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Analytical Services Group

**Experience of Crime:
Findings from the
2016/17
Northern Ireland
Crime Survey**

Research and Statistical Bulletin 9/2018

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Results from the 2016/17 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 8.7% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview, unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from NICS 2015/16 (8.9%). The 2016/17 rate of 8.7% is one of the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates observed since the measure was first reported in NICS 1998 (23.0%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2016/17 and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey) 2016/17 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (8.7%) than in England and Wales (13.9%). These figures compare with 8.9% and 15.2% (respectively) in 2015/16.
- ◆ The 2016/17 surveys suggest that incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were generally higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (1,423 in England and Wales v 911 in Northern Ireland); vehicle-related theft (322 v 176); vandalism (478 v 341); and vehicle vandalism (326 v 170).
- ◆ An estimated 126,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2016/17. This compares with the 2015/16 estimate of 114,000. The 2016/17 figure of 126,000 is almost three-fifths (57%) lower than the peak in 2003/04 (295,000), equating to 169,000 fewer crimes.
- ◆ A subset of NICS crimes are broadly comparable with a subset of PSNI recorded crimes. The NICS 2016/17 estimates that 45% of these crimes identified in the survey were reported to the police. This compares with 41% in England and Wales (CSEW 2016/17). Burglary (57%) and vehicle-related theft (55%) displayed the highest reporting rates in Northern Ireland. In England and Wales, burglary (68%) was also most likely to be reported to the police.
- ◆ The most common reason cited by both NICS and CSEW 2016/17 respondents for not reporting a crime to the police was 'too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not do anything' (71% and 69% respectively). In Northern Ireland, this was followed by 'private matter / dealt with the matter ourselves' (25%) and 'inconvenient to report' (16%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2016/17 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 1,877 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 2016/17 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 2016/17 prevalence rates and number of incidents;
- ◆ comparisons with the [2016/17 Crime Survey for England and Wales](#) (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey (BCS));
- ◆ comparisons with crimes recorded by the police; and
- ◆ reporting rates by crime type, as well as reasons given for not reporting incidents.

While previously reported in this bulletin, the following socio-demographic (personal, household and area) groups (listed below) are now presented in the accompanying Microsoft Excel workbook only, due to the impact on robustness of sub-sample analyses following the reduced sample size (See Technical Annex). Associated confidence intervals are also presented. The first six 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;
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 2016/17 bulletin presenting findings on [Perceptions of Crime](#) (Rice and Campbell, 2018) has already been published.

1.2 About the NICS

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. Within the [Draft 2016-21 Programme for Government](#) (PfG), the Department of Justice will lead on Indicator 1 which reports the 'Any NICS crime' prevalence rate. Change in the prevalence rate will be used to quantify progress towards the desired outcome of reducing crime and the harm and vulnerability caused by crime. NICS findings will also inform the assessment of the impact of the [Community Safety Strategy](#) (DoJ, 2012) and the [Northern Ireland Policing Board's Strategic Outcomes for Policing in Northern Ireland 2016-2020](#) (2016).

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

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

The core modules for NICS 2016/17 were generally based on CSEW 2016/17. 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 2016/17 Crime in England and Wales report, provide a good measure of well-reported crimes as well as the less common but more serious crimes (in particular, homicide, which cannot be covered by the NICS or CSEW), and provide data for smaller geographic areas ([ONS](#), 2017).

While recorded crime statistics do not include crimes that are not reported to the police or that the police do not record, they include a wider range of crime types than the NICS, including crimes against children, crimes against businesses and many, so-called 'victimless' crimes (such as drug possession offences). For further explanation of recorded crime statistics see the [Police Service of Northern Ireland \(PSNI\) User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#) (PSNI, 2018a).

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The level of recorded crime can be affected by changes in both police recording / counting practices and in levels of reporting of incidents to the police. For example, the introduction, in April 1998, of a new system for counting and recording crime resulted in a substantial increase in the number of crimes recorded. Further increases occurred in 2001/02, particularly related to less serious crime, following the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS).

The main CSEW 2005/06 report estimated that 30% of all crimes committed against households and their adult occupants end up in the recorded crime count. The remaining 70% are either unreported or unrecorded and, thus, make up what may be referred to as the 'dark figure of crime' (Walker *et al.*, 2006).

According to [MacDonald](#) (2001), the following factors "might influence the probability of an incident being reported" to the police:

- ◆ socio-economic factors relating to the victim (for example, age, sex, location, social class and community background);
- ◆ economic or political developments;
- ◆ attitude of the victim to the police;
- ◆ incident-specific factors (for example, relationship between victim and offender, the gravity of the crime, the likelihood of an insurance claim, whether the crime was witnessed and the time of occurrence); and
- ◆ criminal inclinations of the victim.

Due to methodological consistencies between sweeps, and the fact that the data collected are unaffected by police reporting and recording practices, the NICS has the potential to become a more reliable device for measuring trends for crimes against households and their adult occupants. It would, however, require a much larger sample size to facilitate the tracking of small, statistically significant changes in the levels of particular types of crime. In the past, PSNI recorded crime figures have been used to track progress towards the achievement of crime reduction targets within Northern Ireland.

Recorded crime figures cannot, by their nature, provide an impression of the extent of concern about crime (often described as 'fear of crime') among different sections of the community. Hence, it is necessary to complement the police figures with information drawn from the NICS, which, for the crime types it covers, provides a more complete measure of the extent and impact of crime against private households and their adult occupants.

Although the NICS sheds light on the large proportion of crime not reported to the police:

- ◆ its coverage is restricted to non-fatal crimes against private households and their adult occupants (it excludes, for instance, homicide, crimes against children, fraud, crimes against businesses, organised crime and so-called 'victimless' crimes);
- ◆ it does not facilitate local crime pattern analysis;
- ◆ it has not traditionally been carried out annually (but see section 1.5 below); and
- ◆ it is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors (see [NICS Quality Report](#) (DoJ, 2016b) for further detail).

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

- ◆ making up an offence;
- ◆ failing to realise that an incident meets the criteria of the questions;
- ◆ failing to recall all incidents;
- ◆ being unable to remember whether an incident occurred within the reference period; or
- ◆ not wanting to reveal their experiences as victims (for instance, sexual offences, domestic incidents and victimisation occurring as a consequence of a victim's own criminal involvement).

Notably, the NICS may undercount crimes where the victim and offender know each other, either because respondents do not think of these as 'real crimes' or they do not wish to disclose the details to an interviewer.

1.4 Changes to the recall period

In contrast to NICS 1998 and 2001, when 'fixed' 12-month recall periods for crime incidents were deployed, respondents to NICS 2003/04 onwards have been asked to recall all relevant incidents in the 12 full calendar months prior to the month of interview. To ensure consistency between the lengths of these 'floating' recall periods, regardless of the date of interview, data on incidents occurring during the month of interview have been removed from consideration.

Since the NICS 2016/17 fieldwork period covered the 2016/17 financial year, this means that the valid recall periods commenced for some respondents as early as 1 April 2015 and finished for others as late as 28 February 2017 (a spread of 23 months). This makes it difficult to compare the resulting victimisation rates with any specific set of annual recorded crime figures.

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

1.5 Frequency and sample size of the NICS

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

Accordingly, it was decided that a more effective use of resources would be to discontinue CAS at the end of 2003 and to move fieldwork for the NICS to a continuous basis with effect from January 2005. This would facilitate the monitoring of annual trends and more regular direct comparison with England and Wales. It was also decided to increase the target achieved sample size for the NICS from 3,000 to 4,000. This would contribute to increased accuracy of headline results and generate more robust analyses for various socio-demographic characteristics. However, recent unavoidable budgetary pressures have resulted in the need to reduce the target achieved sample size; a moderate decrease was first made in-year 2013/14, from 4,000 to 3,500, with the full sample reduction to 2,000 first being implemented in NICS 2014/15.

Additional information, covering issues such as sampling design and methodology is available within the [NICS User Guide](#) (DoJ, 2016a) and associated [Quality Report](#) (DoJ, 2016b).

