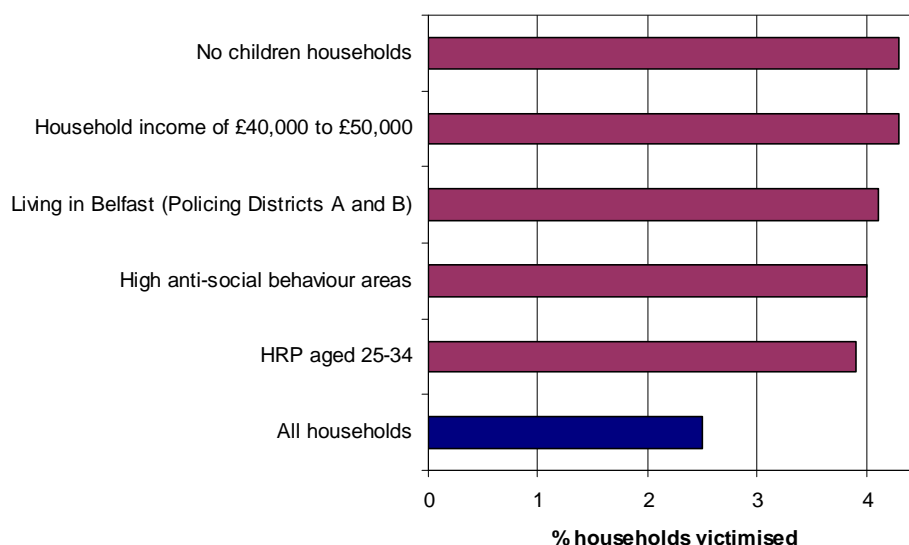
- ◆ Results of NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11 show that households in England and Wales (2.6%) appeared more likely than those in Northern Ireland (2.2%) to be victims of domestic burglary (Table A11).
- ◆ Table A11 also shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households most likely to be victims of burglary were those:
  - with a HRP aged between 16 and 24 (7.4% in Northern Ireland v 6.4% in England and Wales);
  - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (5.2% v 5.9%);
  - containing single parents (3.8% v 5.6%);
  - with a household income less than £10,000 (3.1% v 3.6%); or
  - living in urban areas (3.0% v 2.9%).

### **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 2010/11 (2.0% for all households; 2.5% for vehicle-owners) remains on a par with NICS 2009/10 (2.5% and 3.0% respectively) (Table A2). As with domestic burglary, the risk of experiencing vehicle-related theft in Northern Ireland is not evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ At 4.3%, the likelihood of being a victim of vehicle-related theft in 2010/11 appeared greatest among both households with an annual household income between £40,000 and £50,000 and households with no children (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Those living in Policing Districts A & B (Belfast; 4.1%) were over four times as likely as those living in Policing District F (Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh; 1.0%) to be victims of vehicle-related theft (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ People who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were almost twice as likely as those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour to be victims of vehicle-related theft (4.0% v 2.3%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ In 2010/11, NICS households with a younger HRP (Aged 25-34; 3.9%) were generally more likely to be victims of vehicle-theft than those with an older HRP (Aged 75 and over; 1.0%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Findings show a direct relationship between the risk of vehicle-theft and the number of vehicles owned by a household. NICS 2010/11 households owning, or with access to, three or more vehicles (3.4%) were more likely to be victims of vehicle-related theft than those with one (1.7%) or two (3.1%) vehicles (Table A12; Figure 5.2).

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



Source: NICS 2010/11

1. HRP: Household reference person.

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

- ◆ Overall, 2.5% of vehicle-owning households identified through NICS 2010/11 had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the 12 months prior to interview, compared with 5.4% in England and Wales (BCS 2010/11) (Tables A4 and A12).
- ◆ Table A12 shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households at a higher risk of vehicle-related theft were those:
  - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (4.0% in Northern Ireland v 8.8% in England and Wales);
  - with a HRP aged between 25 and 34 (3.9% v 7.9%);
  - owning three or more vehicles (3.4% v 8.2%); or
  - living in urban areas (3.4% v 5.9%).

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

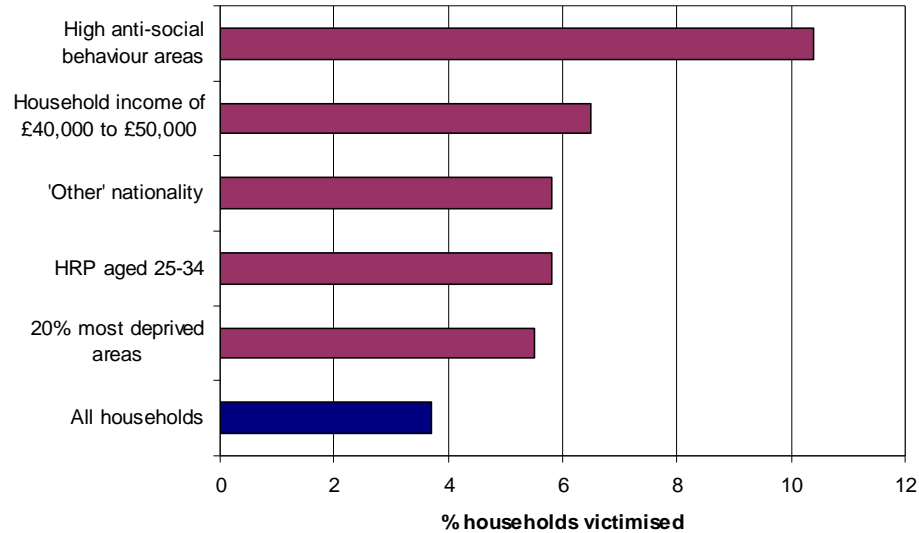
The risk of becoming a victim of vandalism remained stable between NICS 2009/10 (4.2%) and 2010/11 (3.7%) (Table A2). As with domestic burglary and vehicle-related theft, the risk of being a victim of vandalism in Northern Ireland is not evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ NICS 2010/11 respondents who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour displayed the highest risk of the socio-demographic groups examined for vandalism (10.4%), over three times the rate for those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour (2.9%) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ Respondents who perceived their nationality to be something other than British / Irish / Northern Irish (5.8%) were more than twice as likely as those who perceived their nationality to be British (2.7%) to be victims of vandalism (Table A13; Figure 5.3).

