



Department of
Justice

www.dojni.gov.uk

Statistics and Research Branch

**Perceptions of Crime:
Findings from the
2011/12
Northern Ireland
Crime Survey**

Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2013

P Campbell and R Freel

February 2013



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 2658

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

This bulletin is available on the Internet at:

www.dojni.gov.uk

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Drugs (71%), alcohol (65%) and a lack of discipline from parents (60%) were the three factors most commonly identified by NICS 2011/12 respondents as *major* causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. When asked which single factor they considered to be the *main* cause of crime, 24% of respondents cited a 'lack of discipline from parents' while a further 20% cited 'drugs'.
- ◆ Around three-fifths (59%) of NICS 2011/12 respondents thought crime levels in Northern Ireland had increased in the preceding two years, down from 62% in 2010/11 and 20 percentage points below that observed in 2003/04 (79%). While these results illustrate the tendency of most people to believe the level of crime is increasing, even when it is not, the decrease since 2003/04 may reflect the recent falls in crime evidenced by both the NICS and police recorded crime statistics.
- ◆ As in previous sweeps of the survey, NICS 2011/12 respondents continued to be more positive in their perceptions of crime trends in their local area than at the regional level with one-third (33%) believing that local crime levels had increased in the preceding two years.
- ◆ Based on a seven-strand composite measure, findings from NICS 2011/12 show that 12% of respondents perceived the level of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area to be high. This compares with 15% in England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12). Across the individual categories, 'rubbish or litter lying around' was most commonly identified as a problem in both jurisdictions (26% and 30% respectively).
- ◆ Of the socio-demographic groups examined in NICS 2011/12, those most likely to perceive ASB as a problem in their local area included: residents of the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (31%); people living in social rented accommodation (28%); single parents (25%); recent victims of crime reported to the police (24%); and young women aged 16-24 (21%).
- ◆ Despite a lower prevalence of crime in Northern Ireland, respondents to NICS 2011/12 displayed higher levels of worry about crime than their counterparts in England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12): violent crime (19% v 14%); burglary (15% v 11%); and car crime (12% v 10%).
- ◆ While NICS 2011/12 respondents displayed higher levels of worry about crime than their CSEW 2011/12 counterparts, they were, with the exception of burglary (14% v 12% respectively), less likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of victimisation: violent crime (9% v 13%); and car crime (15% v 18%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 reveal a disparity between people's perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk, whereby the perceived risk far exceeds the actual risk. For instance, 14% of people thought they were likely to be a victim of burglary in the next 12 months, compared with an actual risk of two per cent. A similar pattern emerged in terms of car crime (15% v 2%) and violent crime (9% v 2%).
- ◆ Two-thirds (67%) of NICS 2011/12 respondents felt that 'fear of crime' has a minimal impact on their quality of life, with a further 27% claiming it has a moderate effect. The remaining five per cent stated that their quality of life is greatly affected by their 'fear of crime'.
- ◆ Among those NICS 2011/12 respondents most likely to state that their lives are greatly affected by 'fear of crime' were: residents in areas of self-perceived high ASB (12%); recent victims of crimes reported to the police (11%); people living in social rented accommodation (11%); and those with a limiting illness or disability (11%).

CONTENTS	Page
Summary of findings	i
1. Introduction	1
1.1 The focus of this publication	1
1.2 About the Northern Ireland Crime Survey	2
2. Perceptions of causes of crime, crime levels and anti-social behaviour	3
2.1 Causes of crime	3
2.2 Perceptions of change in crime levels	3
2.3 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	5
2.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by personal, household and area characteristics	6
3. Worry about crime and personal safety	8
3.1 Worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	8
3.2 Worry about crime and personal safety by personal, household and area characteristics	10
4. Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation	13
4.1 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	13
4.2 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics	15
4.3 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation, and actual risk, in Northern Ireland	16
5. Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life	17
5.1 Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	17
5.2 Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life by personal, household and area characteristics	18
References	20
Tabular Annex	21
Technical Annex	34

CONTENTS OF TABULAR ANNEX		Page
A1	Perceptions of the causes of crime in Northern Ireland	21
A2	Perceptions of change in overall crime levels in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	21
A3	Perceptions of change in local crime levels in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	21
A4	Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as very / fairly big problems in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	22
A5	Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as the single biggest problem in the local area	22
A6	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	23
A7	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	24
A8	Worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	25
A9	Worry about crime and personal safety, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	26
A10	Worry about crime and personal safety, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	27
A11	Perceptions of the risk of victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	28
A12	Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	29
A13	Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	30
A14	Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	31
A15	Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	32
A16	Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	33

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2011/12 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 4,064 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.

In addition to describing respondents' perceptions of causes of crime, recent changes in crime levels and the extent of anti-social behaviour in the local area, the bulletin illustrates three commonly used measures of concern about crime:

1. worry about crime and personal safety;
2. perceptions of the risk of victimisation; and
3. perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life.

Comparisons are made, where appropriate, between the results of the 2011/12 NICS and those of the 2011/12 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, formerly known as the British Crime Survey (BCS); ONS, 2012), as well as with earlier sweeps of the NICS. In addition, findings from NICS 2011/12 are examined across the following socio-demographic (personal, household and area) groups, the first six of which (listed below) relate to equality categories specified in Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998:

1. religious belief;
2. age;
3. living arrangements (marital status);
4. sex (gender);
5. disability (or illness);
6. household type (child dependants);
7. self-perceived nationality;
8. household income;
9. housing tenure;
10. type of area (urban / rural);
11. policing district (see Technical Annex for details);
12. multiple deprivation measure rank (MDM 2010);
13. perceived level of anti-social behaviour in area;
14. experience of crime reported to the police; and
15. daily newspaper readership.

Throughout this report key findings are commented on in the text, with full numerical details on each section available in the relevant tables comprising the Tabular Annex.

A separate NICS 2011/12 bulletin presenting findings on experience of crime (Toner and Freel, 2013) has already been published while additional reports including those on perceptions of policing, justice and organised crime and the night-time economy will publish separately.

1.2 About the Northern Ireland Crime Survey

Closely mirroring the format and core questions of the CSEW, the NICS is an important source of information about community safety issues such as levels of, and public attitudes to, crime and anti-social behaviour. Its results play an important role in informing and monitoring government policies and targets contained within strategies including the 2011-15 Programme for Government (Northern Ireland Executive, 2012) and the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2012-2015 (Northern Ireland Policing Board, 2012).

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 of and reactions to crime (for example, the level and causes of crime, the extent to which they are concerned about crime and the effect of crime on their quality of life);
- ◆ identify the characteristics and circumstances of people most at risk from and affected by different types of crime;
- ◆ measure public confidence in policing and the wider criminal justice system; and
- ◆ collect sensitive information, using self-completion modules, on people's experiences regarding crime-related issues such as domestic violence.

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. Further information on recorded crime statistics can be found in the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) Crime Statistics User Guide (PSNI, 2012a).

For the most part, the interviewer-administered modules for NICS 2011/12 were based on CSEW 2011/12. 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.

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

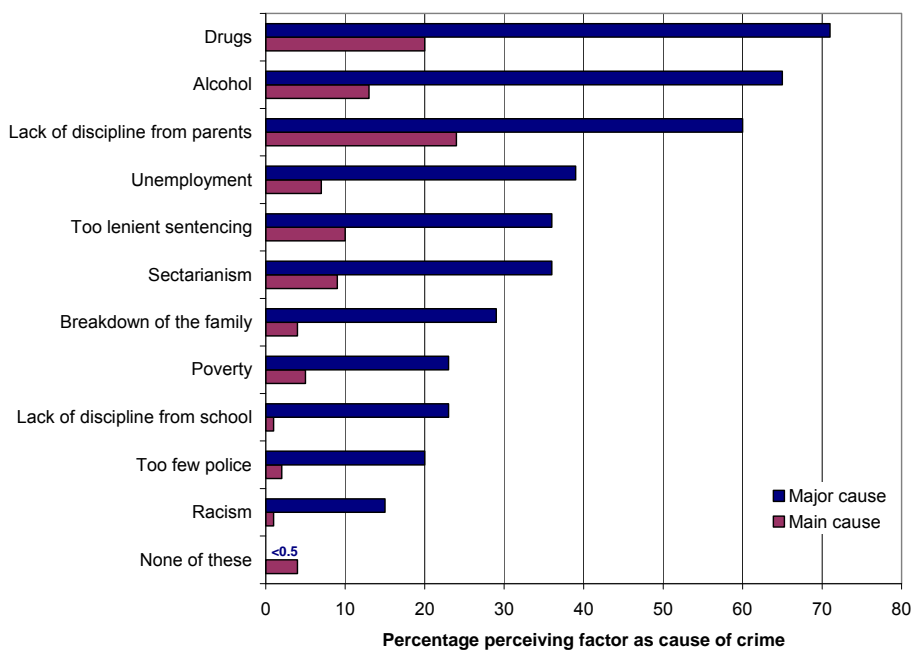
2. PERCEPTIONS OF CAUSES OF CRIME, CRIME LEVELS AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

2.1 Causes of crime

Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) respondents were asked to select from a list the factors they considered to be *major* causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. If a respondent selected more than one factor, they were then asked which of these factors they believed to be the *main* cause of crime.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 show that drugs, alcohol and a lack of discipline from parents (71%, 65% and 60% respectively) remain the three factors most commonly identified as major causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. When asked which single factor they considered to be the main cause of crime, almost a quarter (24%) of respondents cited a 'lack of discipline from parents' while a further 20% cited 'drugs'. Alcohol (13%) was identified as the third most common cause of crime (Table A1; Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Perceptions of causes of crime (%) in Northern Ireland



Source: NICS 2011/12

2.2 Perceptions of change in crime levels

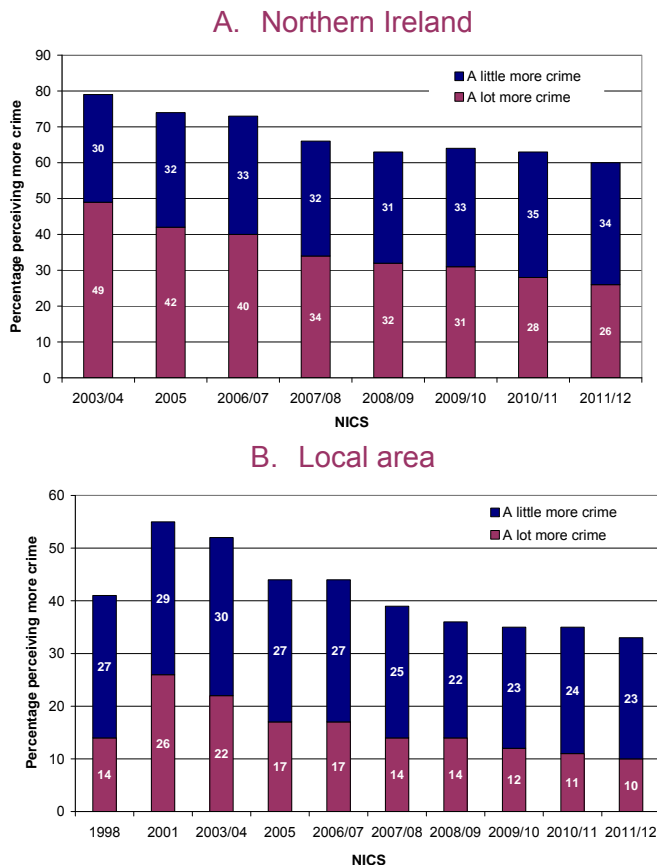
NICS participants were also asked how they perceived the level of crime to have changed, if at all, in both Northern Ireland and their local area during the two years prior to interview, based on a five-point scale ranging from 'a lot more crime' to 'a lot less crime'. Typically, people are inclined to believe crime is on the increase, even when it is not, and that the situation is worse at the regional level than in their own local area. Thus, it is the trend in this proportion, rather than the actual value, that is of primary interest.