2. CRIME VICTIMISATION (PREVALENCE) RATES

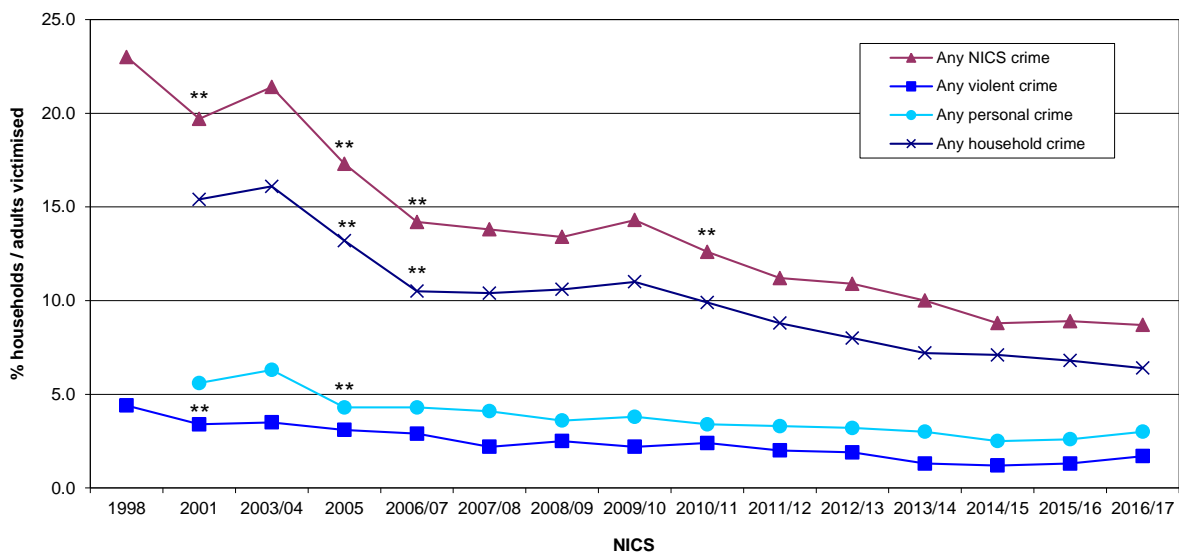
2.1 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for all offences

Table A1 contains best (i.e. the average or mean), lower and higher estimates of crime victimisation (prevalence) rates per household or adult in Northern Ireland for each NICS crime category during the 12 full calendar months immediately preceding each NICS 2016/17 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 2015/16 and 2016/17 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 2016/17, including a focus on some sub-categories that are broadly comparable with NICS crime types.

- ◆ Findings show that 8.7% of all NICS 2016/17 households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While this estimate shows no statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) to that observed in 2015/16 (8.9%) it is one of the lowest victimisation (prevalence) rates reported by the NICS since this measure was introduced (Tables A1 and A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ Similarly, results of NICS 2016/17 indicated that the proportion of households and adults affected by household crime (6.4%) and personal crime (3.0%) also remained on a par with those recorded through NICS 2015/16 (6.8% and 2.6% respectively) (Table A2; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ While there was no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) in the overall victimisation rate in 2016/17 compared with the previous year, PSNI recorded crime figures (excluding fraud) for Northern Ireland fell by 6.6%, from 105,023 in 2015/16 to 98,076 in 2016/17 (Tables A2 and A3; 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 (%)



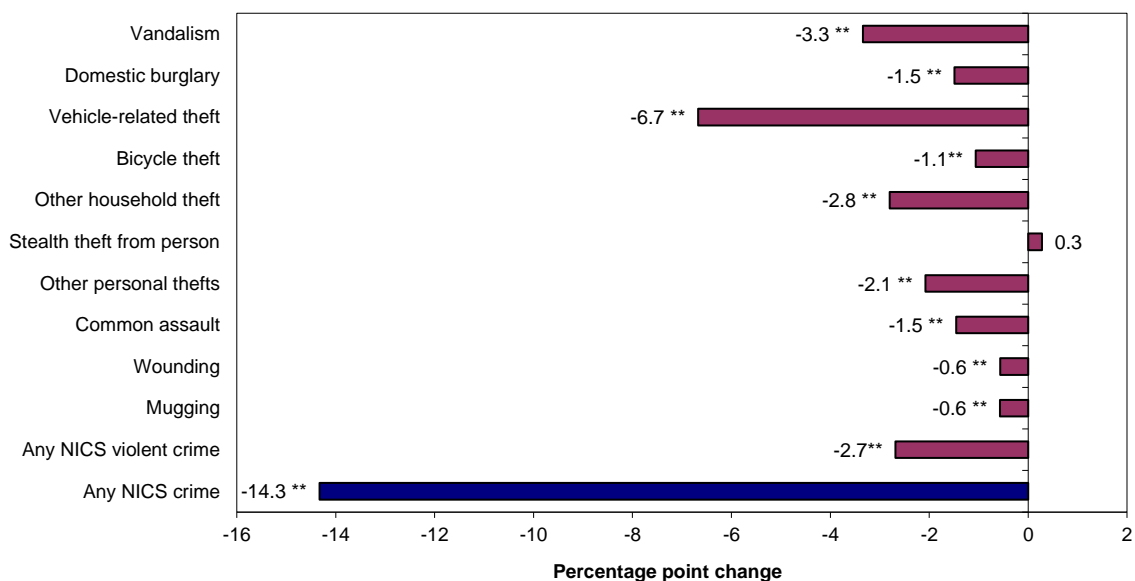
1. Rates for household crime are based on all households.
2. Rates for personal and violent crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
3. The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime.
4. Rates for household and personal crime are not available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

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While there have been some year-to-year fluctuations, when NICS 2016/17 victimisation rates are compared with those obtained through NICS 1998 when the measures were first reported, it would appear that, with the exception of stealth theft from the person, the risk of becoming a victim of crime in Northern Ireland has decreased ($p < 0.05$) overall across most of the NICS crime types examined (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

- ◆ Reducing by over three-fifths, the risk of becoming a victim of any NICS crime in 2016/17 (8.7%) was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than in 1998 when the overall prevalence rate was 23.0%. Much of this reduction was brought about by a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the rate of vehicle-related theft, which fell by 6.7 percentage points (vehicle owners only), from 8.7% in 1998 to 2.0% in 2016/17 (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ For all households the NICS 2016/17 victimisation (prevalence) rate for vehicle-related theft was 1.6% while for vehicle owners the equivalent rate was 2.0%. While these rates were unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from 2015/16 (1.5% and 1.9% respectively), they contrast with highs of 6.5% and 8.7% (respectively) observed in NICS 1998. For both, most of the decrease in the rates occurred between 1998 and 2005; the rate for vehicle owners fell from 8.7% to 3.1% and from 6.5% to 2.4% for all households (Table A2; Figure 2.2). In addition to continuous improvements in vehicle security, it may be that proactive policing and community safety initiatives related to a PSA / Policing Plan / Community Safety Strategy target to reduce vehicle crime (by 10% between 2001/02 and 2006/07) have played a role in achieving a reduction of this scale.
- ◆ The likelihood of becoming a victim of vandalism in Northern Ireland has also reduced ($p < 0.05$) overall with the prevalence rate falling from 5.9% in 1998 to 2.6% in 2016/17. Rates for other household theft and any NICS violent crime also showed reductions during this period. Other household theft fell by 2.8 percentage points, from 4.4% in 1998 to 1.6% in 2016/17, while a similar reduction of 2.7 percentage points was observed for 'any NICS violent crime', from 4.4% to 1.7% (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ The apparent increase in the prevalence rate for stealth theft from the person, from 0.4% in 1998 to 0.7% in 2016/17 was not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Change in NICS victimisation (prevalence) rates for offences between 1998 and 2016/17