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ At 5.5% in 2010/11, NICS households within the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were more likely than households in other areas to be victims of vandalism. This rate compares with 1.9% of households within the middle (third) quintile (Table A13; Figure 5.3).

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



Source: NICS 2010/11

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

- ◆ Results of NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11 suggest that, at 6.1%, households in England and Wales were over one-and-a-half times more likely to be victims of vandalism than those in Northern Ireland (3.7%) (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 (10.4% in Northern Ireland v 8.7% in England and Wales); or
  - in urban areas (4.8% v 6.6%).

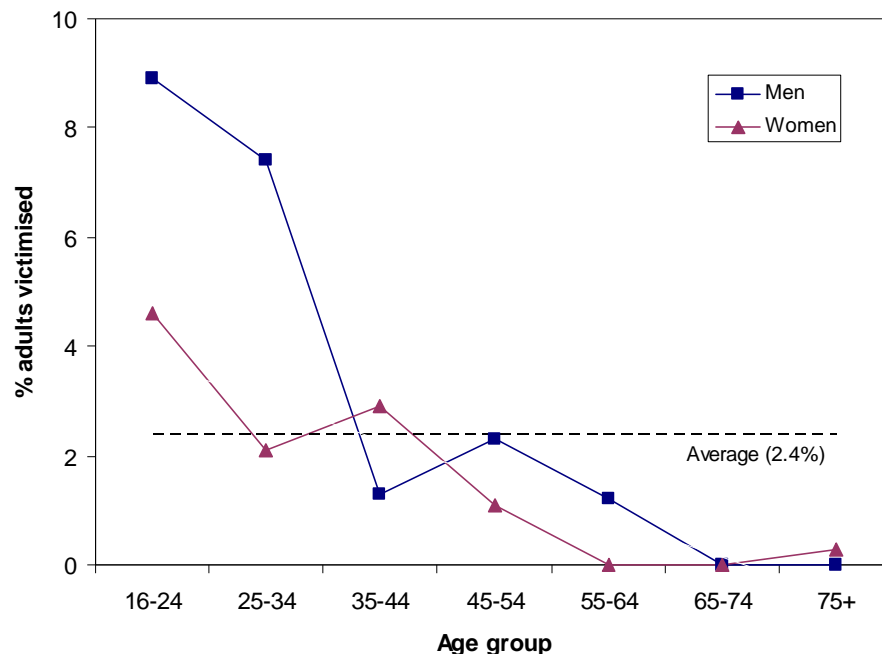
## 6. VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

### 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 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11.

- ◆ While the overall violent crime victimisation rate for NICS 2010/11 respondents (2.4%) showed no statistically significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) to that observed in NICS 2009/10 (2.2%), it was lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (3.3%; BCS 2010/11) (Tables A2, A4 and A14).
- ◆ It is apparent from Table A14 that the risk associated with violent crime victimisation tends to display an inverse relationship with age; the younger the respondent, the greater the likelihood of falling victim to violent crime. For example, 6.9% of respondents aged 16-24 had experienced violence at least once, compared with 0.2% aged 75 and over (Table A14).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2010/11 also indicate that men (3.2%) were twice as likely to be at risk of violent crime in Northern Ireland as their female counterparts (1.6%).
- ◆ When gender and age are considered jointly, it is evident that young males aged 16-24 (8.9%) remain more at risk of violent crime than any other group examined (Table A14; Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Risk of violent crime by age and gender in Northern Ireland (%)