- ◆ Tables A2, A3 and Figure 2.2 illustrate that the proportions of NICS 2011/12 respondents believing that crime is on the increase, either locally (33%) or in Northern Ireland as a

whole (59%), are at their lowest levels ever recorded by the survey (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.2).

- ◆ At 59%, the proportion of NICS 2011/12 respondents who believed that crime levels across Northern Ireland had increased in the preceding two years showed a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) since the previous year (62% in 2010/11) and compares favourably with 2003/04 when a high of 79% was recorded. This decrease since 2003/04 may reflect to some extent the recent falls in crime evidenced by both the NICS (Toner and Freel, 2013) and police recorded crime statistics (PSNI, 2012b) over the past decade (Table A2; Figure 2.2A).
- ◆ This decrease in the proportion believing there to be ‘more crime’ (62% to 59%) was offset by a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the proportion of respondents who believed crime levels across Northern Ireland had remained unchanged over the same period, from 25% in 2010/11 to 28% in 2011/12, and compares with a low of 14% observed in 2003/04 (Table A2).
- ◆ As in previous sweeps of the survey, NICS 2011/12 respondents were more positive in their perceptions of crime levels within their local areas than at the regional level. One-third (33%) of NICS 2011/12 respondents felt that crime had increased in their local area, with a tenth (10%) of all respondents believing there was ‘a lot more crime’ (Table A3; Figure 2.2B).
- ◆ Comparisons between NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12 (ONS, 2012) indicate that while adults in Northern Ireland were more likely than their counterparts in England and Wales to have perceived an increase in crime levels within the local area (33% v 29% respectively), they were less likely to consider crime had increased at the regional/national level (59% v 66%) (Tables A2 and A3).

Figure 2.2: Perceptions of changing crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland and the local area



2.3 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

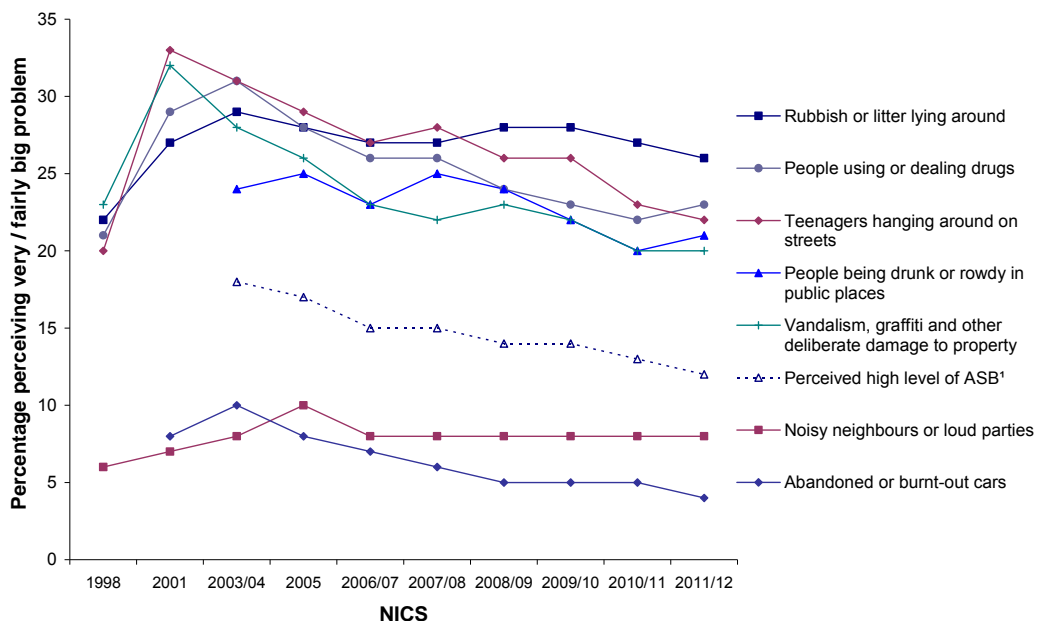
Respondents to the NICS and CSEW were asked to rate how much of a problem different types of anti-social behaviour (ASB) are in their area using a four-point scale ranging from 'very big problem' to 'not a problem at all'. Since 2003/04, responses to the following seven strands have been used to form a composite measure (see Section 4.3 of the NICS User Guide (DoJ, 2012a) for more information) to gauge the overall perceived level of ASB in the local area:

1. abandoned or burnt-out cars;
2. noisy neighbours or loud parties;
3. people being drunk or rowdy in public places;
4. people using or dealing drugs;
5. teenagers hanging around on the streets;
6. rubbish or litter lying around; and
7. vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property.

This composite measure has been selected by the Department of Justice (DoJ) as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) within its 2011-15 Programme for Government commitment to improve community safety by tackling ASB. The department's aim is to achieve a statistically significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the proportion of respondents perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area by March 2015, from a 2010/11 baseline of 13% (Northern Ireland Executive, 2012) (Table A4).

- ◆ Based on this composite measure, findings from NICS 2011/12 show that 12% of people perceived the level of ASB in their local area to be high, a similar proportion to that recorded in 2010/11 (13%). The equivalent figure for England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12) was 15% (Table A4).
- ◆ The ASB types most likely to be perceived by NICS 2011/12 respondents as problems in the local area were 'rubbish or litter lying around' (26%) and 'people using or dealing drugs' (23%) whereas 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' (4%) and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' (8%) were considered the least problematic forms of ASB (Table A4; Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Perceptions of ASB (%) in the local area



1. Derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands.

- ◆ A similar trend is reflected in England and Wales with CSEW 2011/12 respondents also most likely to perceive 'rubbish or litter lying around' (30%) and 'people using or dealing drugs' (27%), and least likely to consider 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' (4%) and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' (12%), as problems (Table A4).
- ◆ Results show that no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) were observed, between NICS 2010/11 and 2011/12, in any of the seven indicators that comprise the composite ASB measure (Table A4).
- ◆ NICS respondents were then asked to select the type of ASB that, in their view, causes the single biggest problem in their local area. With the exception of a third of adults (33%) who responded that none of the seven ASB strands represented the single biggest problem, the most common responses, cited by NICS 2011/12 participants, were 'rubbish or litter lying around' and 'teenagers hanging around on the streets' (both 18%). At 1%, 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' was least likely to be considered the single biggest local problem (Table A5).

2.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by personal, household and area characteristics

Tables A6 and A7, containing results from NICS 2011/12, indicate that there were marked differences across demographic and socio-economic groups in their perceptions of ASB in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ The proportion of people perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area tends to decrease with age, with almost a fifth (18%) of 16-24 year-olds citing a high level of ASB in their area, compared with 6% of those aged 75+. When age and gender are combined, this trend is particularly evident for women with equivalent rates for 16-24 year-olds and those aged 75+ at 21% and 6% (respectively) (Table A6).
- ◆ Catholic respondents (16%) were twice as likely as Protestants (8%) to perceive ASB to be at a high level in their area. This trend is consistent across each of the seven individual strands of ASB examined with the greatest difference, in percentage point terms, regarding 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' (25% v 16% respectively) (Table A6).
- ◆ Victims of crime (16%), and in particular recent victims (within the preceding two years; 24%), were more likely than non-victims (10%) to perceive ASB as a problem in their area (Table A6).
- ◆ A similar trend to that observed within religion is apparent in terms of perceptions of ASB by perceived nationality with NICS 2011/12 participants who consider their nationality to be Irish (17%) seeming much more likely than their British (9%) or Northern Irish (10%) counterparts to consider a high level of ASB in the local area (Table A6).

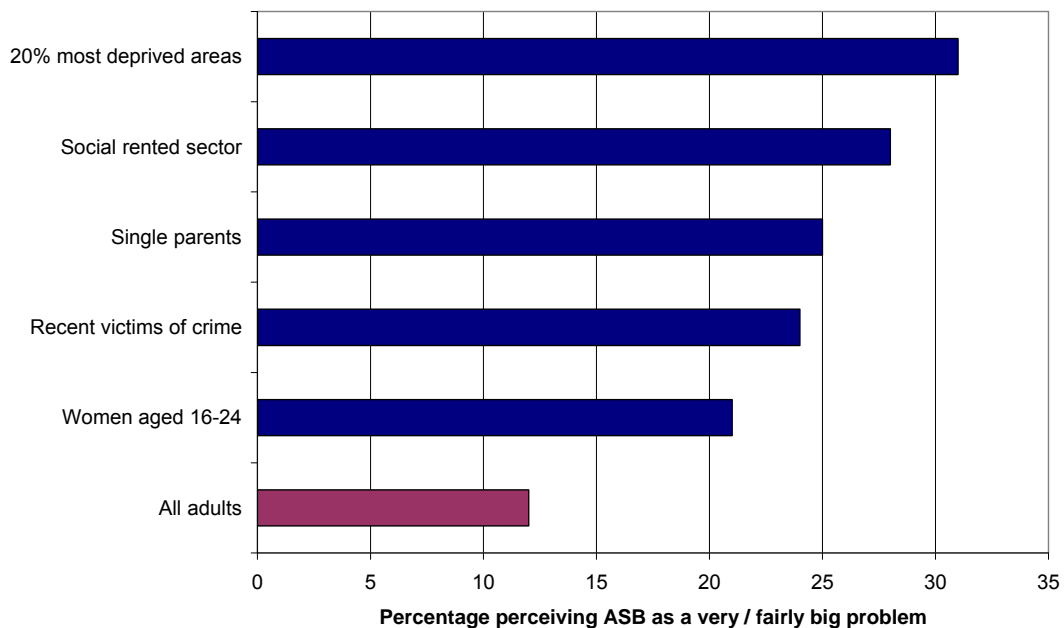
Perhaps unsurprisingly, the greatest variation of perceived ASB within a single group was observed in terms of deprivation in an area.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 show that people living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were most likely of all the groups examined to view ASB as a problem in their area (31%), contrasting with 5% of those in the 20% least deprived areas, as measured by the 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) rank. With regards to the seven individual ASB strands considered, the greatest disparity, in percentage point terms, occurred in the proportion of respondents who identified 'people

using or dealing drugs' as a problem with a rate of 44% observed for the 20% most deprived areas compared with 13% for the 20% least deprived areas (Table A7).