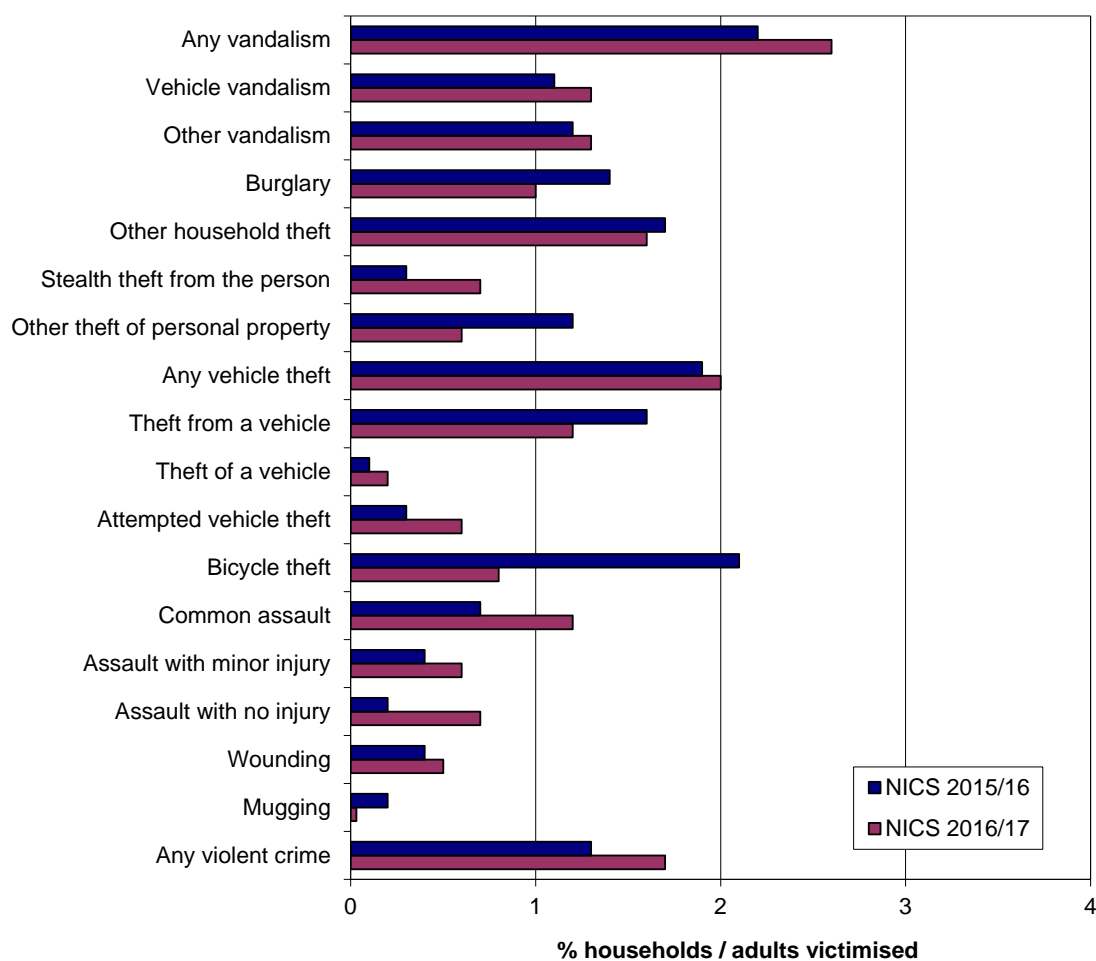
1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on all vehicle-owning households.
2. Rates for bicycle theft are based on all bicycle-owning households.
3. Rates for other property offences are based on all households.
4. Rates for violent and personal offences are based on all adults and are weighted for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

2.2 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for household offences

Victimisation (prevalence) rates for all NICS 2016/17 household offences remained on a par with those experienced in 2015/16.

- ◆ NICS 2016/17 findings show the overall prevalence rate for vandalism (2.6%) was unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from that observed in 2015/16 (2.2%). This compares with police recorded crime figures which show a (net) decrease of 5.0% between 2015/16 (20,516) and 2016/17 (19,488). The number recorded by the police in 2016/17 is the lowest since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99 (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 and personal offences are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.
5. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

- ◆ While the apparent decrease in the prevalence rate for burglary between 2015/16 (1.4%) and 2016/17 (1.0%) was not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), PSNI recorded crime figures for domestic burglary have shown a (net) decrease of 19.7% between 2014/15 (5,873) and 2016/17 (4,714). Similarly, the 2016/17 prevalence rate of 2.0% for vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners only) also remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) compared with the previous year (1.9%; 2015/16), while PSNI recorded crime fell by 13.1%, from 5,089 in 2014/15 to 4,421 in 2016/17 (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

2.3 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates for personal offences

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

- ◆ With regard to personal crime, there were no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) observed in the prevalence rates between NICS 2015/16 (2.6%) and 2016/17 (3.0%).
- ◆ The PSNI recorded level of violence against the person offences showed an increase from 34,281 in 2014/15 to 35,734 in 2015/16, then a decrease to 33,360 the subsequent year (2016/17). The 2016/17 prevalence rate of 1.7% for (the more narrowly focused) NICS violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging), however, showed no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) when compared with the previous year (1.3% in 2015/16) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ Theft from the person offences recorded by the police rose from 514 to 558 between 2014/15 and 2015/16 before falling to 413 in 2016/17. NICS 2016/17 findings, however, indicate that the apparent decrease in the prevalence rate for other thefts of personal property was not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (1.2% in 2015/16 and 0.6% in 2016/17) (Tables A2 and A3; Figure 2.3).

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

- the narrower focus of the NICS;
- the relatively low proportion of respondents affected by violent crime; or
- a possible unwillingness of respondents to disclose domestic incidents to an interviewer, contrasting with an increased willingness to report such incidents to the police.

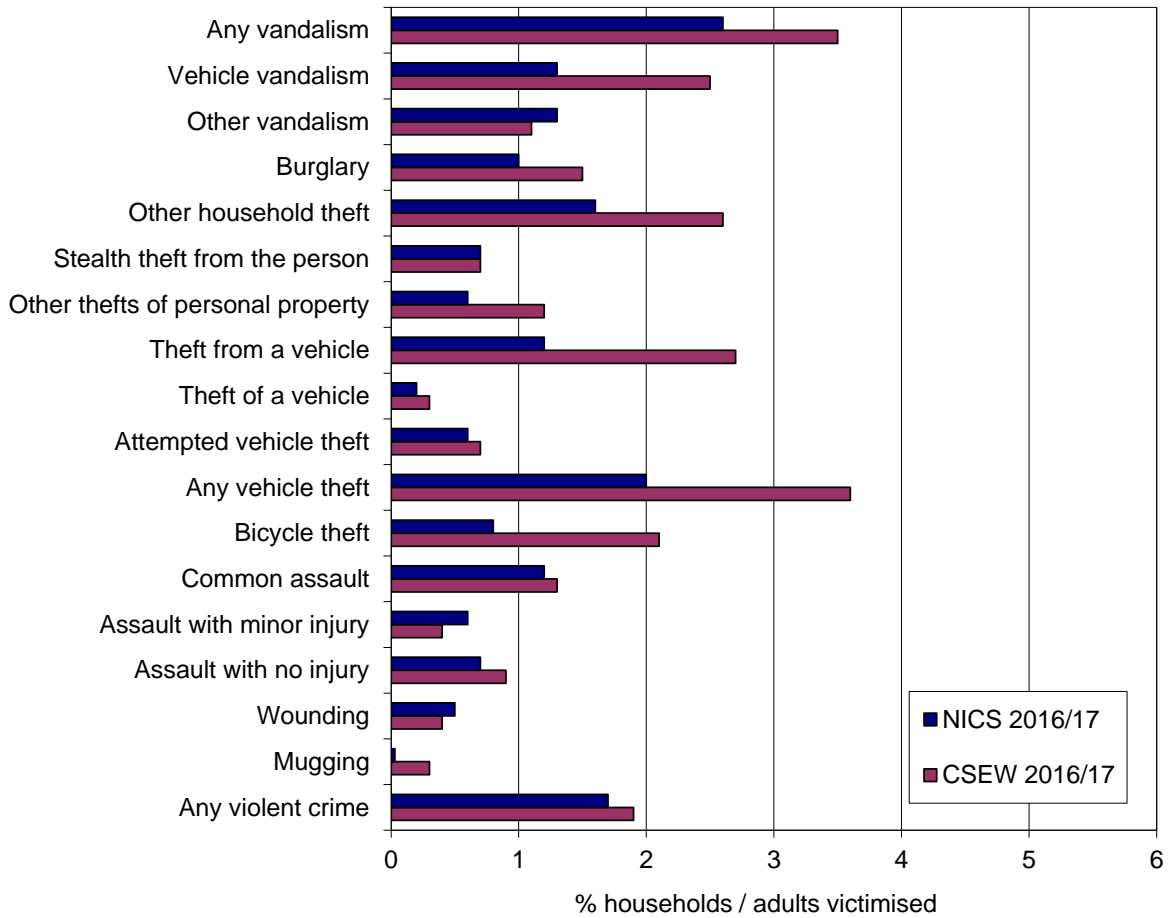
2.4 Crime victimisation (prevalence) rates in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A4 compares the victimisation (prevalence) rates for each NICS / CSEW crime category in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales, as measured by the 2016/17 surveys. Results show that victimisation rates tend to be lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales.