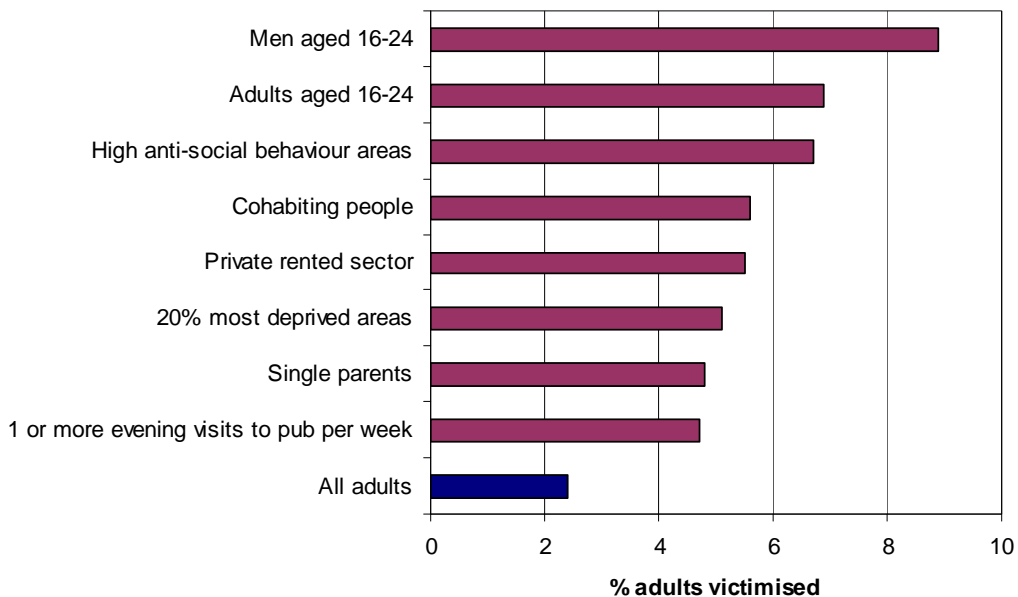
Source: NICS 2010/11

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

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ Perhaps unsurprisingly, findings from NICS 2010/11 confirm a direct relationship between risk of violence and evening visits to pubs or bars. Those respondents who visited a pub / bar at least once a week (4.7%) displayed higher rates of victimisation than those who went less often (2.7%) or not at all (1.7%) (Table A14; Figure 6.2).
- ◆ Respondents living as a couple (1.4%) were much less likely than those not living as a couple (3.9%) to be victims of violent crime in NICS 2010/11. With regard to specific living arrangements, those who were married (1.1%) or widowed (0.2%) displayed the lowest prevalence rates, while cohabiting (5.6%) and single (5.2%) respondents appeared more likely to be at risk (Table A14; Figure 6.2).
- ◆ At 1.1%, NICS 2010/11 respondents who owned their homes appeared to be at much less risk of violent crime than those adults who rented their properties, either in a private (5.5%) or social (4.8%) capacity (Table A14; Figure 6.2).
- ◆ NICS 2010/11 participants who perceived their area to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were much more likely to be victims of violence, displaying a prevalence rate of over three times that of adults in low ASB areas (6.7% v 2.0%) (Table A14; Figure 6.2).
- ◆ In addition, those living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland displayed an above average rate of victimisation (5.1%), over four times that of respondents living in the 20% least deprived areas (1.2%) (Table A14; Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Adults most at risk of violent crime in Northern Ireland (%)<sup>1</sup>



Source: NICS 2010/11

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

- ◆ In percentage point terms, results of NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11 illustrate that the gap between the victimisation (prevalence) rates for violent crime in England and Wales (3.3%) and Northern Ireland (2.4%) is much narrower than that for household crime (16.3% v 9.9%) (Tables A4 and A14).

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ For socio-economic groups common to both NICS 2010/11 and BCS 2010/11, Table A14 shows that the more likely victims of violent crime in both jurisdictions included:
  - men aged 16-24 (8.9% in Northern Ireland v 12.1% in England and Wales);
  - people aged 16-24 (6.9% v 9.0%);
  - people living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (6.7% v 7.4%);
  - private renters (5.5% v 5.8%);
  - single parents (4.8% v 5.7%);
  - people who visited a pub / bar one or more evenings per week (4.7% v 5.4%); or
  - those with an annual household income of under £10,000 (4.1% v 4.0%).
  
- ◆ Table A14 also shows that, for both NICS and BCS 2010/11, the following groups were among those least likely to fall victim to violent crime:
  - older respondents, regardless of gender (aged 65-74: 0.0% in Northern Ireland v 0.5% in England Wales; or aged 75+: 0.2% v 0.3%);
  - respondents who were widowed (0.2% v 0.6%);
  - those in households with a HRP aged 60 and over (0.2% v 0.9%);
  - owner-occupiers (1.1% v 2.2%);
  - people living in rural areas (1.3% v 2.0%); or
  - adults who did not visit a pub / bar in the evening (1.7% v 2.2%).

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## TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type and confidence interval (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews)

	Best Estimate <sup>3</sup>	Lower Estimate <sup>3</sup>	Higher Estimate <sup>3</sup>
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>			
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Vehicle vandalism	2.2	1.8	2.7
Other vandalism	1.5	1.2	1.9
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Burglary with entry	1.6	1.2	2.0
Attempted burglary	0.6	0.4	0.9
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.3	1.0	1.6
Theft of a vehicle	0.3	0.1	0.5
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.4	0.2	0.6
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Stealth theft from the person</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,081</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.6	1.2	2.1
Theft of a vehicle	0.4	0.2	0.6
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	0.3	0.8
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>3,219</i>	<i>3,219</i>	<i>3,219</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>1,227</i>	<i>1,227</i>	<i>1,227</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>			
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Assault with minor injury	1.0	0.7	1.4
Assault with no injury	0.7	0.4	0.9
<b>Wounding</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Mugging (robbery &amp; snatch theft)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,081</i>
<b>ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>ANY PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>ANY NICS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>

