



Department of  
**Justice**

[www.dojni.gov.uk](http://www.dojni.gov.uk)

---

**Statistics and Research Branch**

**Experience of Crime:  
Findings from the  
2009/10  
Northern Ireland  
Crime Survey**

**Research and Statistical Bulletin 4/2010**

**S Toner and R Freel**

**December 2010**



This is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

Produced by Statistics and Research Branch,  
Department of Justice.

For further information write to:

**Statistics and Research Branch,  
Massey House,  
Stormont Estate,  
Belfast BT4 3SX**

**Telephone: 028 9052 7157**

**Fax: 028 9052 7532**

**Email: [statistics.research@dojni.x.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.research@dojni.x.gsi.gov.uk)**

This bulletin is available on the Internet at:

**[www.dojni.gov.uk](http://www.dojni.gov.uk)**

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Results from the 2009/10 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) indicate that 14.3% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While not statistically different from the figure for NICS 2008/09 (13.4%), 2007/08 (13.8%) or 2006/07 (14.2%) this remains lower than the rates recorded through NICS 1998 (23.0%), 2001 (19.7%), 2003/04 (21.4%) and 2005 (17.3%).
- ◆ Although 2009/10 prevalence (victimisation) rates for most NICS offences remained on a par with those measured in 2008/09, statistically significant increases ( $p < 0.05$ ) were observed in the victimisation rates for stealth theft from the person (0.1% to 0.5%) and attempted burglary (0.4% to 0.7%) offences.
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2009/10 and the British Crime Survey (BCS) 2009/10 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (14.3%) than in England and Wales (21.5%). These figures compare with 13.4% and 23.4% (respectively) as measured through the 2008/09 surveys, and represent a narrowing of the victimisation gap between both jurisdictions.
- ◆ The 2009/10 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, with the exception of assault with minor injury. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (2,525 in England and Wales v 1,599 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (1,024 v 605); vehicle vandalism (668 v 334); all personal crime (817 v 549); all vehicle-related thefts (522 v 300); theft from a vehicle (361 v 163); all violent crime (482 v 355); and other household theft (494 v 390).
- ◆ An estimated 189,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2009/10, up 7% on NICS 2008/09 (176,000) but more than a third (36%) lower than the peak in NICS 2003/04 (295,000), equating to 106,000 fewer crimes.
- ◆ Half (50%) of all NICS 2009/10 crimes that are comparable with recorded crime were reported to the police, compared with 43% in England and Wales (BCS 2009/10). Burglary (71%) 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 76% of victims, was 'too trivial / no loss / police would not / could not do anything'.
- ◆ Based on NICS 2009/10, the most likely households to be victims of burglary were those: in areas perceived by respondents to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (4.9%); containing single parents (4.6%); residing in the 20% most deprived areas (4.2%) and living in Belfast (3.6%).
- ◆ The NICS 2009/10 vehicle-owning households at greatest risk of vehicle-related theft included those: in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (9.5%); earning between £40,000 and £50,000 (6.7%); living in Belfast (6.1%); and owning three or more vehicles (5.6%).
- ◆ Among the more likely NICS 2009/10 households to be victims of vandalism were those: in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (12.5%); residing in the 20% most deprived areas (7.7%); containing single parents (7.5%); living in Belfast (6.7%); and with a household reference person aged 25-34 (6.4%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2009/10 indicate that young men aged 16-24 (7.2%) were more at risk of violent crime than any other demographic group examined. Other groups with high rates were: respondents living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (6.2%); those who visit the pub at least once a week (5.8%); single people (5.1%); women aged 16-24 (4.8%); and those living in privately rented accommodation (4.0%).

<b>CONTENTS</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>Summary of findings</b>		<b>i</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	The focus of this publication	1
1.2	About the NICS	2
1.3	The need for both recorded crime figures and the NICS	2
1.4	Changes to the recall period	4
1.5	Increasing the frequency and sample size of the NICS	4
<b>2.</b>	<b>Crime Victimization (Prevalence) Rates</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences	5
2.2	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for household offences	7
2.3	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for personal offences	8
2.4	Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	8
<b>3.</b>	<b>Frequency of Crime Victimization and Incidence Rates</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1	Repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	10
3.2	Crime victimisation (incidence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	10
3.3	Estimated number of NICS incidents in Northern Ireland	13
<b>4.</b>	<b>Crime Reporting</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1	Crime reporting rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	14
4.2	Reasons given for not reporting crime in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	15
<b>5.</b>	<b>Household Crime Victimization (Prevalence) Rates</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1	Domestic burglary victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	17
5.2	Vehicle-related theft victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	18
5.3	Vandalism victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	20
<b>6.</b>	<b>Violent Crime Victimization (Prevalence) Rates</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1	Violent crime victimisation (prevalence) rates by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	22
<b>References</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>Tabular Annex</b>		<b>26</b>
<b>Technical Annex</b>		<b>38</b>
Sampling and fieldwork		38
Rounding, error and statistical significance		38

<b>CONTENTS OF TABULAR ANNEX</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>A1</b>	Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type and confidence Interval, Northern Ireland (2009/10)	26
<b>A2</b>	Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type Northern Ireland (1998 – 2009/10)	27
<b>A3</b>	Notifiable offences recorded by the police Northern Ireland 2004/05 – 2009/10	28
<b>A4</b>	Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type Northern Ireland (2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	29
<b>A5</b>	Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type Northern Ireland (2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	30
<b>A6</b>	Crime incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults by crime type Northern Ireland (2001 – 2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	30
<b>A7</b>	Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval Northern Ireland (2009/10)	31
<b>A8</b>	Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type Northern Ireland (2001 – 2009/10)	31
<b>A9</b>	Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type Northern Ireland (2001 – 2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	32
<b>A10</b>	Reasons given for not reporting crime to the police Northern Ireland (2006/07 – 2009/10)	32
<b>A11</b>	Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	33
<b>A12</b>	Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	34
<b>A13</b>	Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	35
<b>A14</b>	Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics Northern Ireland (2009/10) and England and Wales (2009/10)	36

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2009/10 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 4,102 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 2009/10 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 2009/10 prevalence rates and number of incidents;
- ◆ comparisons with the 2009/10 British Crime Survey (BCS);
- ◆ comparisons with crimes recorded by the police;
- ◆ reporting rates by crime type, as well as reasons given for not reporting incidents; and
- ◆ a socio-demographic focus on prevalence rates for burglary, vehicle-related theft, vandalism and violent crime in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales.

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

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

A separate NICS 2009/10 bulletin, presenting findings on perceptions of policing, justice and organised crime (Freel and Toner, 2010) has already been published while additional NICS 2009/10 reports, including a bulletin on perceptions of crime (Freel, Quigley and Toner, 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, sexual violence and abuse, drugs 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 sexual violence and abuse, illicit drugs and domestic violence.

For the most part, the core modules for NICS 2009/10 were based on BCS 2009/10. 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 main BCS 2009/10 report, provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes as well as the less common but more serious crimes, are an important indicator of police workload, and provide data for small geographic areas (Flatley *et al.*, 2010).

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 homicide, crimes against children, crimes against businesses and many, so-called 'victimless' crimes.

The level of recorded crime can be affected by changes in both police recording / counting practices and in levels of reporting 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 2009/10 fieldwork period covered the 2009/10 financial year, this means that the valid recall periods commenced for some respondents as early as 1 April 2008 and finished for others as late as 28 February 2010 (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 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

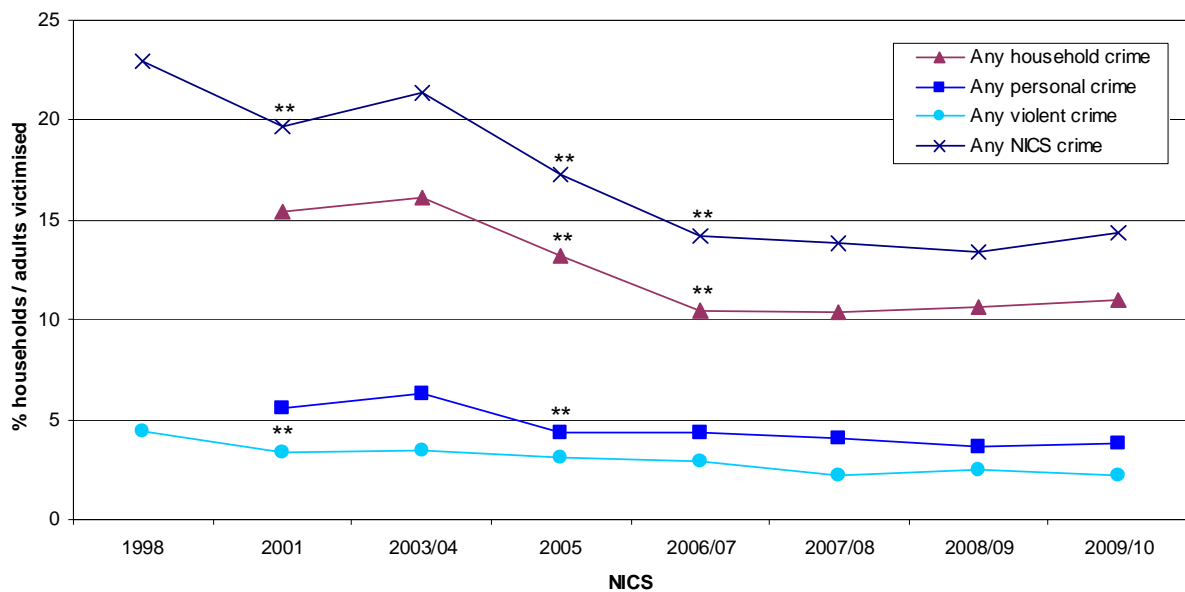
### 2.1 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences

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 2009/10 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 2008/09 and 2009/10 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 2009/10, including a focus on sub-categories that are broadly comparable with NICS crime types.