- ◆ Findings from the 2016/17 surveys show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (8.7%) than in England and Wales (13.9%) (Table A4). These figures compare with 8.9% and 15.2% (respectively) as measured through the 2015/16 surveys.
- ◆ NICS 2016/17 findings suggest that, of the crime types examined, vandalism (2.6%) and vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners) (2.0%) were the most prevalent offences in Northern Ireland. Similarly, vehicle-related theft (vehicle owners) (3.6%) and vandalism (3.5%) had the highest prevalence rates in England and Wales (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ For household offences, results from NICS and CSEW 2016/17 indicate that households in Northern Ireland generally displayed lower prevalence risks than those in England and Wales including: all vehicle-related theft (2.0%, NICS 2016/17 v 3.6%, CSEW 2016/17; vehicle owners); vehicle vandalism (1.7% v 3.2%; vehicle owners); bicycle theft (0.8% v 2.1%; bicycle owners); and other household theft (1.6% v 2.6%) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ Hence, in 2016/17, the overall prevalence rate for household crime in Northern Ireland (6.4%) was 4.0 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate for England and Wales (10.4%) (Table A4).

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



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

- ◆ In Northern Ireland and England and Wales, prevalence rates for personal crimes were more closely aligned, for example, common assault (1.2%; NICS 2016/17 v 1.3%; CSEW 2016/17), wounding (0.5% v 0.4%) and stealth theft from the person (both 0.7%). Subsequently, similar rates were observed in both jurisdictions for (any) violent (1.7%; NICS 2016/17 and 1.9%; CSEW 2016/17) and personal crime (3.0% and 3.7% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.4).

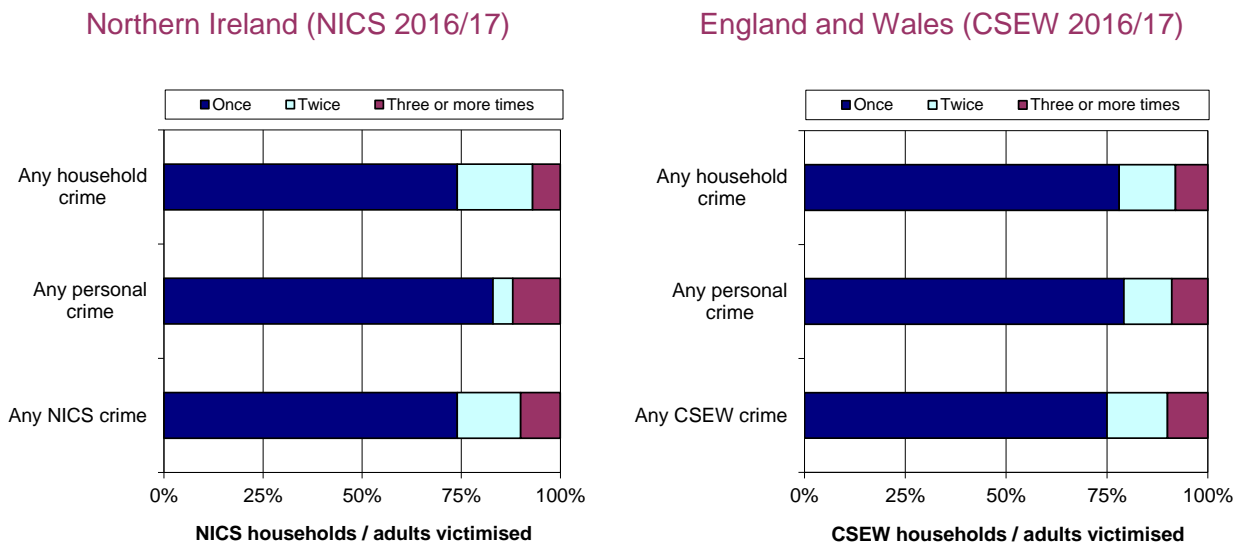
3. FREQUENCY OF CRIME VICTIMISATION AND INCIDENCE RATES

3.1 Repeat victimisation in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A5 and Figure 3.1 compare the frequency of repeat victimisation for any household, any personal and any NICS/CSEW 2016/17 crime. Publications prior to 2014/15 presented data for the main crime categories such as vandalism, burglary and vehicle-related theft, however, these are no longer included due to low NICS base numbers. Given the limitations of the sample size, rates for NICS repeat victimisation and any reference to them should be viewed with caution.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2016/17 suggest that 26% of respondents experienced a household crime on more than one occasion, a similar proportion to that in England and Wales (22%). For any personal crime, the respective rates were 17% and 20% (Table A5; Figure 3.1).
- ◆ In total, around a quarter (26%) of all victims identified through NICS 2016/17 experienced victimisation on more than one occasion in the 12 months prior to interview, with 16% victimised twice and 10% on three or more occasions. A quarter (25%) of CSEW 2016/17 victims had also been victimised more than once (Table A5; Figure 3.1).

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 crime are based on all households.
 2. Rates for personal crime are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

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

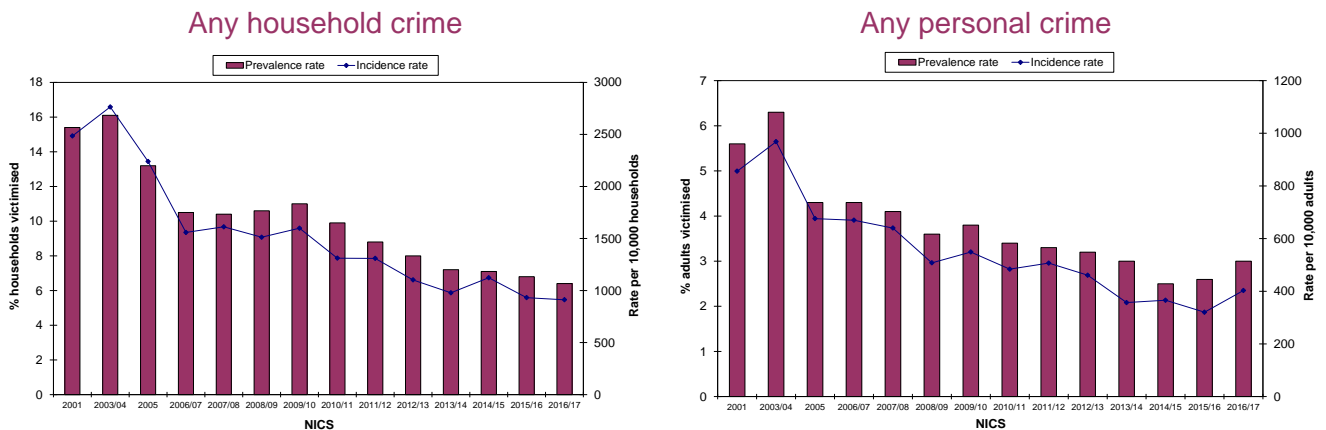
Table A6 compares crime victimisation (incidence) rates per 10,000 households or adults for Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2016/17) with England and Wales (CSEW 2016/17) for a limited range of crime types. This approach differs from prevalence rates in that it takes into account the number of times each type of incident may have occurred, as opposed to the proportion of households or adults victimised at least once.

A similar pattern to the prevalence rate approach emerged in terms of the overall reduction in incidence rates over the last decade or so. 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 and A6).

- ◆ Findings show that between NICS 2015/16 and 2016/17 there were no statistically significant changes (at the 5% level; $p < 0.05$) in the prevalence rates for any household crime (6.8% and 6.4% respectively) or any personal crime (2.6% and 3.0% respectively) (see Section 2). In terms of incidence rates, results suggest that while the any household crime rate in 2016/17 (911 per 10,000 households) was similar to that observed in 2015/16 (932), the rate for any personal crime increased from 320 to 403 per 10,000 adults between the two years (Tables A2 and A6; Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Prevalence and incidence rates for any household and personal crime in Northern Ireland (NICS 2001 to 2016/17)



- ◆ In terms of the household crime categories examined, the greatest decreases between 2015/16 and 2016/17, in percentage terms, occurred for other household theft and bicycle theft. The rate for other household theft fell by 22.7%, from 248 to 192 per 10,000 households over this period, while bicycle theft halved, from 91 to 43. While there have been year to year fluctuations for both crime types, the 2016/17 rates of 192 and 43 (respectively) were the lowest observed since the measure began in 2001 (Table A6; Figure 3.3).

- ◆ In contrast, 2016/17 findings suggest there has been an increase in the incidence rate for vandalism compared with the previous year. The rate for vandalism had generally been falling between 2007/08 and 2013/14 (from 768 to 297 per 10,000 households). An increase was then observed the following year to 391 (2014/15) before falling to 284 in 2015/16. While

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latest findings suggest the rate has risen again in 2016/17 to 341 per 10,000 households, it compares favourably with a rate of 1,215 recorded in 2003/04 (Table A6; Figure 3.3).