- ◆ In addition, people living in social rented accommodation (28%) were twice as likely as those in private rented accommodation (14%) and over three times as likely as owner-occupiers (9%) to consider their local area to have a high level of ASB (Table A7).
- ◆ A similar pattern emerged in terms of household type where single parent families (25%) were more likely than households with two adults and children (10%), or no children at all (15%), to perceive ASB to be at a high level in their area (Table A7).
- ◆ On the whole, household income tends to be negatively correlated with the perceived level of ASB in the local area. For example, a fifth (20%) of households with an annual income of less than £10,000 considered ASB to be problematic compared with 7% of households earning £50,000 or more (Table A7).
- ◆ Urban dwellers (17%) were almost three times as likely as their rural counterparts (6%) to perceive a high level of ASB in their area, a trend that is exemplified when consideration is given to respondents from Belfast alone (20%) (Table A7).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A6, A7 and Figure 2.4 suggest that among those NICS 2011/12 respondents most likely to perceive ASB as a problem in their local area were:
 - people living in the 20% most deprived areas (31%);
 - adults living in social rented accommodation (28%);
 - single adults with children (25%);
 - recent victims of crime that were reported to the police (24%); and
 - women aged 16-24 (21%).

Figure 2.4: Those most likely to perceive ASB as a problem (%) in the local area



Source: NICS 2011/12

3. WORRY ABOUT CRIME AND PERSONAL SAFETY

3.1 Worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Worry about becoming a victim of crime is measured by both the NICS and CSEW in two ways: firstly, about specific crimes; and secondly, with regard to personal safety when alone after dark, either at home or walking in the local area (Tables A8 – A10).

Respondents to NICS 2011/12 and CSEW 2011/12 were asked how worried they are about becoming a victim of the following crimes using a four-point scale, ranging from 'very worried' to 'not at all worried':

1. home being burgled;
2. being mugged and robbed;
3. physical attack by a stranger;
4. race or sectarian attack;
5. rape;
6. theft of a car; and
7. theft from a car.

Two composite indicators for worry about car crime and violent crime are constructed from the responses to the individual car crime and violent crime questions. These additional indicators, together with the proportion of respondents who claimed to be 'very worried' about burglary, are comparable with CSEW analyses.

For the worry about car crime indicator, responses to each car crime question of 'very worried' are awarded 2 points and 'fairly worried' 1 point. Those respondents scoring a combined 3 or 4 points are considered to have a high level of worry about car crime. This measure refers only to respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

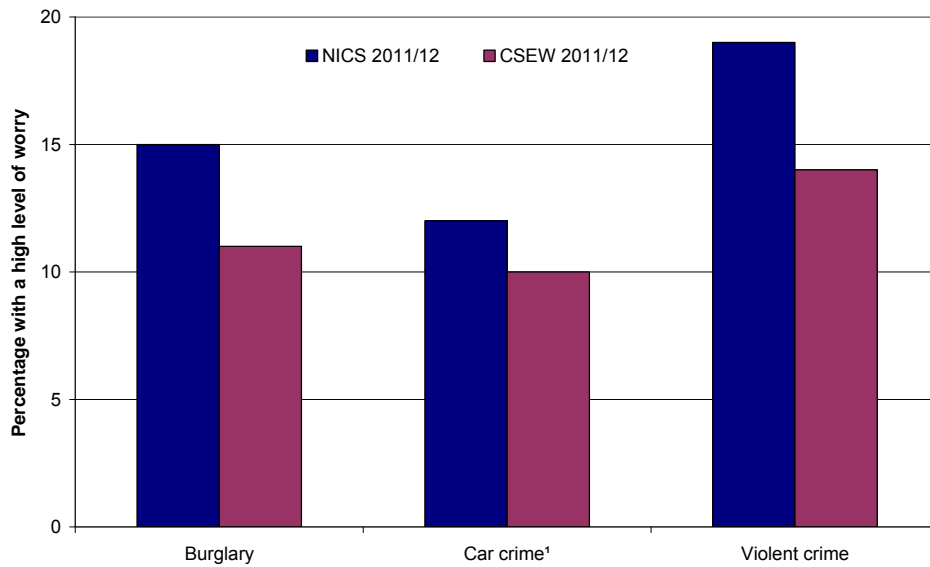
A similar approach is used to determine the worry about violent crime indicator, with responses to each violent crime question of 'very worried' being awarded 2 points and 'fairly worried' 1 point. In this instance, the scale ranges from 0 to 8 points and those scoring 4 or more points are deemed to have a high level of worry about violent crime.

Since 2007/08, NICS respondents have also been asked how worried they are about becoming a victim of (all types of) crime in general, using the same four-point scale ('very worried' to 'not at all worried'). Responses to this question are included within Table A8.

Table A8 shows the proportions of respondents in Northern Ireland and England and Wales who expressed high levels of worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime. Results show that people in Northern Ireland tend to display higher levels of worry about crime than their counterparts in England and Wales.

- ◆ Despite both surveys confirming that the actual risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales (Toner and Freil, 2013), NICS 2011/12 respondents were more likely than their CSEW 2011/12 counterparts to express high levels of worry across each of the crime types examined: violent crime (19% v 14%); burglary (15% v 11%); and car crime (12% v 10%) (Table A8; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In both jurisdictions, respondents were more likely to worry about being a victim of violent crime than either burglary or vehicle-related theft (Table A8; Figure 3.1).

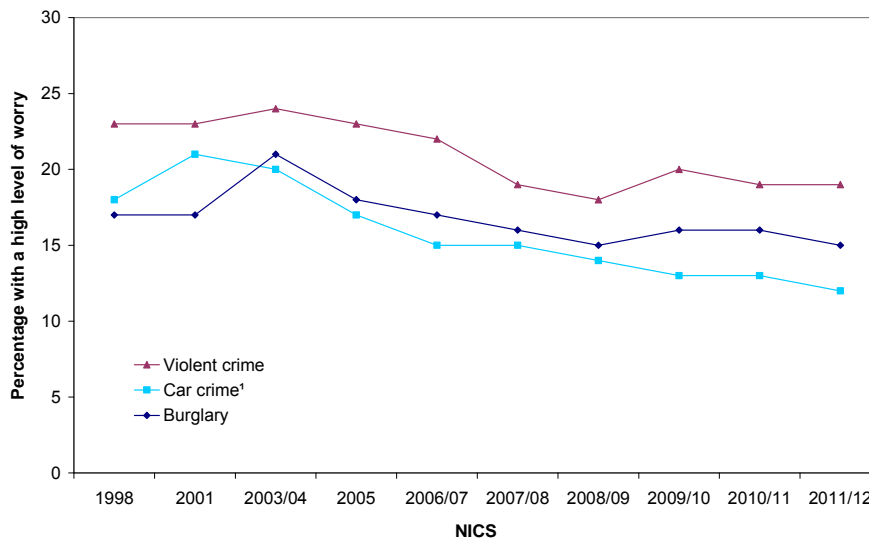
Figure 3.1: Worry about crime (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

- ◆ A statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) was observed in the proportion of NICS respondents who claimed to be 'very worried' about crime overall, falling from 9% in 2010/11 to 8% in 2011/12. This is on a par with that observed in England and Wales (8%) (CSEW 2011/12) (Table A8).
- ◆ While the proportions of NICS 2011/12 respondents reporting a high level of worry about burglary (15%) and violent crime (19%) were unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since the previous year, these rates have generally been decreasing since highs of 21% and 24% (respectively) were observed in NICS 2003/04 (Table A8; Figure 3.2).
- ◆ Similarly, at 12% in 2011/12, while the level of worry about car crime remained on a par with that recorded in 2010/11 (13%), it compares favourably with a high of 21% reported in NICS 2001 (Table A8; Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Worry about crime (%) in Northern Ireland



1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

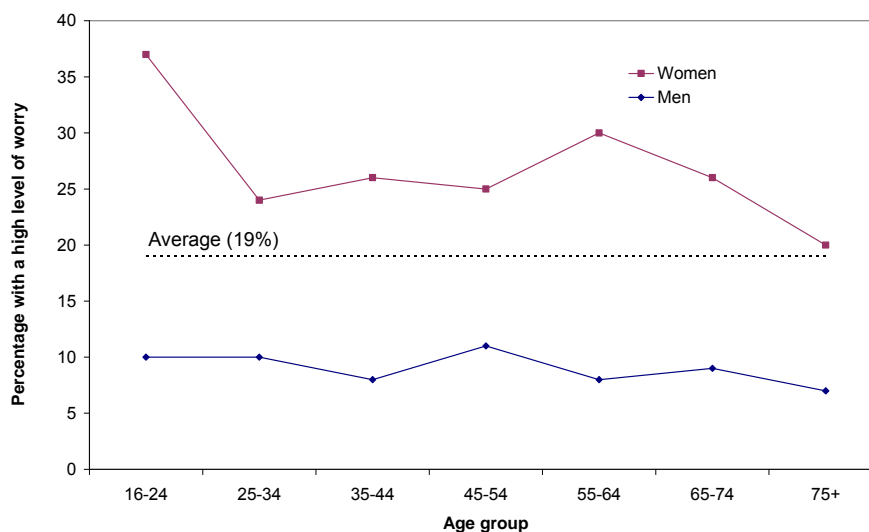
- ◆ As in previous sweeps, 2011/12 respondents in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales were much more likely to feel ‘very unsafe’ when walking alone in their area after dark (8% and 7% respectively) than when alone in their home at night (2% and 1%) (Table A8).
- ◆ Consistent with levels of worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime, NICS 2011/12 findings show no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) in the proportions of adults feeling ‘very unsafe’ when walking alone in their local area at night (8%) or when home alone at night (2%) to those observed in 2010/11 (9% and 2% respectively) (Table A8).

3.2 Worry about crime and personal safety by personal, household and area characteristics

Tables A9 and A10 present a socio-demographic breakdown of NICS 2011/12 respondents according to their levels of worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ NICS 2011/12 findings show that women were more likely than men to worry about all forms of crime and personal safety examined: violent crime (27% v 9% respectively); burglary (19% v 10%); car crime (15% v 8%); crime overall (11% v 4%); walking alone after dark (12% v 3%); and home alone at night (3% v 1%) (Table A9).
- ◆ The relationship between a person’s age and their level of worry about crime varies according to crime type. For instance, younger respondents aged 16-24 displayed the highest levels of worry about violent crime (24%) and car crime (18%) while adults aged 65-74 displayed the greatest level of worry about burglary (17%). These rates compare with NICS 2011/12 averages of 19%, 12% and 15% respectively. There was less variation between age groups in worry about crime overall with proportions of respondents ‘very worried’ ranging between 6% and 9% (Table A9).
- ◆ When age and gender are combined, it is apparent that, at 37%, young women aged 16-24 displayed the highest worry rating for violent crime – a rate that compares with an NICS 2011/12 average of 19%. The levels of worry about violent crime expressed by women of all ages were more than double those of their male counterparts (Table A9; Figure 3.3).