- ◆ Findings show that 14.3% of all NICS 2009/10 households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While the rate is similar, showing no significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ), to the equivalent figures for NICS 2008/09 (13.4%), 2007/08 (13.8%) and 2006/07 (14.2%), it is lower than the rates recorded through NICS 1998 (23.0%), 2001 (19.7%), 2003/04 (21.4%) and 2005 (17.3%) (Tables A1 and A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ Similarly, results of NICS 2009/10 confirmed that the proportion of households and adults affected by household crime (11.0%) and personal crime (3.8%) remained on a par with those recorded through NICS 2008/09 (10.6% and 3.6% 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 (%)



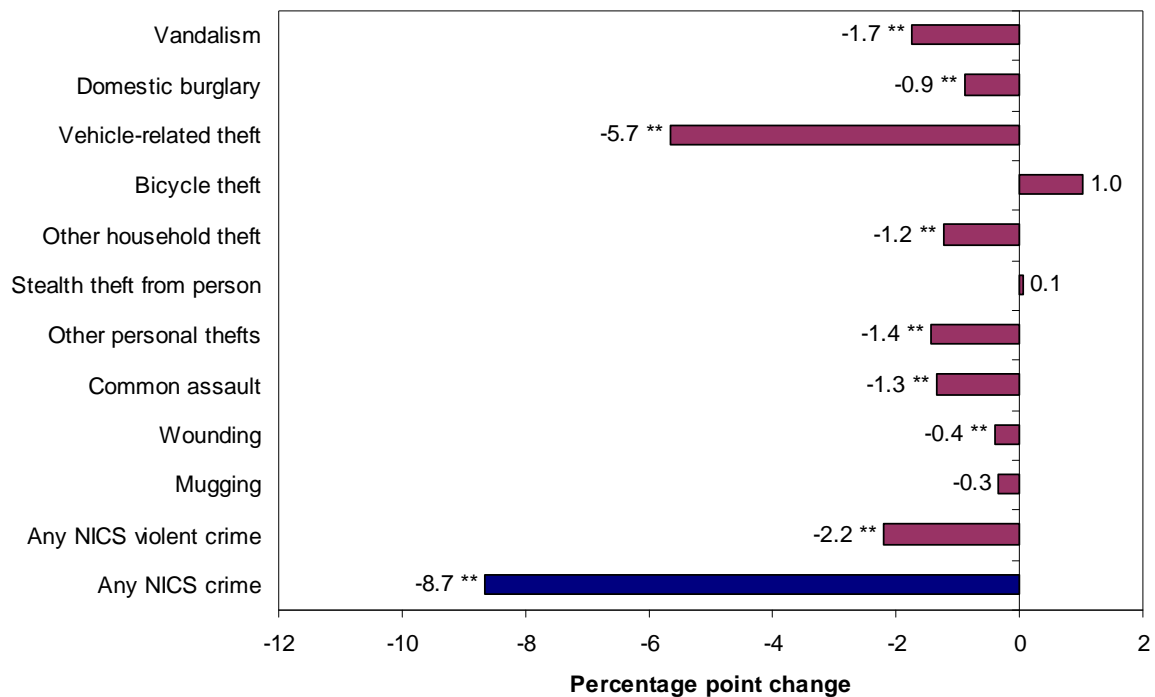
1. Rates for household crime are based on all households.
2. Rates for personal and violent crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
3. Rates for household and personal crime are not available for NICS 1998.
4. '\*\*' denotes statistically significant change at the 5% level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

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

When NICS 2009/10 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 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 2009/10 (14.3%) 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 5.7 percentage points (vehicle-owners only), from 8.7% in 1998 to 3.0% in 2009/10 (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 halving from 4.4% in 1998 to 2.2% in 2009/10 (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).
- ◆ The apparent increases in the risk of becoming a victim of bicycle theft (bicycle-owners only) and stealth theft from the person, along with the apparent decrease in mugging, between NICS 1998 and 2009/10 are not statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table A2 and Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Change in NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences between 1998 and 2009/10



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).

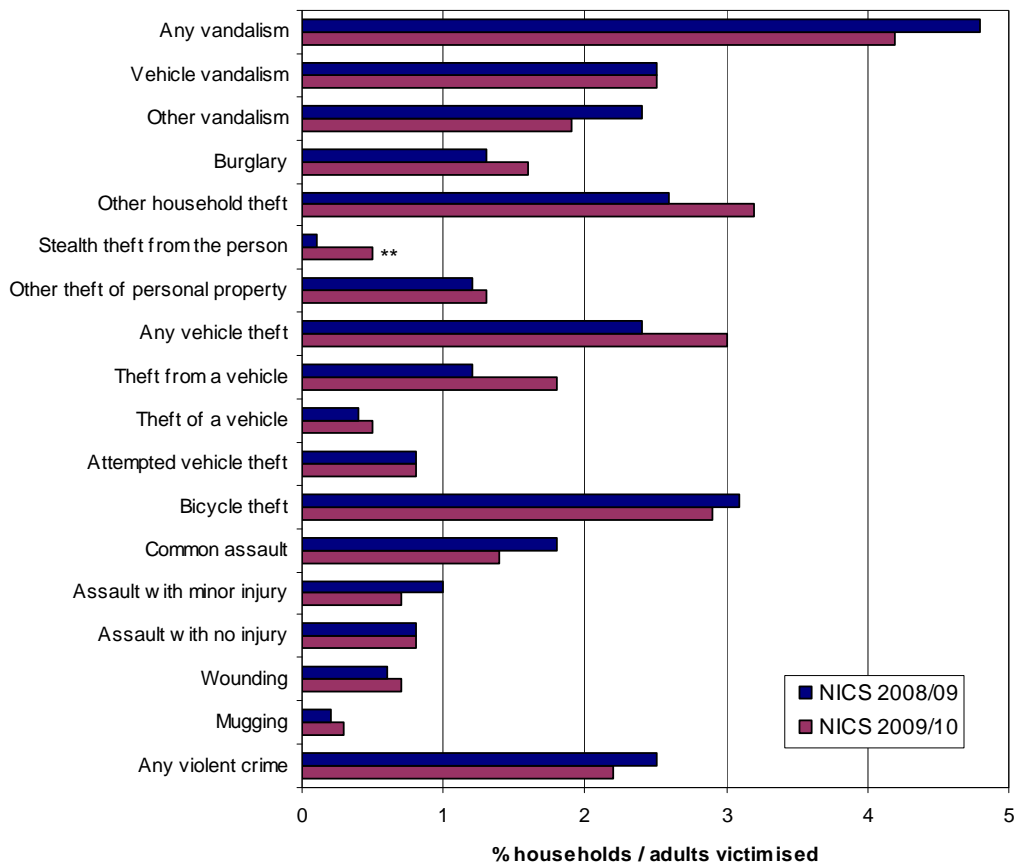
- ◆ While the overall crime victimisation rate observed through NICS 2009/10 (14.3%) showed no significant change to that in 2008/09 (13.4%), recorded crime figures for Northern Ireland fell by 0.9% (955) between 2008/09 (110,094) and 2009/10 (109,139) (Tables A2 and A3). However, any apparent inconsistency between these datasets becomes somewhat diluted when direct comparison is made within specific crime categories.

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

With the exception of attempted burglary, the victimisation rates for all NICS 2009/10 household offences remained on a par with those experienced in 2008/09.

- ◆ While the apparent increase in the burglary prevalence rate between NICS 2008/09 (1.3%) and 2009/10 (1.6%) is not statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ), the increase in the rate for attempted burglary is significant (0.4% to 0.7%). This rise is consistent with the net 8.3% increase in domestic burglary (which includes attempts) recorded crime between 2007/08 (6,712) and 2009/10 (7,270) (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 4.8% in 2008/09 to 4.2% in 2009/10 (2.4% to 1.9% for other vandalism) is not statistically significant at the 5% level ( $p < 0.05$ ), it is consistent with the net 14.4% decline in criminal damage (the nearest equivalent to vandalism) recorded between 2007/08 (30,895) and 2009/10 (26,450) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ Likewise the apparent increase in the prevalence rate for vehicle-related theft, from 1.9% in 2008/09 to 2.5% in 2009/10 (2.4% to 3% for vehicle owners), while not statistically significant at the 5% level ( $p < 0.05$ ), is reflective of the 4.0% increase in vehicle-related thefts recorded between 2008/09 (7,904) and 2009/10 (8,220) (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, the only statistically significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between NICS 2008/09 and 2009/10 was observed in the prevalence rate for stealth theft from the person, which rose from 0.1% to 0.5%. Such a trend is not apparent in recorded crime figures for theft one person from another which has fallen by 25.3% from 791 in 2007/08 to 591 in 2009/10 (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ While the NICS 2009/10 prevalence rate for wounding (0.7%) remains on a par with that observed in 2008/09 (0.6%), recorded crime figures for wounding categories have sharply increased, in net terms, since 2007/08: wounding with intent/GBH with intent; 132%; and wounding/GBH; 7.7% (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ While the apparent decrease in the prevalence rate for overall violent crime is not statistically significant, it is now at its joint lowest level (2.2%) since the survey began (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.

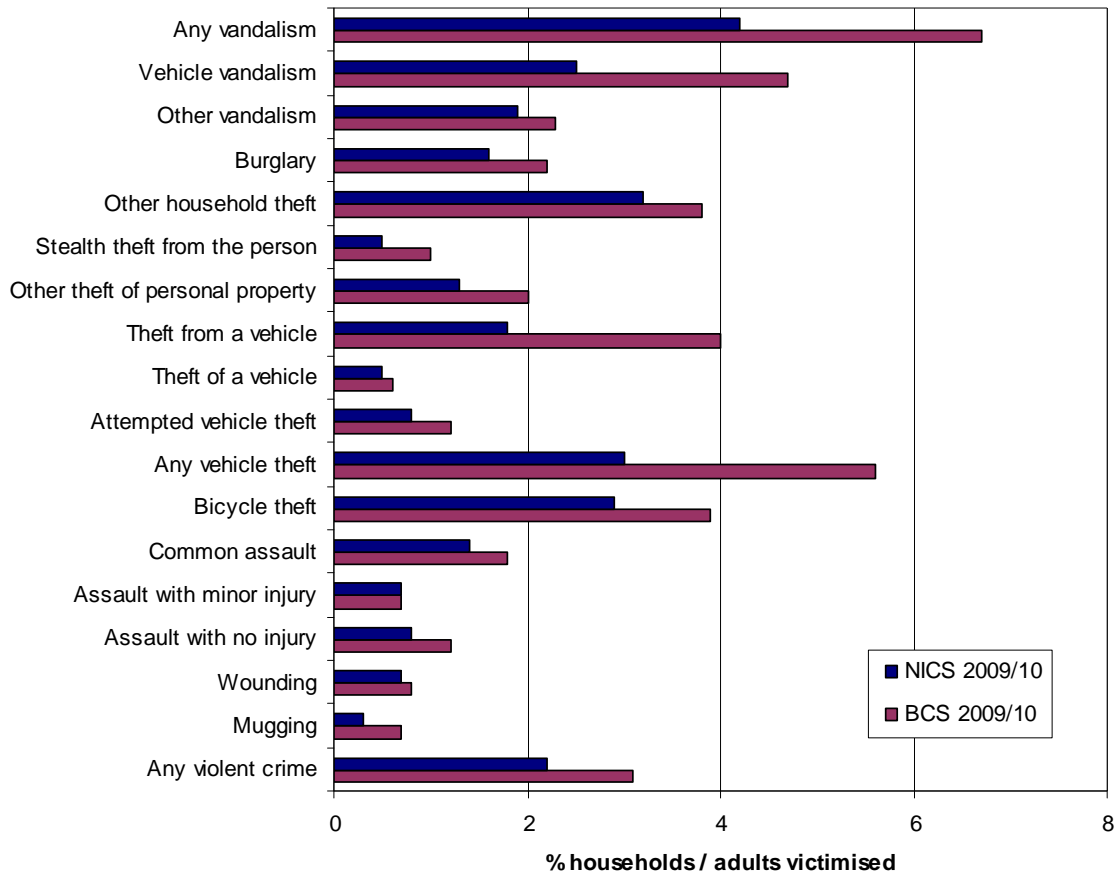
### 2.4 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

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 2009/10 and BCS 2009/10. Results show that, with the exception of 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 2009/10 surveys show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (14.3%) than in England and Wales (21.5%) (Table A4). These figures compare with 13.4% and 23.4% (respectively) as measured through the 2008/09 surveys and represent a narrowing of the gap between both jurisdictions.
- ◆ In 2009/10, vandalism remained the most prevalent offence in both jurisdictions. At 4.2% (NICS 2009/10) and 6.7% (BCS 2009/10), the vandalism victimisation rate in Northern Ireland is over one-third lower than that in England and Wales (Table A4 and Figure 2.4).
- ◆ In 2009/10, Northern Ireland also displayed lower prevalence risks than England and Wales for burglary (1.6% v 2.2%); vehicle-related theft (3.0% v 5.6% for vehicle owners); vehicle vandalism (3.2% v 6.0% for vehicle owners); bicycle theft (2.9% v 3.9% for bicycle owners); and other household theft (3.2% v 3.8%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Hence, in 2009/10, the overall prevalence rate for household crime in Northern Ireland (11.0%) was 5.4 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate in England and Wales (16.4%) (Table A4).