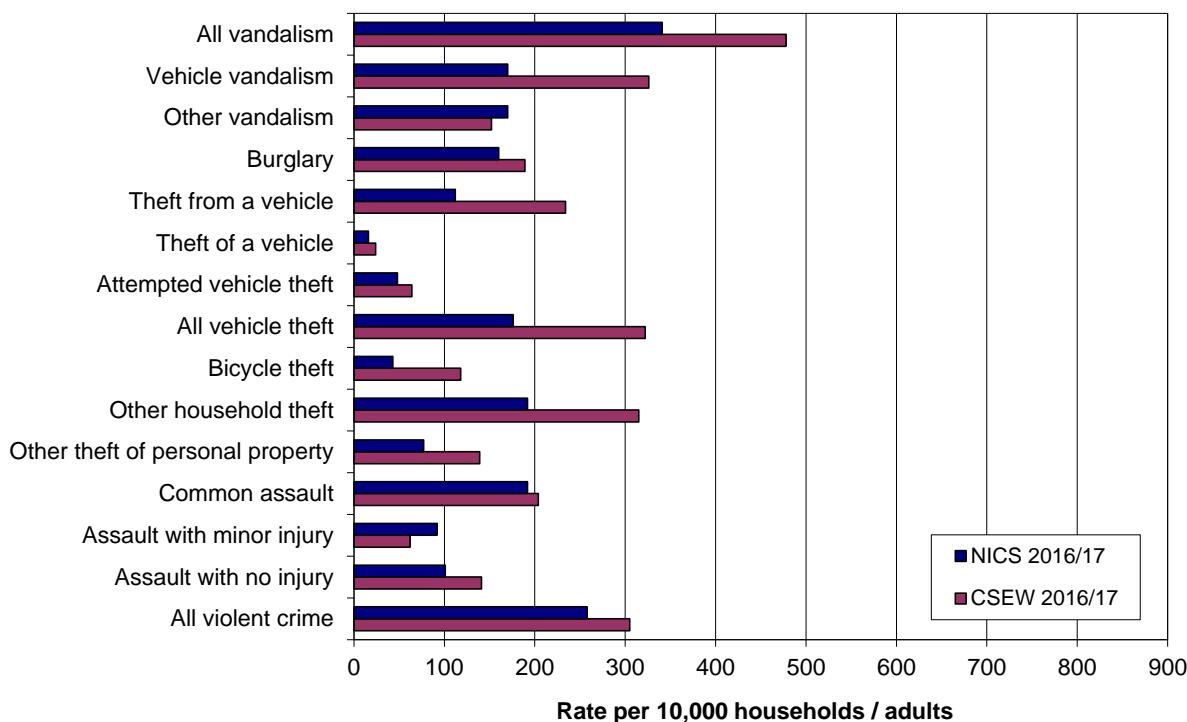
- ◆ The incidence rate for vehicle-related theft has remained relatively stable in recent years. In 2016/17, a rate of 176 per 10,000 households was observed compared with 162 in 2015/16. In terms of PSNI recorded crime, the number of vehicle theft offences has decreased year-on-year for the last three years, from 5,609 in 2013/14 to 4,421 in 2016/17. The number of vehicle theft offences in 2016/17 was the lowest level recorded by the police since new counting rules were introduced in 1998/99 (Tables A3 and A6; Figure 3.3).

Figures from both data sources are consistent in suggesting the level of vehicle-related theft in Northern Ireland has on the whole been decreasing for more than a decade. For incidence rates, a similar pattern to that with the prevalence rates emerges with NICS findings suggesting much of this decrease occurred between 2003/04 and 2005 when the rate fell from 673 to 276 per 10,000 households. Similarly, in terms of PSNI recorded crime, the number of vehicle theft offences fell to 12,333 in 2004/05 (from 20,850 recorded in 2002/03). As alluded to previously, while this is likely to reflect the global advances that have been made in vehicle security, it is likely that proactive policing and community safety initiatives related to a PSA / Policing / Community Safety crime reduction target to cut vehicle crime (by 10% between 2001/02 and 2006/07) have played an important role in achieving a reduction of this scale (Tables A3 and A6).

- ◆ The PSNI recorded level of violence against the person offences rose, in net terms, by 4.2% between 2014/15 and 2015/16 (from 34,281 to 35,734) before falling the subsequent year by 6.6% to 33,360 in 2016/17. NICS results suggest that the incidence rate for the more narrowly focused (NICS) definition of violent crime increased from 149 to 258 per 10,000 adults between 2015/16 and 2016/17. This increase in all NICS violent crime was mainly brought about by a rise in the rate for common assault (from 66 to 192 per 10,000 adults) (Tables A3 and A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ The incidence rate for other thefts of personal property has fluctuated over the years; latest findings suggest a decrease from 135 to 77 per 10,000 adults between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The rate of 77 in 2016/17 is the lowest rate observed since the measure began in 2001 and compares with, for example, an incidence rate of 268 per 10,000 adults in 2003/04. Similarly, following an increase of 8.6% between 2014/15 and 2015/16 (from 514 to 558), police recorded crime figures have also shown a decrease in 2016/17 for the number of theft from the person offences, down 26.0% to 413 (Table A6; Figure 3.3).
- ◆ The 2016/17 surveys suggest that incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults were generally higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland. The largest numerical differences related to: all household crime (1,423 in England and Wales v 911 in Northern Ireland); vehicle-related theft (322 v 176); and vandalism (478 v 341), in particular vehicle vandalism (326 v 170) (Table A6; Figure 3.3).

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



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

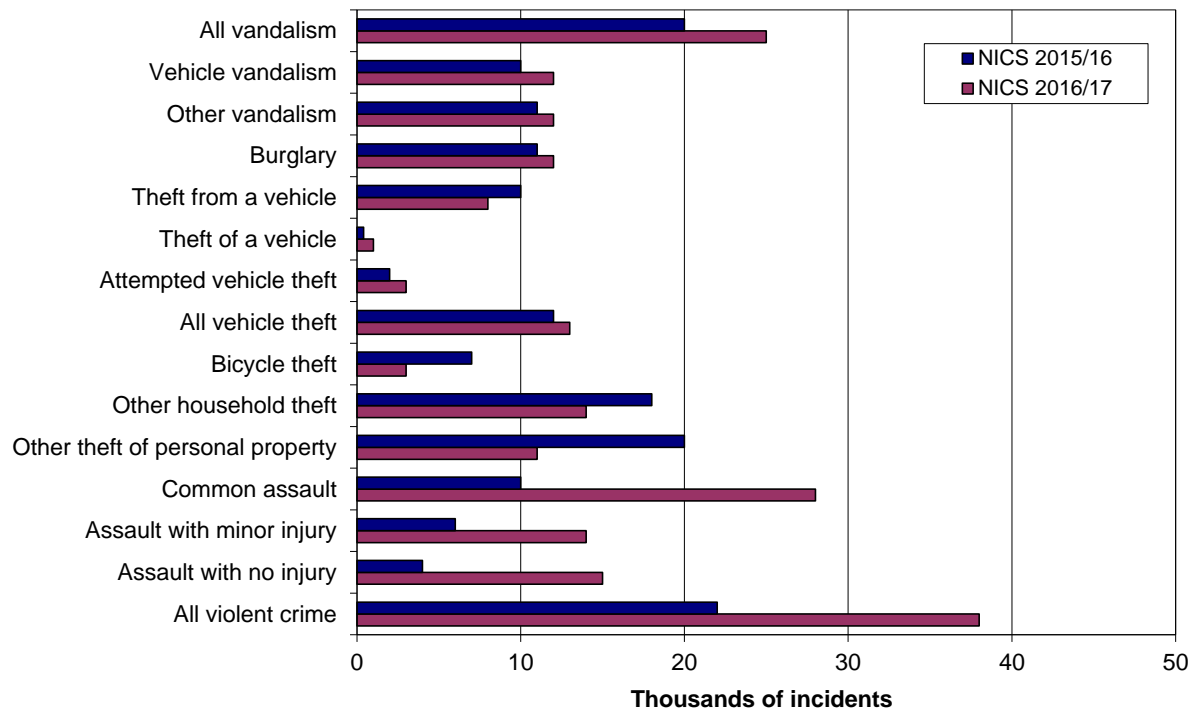
3.3 Estimated number of NICS incidents in Northern Ireland

It is possible to use the above incidence rates along with household and adult population estimates to produce best, lower and higher estimates of the number of incidents for the range of crimes covered by NICS 2016/17. 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 particularly for less common crimes (Table A7). Figures from NICS 2001 are contained in Table A8.