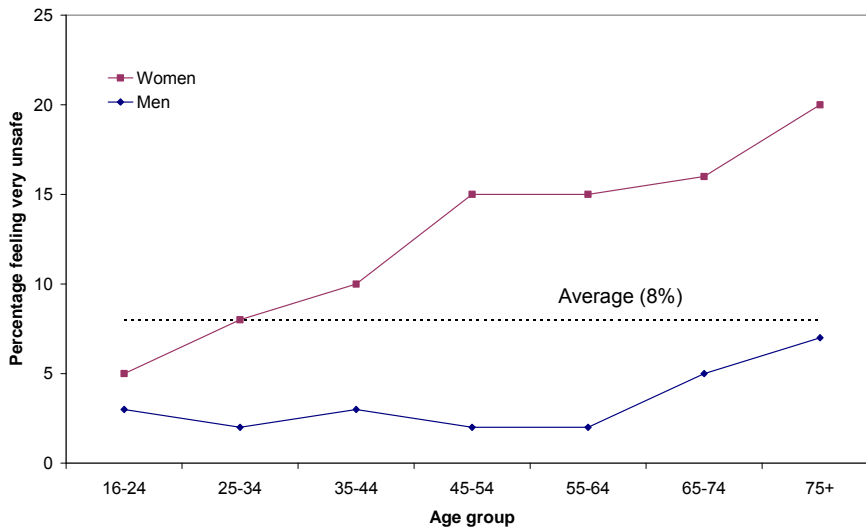
Figure 3.3: Worry about violent crime (%) by gender and age



Source: NICS 2011/12

- ◆ With regards to personal safety, older respondents were much more likely than younger people to worry about walking alone in the area after dark, with those aged 75+ (14%) more likely to report feeling 'very unsafe' than those aged 16-24 (4%). This is particularly evident for women who displayed equivalent rates of 20% and 5% (respectively) and compares with 7% and 3% of men (Table A9; Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Worry about personal safety while walking alone in the local area after dark (%) by gender and age



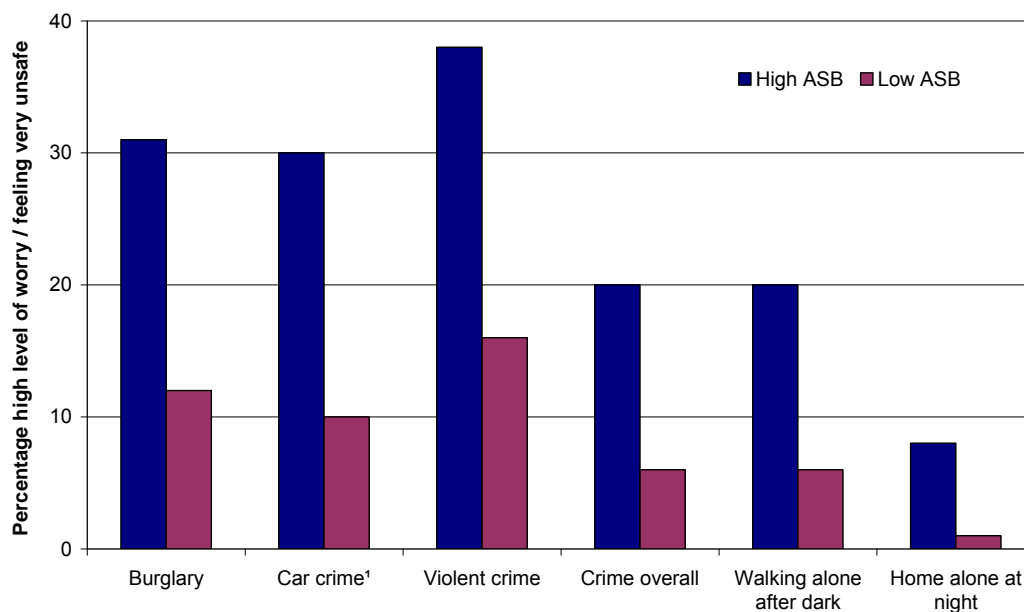
Source: NICS 2011/12

- ◆ Perhaps unsurprisingly, adults who had recently (within the preceding two years) been victims of crime which were reported to the police displayed much higher levels of worry about each of the crime and personal safety categories examined: burglary (21%); car crime (19%); violent crime (24%); all crime (11%); walking alone after dark (11%); and home alone at night (8%). These rates compare with NICS 2011/12 averages of 15%, 12%, 19%, 8%, 8% and 2% respectively (Table A9).
- ◆ On the whole, there appears to be a negative correlation between household income and worry about crime and personal safety, whereby levels of worry decrease as income increases. For example, 26% of respondents from households with a total income of under £10,000 expressed a high level of worry about violent crime, compared with 9% of those earning £50,000 or more. In terms of worry about crime overall, the equivalent rates are 13% and 2% respectively (Table A10).
- ◆ People living in social rented accommodation were much more likely than other tenure groups to reveal high levels of worry about crime and personal safety, displaying above average rates across the board; for instance, 26% of those living in social rented accommodation expressed a high level of worry about car crime compared with 11% in owner-occupied and 13% in private rented accommodation (Table A10).
- ◆ Respondents from Northern Ireland's 20% most deprived areas also displayed above average levels of worry about all types of crime and personal safety examined: burglary (20% v 15%); car crime (22% v 12%); violent crime (26% v 19%); crime overall (12% v 8%); walking alone after dark (16% v 8%); and home alone at night (4% v 2%) (Table A10).

A perceived high level of ASB in the local area has a strong positive correlation with a high level of worry about crime and personal safety. Of all the demographic and socio-economic groups examined, respondents from high-ASB areas displayed the highest levels of worry across each crime type examined and joint highest rates of worry about both forms of personal safety.

- ◆ Respondents living in areas where they perceive ASB to be high were much more likely than those from low-ASB areas to worry about all types of crime and personal safety: car crime (30% v 10%); violent crime (38% v 16%); burglary (31% v 12%); crime overall (20% v 6%); walking alone after dark (20% v 6%); and home alone at night (8% v 1%) (Table A10; Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Worry about crime and personal safety (%) by perceived level of ASB



Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

4. PERCEPTIONS OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIMISATION

4.1 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

A person's perception of the likelihood that they will be a victim of crime may be influenced by their level of worry about crime. In addition to questions on worry about crime (Section 3), the NICS and CSEW asked respondents how likely they think it is that they will be a victim of the following offences in the next 12 months, using a four-point scale ranging from 'very likely' to 'very unlikely':

1. home being burgled;
2. theft of a car;
3. theft from a car;
4. being mugged and robbed; and
5. physical attack by a stranger.

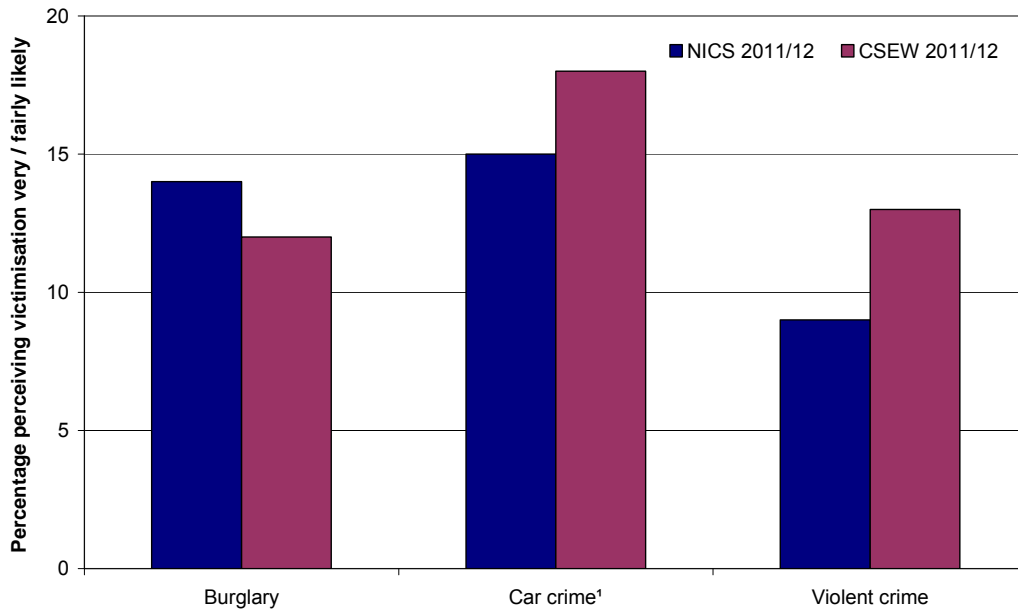
Two composite indicators to measure the perceived likelihood of being a victim of car crime and violent crime are constructed from the responses to the individual car crime and violent crime questions. These additional indicators, together with the proportion of respondents who say they are very or fairly likely to have their home burgled in the next year, comprise the three crime groups presented in this section, which are comparable with CSEW analyses (Tables A11–A13).

The perceived likelihood of being a victim of car crime is a composite measure of respondents who think they are very or fairly likely to either have a car/van stolen or have something stolen from a car/van in the next year, or both. This measure refers only to respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

Similarly, the perceived likelihood of being a victim of violent crime is a composite measure of anyone who thinks they are very or fairly likely to be either mugged/robbed or physically attacked by a stranger in the next year, or both.

- ◆ In line with results from previous sweeps, the vast majority of NICS 2011/12 respondents believed it unlikely that they would fall victim to any of these crimes during the coming year. For example, it is apparent from Table A11 that nine in ten people surveyed (91%) did not think they would experience violent crime.
- ◆ Overall, 15% of respondents to NICS 2011/12 believed they would experience some form of vehicle-related theft; 14% thought it was likely that they would be the victim of burglary while one-tenth (9%) perceived themselves to be at risk of violent crime (Table A11; Figures 4.1 and 4.2).
- ◆ With the exception of burglary (14% v 12%), NICS 2011/12 respondents were less likely than their counterparts in England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12) to perceive themselves to be at risk of victimisation: violent crime (9% v 13%); and car crime (15% v 18%) (Table A11; Figure 4.1). These findings are generally consistent with recorded crime statistics and NICS data (Toner and Freel, 2013), both of which indicate a lower prevalence of crime in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales.

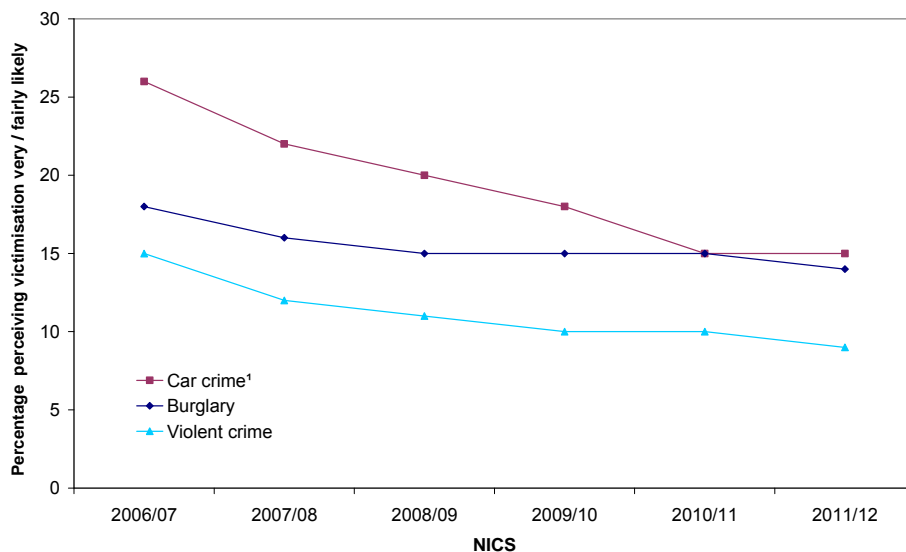
Figure 4.1: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

- ◆ While no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) were observed since NICS 2010/11 in the perceived level of risk of victimisation, statistically significant decreases were apparent, when compared with NICS 2006/07, in the proportions of respondents believing it likely that they would fall victim to each of these crime types: car crime (26% in 2006/07 to 15% in 2011/12); violent crime (15% to 9%); and burglary (18% to 14%) (Table A11; Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) in Northern Ireland