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

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 2009/10, prevalence risks in Northern Ireland were also lower than those in England and Wales for: common assault (1.4% v 1.8%); wounding (0.7% v 0.8%); mugging (0.3% v 0.7%); stealth theft from the person (0.5% v 1.0%); and other thefts of personal property (1.3% v 2.0%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ These findings culminated in lower prevalence rates for violent crime (2.2%) and personal crime (3.8%) in Northern Ireland, compared with England and Wales (3.1% and 5.7% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

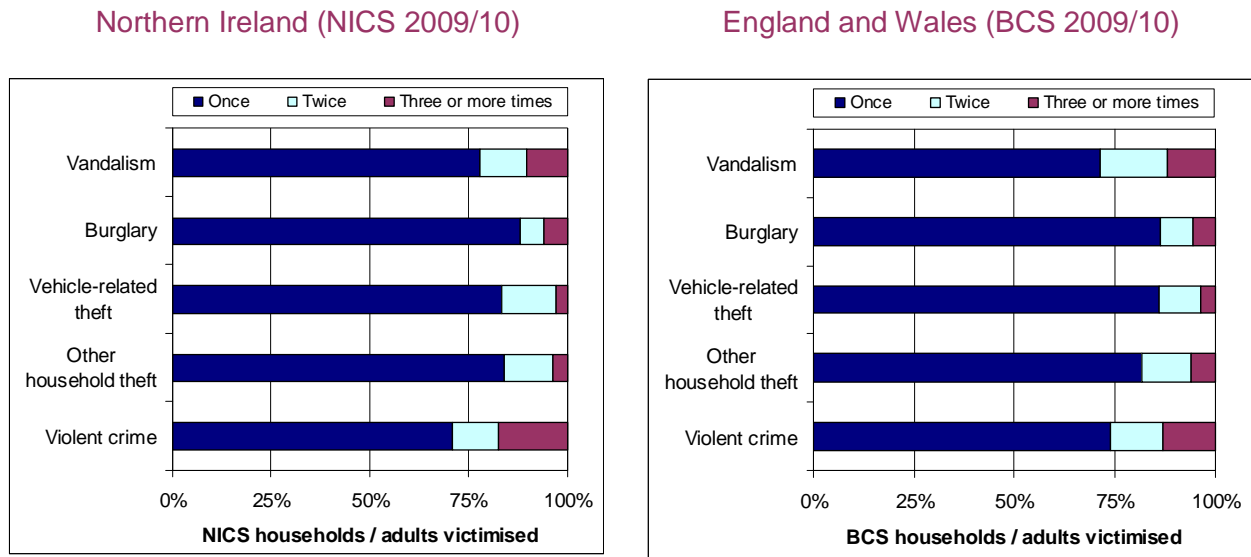
### 3. FREQUENCY OF CRIME VICTIMISATION AND INCIDENCE RATES

#### 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 2009/10 and BCS 2009/10. From these data, it is evident that the two jurisdictions display similar patterns of frequency of repeat victimisation.

- ◆ In two out of the five NICS crime categories examined, adults in Northern Ireland were more likely than their counterparts in England and Wales to be repeat victims of crime; Vehicle-related theft (17% in Northern Ireland v 14% in England and Wales) and violent crime (30% v 26%) (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ Violent crime (30% in Northern Ireland v 26% in England and Wales) and vandalism (23% v 29%) displayed the highest rates of repeat victimisation in both jurisdictions (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ At 12%, domestic burglary displayed the lowest rate for repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland (NICS 2009/10). This is similar to England and Wales where 14% of BCS 2009/10 respondents experienced burglary on more than one occasion (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In total, 28% of all victims identified through NICS 2009/10 were victimised more than once, with 16% victimised twice and 12% 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

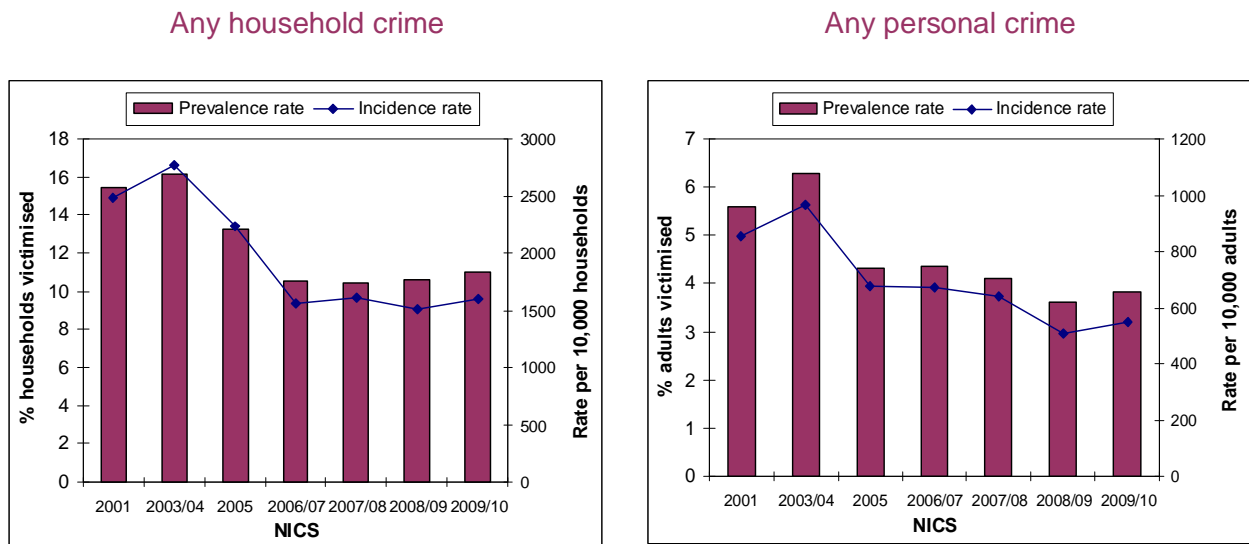
Table A6 compares crime victimisation (incidence) rates per 10,000 households or adults for Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2009/10) with England and Wales (BCS 2009/10) for a limited range of crime types. This approach differs from prevalence rates in that it takes into account the number of times each 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 stabilisation 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 (11.0%) or any personal crime (3.8%) between NICS 2008/09 and 2009/10, there were estimated increases of 5.8% and 8.1% in the incidence rates of both crime categories, which suggest a rise in repeat victimisation. This is particularly evident within personal crime as findings from NICS 2009/10 imply an increase, since 2008/09, in the proportion of victims experiencing any personal crime on three or more occasions (7% to 12%) (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 2009/10)

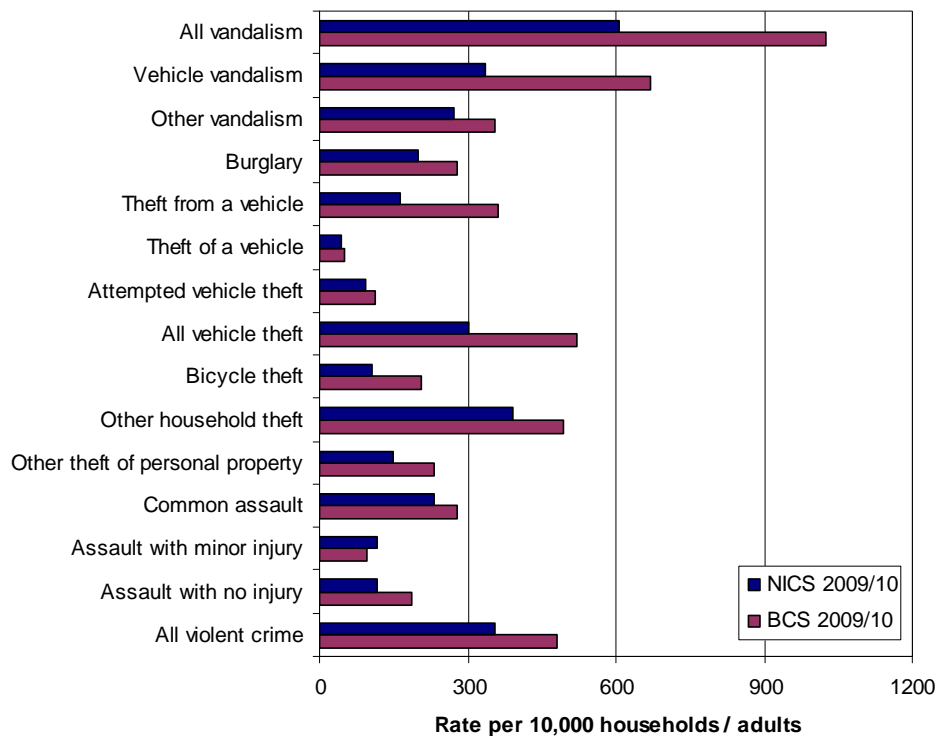


- ◆ In numeric terms, the greatest increase related to all vehicle-related theft, which rose by almost half (46.3%) from 205 to 300 per 10,000 households between NICS 2008/09 and 2009/10. Much of this increase was brought about by a rise in incidents of theft from a vehicle, up 56.7% (104 to 163 per 10,000 households) on the previous year. Such an increase is consistent with recorded crime figures which also indicate a sharp rise in theft from a vehicle offences of 18.4% (3,395 to 4,018) since 2007/08 (Tables A3 and A6; Figure 3.3).

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ In contrast, the greatest numerical decrease since NICS 2008/09 occurred in vandalism, falling from 687 to 605 incidents per 10,000 households. The bulk of this reduction is due to a fall in other vandalism which fell by a fifth (20.8%), from 342 to 271.
- ◆ While other (household crime) decreases were observed in bicycle theft (132 to 105) and vehicle vandalism (345 to 334), these were offset by a second consecutive rise in both burglary (153 to 200) and other household theft (335 to 390).
- ◆ The 2009/10 surveys show that, with the exception of assault with minor injury, 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 (2,525 in England and Wales v 1,599 in Northern Ireland); all vandalism (1,024 v 605); vehicle vandalism (668 v 334); all personal crime (817 v 549); all vehicle-related thefts (522 v 300); theft from a vehicle (361 v 163); all violent crime (482 v 355); and other household theft (494 v 390) (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.