- ◆ An estimated 126,000 incidents of crime occurred during the 12-month recall periods for NICS 2016/17. This compares with the 2015/16 estimate of 114,000. The 2016/17 figure of 126,000 is almost three-fifths (57%) lower than the peak in 2003/04 (295,000), equating to 169,000 fewer crimes.
- ◆ At 66,000, the estimated number of household incidents in 2016/17 remained on a par with the 2015/16 figure of 67,000. NICS 2016/17 results indicate that incidents of vandalism accounted for almost two-fifths (38%) of the 66,000 household offences (Table A8; Figure 3.4).
- ◆ The estimated number of violent crime offences from NICS 2016/17 was 38,000, mainly comprising of common assault (28,000), while 11,000 incidents of other thefts of personal property were estimated from the survey (Table A8; Figure 3.4).

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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.

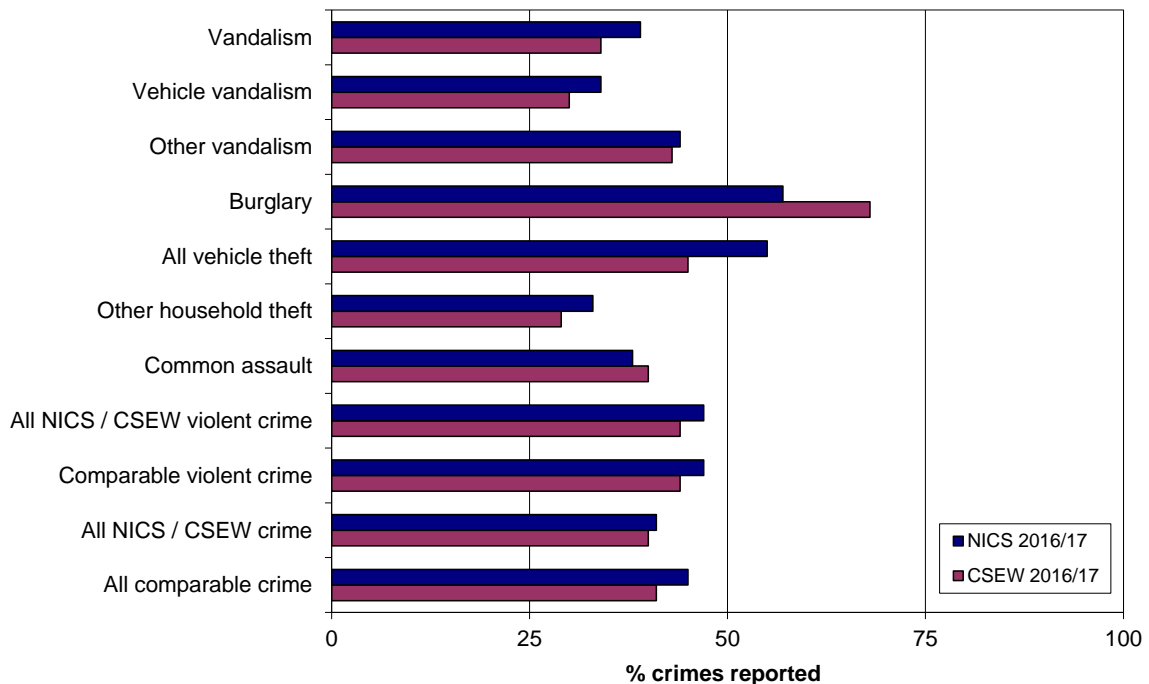
4. CRIME REPORTING

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 2016/17) and England and Wales (CSEW 2016/17). 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 the sample size and the apparent year-to-year fluctuations.

- ◆ A subset of NICS crimes are broadly comparable with a subset of PSNI recorded crimes. The NICS 2016/17 estimates that 45% of these crimes identified in the survey were reported to the police. This compares with 41% in England and Wales (CSEW 2016/17).
- ◆ Reporting rates for all household crime and all personal crime were 43% and 39% (respectively) in 2016/17 and compare with respective rates of 51% and 44% the previous year (2015/16). In terms of all NICS 2016/17 crime, results suggest 41% was reported to the police, similar to the 40% of all CSEW 2016/17 crime reported (Table A9; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ For the individual crime categories listed in Table A9 and Figure 4.1, findings suggest burglary (57%) and vehicle-related theft (55%) displayed some of the highest reporting rates in Northern Ireland. In England and Wales, burglary (68%) was also most likely to be reported to the police.
- ◆ Of the crime types considered, other household theft was among those with the lowest reporting rates in both jurisdictions (33%; NICS 2016/17 and 29%; CSEW 2016/17) (Table A9; Figure 4.1).

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



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

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These results imply that police recorded crime statistics (for the crime types covered by the NICS) undercount the true extent of crime in Northern Ireland. Over half (55%) of comparable crimes identified through NICS 2016/17 were not reported to the police in the first instance. It is also possible that not all of those reported end up as being recorded. However, the rate of underreporting within police recorded crime varies greatly by crime type and is heavily dependent on the nature of each individual incident.

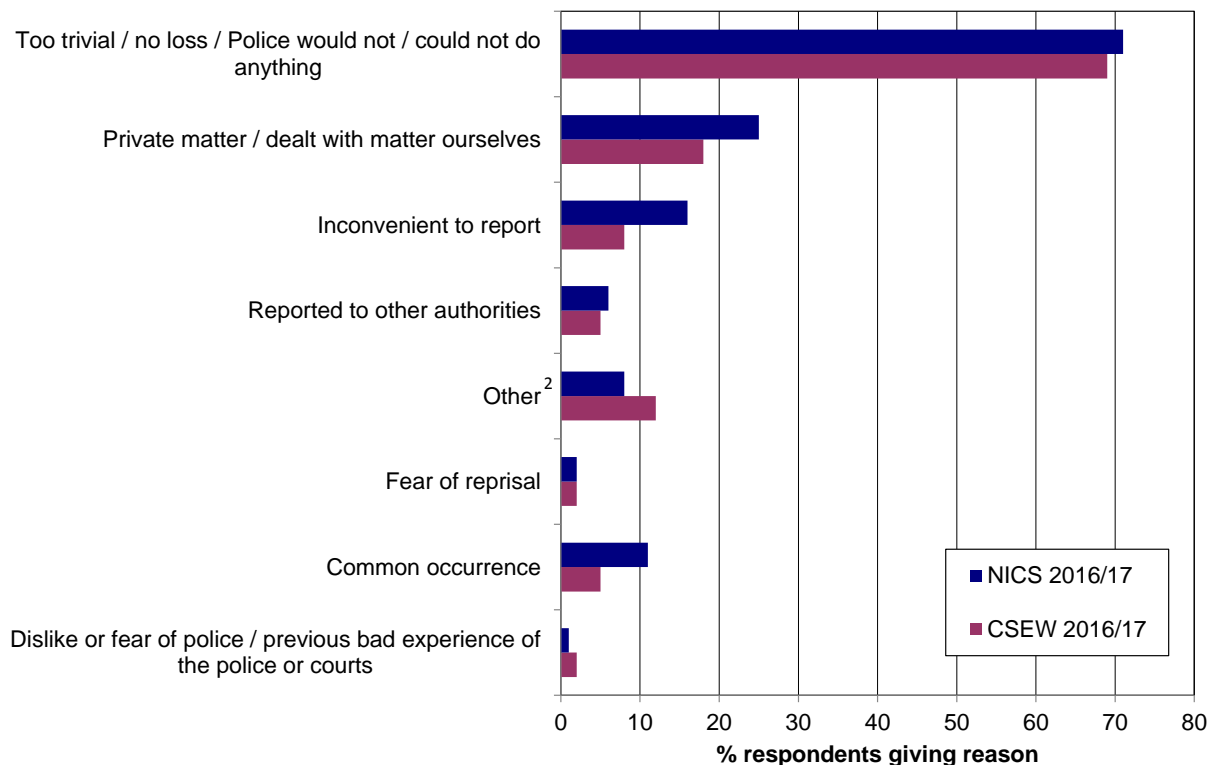
4.2 Reasons given for not reporting crime in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Table A10 compares the reasons given by NICS (2006/07 to 2016/17) and CSEW (2016/17) victims for not reporting a crime to the police. Victims were able to give one or more reason.