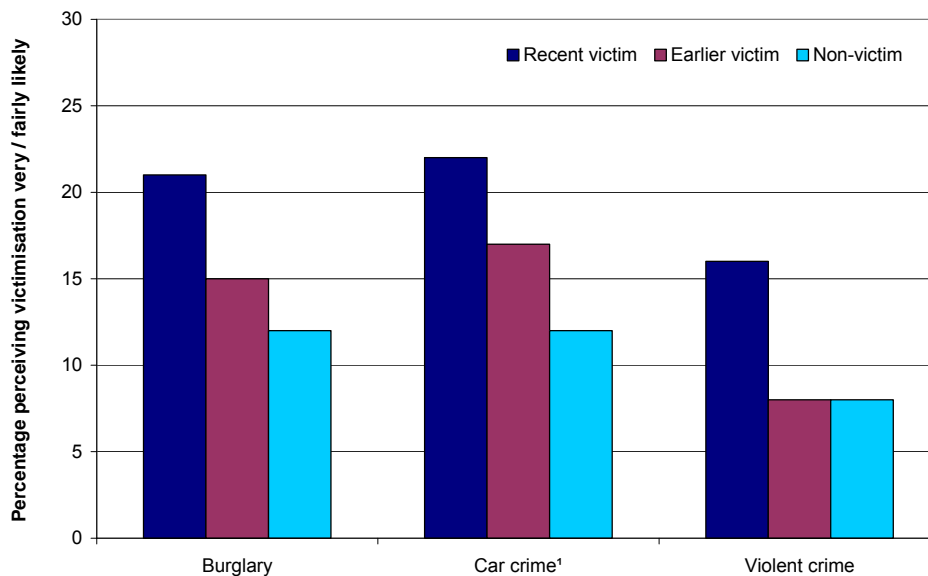
1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

4.2 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics

Tables A12 and A13 show the perceived likelihood of NICS 2011/12 respondents that they would be a victim of specific crimes in the next year, broken down by personal, household and area characteristics.

- ◆ Respondents who had been a victim of crime in the past were more likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of further victimisation in the coming year. NICS 2011/12 findings show that this disparity is increased when consideration is given to recent victims of crime (within the preceding two years) who were almost twice as likely as non-victims to believe they would experience each of the crime types examined: burglary (21% v 12%); car crime (22% v 12%); and violent crime (16% v 8%) (Table A12; Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) by experience of crime



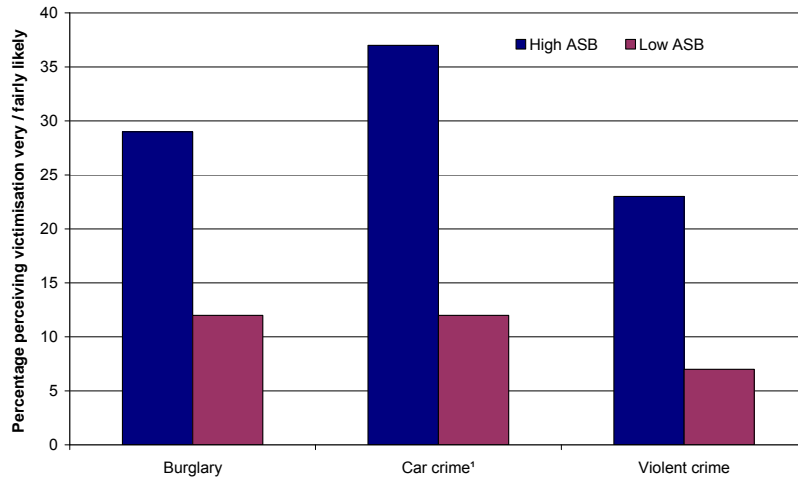
Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

- ◆ Single parents were more likely than respondents from other household types to perceive themselves to be at risk of victimisation and, with rates for burglary, car crime and violent crime of 20%, 17% and 13% respectively, were higher than the NICS 2011/12 averages of 14%, 15% and 9% respectively (Table A13).
- ◆ While there was no simple correlation between deprivation and perceived likelihood of victimisation, respondents residing in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were much more likely to consider themselves to be at risk of crime in the following 12 months. For instance, almost a quarter (24%) of people from the 20% most deprived areas thought it likely they would experience car crime, with 21% fearing burglary, compared with lows of 12% observed in other (deprivation) quintiles (Table A13).
- ◆ As with worry about crime, the perceived risk of victimisation varies greatly between areas of high and low ASB. NICS 2011/12 participants in high-ASB areas displayed the highest perceived levels of risk of all demographic and socio-economic groups, across

each of the crime types examined: violent crime (23% in high-ASB areas v 7% in low-ASB areas); car crime (37% v 12%); and burglary (29% v 12%) (Table A13; Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) by perceived level of ASB



Source: NICS 2011/12

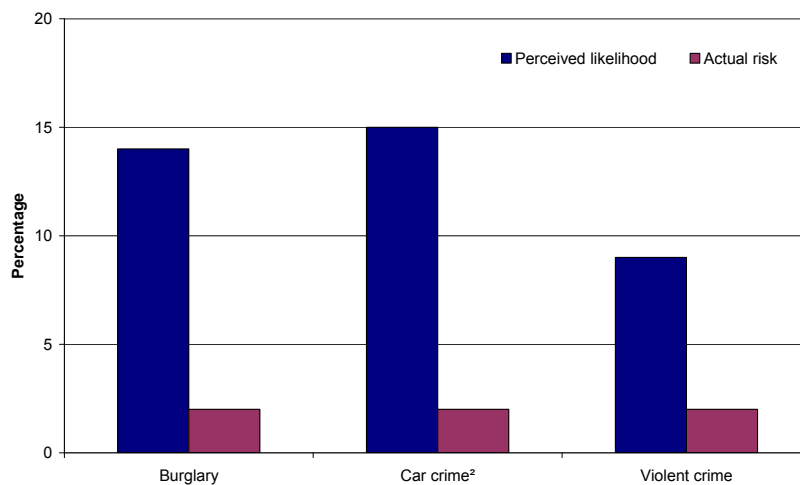
1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

4.3 Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation, and actual risk, in Northern Ireland

Findings from NICS 2011/12 reveal a disparity between a person’s perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk (Toner and Freel, 2013), whereby the perceived risk far exceeds the actual risk across each of the crime types considered.

- ◆ NICS 2011/12 results show that 14% of people thought they were very or fairly likely to be a victim of burglary, compared with an actual risk of two per cent. A similar pattern emerged in terms of car crime (15% v 2%) and violent crime (9% v 2%) (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Perceived likelihood of victimisation and actual risk (%)¹ by individual crime type



Source: NICS 2011/12

1. See Toner & Freel, 2013.

2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

5. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EFFECT OF 'FEAR OF CRIME' ON QUALITY OF LIFE

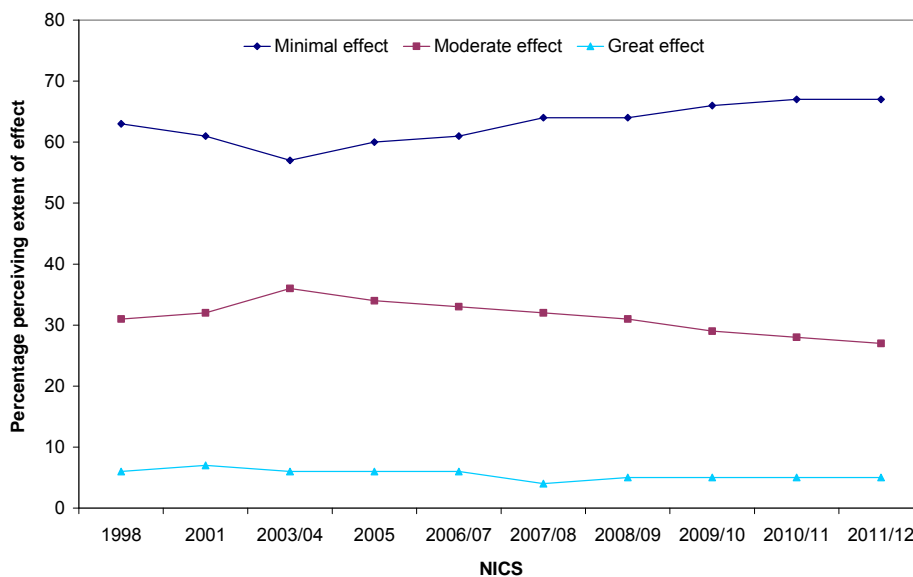
5.1 Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

While a basic level of concern about crime may be beneficial in that it encourages people to take measures to reduce their likelihood of victimisation, 'fear (about being a victim) of crime' can become problematic if it has a detrimental impact on a person's quality of life.

Respondents to NICS and CSEW were asked how much their own quality of life is affected by their 'fear of crime' on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect. In order to standardise the results, the following conventions have been used to gauge the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life:

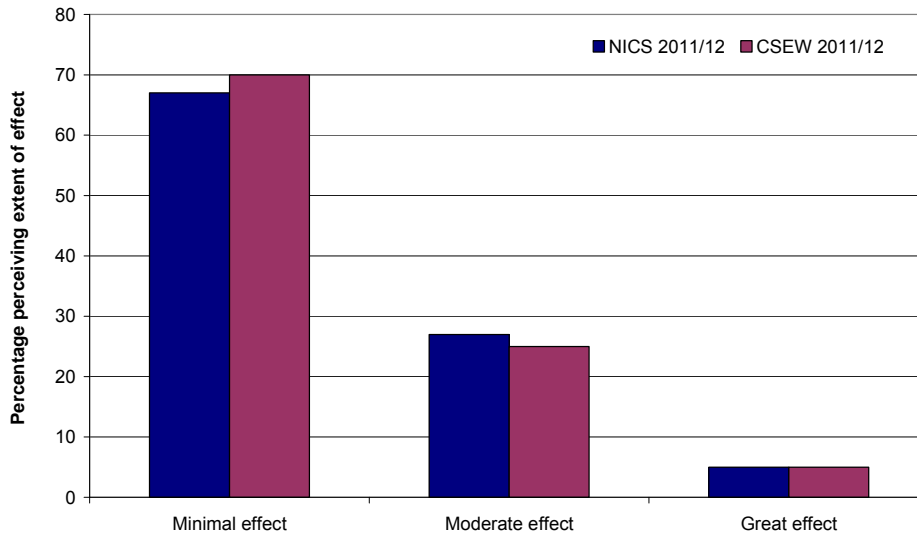
1. minimally affected (responded in the range 1 to 3);
 2. moderately affected (responded in the range 4 to 7); and
 3. greatly affected (responded in the range 8 to 10).
- ◆ Two-thirds (67%) of NICS 2011/12 respondents felt that 'fear of crime' has a minimal impact on their quality of life, with a further 27% claiming it has a moderate effect. The remaining 5% of people considered that their quality of life is greatly affected by their 'fear of crime' (Table A14; Figure 5.1).
 - ◆ While there was no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) since NICS 2010/11, the proportion of NICS 2011/12 respondents (67%) stating a 'minimal effect' has increased since 2003/04 when a low of 57% was observed. This increase has been compensated for by a subsequent statistically significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in those claiming a 'moderate effect', from 36% to 27%, over the same period (Table A14; Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life (%) in Northern Ireland