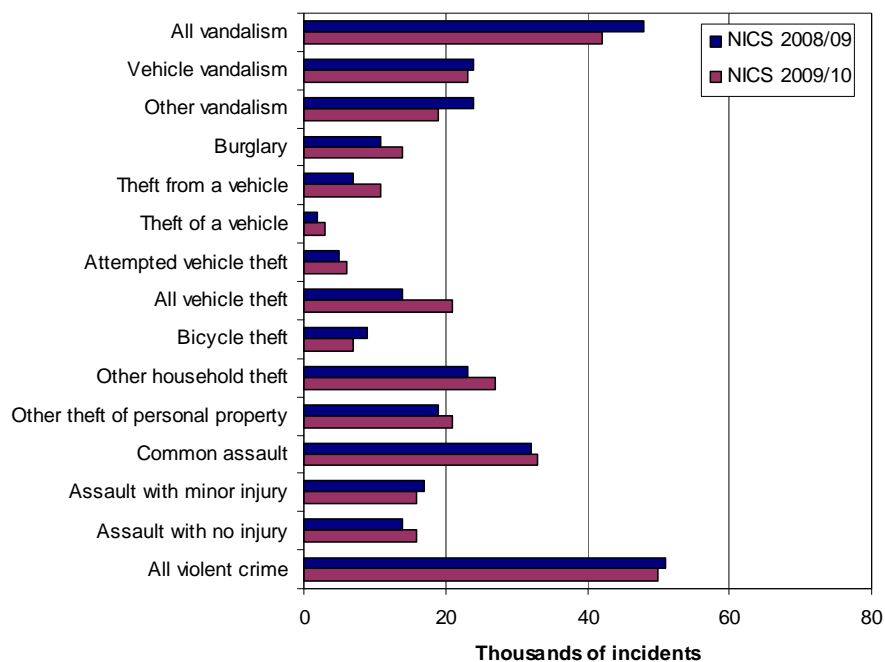
4. BCS rate for violent crime presented in this graph has not been published previously. See Table A6 for further details.

### 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 2009/10. 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 seven most recent NICS sweeps are contained in Table A8.

- ◆ An estimated 189,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2009/10, up 7% on NICS 2008/09 (176,000) (Tables A7 and A8).
- ◆ In 2009/10, NICS crime was estimated to be over a third (36%) lower than the peak in 2003/04 (295,000), equating to 106,000 fewer crimes (Table A8).
- ◆ Between the two most recent surveys, the estimated number of personal crimes increased by 8%, from 71,000 to 77,000, while the estimated level of household crime rose by 7% to 112,000 (105,000 in 2008/09) (Table A8).
- ◆ NICS 2008/09 results indicate that these 112,000 household offences were mainly made up of 42,000 incidents of vandalism, 27,000 other household thefts, 21,000 vehicle-related thefts and 14,000 incidents of burglary (Table A8 and Figure 3.4).
- ◆ The greatest numerical increase since NICS 2008/09 was evident within all vehicle-related theft (14,000 to 21,000) while the greatest decrease was observed in vandalism (48,000 to 42,000) (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

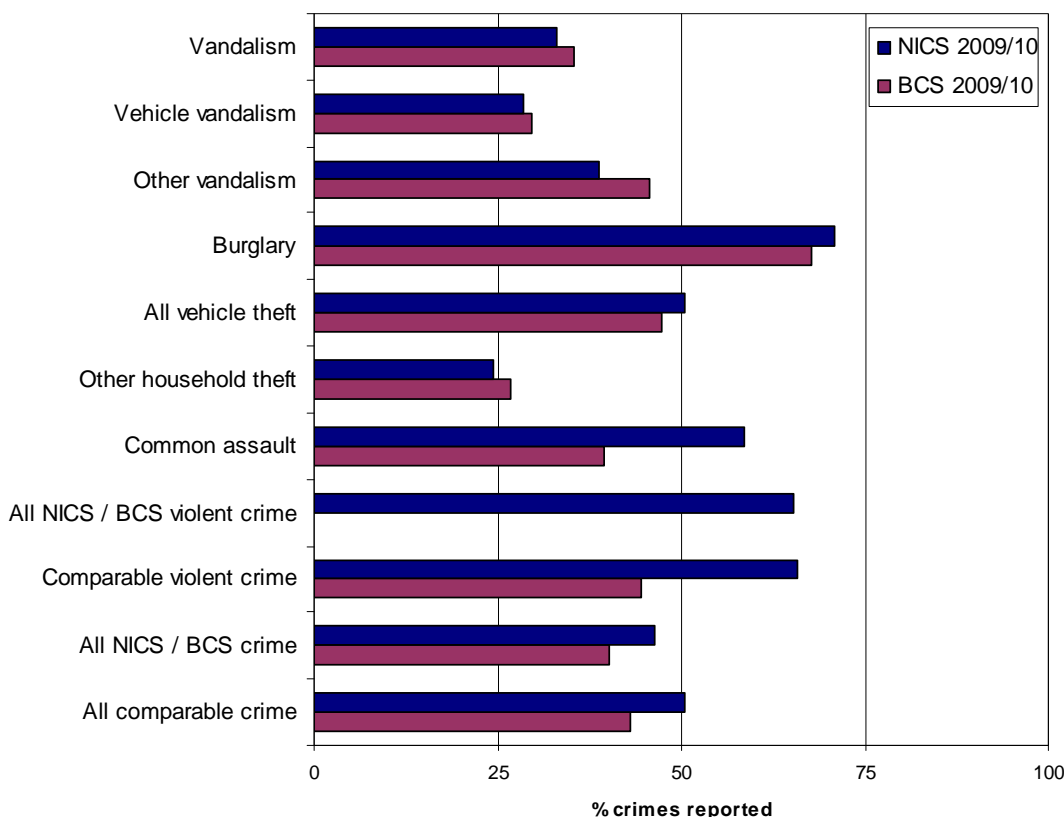
Table A9 compares the proportions of various crime types reported to the police in Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2009/10) and England and Wales (BCS 2009/10). With the exception of vandalism and other household theft, reporting rates in Northern Ireland were consistently higher than those in England and Wales.

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.

- ◆ Half (50%) of all NICS 2009/10 crimes that are broadly comparable with recorded crime categories were reported to the police, compared with 46% in 2008/09. While reporting of all household crimes decreased for the second consecutive year from 41% in 2008/09 to 38% in 2009/10, largely due to a fall in reported vandalism (from 47% to 33%), that for all personal crime increased to 58%, the highest level reported since the survey began (Table A9).
- ◆ While half (50%) of all comparable crime and two-thirds (66%) of comparable violent crime was reported to the police in Northern Ireland in 2009/10, these proportions were 43% and 45% (respectively) for England and Wales (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ For the individual crime categories listed in Table A9 and Figure 4.1, results reveal that burglary had the highest reporting rates in both Northern Ireland (71%) and England and Wales (68%). Within these categories, burglary with loss or entry and theft of a vehicle had much higher 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 27% in England and Wales), followed by vehicle vandalism in both jurisdictions (28% v 30%) (Table A9; Figure 4.1).

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

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.

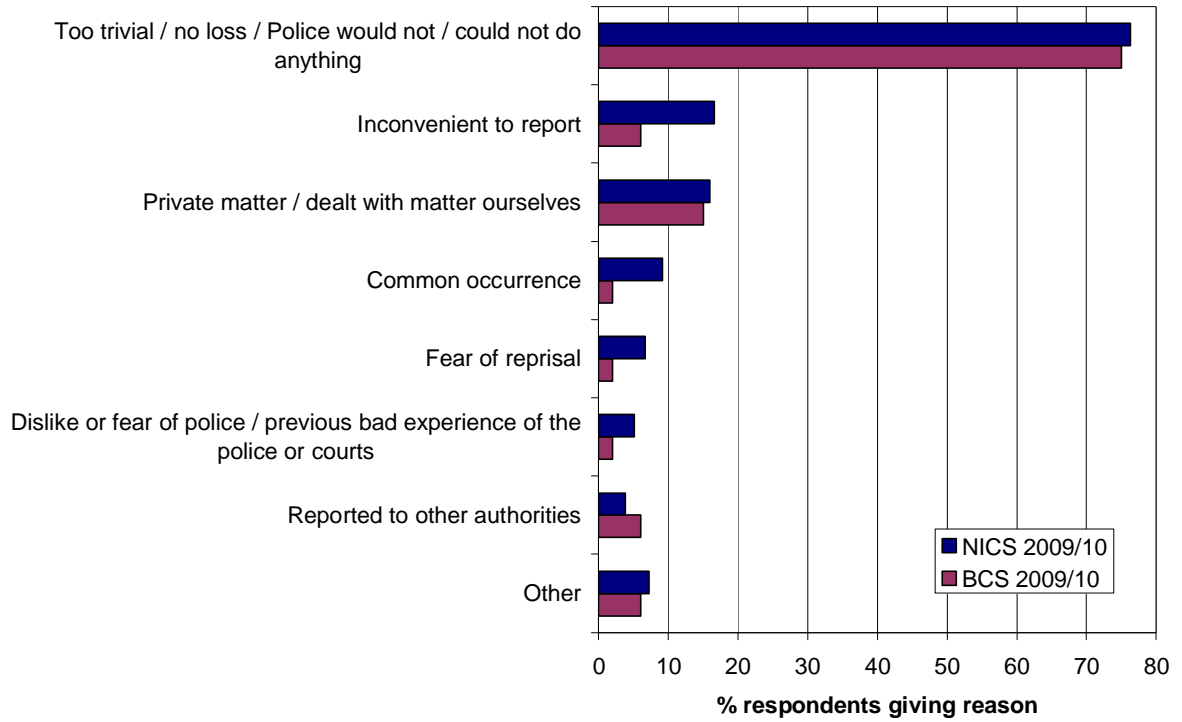
### 4.2 Reasons given for not reporting crime in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A10 compares the reasons given by NICS (2006/07 to 2009/10) and BCS (2009/10) 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' (76% NICS 2009/10 v 75% BCS 2009/10). Other main reasons given in Northern Ireland included: 'inconvenient to report' (17%); and 'private matter / dealt with matter ourselves' (16%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).
- ◆ In contrast, the least common explanations for not reporting NICS 2009/10 incidents to the police included: 'dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts' (5%); and 'reported to other authorities' (4%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

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

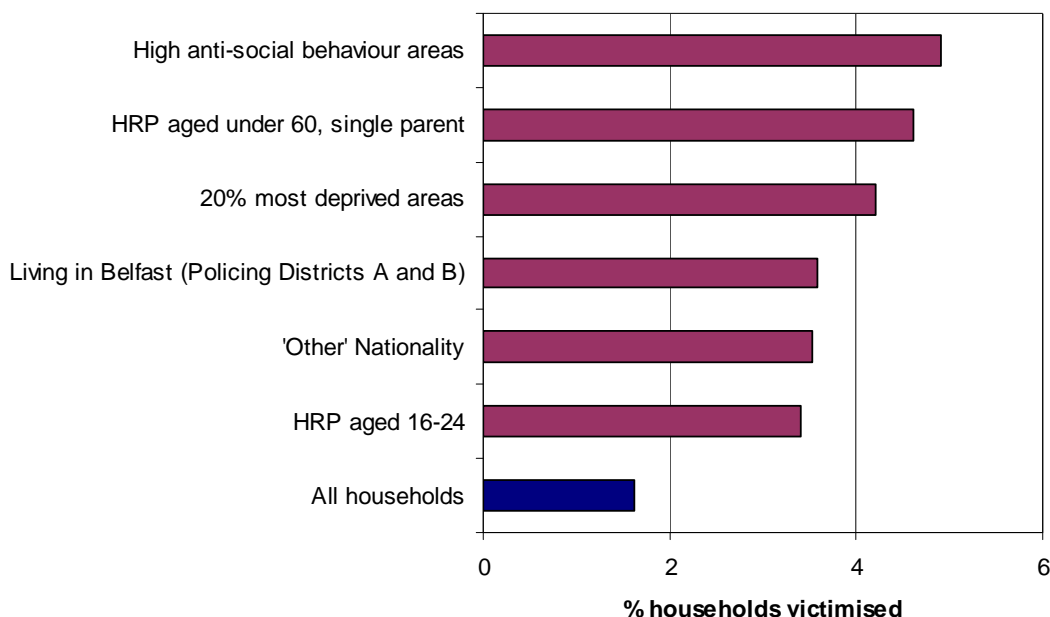
Tables A11, A12 and A13 compare household victimisation (prevalence) rates for domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft and vandalism (respectively) across a range of socio-demographic characteristics relating to the interviews for NICS 2009/10 and BCS 2009/10.