Source: NICS 2010/11

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 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A2: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (1998 - 2010/11 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	Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11? <sup>3</sup>
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>										
<b>Vandalism</b>	5.9	6.4	7.1	6.9	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.7	
Vehicle vandalism	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	
Other vandalism	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	** ↑
Burglary with entry	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	** ↑
Attempted burglary	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	6.5	5.0	5.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	
Theft from a vehicle	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	
Theft of a vehicle	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	0.8	n/a	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	
<b>Other household theft</b>	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.4	** ↓
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	
Other thefts of personal property	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>										
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	8.7	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	
Theft from a vehicle	3.8	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.6	
Theft of a vehicle	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	3.1	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	2,264	2,484	2,394	2,837	2,973	2,685	3,000	3,252	3,219	
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>										
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	1.9	n/a	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,281	1,233	1,037	1,145	1,148	1,248	1,179	1,226	1,227	
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>										
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	
<b>Wounding</b>	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	
<b>Mugging (robbery &amp; snatch theft)</b>	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	
<b>ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	n/a	15.4	16.1	13.2	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.0	9.9	
<b>ANY PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	n/a	5.6	6.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	
<b>ANY NICS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	23.0	19.7	21.4	17.3	14.2	13.8	13.4	14.3	12.6	** ↓

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 changes are indicated by a double asterisk for significance at the 5% level (two-tailed tests).
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 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A3: Notifiable offences recorded by the police: Northern Ireland 2004/05 - 2010/11

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% Change 2008/09 to 2009/10	% Change 2009/10 to 2010/11
<b>Violence against the person</b>	<b>29,677</b>	<b>31,307</b>	<b>32,323</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>29,914</b>	<b>30,304</b>	<b>29,794</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
AOABH <sup>1</sup>	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,393	12,236	-2.4%	-1.3%
Assault without injury <sup>4</sup>	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	-3.9%	-4.9%
Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent <sup>1,2</sup>	407	416	481	546	792	1,267	1,104	60.0%	-12.9%
Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent <sup>1</sup>	768	689	745	756	935	814	795	-12.9%	-2.3%
<b>Sexual offences<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>13,267</b>	<b>12,727</b>	<b>11,461</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>12,331</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>11,849</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>
Domestic burglary	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	-1.1%	-2.6%
<b>Offences against vehicles</b>	<b>12,333</b>	<b>10,135</b>	<b>9,256</b>	<b>8,301</b>	<b>7,906</b>	<b>8,221</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>-15.7%</b>
Aggravated vehicle taking <sup>3</sup>	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	24.6%	7.3%
Theft from a vehicle	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	5.1%	-16.6%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle <sup>6</sup>	4,451	3,708	3,367	3,242	2,769	2,743	2,469	-0.9%	-10.0%
Vehicle tampering / interference <sup>6</sup>	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	8.9%	-29.6%
<b>Theft</b>	<b>18,767</b>	<b>19,353</b>	<b>18,515</b>	<b>16,432</b>	<b>18,338</b>	<b>18,386</b>	<b>18,505</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Theft, one person from another	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	-7.2%	-10.3%
Theft in a dwelling	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	20.5%	-14.1%
Theft of a pedal cycle	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	-1.4%	4.5%
<b>Fraud and forgery</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-9.2%</b>
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
<b>Criminal damage</b>	<b>31,433</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>36,322</b>	<b>30,893</b>	<b>28,428</b>	<b>26,445</b>	<b>24,996</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>
Criminal damage to a vehicle	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	-7.1%	-6.8%
<b>Other notifiable offences</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>-14.7%</b>
<b>ALL OFFENCES RECORDED</b>	<b>118,124</b>	<b>123,194</b>	<b>121,144</b>	<b>108,468</b>	<b>110,094</b>	<b>109,139</b>	<b>105,040</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

Source: PSNI report 'Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998 to 2010/11'

1. The number of murders in 1998/99 includes the 29 persons killed in the Omagh bomb which occurred on 15 August 1998. This incident also accounts for approximately 90% of all wounding with intent and wounding offences recorded in 1998/99.
2. 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>
3. The offence of aggravated vehicle taking was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004.
4. 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.
5. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
6. 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 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2010/11	BCS 2010/11
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Vehicle vandalism	2.2	4.4
Other vandalism	1.5	1.9
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Burglary with entry	1.6	1.6
Attempted burglary	0.6	1.1
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.3	3.0
Theft of a vehicle	0.3	0.4
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.4	0.9
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Stealth theft from the person</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	4,081	46,728
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.6	3.9
Theft of a vehicle	0.4	0.5
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	1.1
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	3,219	37,248
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,227	20,736
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Common assault<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Assault with minor injury	1.0	0.9
Assault with no injury	0.7	1.2
<b>Wounding</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Mugging (robbery &amp; snatch theft)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	4,081	46,754
<b>ANY NICS / BCS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2,4</sup></b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>ANY PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>ANY NICS / BCS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>

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 / BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.

4. The BCS 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 BCS definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft. However, BCS muggings continue to include snatch theft.