- ◆ Results from England and Wales show a similar trend to that in Northern Ireland with 70% of CSEW 2011/12 respondents claiming their lives are minimally affected by ‘fear of crime’, a further 25% stating that it has a moderate impact and 5% claiming it has a ‘great effect’ on their quality of life (Table A14; Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



5.2 Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life by personal, household and area characteristics

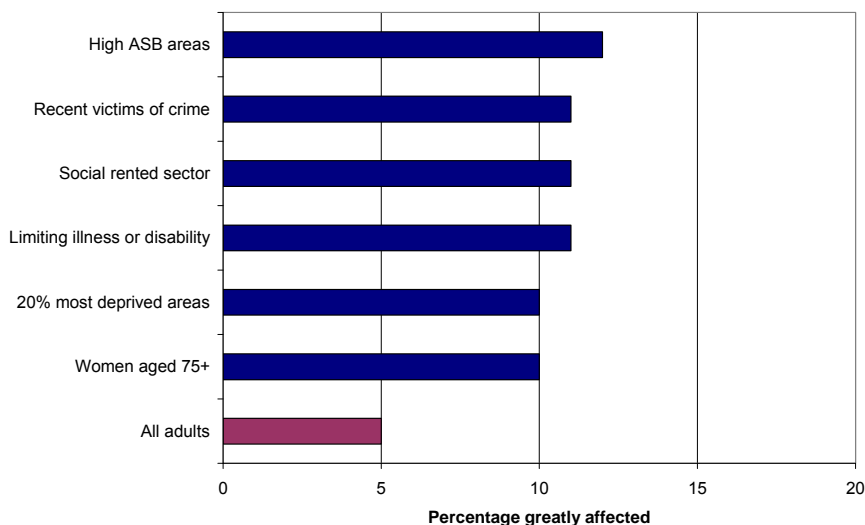
Tables A15 and A16 show differences for NICS 2011/12 respondents in terms of the perceived effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life within various socio-demographic groups in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2011/12 show that women were more likely than their male counterparts to claim that their quality of life is greatly (7% v 4% respectively) or moderately (32% v 22%) affected by their own fear of crime. In turn, a greater proportion of men (74%) than women (61%) reported a minimal effect (Table A15).
- ◆ Older people were generally more likely than younger respondents to report fear of crime having a great impact on their quality of life. While 2% of all 16-24 year-olds (regardless of gender) claimed a ‘great effect’, this proportion increased to almost one-in-ten respondents aged 75 and over (9%) (Table A15).
- ◆ Respondents with a long-standing illness or disability (9%), and in particular a limiting illness or disability (11%), were more than twice as likely as those with no illness or disability (4%) to state their lives are greatly affected by a ‘fear of crime’ (Table A15).
- ◆ In terms of experience of crime, respondents who had been a victim of crime reported to the police (8%) were more likely than those who had never been a victim of crime (4%) to state their lives are affected by ‘fear of crime’. In particular, at 11%, recent victims of crime (within the preceding two years) were almost three times as likely as non-victims (4%) to report a great effect (Table A15).

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

- ◆ While, overall, there appears to be no real difference in the proportion of people living as a couple (5%) and not living as a couple (6%) who consider their lives to be greatly affected by 'fear of crime', those who were divorced or widowed (both 9%) were more likely than, for example, cohabiting (4%), married (5%) or single (4%) people to report their 'fear of crime' greatly affects their quality of life (Table A16).
- ◆ People living in socially-rented accommodation (11%) were over twice as likely as owner-occupiers (5%) and five times more likely than private renters (2%) to say that fear of crime greatly affects their quality of life (Table A16).
- ◆ People in lower income groups tended to be more likely to say their lives are greatly affected by 'fear of crime'. Of those households earning under £10,000 per annum, 8% of respondents thought their lives are greatly affected, a proportion that reduces to just 2% of those from households earning £50,000 or more (Table A16).
- ◆ Consistent with findings on worry about crime and perceived risk of victimisation, NICS participants living in high-ASB areas (12%) were much more likely than those from areas of low ASB (4%) to claim their quality of life is greatly affected by 'fear of crime' (Table A16).
- ◆ In terms of deprivation, those respondents living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were more likely to claim 'fear of crime' has a detrimental effect on their quality of life. Within this group, 10% claimed 'fear of crime' has a great impact, while a further 36% stated a moderate effect. These proportions compare with lows of 4% and 24% (respectively) within other (deprivation) quintiles (Table A16).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A15, A16 and Figure 5.3 show that among those NICS 2011/12 respondents most likely to state that their lives are greatly affected by 'fear of crime' were:
 - those living in areas perceived to have a high level of ASB (12%);
 - recent victims of crime that were reported to the police (11%);
 - adults living in social rented accommodation (11%);
 - respondents with a limiting illness or disability (11%);
 - people living in the 20% most deprived areas (10%); and
 - women aged 75 and over (10%).

Figure 5.3: Those most likely to perceive their quality of life is greatly affected by 'fear of crime' (%) in Northern Ireland



Source: NICS 2011/12

REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

Northern Ireland Executive (2012) Programme for Government 2011-15

<http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/pfg-2011-2015-final-report.pdf>

Northern Ireland Policing Board (2012) Policing Plan 2012-2015

http://www.nipolicingboard.org.uk/policing_plan_2012_-_2015.pdf

Office for National Statistics (2012) *Crime in England and Wales, Quarterly First Release to March 2012*

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/?view=Standard&pubID=908823>

Police Service of Northern Ireland (2012a) User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland (Updated August 2012)

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

Police Service of Northern Ireland (2012b) Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2011/12. Belfast: PSNI

http://www.psni.police.uk/police_recorded_crime_in_northern_ireland_1998-99_to_2011-12.pdf

Toner, S. and Freel, R. (2013) *Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2011/12 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. DOJ Research and Statistical Bulletin 1/2013. Belfast: DOJ

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r/r--s-bulletin-1-2013-experience-of-crime-findings-from-the-2011-12-northern-ireland-crime-survey.htm>

TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Perceptions of the causes of crime (%) in Northern Ireland^{1,2}

	Major causes of crime ³	Main cause of crime
Drugs	71	20
Alcohol	65	13
Lack of discipline from parents	60	24
Unemployment	39	7
Too lenient sentencing	36	10
Sectarianism	36	9
Breakdown of the family	29	4
Poverty	23	5
Lack of discipline from school	23	1
Too few police	20	2
Racism	15	1
None of these	<0.5	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	4,053	4,053

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Respondents were asked to select from a list the factors they considered to be the major causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. If respondents selected more than one factor they were asked which of the factors they believed to be the main cause of crime. If respondents gave only one factor, this was taken as the main cause.
3. Percentages may add to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one cause.

Table A2: Perceptions of change in overall crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	Statistically significant change, 2010/11 to 2011/12 ³	CSEW 2011/12
More crime²	79	74	73	65	64	64	62	59	** ↓	66
A lot more crime	49	42	40	34	32	31	28	26	** ↑	31
A little more crime	30	32	33	32	31	33	35	34		35
Same	14	17	18	20	23	24	25	28		29
Less crime	7	9	10	14	13	11	13	12		5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,704	3,578	3,678	3,790	3,737	3,977	3,916	3,925		11,373

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. The proportion of respondents believing there has been 'a little more crime' or 'a lot more crime'; these figures may not sum to the 'more crime' composite figure due to rounding.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

Table A3: Perceptions of change in local crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales^{1,2}

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	Statistically significant change, 2010/11 to 2011/12 ⁴	CSEW 2011/12
More crime³	41	55	52	44	44	39	36	35	35	33		29
A lot more crime	14	26	22	17	17	14	14	12	11	10		9
A little more crime	27	29	30	27	27	25	22	23	24	23		20
Same	47	36	36	42	42	45	48	49	49	51		55
Less crime	12	8	12	13	14	16	16	16	16	16		16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,648	2,597	2,644	3,076	3,171	3,295	3,291	3,495	3,494	3,497		9,454

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents who had been living in their area for more than three years.
3. The proportion of respondents believing there has been 'a little more crime' or 'a lot more crime'; these figures may not sum to the 'more crime' composite figure due to rounding.
4. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A4: Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as very / fairly big problems (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	Statistically significant change, 2010/11 to 2011/12? ³	CSEW 2011/12
Perceived high level of ASB²	-	-	18	17	15	15	14	14	13	12		15
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	-	8	10	8	7	6	5	5	5	4		4
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	6	7	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8		12
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	-	-	24	25	23	25	24	22	20	21		24
People using or dealing drugs	21	29	31	28	26	26	24	23	22	23		27
Teenagers hanging around on streets	20	33	31	29	27	28	26	26	23	22		25
Rubbish or litter lying around	22	27	29	28	27	27	28	28	27	26		30
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	23	32	28	26	23	22	23	22	20	20		21
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,058	3,007	3,104	3,691	3,788	3,932	3,855	4,098	4,077	4,063		21,877 ⁵

¹ Denotes indicator was not included in survey.

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. Unweighted base refers to rubbish or litter lying around. Other bases will be similar.
5. CSEW unweighted base refers to people using or dealing drugs. Other CSEW bases will be similar.

Table A5: Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as the single biggest problem (%) in the local area¹

	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	1	1	1	1
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	4	4	4	4
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	11	11	10	10
People using or dealing drugs	8	7	9	9
Teenagers hanging around on streets	23	21	19	18
Rubbish or litter lying around	16	16	18	18
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	7	7	7	7
None of these	31	32	33	33
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,852	4,090	4,066	4,055

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A6: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying 'very' or 'fairly' big problem							Perceived high level of ASB ²	Unweighted base ³
	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People using or dealing drugs	Teenagers hanging around on streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property		
ALL ADULTS	4	8	21	23	22	26	20	12	4,063
Age (3 groups)									
16-29	7	9	31	30	27	29	27	17	633
30-59	4	10	21	23	23	24	21	12	2,042
60+	2	5	15	18	16	26	14	8	1,381
Age (7 groups)									
16-24	8	8	33	30	28	31	28	18	365
25-34	6	12	29	27	27	27	25	15	610
35-44	5	10	19	20	23	22	19	10	684
45-54	3	8	18	24	21	23	20	12	662
55-64	3	10	21	23	22	30	18	13	705
65-74	2	4	14	18	15	28	16	8	597
75+	1	3	10	16	13	19	11	6	433
Men	3	7	18	21	19	23	19	10	1,769
16-24	4	7	28	30	25	27	28	15	162
25-34	5	11	25	21	22	22	22	13	262
35-44	5	11	18	18	24	22	20	10	299
45-54	3	6	16	22	18	19	17	8	292
55-64	3	7	14	20	15	27	14	9	321
65-74	2	3	15	21	16	27	20	9	254
75+	1	3	8	16	11	17	10	5	179
Women	5	9	23	24	24	28	21	14	2,287
16-24	11	9	36	30	30	35	29	21	203
25-34	7	12	33	31	31	31	27	18	348
35-44	5	9	19	22	23	23	18	11	385
45-54	4	10	20	26	23	26	22	15	370
55-64	4	12	28	26	28	33	21	16	384
65-74	1	5	13	15	14	28	14	7	343
75+	2	2	12	17	15	20	12	6	254
Religion									
Catholic	7	9	25	27	24	28	24	16	1,704
Protestant	2	7	16	19	19	24	16	8	2,019
Perceived nationality									
British	2	7	18	22	19	23	16	9	1,878
Irish	6	9	27	28	25	31	26	17	1,056
Northern Irish	4	9	19	20	21	26	19	10	964
Other	12	8	34	20	24	24	19	15	143
Disability or illness									
Long-standing illness or disability	4	10	22	27	22	29	21	16	1,241
Limits activities	5	11	23	29	24	30	23	17	944
Does not limit activities	2	8	18	22	19	25	16	14	297
No long-standing illness or disability	4	7	21	21	21	25	19	10	2,802
Experience of crime reported to police									
Victim	5	12	25	28	27	30	25	16	1,557
Within last 2 years	6	15	36	35	37	34	35	24	424
More than 2 years ago	4	10	21	25	24	28	21	12	1,132
Never a victim	4	6	19	20	18	24	17	10	2,496
Daily newspaper readership									
National broadsheets	3	6	15	18	18	25	18	7	446
National tabloids	4	8	23	25	22	26	21	13	1,739
Irish News	6	7	21	23	19	29	21	12	646
Newsletter	1	3	13	16	15	23	15	5	389
Belfast Telegraph	3	7	17	20	20	26	18	10	982