Overall, results from both surveys (NICS and CSEW) paint a very similar picture as to why victims did not report incidents of crime to the police. Any apparent differences may be reflective of the type of crime experienced.

- ◆ 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’ (71%; NICS 2016/17 and 69%; CSEW 2016/17) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).
- ◆ In contrast, among the least common explanations given by both NICS and CSEW 2016/17 respondents for not reporting incidents to the police was ‘dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts’ (1% and 2% respectively) and ‘fear of reprisal’ (both 2%) (Table A10; Figure 4.2).

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



1. More than one reason could be given per incident.
2. See Table A10 for further details on ‘Other’ reasons.

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TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type and confidence interval (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2016/17 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vandalism	2.6	1.8	3.3
Vehicle vandalism	1.3	0.8	1.9
Other vandalism	1.3	0.8	1.9
Burglary (including attempts)	1.0	0.6	1.5
Burglary with entry	0.7	0.3	1.1
Attempted burglary	0.4	0.1	0.6
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	1.0	2.2
Theft from a vehicle	1.0	0.5	1.4
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.0	0.3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	0.2	0.8
Bicycle theft	0.4	0.1	0.6
Other household theft	1.6	1.0	2.2
Stealth theft from the person	0.7	0.3	1.1
Other thefts of personal property	0.6	0.2	1.0
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>1,877</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	2.0	1.3	2.7
Theft from a vehicle	1.2	0.7	1.8
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.0	0.4
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.6	0.2	1.0
Vehicle vandalism	1.7	1.0	2.3
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,480</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>			
Bicycle theft	0.8	0.1	1.6
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>594</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>			
Common assault⁴	1.2	0.7	1.8
Assault with minor injury	0.6	0.2	1.0
Assault with no injury	0.7	0.3	1.0
Wounding	0.5	0.2	0.9
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	<0.05	0.0	0.1
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>1,877</i>
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	1.7	1.1	2.4
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	6.4	5.3	7.6
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.0	2.1	3.8
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	8.7	7.3	10.1

Source: NICS 2016/17

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 thefts 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.

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Table A2: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (1998 - 2016/17 interviews)

	NICS 1998	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	NICS 2016/17	Statistically significant change, 2015/16 to 2016/17 ³
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>																
Vandalism	5.9	6.4	7.1	6.9	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	
Vehicle vandalism	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	
Other vandalism	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	
Burglary (including attempts)	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	
Burglary with entry	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	
Attempted burglary	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	6.5	5.0	5.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	
Theft from a vehicle	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	
Theft of a vehicle	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	<0.05	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Bicycle theft	0.8	n/a	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	
Other household theft	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	
Stealth theft from the person	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	
Other thefts of personal property	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	4,055	3,598	2,074	1,975	1,877	
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>																
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	8.7	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	
Theft from a vehicle	3.8	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	
Theft of a vehicle	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	3.1	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	
Vehicle vandalism	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.7	
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	2,264	2,484	2,394	2,837	2,973	2,685	3,000	3,252	3,219	3,216	3,222	2,841	1,708	1,601	1,480	
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>																
Bicycle theft	1.9	n/a	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	0.8	
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	1,281	1,233	1,037	1,145	1,148	1,248	1,179	1,226	1,227	1,206	1,264	1,161	721	671	594	
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>																
Common assault⁴	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	
Wounding	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	<0.05	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	3,058	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	4,055	3,598	2,074	1,975	1,877	
ANY NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	n/a	15.4	16.1	13.2	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.0	9.9	8.8	8.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.4	
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	n/a	5.6	6.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	
ANY NICS CRIME⁵	23.0	19.7	21.4	17.3	14.2	13.8	13.4	14.3	12.6	11.2	10.9	10.0	8.8	8.9	8.7	

Source: NICS 1998-2016/17

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 thefts of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
5. The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

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Table A3: Notifiable offences recorded by the police: Northern Ireland 2004/05 - 2016/17

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% Change 2014/15 to 2015/16	% Change 2015/16 to 2016/17
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES															
Violence against the person	29,311	30,882	31,802	29,509	29,365	29,755	29,328	30,457	30,304	32,404	34,281	35,734	33,360	4.2%	-6.6%
Assault with intent to cause serious harm ¹	403	416	480	546	791	1,266	1,102	998	1,129	1,044	1,175	1,294	1,171	10.1%	-9.5%
Assault with injury ²	16,604	17,094	17,416	15,184	14,468	14,041	13,868	14,347	13,481	12,817	12,981	13,424	12,497	3.4%	-6.9%
AOABH ²	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,394	12,237	12,714	11,718	11,255	11,559	11,982	11,219	3.7%	-6.4%
Grievous Bodily Harm and Wounding	768	689	745	756	935	614	795	901	784	780	714	707	631	-1.0%	-10.7%
Assault without injury ²	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	7,933	9,078	10,772	11,547	12,386	12,086	7.3%	-2.4%
Sexual offences³	1,650	1,662	1,725	1,736	1,839	1,795	1,927	1,816	1,933	2,233	2,729	3,037	3,158	11.3%	4.0%
Robbery	1,487	1,744	1,574	1,143	1,283	1,276	1,306	1,221	1,014	958	880	732	653	-16.8%	-10.8%
Theft (Including burglary)	46,235	43,961	41,011	37,694	40,198	40,589	38,472	37,270	35,611	36,023	35,444	34,157	31,025	-3.6%	-9.2%
Burglary offences	13,267	12,727	11,461	11,586	12,331	12,460	11,849	10,580	9,581	9,067	8,937	8,773	7,125	-1.8%	-18.8%
Domestic burglary	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	6,650	5,945	5,753	5,873	5,856	4,714	-0.3%	-19.5%
Theft from the person	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	661	576	514	558	413	8.6%	-26.0%
Theft in a dwelling (other than from an automatic machine or meter)	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	603	777	719	663	587	522	-11.5%	-11.1%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	1,073	1,097	966	718	844	-25.7%	17.5%
Vehicle offences	12,333	10,135	9,256	8,301	7,906	8,221	6,933	6,017	5,339	5,609	5,089	4,925	4,421	-3.2%	-10.2%
Aggravated vehicle taking ⁴	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	224	238	178	204	236	218	15.7%	-7.6%
Theft from a vehicle ⁵	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	3,126	2,770	3,070	2,708	2,671	2,328	-1.4%	-12.8%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle ⁵	4,451	3,708	3,367	3,242	2,769	2,743	2,469	2,066	1,900	1,943	1,684	1,429	1,311	-15.1%	-8.3%
Interfering with a motor vehicle ⁵	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	601	431	418	493	589	564	19.5%	-4.2%
Criminal damage	31,027	34,296	35,827	30,426	27,904	25,862	24,483	22,758	20,959	19,889	19,830	20,516	19,488	3.5%	-5.0%
Criminal damage to a vehicle	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	8,567	8,160	7,339	7,047	7,276	6,906	3.2%	-5.1%
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY															
Drug offences	2,622	2,944	2,413	2,721	2,974	3,146	3,485	3,780	4,378	4,732	5,048	5,577	5,432	10.5%	-2.6%
Possession of weapons offences	634	684	740	799	794	804	741	714	651	727	772	923	890	19.6%	-3.6%
Public order offences	530	2,007	1,713	1,602	1,895	1,995	1,682	1,679	1,517	1,536	1,447	1,470	1,216	1.6%	-17.3%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2,469	2,739	2,509	1,860	2,618	2,729	2,252	2,314	2,191	2,415	2,746	2,877	2,854	4.8%	-0.8%
ALL OFFENCES RECORDED (excluding fraud)⁶	115,965	120,919	119,314	107,490	108,870	107,951	103,676	102,009	98,558	100,917	103,177	105,023	98,076	1.8%	-6.6%

Source: PSNI report '[Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2016/17](#)'

1. In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. A more detailed explanation can be found in Volume 2 of the Home Office publication 'Crime in England and Wales 2008/09': <http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol2.pdf>

2. Prior to April 2003, offences where the victim received minor injuries (e.g. bruising or minor abrasions) were recorded as assault without injury. Since April 2003 assaults with minor injuries have been recorded as assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH).

3. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.

4. The offence of aggravated vehicle taking was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004.

5. From 1st April 2002, a change in the Home Office Counting Rules meant that most attempted thefts/unauthorised taking of motor vehicles previously recorded in theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle are now recorded as vehicle interference.

6. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud became responsible for the central recording of fraud and cyber crime previously recorded by PSNI. Further information is available from the PSNI [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#).