5. The any NICS / BCS 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 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A5: Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type (%)<sup>1,5</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2010/11				BCS 2010/11			
	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base
Vandalism	86	8	7	152	73	15	12	2,849
Burglary	91	7	2	90	87	8	5	1,066
Vehicle-related theft	91	6	2	82	85	10	4	1,814
Other household theft	89	10	1	99	82	12	6	1,911
Violent crime <sup>3,4</sup>	73	16	11	95	76	11	13	1,218
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>ANY PERSONAL CRIME<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>76</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>ANY NICS / BCS CRIME</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

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 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. BCS 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 type<sup>1</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	BCS 2010/11
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>919</b>
Vehicle vandalism	492	532	534	295	407	345	334	262	618
Other vandalism	618	683	590	316	361	342	271	211	301
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>506</b>
Theft from a vehicle	233	332	165	142	137	104	163	157	365
Theft of a vehicle	153	145	38	63	46	34	44	29	40
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	209	197	73	69	94	67	93	44	101
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>530</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Common assault<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>346</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>319</b>
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	170	185	169	125	115	114	131
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	201	167	174	102	117	94	188
<b>ALL NICS / BCS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2,4</sup></b>	<b>572</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>2,496</b>
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>856</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>837</b>
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime<sup>5</sup></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>46,728</i>

1. It is not possible to construct a rate for all NICS / BCS 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 / BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
4. The BCS 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 BCS definition of violent crime no longer includes snatch theft.
5. The BCS 2010/11 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A7: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval (thousands)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews)

	Best Estimate <sup>3</sup>	Lower Estimate <sup>3</sup>	Higher Estimate <sup>3</sup>
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>40</b>
Vehicle vandalism	19	14	23
Other vandalism	15	10	19
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>
Theft from a vehicle	11	8	15
Theft of a vehicle	2	1	3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	3	2	5
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>113</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>
Assault with minor injury	16	10	22
Assault with no injury	13	7	20
<b>ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>93</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>ALL NICS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>161</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,081</i>

Source: NICS 2010/11

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 706,400 households (occupied domestic housing stock).

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 1,417,370 (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)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>
Vehicle vandalism	30	33	35	20	28	24	23	19
Other vandalism	38	43	39	21	25	24	19	15
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>
Theft from a vehicle	14	21	11	10	9	7	11	11
Theft of a vehicle	9	9	3	4	3	2	3	2
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	13	12	5	5	6	5	6	3
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Common assault<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>45</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	23	25	23	17	16	16
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	27	23	24	14	16	13
<b>ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>151</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>110</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>ALL NICS CRIME<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>262</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>161</b>
<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>

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.

4. The all NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime.

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A9: Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type (%)<sup>1,2,3</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	BCS 2010/11
<b>Vandalism</b>	43	37	33	43	46	47	33	34	34
Vehicle vandalism	33	31	30	42	41	38	28	26	29
Other vandalism	50	42	34	43	51	55	39	44	43
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	65	75	57	70	77	68	71	67	69
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	63	57	52	56	53	44	50	35	43
<b>Other household theft</b>	26	22	29	29	27	26	24	24	26
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	54	41	30	54	40	37	59	36	34
<b>ALL NICS / BCS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	60	42	40	55	47	47	65	46	n/a
<b>COMPARABLE VIOLENT CRIME<sup>6</sup></b>	59	42	39	55	47	46	66	46	41
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	46	43	37	44	45	41	38	38	39
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>3</sup></b>	50	37	37	46	37	38	58	42	37
<b>ALL NICS / BCS CRIME</b>	48	41	37	45	41	40	46	40	38
<b>ALL COMPARABLE CRIME<sup>7</sup></b>	54	45	39	51	48	46	50	44	41
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime<sup>8</sup></i>	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	46,728

n/a Not available

1. The proportion of NICS / BCS incidents reported to the police is calculated from the actual number of incidents (rate multiplied by households / population) and the actual number of incidents reported to the police (rate multiplied by households / population).
2. For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the number of households.
3. For violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the adult population.
4. The NICS / BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From 2002/03 the recorded crime definition does not include minor injuries.
5. All NICS / BCS violent crime includes common assault, wounding and mugging (robbery and snatch theft from the person).
6. Comparable violent crime includes robbery, wounding and common assault.
7. All comparable NICS crime includes crime types broadly comparable with recorded crime categories (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, robbery, common assault and wounding).
8. The BCS 2010/11 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

Table A10: Reasons given for not reporting crime to the police (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2006/07 - 2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	BCS 2010/11
Too trivial / no loss / police would not/ could not do anything	65	77	74	76	72	72
Private matter / dealt with matter ourselves	29	19	21	16	22	16
Inconvenient to report	6	7	9	17	12	6
Other <sup>3</sup>	1	6	5	7	6	7
Fear of reprisal	9	5	5	7	6	2
Common occurrence	3	5	8	9	5	4
Reported to other authorities	5	3	5	4	4	5
Dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts	3	5	5	5	3	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	391	397	424	476	417	6,638

1. More than one response can be given.
2. Percentage based on total number of victims not reporting a crime, excluding 'don't knows' and refusals.
3. This category includes: something that happens as part of job; partly my / friend's / relative's fault; offender not responsible for actions; thought someone else had reported incident/similar incidents; tried to report but was not able to contact the police / police not interested; other.