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

The NICS shows that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary, while low (1.6%), varies across households with different characteristics and in different localities.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2009/10 indicate that households in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour were most likely to be at risk of burglary (4.9%). This rate compares with 1.2% of those from areas of low anti-social behaviour (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ NICS 2009/10 households containing single parents (4.6%) were also more likely than households containing two adults with children (1.8%) or no children (1.7%) to be victims of burglary (Table A11; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Households with a young household reference person (HRP) tend to be more at risk of burglary than those with older HRPs. For example, in NICS 2009/10, 3.4% of households with a HRP aged 16-24 were victims of burglary, compared with 0.4% of those households with a HRP aged 65-74 (Table A11 and Figure 5.1).
- ◆ People living in rural areas (0.8%) remained at lower risk of burglary than their urban counterparts (2.2%), a trend that is exemplified in the NICS 2009/10 rate for Belfast (3.6%) (Table A11).
- ◆ Table A11 and Figure 5.1 show that for those indicators only available for Northern Ireland, NICS 2009/10 households most at risk of domestic burglary included:
  - those living in the 20% most deprived areas (4.2%);
  - residents of Policing Districts A & B (Belfast) (3.6%); or
  - respondents who perceive their nationality as anything other than British / Irish / Northern Irish (3.5%).

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



Source: NICS 2009/10

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

- ◆ Results of NICS 2009/10 and BCS 2009/10 show that households in England and Wales (2.2%) were more likely to be victims of domestic burglary than those in Northern Ireland (1.6%) (Table A11).
- ◆ Table A11 also shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households most likely to be victims of burglary were those:
  - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (4.9% in Northern Ireland v 4.3% in England and Wales);
  - containing single parents (4.6% v 5.9%);
  - with a HRP aged between 16 and 24 (3.4% v 7.0%);
  - living in socially-rented accommodation (3.1% v 3.6%); or
  - living in urban areas (2.2% v 2.5%).

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

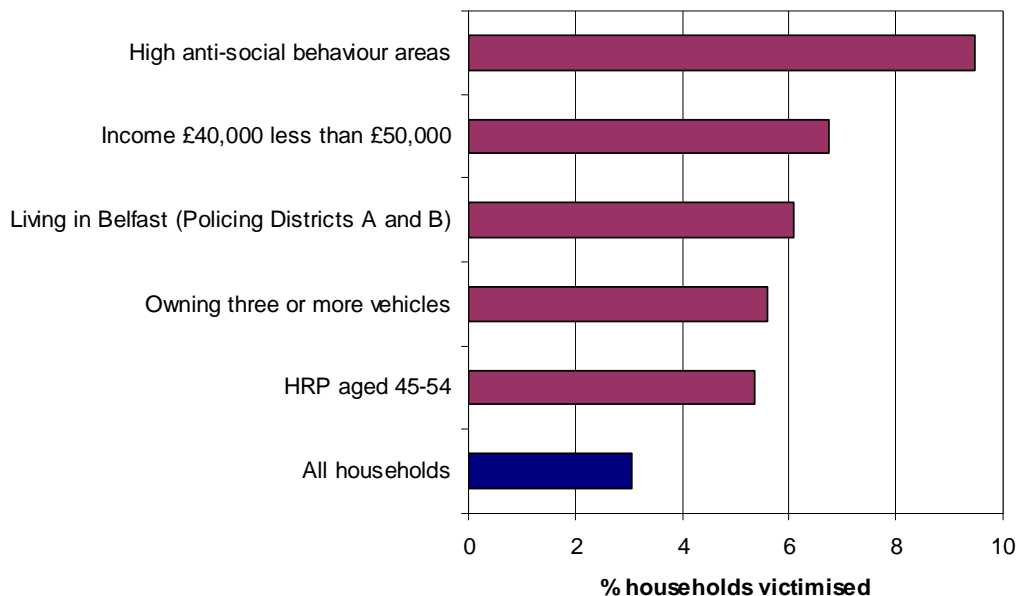
Findings reveal that the risk of becoming a victim of vehicle-related theft in 2009/10 (2.5% for all households; 3.0% for vehicle-owners) remains on a par with NICS 2008/09 (1.9% and 2.4% respectively) (Table A2). As with domestic burglary, the risk of experiencing vehicle-related theft in Northern Ireland is not evenly spread across the population.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2009/10 show that people who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were almost four times as likely to be victims of vehicle-related theft as those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour (9.5% v 2.4%) (Table A12; Figure 5.2).

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ The likelihood of being a victim of vehicle-related theft in 2009/10 appeared greater among those households with an annual household income between £40,000 and £50,000 (6.7%). This compares with 1.7% of households with an income of less than £10,000 (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Those living in Policing Districts A & B (Belfast; 6.1%) were over three times as likely as those living in Policing District E (Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon and Newry & Mourne; 1.9%) to be victims of vehicle-related theft (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 2009/10 households owning, or with access to, three or more vehicles (5.6%) were more likely to be victims of vehicle-related theft than those with one (1.8%) or two (3.8%) vehicles (Table A12; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Table A12 and Figure 5.2 show that for those indicators only available for Northern Ireland, NICS 2009/10 households most at risk of vehicle-related theft included:
  - those living in Belfast (6.1%);
  - residents in the 20% most deprived areas (4.4%);
  - respondents who consider their nationality to be Irish (4.1%); and
  - Catholic respondents (4.0%).

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



Source: NICS 2009/10

1. HRP: Household reference person.

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

- ◆ Overall, 3.0% of vehicle-owning households identified through NICS 2009/10 had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the 12 months prior to interview, compared with 5.6% in England and Wales (BCS 2009/10) (Tables A4 and A12).

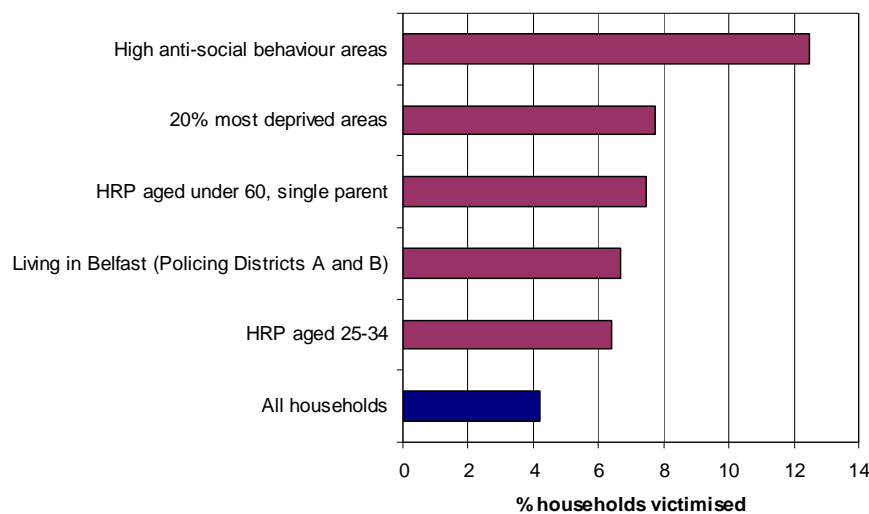
- ◆ Table A12 shows that, in both jurisdictions, among the households at a higher risk of vehicle-related theft were those:
  - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (9.5% in Northern Ireland v 9.4% in England and Wales);
  - owning three or more vehicles (5.6% v 9.4%);
  - living in privately-rented accommodation (4.0% v 7.3%); and
  - living in urban areas (3.6% v 6.2%).

### 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 2008/09 (4.8%) and 2009/10 (4.2%) (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.

- ◆ As with burglary and vehicle-related theft, respondents who perceived their areas to have a high level of anti-social behaviour displayed the highest risk of the socio-demographic groups examined for vandalism (12.5%), over four times the rate for those who perceived their areas to have a low level of anti-social behaviour (2.9%) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ In 2009/10, NICS households with a younger HRP (Aged 16-24, 5.4%; 25-34, 6.4%; 35-44, 5.7%) were more likely to be victims of vandalism than those with an older HRP (aged 75 and over, 0.9%) (Table A13; Figure 5.3).
- ◆ For those indicators only available for Northern Ireland, NICS 2009/10 households most at risk of vandalism were those:
  - residing in the 20% most deprived areas (7.7%);
  - living in Belfast (6.7%);
  - perceiving their nationality to be Irish (5.5%); or
  - Catholic respondents (5.3%).

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



Source: NICS 2009/10

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

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ Results of NICS 2009/10 and BCS 2009/10 reveal that households in England and Wales (6.7%) were over one and a half times more likely to be victims of vandalism than those in Northern Ireland (4.2%) (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:
  - living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (12.5% in Northern Ireland v 9.4% in England and Wales);
  - containing single parents (7.5.% v 8.4%);
  - with a HRP aged between 25 and 34 (6.4% v 9.6%); or
  - living in urban areas (5.4% v 7.2%).
- ◆ Not all of the results revealed the same picture for both jurisdictions. For instance, with regard to tenure, social renters were the most likely group to fall victim to vandalism in Northern Ireland (5.4%), whereas they were the least likely group to be victimised in England and Wales (6.5%) (Table A13).
- ◆ According to Table A13, NICS 2009/10 socio-demographic groups with particularly low vandalism victimisation rates included households:
  - with an older HRP: aged 75 and over (0.9%);
  - living in Policing District F (Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh) (2.4%);
  - residing in rural areas (2.5%); or
  - living in areas perceived to have a low level of anti-social behaviour (2.9%).