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).
3. Unweighted base refers to rubbish or litter lying around. Other bases will be similar.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A7: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying 'very' or 'fairly' big problem							Perceived high level of ASB ²	Unweighted base ⁶
	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People using or dealing drugs	Teenagers hanging around on streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property		
ALL ADULTS	4	8	21	23	22	26	20	12	4,063
Living arrangements (respondent)									
Living as a couple	4	8	18	21	20	25	18	10	2,093
Married	3	7	17	20	20	24	17	9	1,899
Cohabiting	11	12	31	31	29	27	25	18	194
Not living as a couple	5	10	26	26	24	28	23	16	1,963
Single	5	9	28	26	25	29	25	16	1,058
Separated	5	10	26	32	28	33	26	17	194
Divorced	8	18	27	37	24	24	22	19	255
Widowed	2	5	15	18	18	24	15	10	456
Household type³									
HRP aged under 60:									
Single adult & child(ren)	8	13	32	37	34	35	30	25	271
Adults & child(ren)	5	8	20	23	20	23	20	10	910
No children	5	11	25	26	27	27	24	15	1,405
HRP aged 60 and over									
	2	5	16	19	16	26	15	9	1,477
Household income									
Less than £10,000	6	14	28	32	28	32	26	20	861
£10,000 less than £20,000	5	9	25	25	22	29	23	14	1,011
£20,000 less than £30,000	4	8	21	24	23	25	18	13	667
£30,000 less than £40,000	3	7	15	15	18	21	17	7	423
£40,000 less than £50,000	3	8	16	23	21	25	20	10	264
£50,000 or more	3	5	14	15	17	20	12	7	313
Tenure									
Owner-occupied	3	6	17	19	19	25	17	9	2,684
Social rented	9	19	38	42	35	35	34	28	610
Private rented	7	9	27	25	25	25	21	14	739
Area type									
Belfast	6	14	30	30	29	34	33	20	664
Urban, excluding Belfast	6	10	28	28	28	29	24	16	1,679
All urban	6	11	29	29	28	31	26	17	2,343
Rural	2	5	12	16	14	20	12	6	1,720
Policing District⁴									
A&B (Belfast)	6	14	30	30	29	34	33	20	664
C	2	8	20	21	20	24	15	8	706
D	5	8	18	23	24	26	19	13	649
E	6	5	22	23	17	23	15	11	618
F	5	6	12	14	13	19	13	7	450
G	5	10	26	25	31	32	27	16	497
H	1	8	17	25	17	23	17	10	479
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁵									
1st quintile Most deprived	11	17	42	44	40	43	40	31	769
2nd quintile	4	8	22	26	23	26	18	12	860
3rd quintile	4	6	16	20	15	26	19	10	813
4th quintile	2	7	15	17	16	22	13	7	835
5th quintile Least deprived	2	5	13	13	18	15	13	5	784

Source: NICS 2011/12

- Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
- ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).
- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
- See Figure B1 in Technical Annex. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.
- Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
- Unweighted base refers to rubbish or litter lying around. Other bases will be similar.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A8: Worry about crime and personal safety (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	Statistically significant change, 2010/11 to 2011/12? ³	CSEW 2011/12
% with high levels of worry												
Burglary	17	17	21	18	17	16	15	16	16	15		11
Car crime ²	18	21	20	17	15	15	14	13	13	12		10
Violent crime	23	23	24	23	22	19	18	20	19	19		14
% very worried												
Crime overall	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	8	9	8	** ↓	8
% feeling very unsafe												
Walking alone in area after dark	8	11	13	11	11	12	10	10	9	8		7
Alone in home at night	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		1
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,057	3,010	3,104	3,691	3,790	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,080	4,061		11,538

¹ Denotes indicator was not included in survey.

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

4. Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Other bases will be similar with the exception of car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A9: Worry about crime and personal safety, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% with high levels of worry			% very worried	% feeling very unsafe		Unweighted base ³
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	Crime overall	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night	
ALL ADULTS	15	12	19	8	8	2	4,061
Age							
16-29	13	15	21	7	4	3	633
30-59	14	11	18	7	7	2	2,041
60+	17	12	18	8	12	2	1,380
16-24	13	18	24	8	4	4	365
25-34	11	10	18	6	5	2	610
35-44	14	11	18	7	7	1	684
45-54	16	12	19	7	9	2	661
55-64	16	11	19	9	9	2	704
65-74	17	13	18	7	11	2	597
75+	16	11	14	9	14	3	433
Men	10	8	9	4	3	1	1,768
16-24	7	n<100	10	3	3	2	162
25-34	8	6	10	3	2	0	262
35-44	10	9	8	4	3	0	299
45-54	12	8	11	3	2	1	291
55-64	10	5	8	4	2	1	321
65-74	11	10	9	4	5	<0.5	254
75+	16	12	7	6	7	2	179
Women	19	15	27	11	12	3	2,286
16-24	19	24	37	12	5	6	203
25-34	14	13	24	10	8	3	348
35-44	17	12	26	10	10	2	385
45-54	20	15	25	11	15	3	370
55-64	22	17	30	13	15	3	383
65-74	22	16	26	9	16	3	343
75+	16	10	20	12	20	3	254
Religion							
Catholic	15	14	19	8	10	3	1,704
Protestant	15	11	19	8	7	1	2,016
Perceived nationality							
British	16	11	19	8	8	2	1,876
Irish	15	14	18	7	11	3	1,055
Northern Irish	12	11	19	8	5	1	964
Other	21	n<100	22	16	8	3	143
Disability or illness							
Long-standing illness or disability	20	15	23	10	13	3	1,239
Limits activities	22	18	25	12	14	4	942
Does not limit activities	13	9	17	7	8	1	297
No long-standing illness or disability	13	11	17	7	6	2	2,801
Experience of crime reported to police							
Victim	17	13	18	7	10	3	1,556
Within last 2 years	21	19	24	11	11	8	424
More than 2 years ago	15	11	15	6	9	1	1,131
Never a victim	14	11	19	8	7	2	2,495
Daily newspaper readership							
National broadsheets	8	5	11	4	3	1	446
National tabloids	17	13	21	8	7	2	1,737
Irish News	15	12	16	6	7	2	646
Newsletter	14	11	17	7	7	3	389
Belfast Telegraph	14	11	19	7	5	2	981

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
3. Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Other bases will be similar with the exception of car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A10: Worry about crime and personal safety, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% with high levels of worry			% very worried	% feeling very unsafe		Unweighted base ⁷
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	Crime overall	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night	
ALL ADULTS	15	12	19	8	8	2	4,061
Living arrangements (respondent)							
Living as a couple	15	12	18	7	8	2	2,092
Married	15	11	18	7	8	2	1,898
Cohabiting	11	20	21	8	3	1	194
Not living as a couple	14	12	20	8	9	3	1,962
Single	13	13	20	8	6	3	1,059
Separated	18	15	22	9	14	2	194
Divorced	16	9	19	9	12	3	255
Widowed	16	9	18	9	17	2	454
Household type³							
HRP aged under 60:							
Single adult & child(ren)	24	14	32	14	14	4	271
Adults & child(ren)	14	11	18	7	6	2	910
No children	14	13	19	8	6	2	1,404
HRP aged 60 and over	15	12	18	8	11	2	1,476
Household income							
Less than £10,000	21	19	26	13	12	3	860
£10,000 less than £20,000	18	16	23	9	12	3	1,011
£20,000 less than £30,000	13	11	16	5	7	2	667
£30,000 less than £40,000	10	10	16	6	4	2	423
£40,000 less than £50,000	11	8	15	6	6	2	264
£50,000 or more	6	6	9	2	3	3	313
Tenure							
Owner-occupied	13	11	17	6	7	2	2,682
Social rented	23	26	29	14	15	5	610
Private rented	15	13	20	9	6	3	739
Area type							
Belfast	18	15	23	9	10	2	664
Urban, excluding Belfast	15	11	21	9	10	3	1,678
All urban	16	12	21	9	10	3	2,342
Rural	13	12	16	6	6	2	1,719
Policing District⁴							
A&B (Belfast)	18	15	23	9	10	2	664
C	13	10	20	8	5	1	705
D	16	10	21	7	9	3	649
E	17	11	19	9	8	1	617
F	14	16	17	8	8	3	450
G	14	16	18	6	12	3	497
H	10	9	12	5	5	2	479
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁵							
1st quintile Most deprived	20	22	26	12	16	4	769
2nd quintile	15	12	17	8	7	3	860
3rd quintile	14	11	15	6	8	2	810
4th quintile	13	11	18	7	7	2	836
5th quintile Least deprived	14	9	18	7	5	1	784
Perceived level of ASB⁶							
High	31	30	38	20	20	8	474
Low	12	10	16	6	6	1	3,284

Source: NICS 2011/12

- Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
- Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
- See Figure B1 in Technical Annex. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.
- Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
- ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in Table A4).
- Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Other bases will be similar with the exception of car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A11: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

% perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	Statistically significant change, 2010/11 to 2011/12 ³	CSEW 2011/12
Burglary	18	16	15	15	15	14		12
Car crime ²	26	22	20	18	15	15		18
Violent crime	15	12	11	10	10	9		13
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,708	3,855	3,774	4,006	3,987	3,992		11,253

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

4. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but will be lower for car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A12: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year			Unweighted base ³
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	
ALL ADULTS	14	15	9	3,992
Age				
16-29	12	13	11	622
30-59	15	16	8	2,018
60+	13	13	7	1,345
16-24	11	11	11	359
25-34	14	17	9	600
35-44	14	14	8	678
45-54	15	16	8	656
55-64	17	19	10	692
65-74	12	12	7	583
75+	11	8	4	417
Men	12	12	8	1,743
16-24	9	7	9	159
25-34	12	15	8	258
35-44	13	13	8	295
45-54	12	13	7	291
55-64	16	16	8	316
65-74	12	10	7	248
75+	11	10	6	176
Women	15	16	9	2,242
16-24	14	15	13	200
25-34	16	18	11	342
35-44	15	14	8	383
45-54	17	18	9	365
55-64	19	22	12	376
65-74	13	14	7	335
75+	10	6	2	241
Religion				
Catholic	16	17	10	1,674
Protestant	13	12	7	1,992
Perceived nationality				
British	13	13	7	1,849
Irish	17	18	10	1,036
Northern Irish	13	13	8	953
Other	14	n<100	13	140
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	14	15	9	1,213
Limits activities	15	16	10	921
Does not limit activities	12	13	7	292
No long-standing illness or disability	14	14	8	2,769
Experience of crime reported to police				
Victim	17	18	10	1,536
Within last 2 years	21	22	16	417
More than 2 years ago	15	17	8	1,118
Never a victim	12	12	8	2,453
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	13	11	6	442
National tabloids	14	14	9	1,720
Irish News	16	17	9	639
Newsletter	11	12	5	385
Belfast Telegraph	13	15	8	971