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A11: Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics (%)  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2010/11	Unweighted base	BCS 2010/11	Unweighted base
<b>Age of household reference person (HRP)<sup>1</sup></b>				
16-24	7.4	149	6.4	1,631
25-34	2.9	552	3.4	5,868
35-44	2.2	775	2.9	8,458
45-54	3.0	834	2.6	9,111
55-64	1.9	669	2.1	8,603
65-74	0.7	595	1.2	6,703
75+	0.8	507	1.4	6,243
<b>Religion of respondent</b>				
Catholic	2.7	1,660	-	-
Protestant	1.8	2,113	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality of respondent</b>				
British	1.6	1,905	-	-
Irish	2.5	1,060	-	-
Northern Irish	3.0	939	-	-
Other	1.3	154	-	-
<b>Household type<sup>1</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	3.8	293	5.6	2,448
Adults & child(ren)	1.9	958	2.8	9,876
No children	3.5	1,417	2.3	34,404
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.8	1,412	1.5	17,520
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	3.1	877	3.6	6,654
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.3	1,042	2.6	9,209
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.3	632	2.1	6,411
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.5	409	2.5	4,763
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.2	278	2.5	3,216
£50,000 or more	2.5	285	2.3	6,334
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	1.5	2,709	1.9	31,421
Social renters	3.2	633	3.8	7,769
Private renters	4.0	717	3.7	7,371
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>2,3</sup></b>				
High	5.2	424	5.9	2,218
Low	1.8	3,336	2.4	43,758
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.8	769	-	-
2nd quintile	1.8	853	-	-
3rd quintile	1.2	854	-	-
4th quintile	2.2	814	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	2.3	779	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	3.7	647	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.7	1,682	-	-
All urban	3.0	2,329	2.9	35,000
Rural	1.2	1,752	1.3	11,728
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	3.7	647	-	-
C	1.8	704	-	-
D	2.4	632	-	-
E	2.2	628	-	-
F	1.4	488	-	-
G	2.4	505	-	-
H	1.0	477	-	-
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>46,728</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. For Northern Ireland, 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. For England and Wales, based on the interviewer's perception of the local area in terms of: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish and litter; and condition of homes.

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A12: Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2010/11	Unweighted base	BCS 2010/11	Unweighted base
<b>Age of household reference person (HRP)<sup>1</sup></b>				
16-24	n<100	79	7.7	927
25-34	3.9	415	7.9	4,610
35-44	2.5	674	6.6	7,337
45-54	3.6	726	6.2	7,979
55-64	1.8	558	4.2	7,444
65-74	1.1	469	2.4	5,358
75+	1.0	298	1.8	3,513
<b>Religion of respondent</b>				
Catholic	2.8	1,269	-	-
Protestant	2.2	1,711	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality of respondent</b>				
British	1.7	1,504	-	-
Irish	3.0	804	-	-
Northern Irish	3.7	780	-	-
Other	3.6	111	-	-
<b>Household type<sup>1</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	1.2	170	6.2	1,473
Adults & child(ren)	2.4	900	7.1	9,068
No children	4.3	1,127	4.7	26,707
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.0	1,021	2.6	12,794
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	3.5	402	4.6	3,097
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.9	807	4.6	6,751
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.9	590	5.9	5,710
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.3	391	5.3	4,419
£40,000 less than £50,000	4.3	277	6.2	3,084
£50,000 or more	3.6	281	6.8	6,131
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	2.4	2,421	4.8	27,959
Social renters	3.7	273	6.6	3,799
Private renters	2.6	505	7.2	5,359
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>2,3</sup></b>				
High	4.0	278	8.8	1,283
Low	2.3	2,719	5.2	35,376
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.2	433	-	-
2nd quintile	3.5	665	-	-
3rd quintile	1.7	699	-	-
4th quintile	2.3	707	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	2.4	706	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	4.1	395	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	3.2	1,282	-	-
All urban	3.4	1,677	5.9	26,749
Rural	1.6	1,542	3.5	10,499
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	4.1	395	-	-
C	2.2	586	-	-
D	3.1	510	-	-
E	3.1	541	-	-
F	1.0	408	-	-
G	2.1	383	-	-
H	2.0	396	-	-
<b>Number of vehicles owned by household</b>				
One	1.7	1,687	4.2	19,905
Two	3.1	1,160	6.3	13,075
Three or more	3.4	298	8.2	3,898
<b>ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>37,248</b>

'-' 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. For Northern Ireland, 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. For England and Wales, based on the interviewer's perception of the local area in terms of: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish and litter; and condition of homes.

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A13: Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics (%)  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2010/11	Unweighted base	BCS 2010/11	Unweighted base
<b>Age of household reference person (HRP)<sup>1</sup></b>				
16-24	2.7	149	6.4	1,631
25-34	5.8	552	7.5	5,868
35-44	5.2	775	7.8	8,458
45-54	5.3	834	8.0	9,111
55-64	3.3	669	6.2	8,603
65-74	1.2	595	3.3	6,703
75+	0.6	507	1.8	6,243
<b>Religion of respondent</b>				
Catholic	4.3	1,660	-	-
Protestant	2.9	2,113	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality of respondent</b>				
British	2.7	1,905	-	-
Irish	3.8	1,060	-	-
Northern Irish	5.2	939	-	-
Other	5.8	154	-	-
<b>Household type<sup>1</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	4.1	293	8.8	2,448
Adults & child(ren)	5.1	958	8.1	9,876
No children	5.1	1,417	5.4	34,404
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.3	1,412	3.4	17,520
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	3.4	877	4.6	6,654
£10,000 less than £20,000	4.0	1,042	5.7	9,209
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.0	632	7.1	6,411
£30,000 less than £40,000	3.4	409	7.4	4,763
£40,000 less than £50,000	6.5	278	6.8	3,216
£50,000 or more	4.9	285	7.5	6,334
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	3.2	2,709	6.1	31,421
Social renters	4.1	633	6.5	7,769
Private renters	4.9	717	5.8	7,371
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>2,3</sup></b>				
High	10.4	424	8.7	2,218
Low	2.9	3,336	6.0	43,758
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	5.5	769	-	-
2nd quintile	4.3	853	-	-
3rd quintile	1.9	854	-	-
4th quintile	3.7	814	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	3.5	779	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	5.1	647	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	4.6	1,682	-	-
All urban	4.8	2,329	6.6	35,000
Rural	2.3	1,752	4.1	11,728
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	5.1	647	-	-
C	3.8	704	-	-
D	3.8	632	-	-
E	2.5	628	-	-
F	1.6	488	-	-
G	5.5	505	-	-
H	3.4	477	-	-
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>46,728</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. For Northern Ireland, 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. For England and Wales, based on the interviewer's perception of the local area in terms of: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish and litter; and condition of homes.

NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14: Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2010/11	Unweighted base	BCS 2010/11	Unweighted base
<b>Age (7 groups)<sup>3</sup></b>				
16-24	6.9	358	9.0	3,885
25-34	4.6	633	4.8	6,464
35-44	2.3	761	2.9	7,976
45-54	1.7	684	2.3	7,805
55-64	0.6	614	1.4	8,139
65-74	0.0	557	0.5	6,577
75+	0.2	465	0.3	5,908
<b>Men</b>	3.2	1,808	4.3	21,076
16-24	8.9	171	12.1	1,805
25-34	7.4	279	6.0	2,835
35-44	1.3	317	3.7	3,599
45-54	2.3	311	2.6	3,629
55-64	1.2	292	1.7	3,782
65-74	0.0	254	0.6	3,041
75+	0.0	184	0.3	2,385
<b>Women</b>	1.6	2,264	2.3	25,678
16-24	4.6	187	5.9	2,080
25-34	2.1	354	3.6	3,629
35-44	2.9	444	2.1	4,377
45-54	1.1	373	2.1	4,176
55-64	0.0	322	1.0	4,357
65-74	0.0	303	0.4	3,536
75+	0.3	281	0.3	3,523
<b>Religion</b>				
Catholic	3.3	1,660	-	-
Protestant	1.3	2,113	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality</b>				
British	2.1	1,905	-	-
Irish	3.4	1,060	-	-
Northern Irish	1.6	939	-	-
Other	3.6	154	-	-
<b>Disability or illness</b>				
Long standing illness or disability	2.9	1,253	3.1	13,793
Limits activities	2.7	971	2.9	9,879
Does not limit activities	3.3	282	3.6	3,909
No long standing illness or disability	2.2	2,823	3.3	32,883
<b>Hours out of home on an average weekday</b>				
Less than 3 hours	2.0	1,402	1.9	13,894
3 hours less than 7 hours	2.7	1,113	3.0	12,858
7 hours or longer	2.5	1,558	4.2	19,903
<b>Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month)</b>				
None	1.7	2,300	2.2	24,137
Less than once a week	2.7	1,315	3.6	13,258
More often	4.7	466	5.4	9,351

## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14 (cont.): Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2010/11 interviews) and England and Wales (2010/11 interviews)

	NICS 2010/11	Unweighted base	BCS 2010/11	Unweighted base
<b>Living arrangements</b>				
Living as a couple	1.4	2,086	2.0	25,931
Married	1.1	1,903	1.6	21,755
Cohabiting	5.6	183	3.9	4,176
Not living as a couple	3.9	1,986	5.4	20,805
Single	5.2	1,053	7.1	9,828
Separated	3.4	175	4.6	1,560
Divorced	2.5	265	3.4	4,244
Widowed	0.2	493	0.6	5,173
<b>Household type<sup>4</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	4.8	293	5.7	2,435
Adults & child(ren)	3.2	958	3.7	9,639
No children	3.3	1,417	4.5	17,041
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.2	1,412	0.9	17,524
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	4.1	877	4.0	6,654
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.0	1,042	3.3	9,210
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.2	632	2.5	6,411
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.9	409	3.0	4,764
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.5	278	2.7	3,217
£50,000 or more	0.6	285	3.3	6,337
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	1.1	2,709	2.2	31,435
Social renters	4.8	633	4.3	7,771
Private renters	5.5	717	5.8	7,378
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>5,6</sup></b>				
High	6.7	424	7.4	5,467
Low	2.0	3,336	2.7	38,779
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	5.1	769	-	-
2nd quintile	2.6	853	-	-
3rd quintile	1.7	854	-	-
4th quintile	1.8	814	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.2	779	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	3.8	647	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	3.1	1,682	-	-
All urban	3.3	2,329	3.6	35,022
Rural	1.3	1,752	2.0	11,732
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	3.8	647	-	-
C	1.7	704	-	-
D	1.5	632	-	-
E	2.8	628	-	-
F	1.7	488	-	-
G	2.4	505	-	-
H	2.9	477	-	-
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>46,754</b>

<sup>1,2</sup> Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

1. Prevalence risks are weighted for household size.

2. BCS 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 BCS violent crime definition no longer includes snatch theft.

3. BCS prevalence rates for age (men and women combined) have been calculated for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously.

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

5. For Northern Ireland, 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.

6. For England and Wales, based on the interviewer's perception of the local area in terms of: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish and litter; and condition of homes.