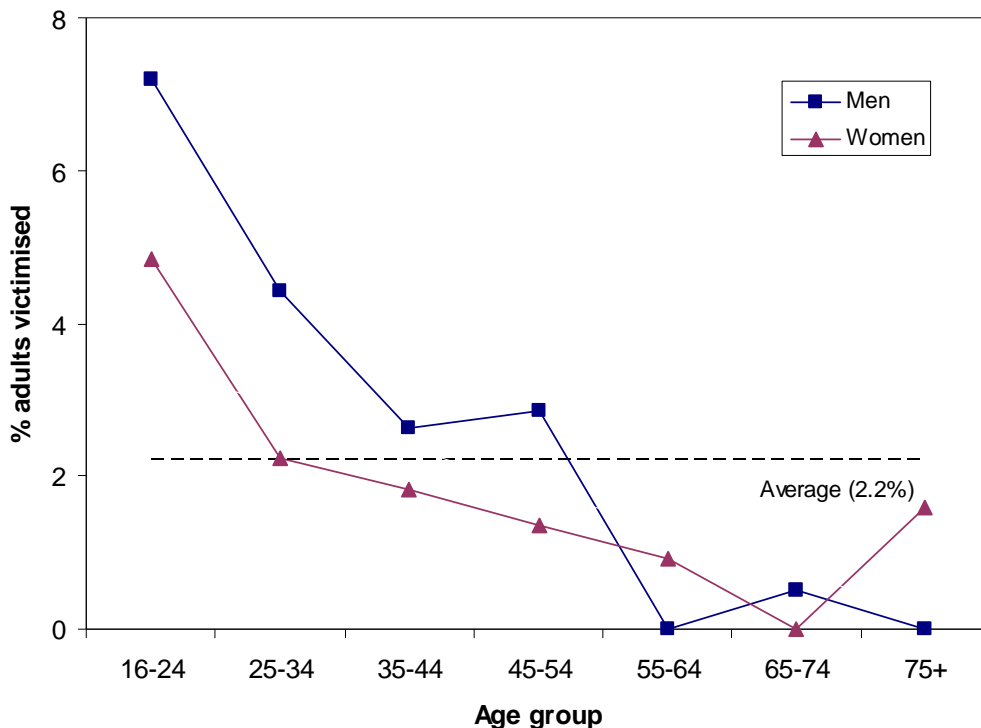
## 6. VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

### 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 2009/10 and BCS 2009/10.

- ◆ While the overall violent crime victimisation rate for NICS 2009/10 respondents (2.2%) was not significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) to NICS 2008/09 (2.5%), it was lower than that observed in England and Wales (3.1%; BCS 2009/10) (Table A2).
- ◆ 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, 6.0% of respondents aged 16-24 had experienced violence at least once, compared with 0.2% aged 65-74 (Table A14).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2009/10 also indicate that men (2.7%) continue to be more at risk of violent crime in Northern Ireland than their female counterparts (1.8%).
- ◆ When gender and age are considered jointly, it is evident that young males aged 16-24 (7.2%) 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 (%)



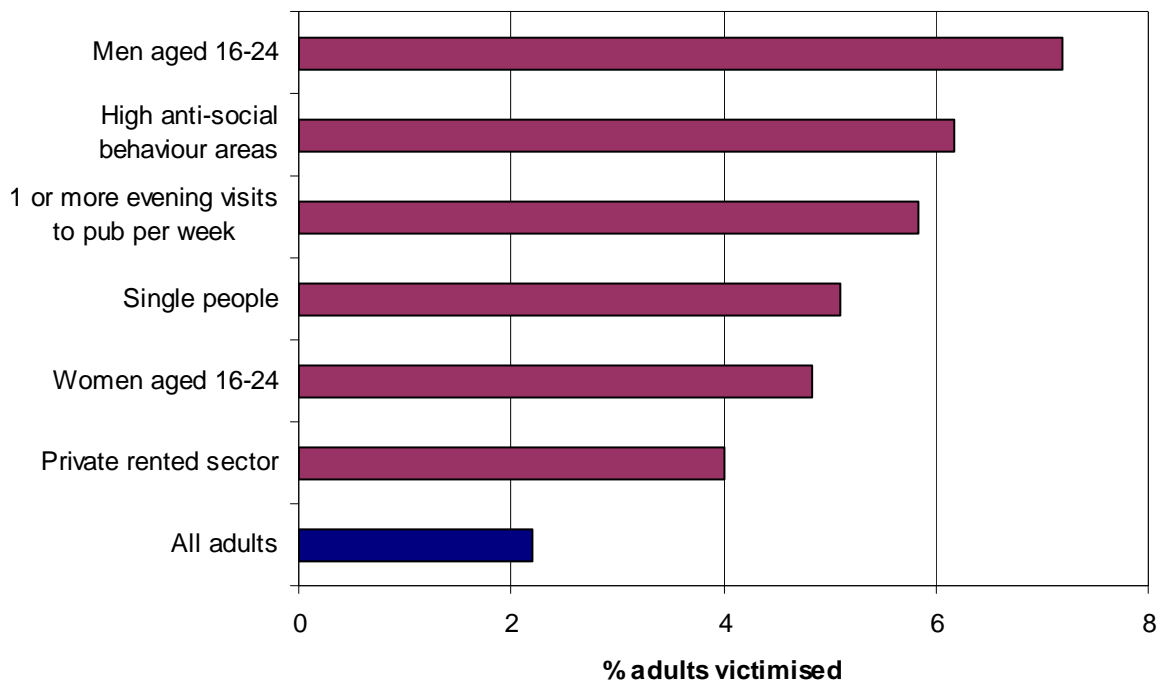
Source: NICS 2009/10

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

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ Perhaps unsurprisingly, findings from NICS 2009/10 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 (5.8%) displayed higher rates of victimisation than those who went less often (2.6%) or not at all (1.0%) (Table A14; Figure 6.2).
- ◆ Respondents living as a couple (1.3%) were much less likely than those not living as a couple (3.7%) to be victims of violent crime in NICS 2009/10. With regard to specific living arrangements, those who were married (1.0%) or widowed (0.4%) displayed the lowest prevalence rates, while single (5.1%), separated (3.9%) and cohabiting (3.6%) respondents were more likely to be at risk (Table A14).
- ◆ For those demographic characteristics only available for Northern Ireland, the NICS 2009/10 results indicate that among those most at risk of violence were:
  - people living in Belfast (Policing Districts A and B) (3.7%);
  - respondents who perceive their nationality as anything other than British / Irish / Northern Irish (3.5%); and
  - residing in the 20% most deprived areas (3.0%).

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



Source: NICS 2009/10

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

- ◆ In percentage point terms, results of NICS and BCS 2009/10 illustrate that the gap between the victimisation (prevalence) rates for violent crime in England and Wales (3.1%) and Northern Ireland (2.2%) is much narrower than that for household crime (16.4% v 11.0%) (Tables A4 and A14).

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

- ◆ For socio-economic groups common to both NICS and BCS 2009/10, Table A14 shows that the more likely victims of violent crime in both jurisdictions included:
  - men aged 16-24 (7.2% in Northern Ireland v 13.3% in England and Wales);
  - people living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (6.2% v 6.6%);
  - people aged 16-24 (6.0% v 9.1%);
  - respondents who were single (5.1% v 7.4%);
  - people who visited a pub / bar one or more evenings per week (5.8% v 5.3%);
  - private renters (4.0% v 5.7%); or
  - single parents (3.9% v 4.6%).
  
- ◆ Table A14 also shows that, for both NICS and BCS 2009/10, the following groups were among the least likely to fall victim to violent crime:
  - male respondents aged 75 and over (0.0% in Northern Ireland v 0.2% in England and Wales);
  - older respondents, regardless of gender (aged 60+: 0.4% v 0.7%);
  - respondents who were widowed (0.4% v 0.8%);
  - people who did not visit a pub / bar during the week (1.0% v 2.0%); or
  - those who were owner-occupiers (1.3% v 2.2%).

## REFERENCES

**Flatley, J., Kershaw, C., Smith, K., Chaplin, R. and Moon, D. (Eds.)** (2010). *Crime in England and Wales 2009/10*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 12/10. London: Home Office.

**Freel, R. and French, B.** (January 2008). *Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2006/07 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. NIO Research and Statistical Bulletin 1/2008. Belfast: NIO.

**Freel, R., Quigley, D. and Toner, S.** (February 2009). *Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2007/08 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. NIO Research and Statistical Bulletin 1/2009. Belfast: NIO.

**Freel, R., Quigley, D. and Toner, S.** (forthcoming). *Perceptions of Crime: Findings from the 2009/10 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. DOJ Research and Statistical Bulletin. Belfast: DOJ.

**Freel, R. and Toner, S.** (December 2010). *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Organised Crime: Findings from the 2009/10 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. DOJ Research and Statistical Bulletin 3/2010. Belfast: DOJ.

**French, B.** (August 2002). *Crime victimisation in Northern Ireland: Findings from the 2001 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. NIO Research and Statistical Bulletin 3/2002. Belfast: NIO.

**French, B. and Campbell, P.** (March 2005). *Crime victimisation in Northern Ireland: Findings from the 2003/04 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. NIO Research and Statistical Bulletin 4/2005. Belfast: NIO.

**French, B. and Freel, R.** (April 2007). *Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2005 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. NIO Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2007. Belfast: NIO.

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

Police Service of Northern Ireland Statistical Report 2003/04 - 2009/10. Belfast: PSNI.

**Power, M., Willis, M. and Amelin, K.** (December 1999). *Fear of crime and victimisation in Northern Ireland*. Research Findings 1/99. Belfast: NIO.

**Toner, S. and Freel, R.** (November 2009). *Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2008/09 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. DOJ Research and Statistical Bulletin 7/2009.

## TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type and confidence interval (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 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>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Vehicle vandalism	2.5	2.1	3.0
Other vandalism	1.9	1.5	2.3
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Burglary with entry	1.0	0.7	1.3
Attempted burglary	0.7	0.4	0.9
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.4	1.1	1.8
Theft of a vehicle	0.4	0.2	0.6
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.7	0.4	0.9
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Stealth theft from the person</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,102</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.8	1.3	2.2
Theft of a vehicle	0.5	0.3	0.7
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.8	0.5	1.1
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>3,252</i>	<i>3,252</i>	<i>3,252</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>1,226</i>	<i>1,226</i>	<i>1,226</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>			
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Assault with minor injury	0.7	0.4	1.0
Assault with no injury	0.8	0.5	1.1
<b>Wounding</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</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>4,102</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,102</i>
<b>ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>ANY PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>ANY NICS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>

Source: NICS 2009/10

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 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A2: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (1998 - 2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 <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	
Vehicle vandalism	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	
Other vandalism	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	** ↑
Burglary with entry	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Attempted burglary	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	6.5	5.0	5.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	
Theft from a vehicle	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	
Theft of a vehicle	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	0.8	n/a	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	
<b>Other household theft</b>	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.2	** ↑
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	
Other thefts of personal property	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	
<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	
Theft from a vehicle	3.8	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	
Theft of a vehicle	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	3.1	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	2,264	2,484	2,394	2,837	2,973	2,685	3,000	3,252	
<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	
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,281	1,233	1,037	1,145	1,148	1,248	1,179	1,226	
<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	
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	
<b>Wounding</b>	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	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	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	
<b>ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	n/a	15.4	16.1	13.2	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.0	
<b>ANY PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	n/a	5.6	6.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.8	
<b>ANY NICS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	23.0	19.7	21.4	17.3	14.2	13.8	13.4	14.3	

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 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A3: Notifiable offences recorded by the police: Northern Ireland 2004/05 - 2009/10

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% Change 2007/08 to 2008/09	% Change 2008/09 to 2009/10
<b>Violence against the person</b>	<b>29,339</b>	<b>30,953</b>	<b>31,846</b>	<b>29,580</b>	<b>29,468</b>	<b>29,880</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
AOABH / Common or aggravated assault <sup>1</sup>	22,283	23,165	23,611	21,432	20,385	19,780	-4.9%	-3.0%
Wounding with intent / GBH with intent	403	417	480	546	791	1266	44.9%	60.1%
Wounding / GBH	768	689	745	756	935	814	23.7%	-12.9%
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>13,388</b>	<b>12,836</b>	<b>11,562</b>	<b>11,698</b>	<b>12,474</b>	<b>12,584</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Domestic burglary	7,302	7,259	6,831	6,712	7,351	7,270	9.5%	-1.1%
<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>12.2%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Theft</b>	<b>31,097</b>	<b>29,481</b>	<b>27,766</b>	<b>24,733</b>	<b>26,241</b>	<b>26,605</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Theft, one person from another	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	-19.5%	-7.2%
Theft in a dwelling	868	781	778	565	531	640	-6.0%	20.5%
Theft of a pedal cycle	912	1,024	906	861	996	977	15.7%	-1.9%
Theft from a vehicle <sup>2</sup>	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	12.6%	5.1%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle <sup>2</sup>	4,456	3,721	3,418	3,336	2,954	2,975	-11.5%	0.7%
Vehicle tampering / interference	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	-28.2%	8.9%
<b>Vehicle-related theft<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>9,256</b>	<b>8,301</b>	<b>7,904</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Fraud and forgery</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>4,495</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
<b>Criminal damage</b>	<b>31,432</b>	<b>34,801</b>	<b>36,321</b>	<b>30,895</b>	<b>28,421</b>	<b>26,450</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>
Criminal damage to a vehicle	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,405	10,590	9,824	-7.1%	-7.2%
<b>Offences against the State</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Other notifiable offences<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>5.5%</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>1.5%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>

Source: PSNI Statistical Report 2004/05-2009/10

1. Prior to April 2003, if a victim received no or minor injuries in an assault, this would have been recorded as common assault. From April 2003, assaults with minor injuries are recorded as assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH). The NICS / BCS common assault definition continues to include minor injuries.
2. Includes attempted theft.
3. Includes theft from a vehicle, theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle and vehicle tampering / interference.
4. From April 2005, includes breaches of orders.