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

3. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but will be lower for car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A13: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year			Unweighted base ⁷
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	
ALL ADULTS	14	15	9	3,992
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	15	15	8	2,063
Married	14	14	8	1,872
Cohabiting	17	21	11	191
Not living as a couple	13	14	9	1,922
Single	13	14	10	1,042
Separated	14	16	11	191
Divorced	13	17	10	250
Widowed	12	14	4	439
Household type³				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	20	17	13	265
Adults & child(ren)	14	15	9	904
No children	14	15	9	1,383
HRP aged 60 and over	13	14	7	1,440
Household income				
Less than £10,000	20	20	13	846
£10,000 less than £20,000	14	18	10	986
£20,000 less than £30,000	13	14	7	662
£30,000 less than £40,000	13	12	6	421
£40,000 less than £50,000	11	15	10	263
£50,000 or more	14	11	4	313
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	13	13	7	2,646
Social rented	20	23	15	594
Private rented	14	17	10	730
Area type				
Belfast	18	19	10	655
Urban, excluding Belfast	14	16	10	1,646
All urban	15	17	10	2,301
Rural	12	13	7	1,691
Policing District⁴				
A&B	18	19	10	655
C	11	10	7	681
D	16	18	10	644
E	17	16	8	612
F	13	18	10	445
G	15	14	9	482
H	7	8	7	473
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁵				
1st quintile Most deprived	21	24	14	749
2nd quintile	12	13	7	844
3rd quintile	14	16	9	799
4th quintile	12	12	7	821
5th quintile Least deprived	12	13	6	777
Perceived level of ASB⁶				
High	29	37	23	467
Low	12	12	7	3,245

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
3. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
4. See Figure B1 in Technical Annex. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.
5. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
6. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in Table A4).
7. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but will be lower for car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A14: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	Statistically significant change, 2010/11 to 2011/12? ²	CSEW 2011/12
Minimal	63	61	57	60	61	64	64	66	67	67		70
Moderate	31	32	36	34	33	32	31	29	28	27		25
Great	6	7	6	6	6	4	5	5	5	5		5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,049	3,008	3,099	3,691	3,789	3,929	3,854	4,099	4,079	4,062		5,584

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A15: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	67	27	5	4,062
Age				
16-29	71	27	2	633
30-59	68	27	5	2,042
60+	64	28	8	1,380
16-24	69	29	2	365
25-34	74	23	3	610
35-44	71	26	4	684
45-54	65	29	7	662
55-64	63	30	7	705
65-74	67	27	6	597
75+	64	27	9	432
Men	74	22	4	1,769
16-24	78	20	2	162
25-34	81	16	2	262
35-44	74	24	2	299
45-54	74	23	4	292
55-64	70	24	6	321
65-74	75	21	4	254
75+	67	25	8	179
Women	61	32	7	2,286
16-24	61	37	2	203
25-34	67	29	4	348
35-44	68	27	5	385
45-54	58	33	9	370
55-64	56	36	8	384
65-74	60	32	8	343
75+	61	29	10	253
Religion				
Catholic	66	28	6	1,704
Protestant	68	28	4	2,018
Perceived nationality				
British	68	27	5	1,877
Irish	64	29	7	1,056
Northern Irish	71	25	4	964
Other	66	29	5	143
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	62	29	9	1,240
Limits activities	60	30	11	943
Does not limit activities	67	29	4	297
No long-standing illness or disability	70	27	4	2,802
Experience of crime reported to police				
Victim	59	33	8	1,557
Within last 2 years	50	38	11	424
More than 2 years ago	63	31	7	1,132
Never a victim	72	24	4	2,496
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	73	24	3	446
National tabloids	67	28	4	1,739
Irish News	70	25	6	646
Newsletter	70	27	3	389
Belfast Telegraph	68	27	5	982

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table A16: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	67	27	5	4,062
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	68	27	5	2,093
Married	68	27	5	1,899
Cohabiting	71	25	4	194
Not living as a couple	66	28	6	1,962
Single	69	27	4	1,058
Separated	65	27	8	194
Divorced	62	29	9	255
Widowed	60	32	9	455
Household type²				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	61	31	9	271
Adults & child(ren)	72	25	4	910
No children	66	30	4	1,405
HRP aged 60 and over	66	27	7	1,476
Household income				
Less than £10,000	61	31	8	861
£10,000 less than £20,000	65	29	7	1,011
£20,000 less than £30,000	67	30	4	667
£30,000 less than £40,000	73	23	4	423
£40,000 less than £50,000	74	23	4	264
£50,000 or more	78	21	2	313
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	68	27	5	2,684
Social rented	57	32	11	610
Private rented	70	27	2	739
Area type				
Belfast	57	35	8	663
Urban, excluding Belfast	65	29	6	1,679
All urban	63	31	6	2,342
Rural	73	23	4	1,720
Policing District³				
A&B	57	35	8	663
C	70	27	4	706
D	67	28	5	649
E	68	28	4	618
F	69	26	5	450
G	67	26	7	497
H	76	19	4	479
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁴				
1st quintile Most deprived	53	36	10	769
2nd quintile	70	25	4	860
3rd quintile	69	27	4	812
4th quintile	72	24	4	835
5th quintile Least deprived	70	26	4	784
Perceived level of ASB⁵				
High	41	47	12	474
Low	71	24	4	3,285

Source: NICS 2011/12

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
3. See Figure B1 in Technical Annex. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.
4. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
5. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in Table A4).

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork

The initial NICS 2011/12 sample consisted of 6,750 addresses, randomly selected from the Land and Property Services domestic property database. Visits to each address by an interviewer from the NISRA Central Survey Unit resulted in an eligible sample of 6,011 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 have been weighted by household size to prevent a bias towards smaller households.

In January 2005, the NICS began operating on a continuous basis. This bulletin refers primarily to fieldwork undertaken during the financial year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, which involved complete interviews with 4,064 people aged 16 years and over. 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 just under an hour 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.

Due to a combination of both sampling and non-sampling error, any sample is unlikely to reflect precisely the characteristics of the population.

Because NICS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Statistical significance tests are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance.

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

Further information on the 2011/12 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2011/12 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-irelandcrime-survey-s-r.htm>).

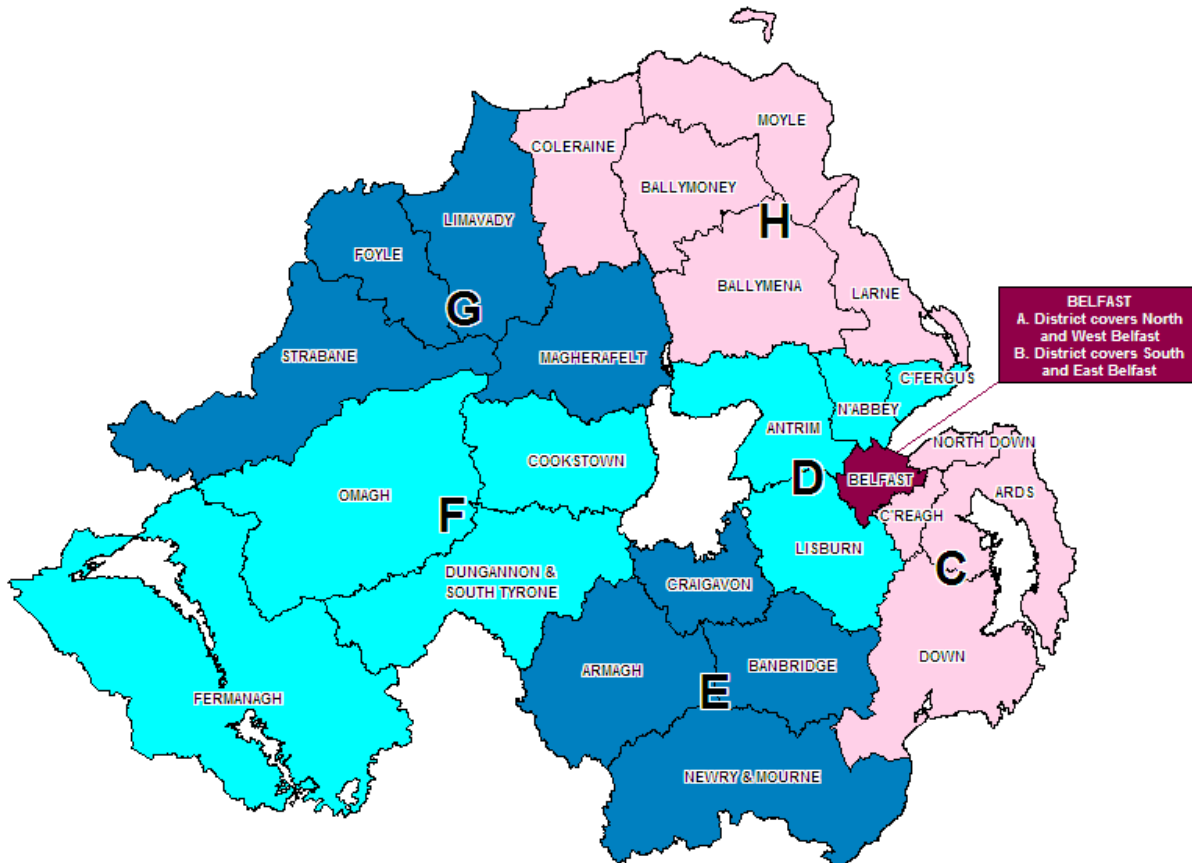
NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2011/12

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	1,769	44	46
	Women	2,288	56	54
Age group	16-24	365	9	13
	25-34	610	15	15
	35-44	684	17	16
	45-54	662	16	18
	55-64	705	17	17
	65-74	597	15	13
	75+	434	11	8
Religion	Catholic	1,704	42	43
	Protestant	2,019	50	49
Area type	Urban	2,344	58	54
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,679	41	39
	Rural	1,720	42	46
Policing district¹	A&B (Belfast)	665	16	15
	C	706	17	17
	D	649	16	16
	E	618	15	16
	F	450	11	12
	G	497	12	12
	H	479	12	12
	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank²	1st quintile (most deprived)	769	19
2nd quintile	860	21	20	
3rd quintile	813	20	21	
4th quintile	836	21	22	
5th quintile (least deprived)	784	19	20	
Vehicle-owning households		3,216	79	84

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.

NOTES

Department of Justice

Access to Justice Directorate
Statistics and Research Branch
Massey House
Stormont Estate
Belfast
BT4 3SX

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

Telephone: 028 9052 2658

www.dojni.gov.uk