## TECHNICAL ANNEX

### Sampling and fieldwork

The initial NICS 2010/11 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 5,984 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 2010 to 31 March 2011, which involved 4,081 people aged 16 years and over providing details of crimes against themselves, or other household members, 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. Statistical significance tests are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred 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 2010/11 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2010/11 Technical Report, available upon request.

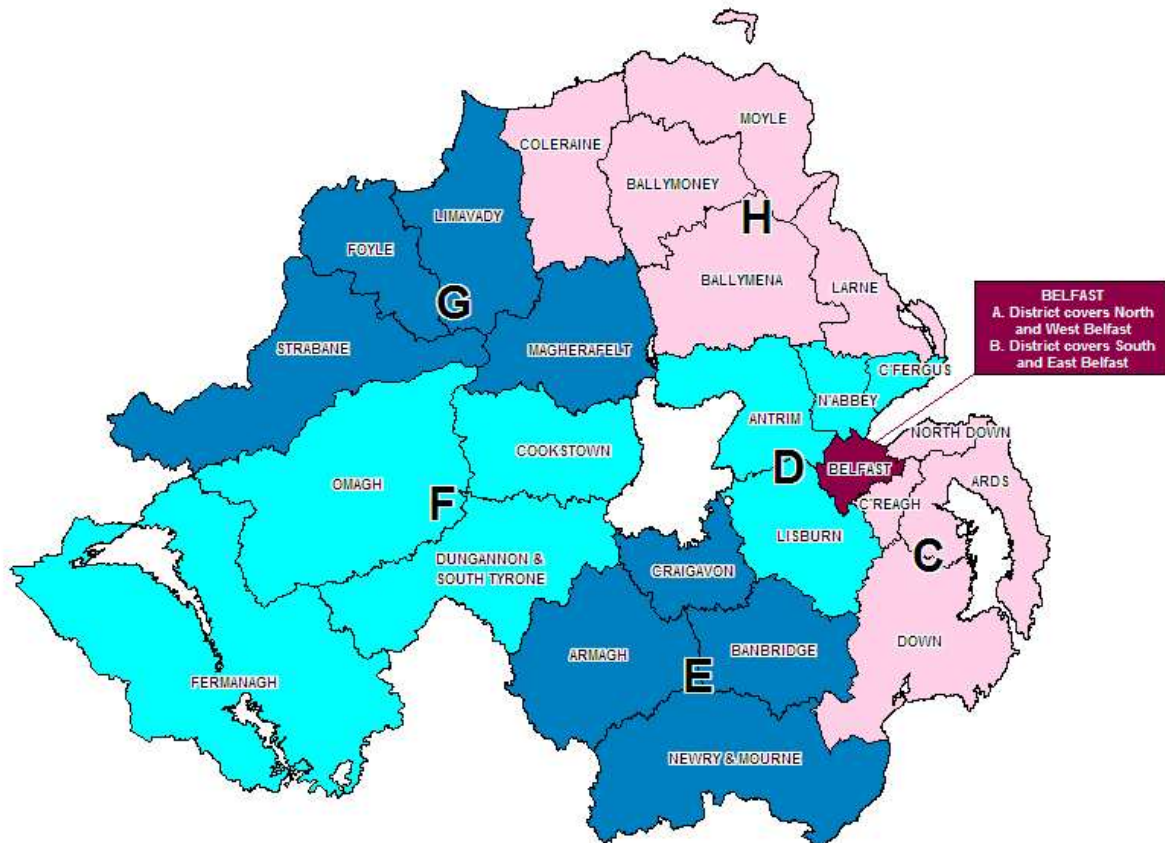
## NICS 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2010/11

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
<b>Sex</b>	Men	1,808	44	47
	Women	2,264	56	53
<b>Age group</b>	16-24	358	9	12
	25-34	633	16	15
	35-44	761	19	19
	45-54	684	17	18
	55-64	614	15	15
	65-74	557	14	12
	75+	465	11	9
<b>Religion</b>	Catholic	1,660	41	43
	Protestant	2,113	52	50
<b>Area type</b>	Urban	2,329	57	54
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,682	41	40
	Rural	1,752	43	46
<b>Policing district<sup>1</sup></b>	A&B (Belfast)	647	16	14
	C	704	17	17
	D	632	15	15
	E	628	15	16
	F	488	12	13
	G	505	12	13
	H	477	12	12
	<b>Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank<sup>2</sup></b>	1st quintile (most deprived)	769	19
2nd quintile	853	21	20	
3rd quintile	854	21	22	
4th quintile	814	20	21	
5th quintile (least deprived)	779	19	20	
<b>Vehicle-owning households</b>		3,219	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 2010/11: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table B2: Individual crime types forming aggregate crime categories

Crime category	Individual crime type
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>All vandalism offences below</b>
Vehicle vandalism	Criminal damage to a vehicle
Other vandalism	Arson Criminal damage to the home Other criminal damage
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>All burglary offences below</b>
Burglary with entry	Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken) Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
Attempted burglary	Attempted burglary in a dwelling
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	<b>All vehicle-related theft offences below</b>
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
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>Bicycle theft</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	Attempted or actual burglary of non-connected domestic garage or outhouse Theft inside / outside a dwelling
<b>Stealth theft from the person</b>	Other (non-snatch) theft from the person Attempted theft from the person
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	Other theft (item may not be held by person) Other attempted theft
<b>All NICS violent crime</b>	<b>All violent offences below</b>
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

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