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2009/10	BCS 2009/10
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Vehicle vandalism	2.5	4.7
Other vandalism	1.9	2.3
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Burglary with entry	1.0	1.4
Attempted burglary	0.7	0.9
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.4	3.1
Theft of a vehicle	0.4	0.5
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.7	0.9
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Stealth theft from the person</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	4,102	44,610
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Theft from a vehicle	1.8	4.0
Theft of a vehicle	0.5	0.6
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.8	1.2
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	3,252	35,618
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,226	20,129
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>		
<b>Common assault<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Assault with minor injury	0.7	0.7
Assault with no injury	0.8	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>0.7</b>
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	4,102	44,559
<b>ANY NICS / BCS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2,4</sup></b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>ANY PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>ANY NICS / BCS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>14.3</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 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A5: Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type (%)<sup>1,5</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2009/10				BCS 2009/10			
	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base
Vandalism	78	12	11	171	71	17	12	2,993
Burglary	88	6	6	66	86	8	6	911
Vehicle-related theft	83	14	3	101	86	10	4	1,814
Other household theft	84	12	4	130	82	13	6	1,728
Violent crime <sup>3,4</sup>	71	12	18	85	74	13	13	1,098
<b>ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>75</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>451</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>80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>ANY NICS / BCS CRIME</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>561</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 - 2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	BCS 2009/10
<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>1,024</b>
Vehicle vandalism	492	532	534	295	407	345	334	668
Other vandalism	618	683	590	316	361	342	271	356
<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>280</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>522</b>
Theft from a vehicle	233	332	165	142	137	104	163	361
Theft of a vehicle	153	145	38	63	46	34	44	49
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	209	197	73	69	94	67	93	112
<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>204</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>494</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>232</b>
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>346</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>280</b>
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	170	185	169	125	115	96
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	201	167	174	102	117	184
<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>482</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>2,525</b>
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>856</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>817</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>44,610</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 2009/10 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A7: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval (thousands)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews)

	Best Estimate <sup>3</sup>	Lower Estimate <sup>3</sup>	Higher Estimate <sup>3</sup>
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>
Vehicle vandalism	23	18	29
Other vandalism	19	14	24
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>
Theft from a vehicle	11	8	14
Theft of a vehicle	3	1	5
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	6	4	9
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>139</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>
Assault with minor injury	16	9	24
Assault with no injury	16	10	23
<b>ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>112</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>ALL NICS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>189</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,102</i>

Source: NICS 2009/10  
n/a Not available

- For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 684,300 households (occupied domestic housing stock).
- 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 1,379,080 (adult population).
- The best estimate is the mean figure drawn from the sample. The lower and higher estimates are for the 95% confidence interval. There is 95% certainty that the number of crimes lies between the lower and higher estimates.
- The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
- It is not possible to construct confidence ranges (lower and higher estimates) for either all property crime or all NICS crime because these measures are based on a mixture of rates per household and rates per adult.

Table A8: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type (thousands)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>
Vehicle vandalism	30	33	35	20	28	24	23
Other vandalism	38	43	39	21	25	24	19
<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>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>
Theft from a vehicle	14	21	11	10	9	7	11
Theft of a vehicle	9	9	3	4	3	2	3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	13	12	5	5	6	5	6
<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>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>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>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>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>
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	23	25	23	17	16
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	27	23	24	14	16
<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>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>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>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>
<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>

n/a Not available

- For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the number of households.
- For violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other theft of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the adult population.
- The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
- The all NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime.

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A9: Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type (%)<sup>1,2,3</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	BCS 2009/10
<b>Vandalism</b>	43	37	33	43	46	47	33	35
Vehicle vandalism	33	31	30	42	41	38	28	30
Other vandalism	50	42	34	43	51	55	39	46
<b>Burglary (including attempts)</b>	65	75	57	70	77	68	71	68
<b>Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)</b>	63	57	52	56	53	44	50	47
<b>Other household theft</b>	26	22	29	29	27	26	24	27
<b>Common assault<sup>4</sup></b>	54	41	30	54	40	37	59	39
<b>ALL NICS / BCS VIOLENT CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	60	42	40	55	47	47	65	n/a
<b>COMPARABLE VIOLENT CRIME<sup>6</sup></b>	59	42	39	55	47	46	66	45
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	46	43	37	44	45	41	38	n/a
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>3</sup></b>	50	37	37	46	37	38	58	n/a
<b>ALL NICS / BCS CRIME</b>	48	41	37	45	41	40	46	40
<b>ALL COMPARABLE CRIME<sup>7</sup></b>	54	45	39	51	48	46	50	43
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime<sup>8</sup></i>	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	44,610

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 2008/09 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 - 2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	BCS 2009/10
Too trivial / no loss / police would not/ could not do anything	65	77	74	76	75
Inconvenient to report	6	7	9	17	6
Private matter / dealt with matter ourselves	29	19	21	16	15
Common occurrence	3	5	8	9	2
Other <sup>3</sup>	1	6	5	7	6
Fear of reprisal	9	5	5	7	2
Dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts	3	5	5	5	2
Reported to other authorities	5	3	5	4	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	391	397	424	476	6,274

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 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A11: Households victims of burglary by demographic characteristics (%)  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2009/10	Unweighted base	BCS 2009/10	Unweighted base
<b>Age of household reference person (HRP)<sup>1</sup></b>				
16-24	3.4	147	7.0	1,492
25-34	2.6	579	3.0	5,354
35-44	1.6	796	2.7	8,488
45-54	1.8	850	2.3	8,585
55-64	1.7	700	1.7	8,145
65-74	0.4	566	0.9	6,543
75+	0.9	464	0.9	5,896
<b>Religion of respondent</b>				
Catholic	2.1	1,650	-	-
Protestant	1.1	2,139	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality of respondent</b>				
British	1.1	1,976	-	-
Irish	2.5	1,093	-	-
Northern Irish	1.3	848	-	-
Other	3.5	142	-	-
<b>Household type<sup>1</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	4.6	281	5.9	2,254
Adults & child(ren)	1.8	993	2.3	9,694
No children	1.7	1,436	2.0	32,662
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.8	1,392	1.1	16,766
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	2.0	849	3.6	6,227
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.0	1,086	2.1	8,829
£20,000 less than £30,000	1.2	669	2.0	6,123
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.7	421	2.0	4,543
£40,000 less than £50,000	0.7	287	1.6	2,983
£50,000 or more	1.6	313	2.3	6,076
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	1.1	2,735	1.6	30,659
Social renters	3.1	609	3.6	7,445
Private renters	2.2	730	3.2	6,343
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>2,3</sup></b>				
High	4.9	489	4.3	2,389
Low	1.2	3,257	2.1	41,800
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	4.2	762	-	-
2nd quintile	0.8	841	-	-
3rd quintile	1.4	810	-	-
4th quintile	0.6	814	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	1.2	774	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	3.6	643	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	1.7	1,748	-	-
All urban	2.2	2,391	2.5	33,027
Rural	0.8	1,711	1.1	11,583
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	3.6	643	-	-
C	1.1	716	-	-
D	1.3	635	-	-
E	1.3	637	-	-
F	1.1	452	-	-
G	1.9	525	-	-
H	0.8	494	-	-
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>44,610</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 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A12: Vehicle-owning households victims of vehicle-related theft by demographic characteristics (%) Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2009/10	Unweighted base	BCS 2009/10	Unweighted base
<b>Age of household reference person (HRP)<sup>1</sup></b>				
16-24	n<100	80	10.6	808
25-34	2.2	449	8.3	4,248
35-44	3.9	696	6.9	7,402
45-54	5.4	726	6.1	7,575
55-64	1.8	596	4.1	7,048
65-74	0.7	437	2.5	5,182
75+	1.9	268	1.9	3,273
<b>Religion of respondent</b>				
Catholic	4.0	1,262	-	-
Protestant	2.2	1,743	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality of respondent</b>				
British	2.6	1,568	-	-
Irish	4.1	833	-	-
Northern Irish	3.2	729	-	-
Other	n<100	93	-	-
<b>Household type<sup>1</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	3.4	148	9.5	1,337
Adults & child(ren)	4.0	927	6.8	8,891
No children	3.9	1,167	4.9	25,390
Household reference person aged 60 and over	1.1	1,010	2.7	12,203
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	1.7	418	5.9	2,886
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.6	821	4.4	6,537
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.4	626	5.2	5,466
£30,000 less than £40,000	3.2	404	5.7	4,253
£40,000 less than £50,000	6.7	282	5.7	2,856
£50,000 or more	3.9	311	7.5	5,892
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	2.8	2,451	5.0	27,340
Social renters	3.8	262	7.0	3,599
Private renters	4.0	519	7.3	4,567
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>2,3</sup></b>				
High	9.5	317	9.4	1,400
Low	2.4	2,688	5.4	33,904
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	4.4	413	-	-
2nd quintile	2.9	645	-	-
3rd quintile	2.3	687	-	-
4th quintile	2.9	729	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	3.3	700	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	6.1	396	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.9	1,335	-	-
All urban	3.6	1,731	6.2	25,279
Rural	2.4	1,521	3.5	10,339
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	6.1	396	-	-
C	2.8	599	-	-
D	3.9	519	-	-
E	1.9	538	-	-
F	2.9	384	-	-
G	2.0	395	-	-
H	2.1	421	-	-
<b>Number of vehicles owned by household</b>				
One	1.8	1,689	4.3	18,802
Two	3.8	1,197	6.3	12,671
Three or more	5.6	286	9.4	3,775
<b>ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>35,618</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 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A13: Households victims of vandalism by demographic characteristics (%)  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2009/10	Unweighted base	BCS 2009/10	Unweighted base
<b>Age of household reference person (HRP)<sup>1</sup></b>				
16-24	5.4	147	5.7	1,492
25-34	6.4	579	9.6	5,354
35-44	5.7	796	8.5	8,488
45-54	5.1	850	8.4	8,585
55-64	2.0	700	6.5	8,145
65-74	3.5	566	3.4	6,543
75+	0.9	464	2.2	5,896
<b>Religion of respondent</b>				
Catholic	5.3	1,650	-	-
Protestant	3.0	2,139	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality of respondent</b>				
British	3.2	1,976	-	-
Irish	5.5	1,093	-	-
Northern Irish	4.7	848	-	-
Other	4.2	142	-	-
<b>Household type<sup>1</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	7.5	281	8.4	2,254
Adults & child(ren)	4.9	993	8.4	9,694
No children	4.8	1,436	6.1	32,662
Household reference person aged 60 and over	2.3	1,392	3.6	16,766
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	4.7	849	5.4	6,227
£10,000 less than £20,000	4.4	1,086	6.2	8,829
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.1	669	8.0	6,123
£30,000 less than £40,000	4.8	421	8.2	4,543
£40,000 less than £50,000	3.8	287	9.1	2,983
£50,000 or more	4.5	313	8.4	6,076
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	3.8	2,735	6.8	30,659
Social renters	5.4	609	6.5	7,445
Private renters	4.7	730	6.6	6,343
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>2,3</sup></b>				
High	12.5	489	9.4	2,389
Low	2.9	3,257	6.5	41,800
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	7.7	762	-	-
2nd quintile	3.0	841	-	-
3rd quintile	3.5	810	-	-
4th quintile	3.4	814	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	3.4	774	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	6.7	643	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	4.9	1,748	-	-
All urban	5.4	2,391	7.2	33,027
Rural	2.5	1,711	4.7	11,583
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	6.7	643	-	-
C	3.6	716	-	-
D	3.6	635	-	-
E	3.0	637	-	-
F	2.4	452	-	-
G	6.3	525	-	-
H	3.2	494	-	-
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>44,610</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 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14: Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2009/10	Unweighted base	BCS 2009/10	Unweighted base
<b>Age (3 groups)</b>				
16-29	5.3	661	7.5	6,493
30-59	1.9	2,128	2.3	21,913
60+	0.4	1,303	0.7	16,153
<b>Age (7 groups)<sup>3</sup></b>				
16-24	6.0	372	9.1	3,666
25-34	3.2	659	4.2	5,998
35-44	2.2	741	2.6	8,007
45-54	2.1	699	1.9	7,312
55-64	0.5	650	1.3	7,627
65-74	0.2	552	0.7	6,321
75+	0.8	419	0.3	5,628
<b>Men</b>	2.7	1,810	4.3	20,079
16-24	7.2	170	13.3	1,708
25-34	4.4	267	5.8	2,572
35-44	2.6	331	3.1	3,539
45-54	2.9	334	2.3	3,468
55-64	0.0	309	1.7	3,654
65-74	0.5	226	0.8	2,921
75+	0.0	173	0.2	2,217
<b>Women</b>	1.8	2,282	1.9	24,480
16-24	4.8	202	4.7	1,958
25-34	2.2	392	2.6	3,426
35-44	1.8	410	2.1	4,468
45-54	1.4	365	1.6	3,844
55-64	0.9	341	0.9	3,973
65-74	0.0	326	0.6	3,400
75+	1.6	246	0.3	3,411
<b>Religion</b>				
Catholic	2.3	1,650	-	-
Protestant	2.1	2,139	-	-
<b>Perceived nationality</b>				
British	2.2	1,976	-	-
Irish	2.1	1,093	-	-
Northern Irish	2.1	848	-	-
Other	3.5	142	-	-
<b>Disability or illness</b>				
Long standing illness or disability	2.4	1,171	2.9	12,715
Limits activities	2.1	919	2.8	9,052
Does not limit activities	3.1	252	3.1	3,657
No long standing illness or disability	2.1	2,918	3.2	31,761
<b>Hours out of home on an average weekday</b>				
Less than 3 hours	1.1	1,334	1.4	13,527
3 hours less than 7 hours	2.5	1,146	3.0	12,136
7 hours or longer	2.8	1,616	4.1	18,814
<b>Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month)</b>				
None	1.0	2,205	2.0	23,053
Less than once a week	2.6	1,378	3.2	12,427
More often	5.8	514	5.3	9,075

## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A14 (cont.): Adults victims of violent crime by demographic characteristics (%)<sup>1,2</sup>  
Northern Ireland (2009/10 interviews) and England and Wales (2009/10 interviews)

	NICS 2009/10	Unweighted base	BCS 2009/10	Unweighted base
<b>Living arrangements</b>				
Living as a couple	1.3	2,183	1.6	24,913
Married	1.0	1,950	1.3	20,956
Cohabiting	3.6	232	3.0	3,957
Not living as a couple	3.7	1,909	5.5	19,635
Single	5.1	986	7.4	9,072
Separated	3.9	197	4.8	1,415
Divorced	1.8	231	3.2	4,061
Widowed	0.4	495	0.8	5,087
<b>Household type<sup>4</sup></b>				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	3.9	281	4.6	2,245
Adults & child(ren)	2.7	993	3.2	9,488
No children	3.1	1,436	4.4	16,025
Household reference person aged 60 and over	0.5	1,392	1.0	16,767
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	2.5	849	3.5	6,223
£10,000 less than £20,000	1.3	1,086	2.5	8,828
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.0	669	2.9	6,122
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.4	421	2.4	4,541
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.0	287	3.7	2,983
£50,000 or more	2.5	313	3.1	6,073
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner-occupiers	1.3	2,735	2.2	30,624
Social renters	3.9	609	3.8	7,440
Private renters	4.0	730	5.7	6,337
<b>Perceived level of anti-social behaviour<sup>5,6</sup></b>				
High	6.2	489	6.6	5,439
Low	1.8	3,257	2.5	36,709
<b>MDM Rank (Quintile)</b>				
1st quintile (most deprived)	3.0	762	-	-
2nd quintile	2.4	841	-	-
3rd quintile	1.6	810	-	-
4th quintile	1.7	814	-	-
5th quintile (least deprived)	2.2	774	-	-
<b>Area type</b>				
Belfast	3.7	643	-	-
Urban, excluding Belfast	2.5	1,748	-	-
All urban	2.8	2,391	3.3	32,984
Rural	1.5	1,711	2.4	11,575
<b>Policing District</b>				
A & B (Belfast)	3.7	643	-	-
C	2.4	716	-	-
D	2.1	635	-	-
E	1.7	637	-	-
F	1.1	452	-	-
G	1.1	525	-	-
H	3.3	494	-	-
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>44,559</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 2009/10 sample consisted of 6,852 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 5,990 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 2009 to 31 March 2010, which involved 4,102 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.

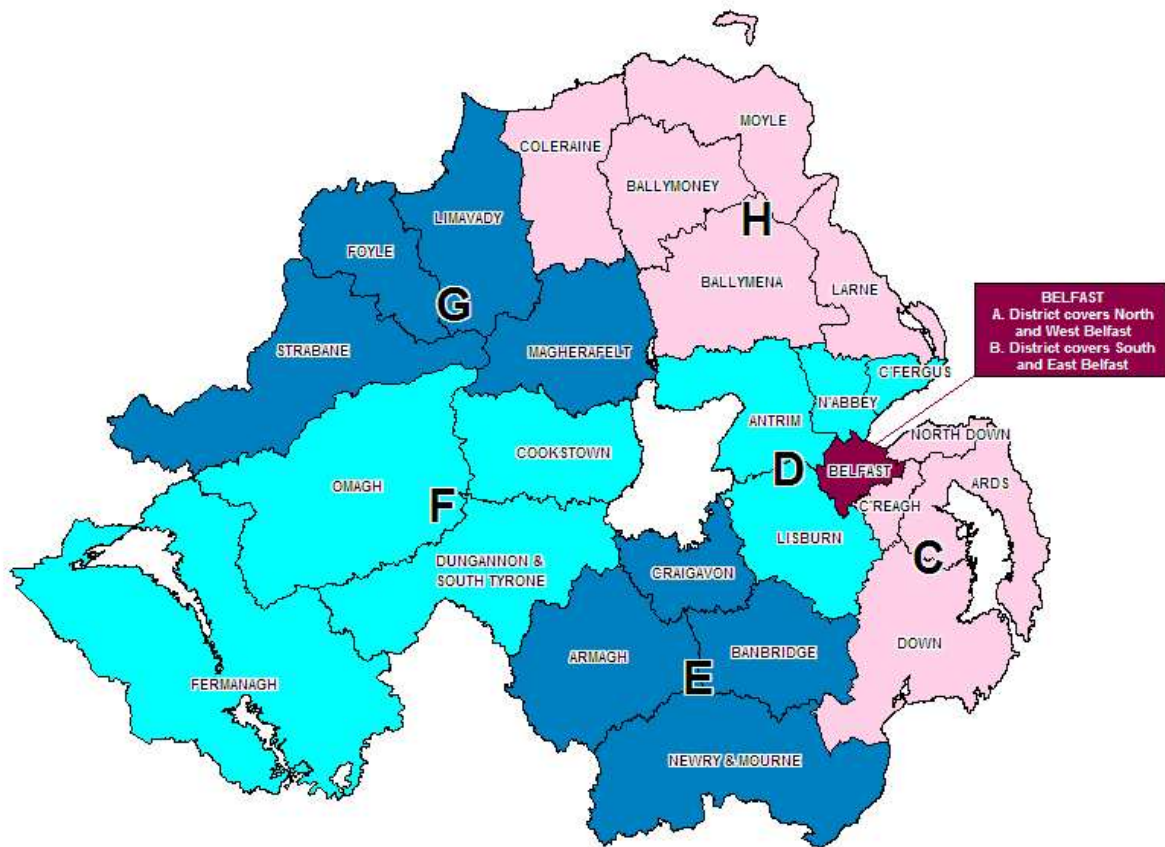
## NICS 2009/10: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2009/10

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
<b>Sex</b>	Men	1,810	44	46
	Women	2,282	56	54
<b>Age group</b>	16-24	372	9	13
	25-34	659	16	15
	35-44	741	18	18
	45-54	699	17	18
	55-64	650	16	16
	65-74	552	13	12
	75+	419	10	8
<b>Religion</b>	Catholic	1,650	40	42
	Protestant	2,139	52	51
<b>Area type</b>	Urban	2,391	58	56
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,748	43	41
	Rural	1,711	42	44
<b>Policing district<sup>1</sup></b>	A&B (Belfast)	643	16	14
	C	716	17	17
	D	635	15	15
	E	637	16	16
	F	452	11	12
	G	525	13	13
	H	494	12	13
	<b>Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank<sup>2</sup></b>	1st quintile (most deprived)	762	19
2nd quintile	841	21	20	
3rd quintile	810	20	21	
4th quintile	814	20	21	
5th quintile (least deprived)	774	19	20	
<b>Vehicle-owning households</b>		3,252	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 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

Figure B1: Map of PSNI Policing Districts



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

NICS 2009/10: 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

**Department of Justice**

Justice Policy Directorate

Statistics and Research Branch

Massey House

Stormont Estate

Belfast

BT4 3SX

Email: [statistics.research@dojni.x.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.research@dojni.x.gsi.gov.uk)

Telephone: 028 9052 7157

Facsimile: 028 9052 7532

[www.dojni.gov.uk](http://www.dojni.gov.uk)