NICS 2016/17: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A4: Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)^{1,2,4}
Northern Ireland (2016/17 interviews) and England and Wales (2016/17 interviews)

	NICS 2016/17	CSEW 2016/17
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vandalism	2.6	3.5
Vehicle vandalism	1.3	2.5
Other vandalism	1.3	1.1
Burglary (including attempts)	1.0	1.5
Burglary with entry	0.7	0.9
Attempted burglary	0.4	0.6
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	1.6	2.8
Theft from a vehicle	1.0	2.1
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.2
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.5	0.5
Bicycle theft	0.4	1.1
Other household theft	1.6	2.6
Stealth theft from the person	0.7	0.7
Other thefts of personal property	0.6	1.2
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>35,334</i>
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	2.0	3.6
Theft from a vehicle	1.2	2.7
Theft of a vehicle	0.2	0.3
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	0.6	0.7
Vehicle vandalism	1.7	3.2
<i>Unweighted base - vehicle owners</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>28,216</i>
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>		
Bicycle theft	0.8	2.1
<i>Unweighted base - bicycle owners</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>16,824</i>
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>		
Common assault³	1.2	1.3
Assault with minor injury	0.6	0.4
Assault with no injury	0.7	0.9
Wounding	0.5	0.4
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	<0.05	0.3
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>35,420</i>
ANY NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME²	1.7	1.9
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	6.4	10.4
ANY PERSONAL CRIME²	3.0	3.7
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME⁵	8.7	13.9

Source: NICS 2016/17; Crime Survey for England and Wales 2016/17

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 thefts of personal property) are based on adults and are weighted for household size.
3. The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
4. The CSEW rates for other household theft, stealth theft from the person, common assault, mugging, violent crime, any household and any personal crime presented in this table have been re-calculated / included for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously.
5. The any NICS / CSEW crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

NICS 2016/17: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A5: Households / adults victims of crime by number of times victimised and crime type (%)¹
Northern Ireland (2016/17 interviews) and England and Wales (2016/17 interviews)

	NICS 2016/17				CSEW 2016/17			
	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Unweighted base
ANY HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	74	19	7	121	78	14	8	3,662
ANY PERSONAL CRIME³	83	5	12	62	80	12	9	1,241
ANY NICS / CSEW CRIME	74	16	10	167	75	15	10	4,633

Source: NICS 2016/17; Crime Survey for England and Wales 2016/17

1. Rates for vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, other household theft and violent crime were included in publications prior to 2014/15; these are not included in subsequent publications due to reduced NICS base numbers.
2. Rates for household crime (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft) are based on all households.
3. Rates for 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. Rates generated from an unweighted base of less than 100 should be treated with caution.

Table A6: Crime incidence rates per 10,000 households / adults by crime type¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2016/17 interviews) and England and Wales (2016/17 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	NICS 2016/17	CSEW 2016/17
Vandalism	1,110	1,215	1,124	612	768	687	605	473	472	375	297	391	284	341	478
Vehicle vandalism	492	532	534	295	407	345	334	262	207	195	170	203	137	170	326
Other vandalism	618	683	590	316	361	342	271	211	266	180	128	188	147	170	152
Burglary (including attempts)	272	313	241	216	135	153	200	245	207	160	170	154	147	160	189
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	595	673	276	274	277	205	300	230	175	143	150	149	162	176	322
Theft from a vehicle	233	332	165	142	137	104	163	157	116	86	97	92	132	112	234
Theft of a vehicle	153	145	38	63	46	34	44	29	5	27	8	10	5	16	24
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	209	197	73	69	94	67	93	44	54	30	44	48	25	48	64
Bicycle theft	n/a	90	81	87	99	132	105	88	76	91	81	116	91	43	118
Other household theft	492	474	517	369	333	335	390	274	379	333	281	313	248	192	315
Other thefts of personal property	246	268	156	217	198	135	149	113	124	109	148	117	135	77	139
Common assault⁴	346	467	371	351	343	227	232	208	258	221	123	120	66	192	204
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	170	185	169	125	115	114	147	74	61	86	41	92	62
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	201	167	174	102	117	94	111	147	61	33	25	101	141
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME²	572	588	499	441	415	364	355	341	343	311	186	216	149	258	305
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	2,485	2,764	2,240	1,558	1,612	1,512	1,599	1,311	1,309	1,102	978	1,123	932	911	1,423
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	856	968	676	670	640	508	549	484	507	461	357	366	320	403	514
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime⁴</i>	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	4,055	3,598	2,074	1,975	1,877	35,334

Source: NICS 2001-2016/17; Crime Survey for England and Wales 2016/17

1. It is not possible to construct a rate for all NICS / CSEW crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.
2. Rates for violent offences, personal crime and other thefts of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For property offences, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.
3. The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition no longer includes minor injuries.
4. The CSEW 2016/17 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.
5. The CSEW rates for other household theft, common assault, violent crime, all household crime and all personal crime presented in this table have been re-calculated / included for comparability purposes only; they have not been published previously.

NICS 2016/17: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A7: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type and confidence interval (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2016/17 interviews)

	Best Estimate ³	Lower Estimate ³	Higher Estimate ³
Vandalism	25	17	33
Vehicle vandalism	12	7	18
Other vandalism	12	7	18
Burglary (including attempts)	12	5	18
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	13	8	17
Theft from a vehicle	8	4	12
Theft of a vehicle	1	0	2
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	3	1	6
Bicycle theft	3	1	5
Other household theft	14	8	19
Other thefts of personal property	11	3	19
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME⁵	88	n/a	n/a
Common assault⁴	28	13	44
Assault with minor injury	14	4	23
Assault with no injury	15	3	27
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	38	21	55
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	66	53	80
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	59	39	80
ALL NICS CRIME⁵	126	n/a	n/a
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>1,877</i>

Source: NICS 2016/17

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 726,169 households (household projections).
- 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 thefts of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 1,474,136 (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.
- Confidence ranges (lower and higher estimates) for either all property crime or all NICS crime are not constructed because these measures are based on a mixture of rates per household and rates per adult.

Table A8: Estimated number of incidents of crime by crime type (thousands)
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2016/17 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	NICS 2016/17
Vandalism	68	76	74	41	53	48	42	33	33	27	22	28	20	25
Vehicle vandalism	30	33	35	20	28	24	23	19	15	14	12	15	10	12
Other vandalism	38	43	39	21	25	24	19	15	19	13	9	13	11	12
Burglary (including attempts)	17	20	16	14	9	11	14	17	15	12	12	11	11	12
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	36	42	18	18	19	14	21	16	12	10	11	11	12	13
Theft from a vehicle	14	21	11	10	9	7	11	11	8	6	7	7	10	8
Theft of a vehicle ⁴	9	9	3	4	3	2	3	2	0	2	1	1	0	1
Attempted theft of / from a vehicle	13	12	5	5	6	5	6	3	4	2	3	3	2	3
Bicycle theft	n/a	6	5	6	7	9	7	6	5	7	6	8	7	3
Other household theft	30	30	34	25	23	23	27	19	27	24	21	22	18	14
Other thefts of personal property	32	34	21	30	27	19	21	16	18	16	21	17	20	11
ALL NICS PROPERTY CRIME	188	221	172	135	141	125	139	113	116	101	96	102	92	88
Common assault³	45	59	49	48	47	32	33	29	37	32	18	17	10	28
Assault with minor injury	n/a	n/a	23	25	23	17	16	16	21	11	9	13	6	14
Assault with no injury	n/a	n/a	27	23	24	14	16	13	16	21	9	5	4	15
ALL NICS VIOLENT CRIME²	74	74	66	60	57	51	50	48	48	45	27	31	22	38
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME¹	151	173	148	104	110	105	112	93	92	80	72	81	67	66
ALL PERSONAL CRIME²	110	122	90	91	88	71	77	69	73	66	52	53	47	59
ALL NICS CRIME	262	295	238	195	199	176	189	161	165	146	123	134	114	126
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>3,104</i>	<i>3,692</i>	<i>3,793</i>	<i>3,933</i>	<i>3,856</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>4,064</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,877</i>

Source: NICS 2001-2016/17

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 thefts 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.
- Incidents are presented in thousands. Less than one thousand incidents of theft of a vehicle were estimated from the 2015/16 sample derived.

NICS 2016/17: EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Table A9: Proportion of crimes reported to the police by crime type (%)¹
Northern Ireland (2001 - 2016/17 interviews) and England and Wales (2016/17 interviews)

	NICS 2001	NICS 2003/04	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	NICS 2016/17	CSEW 2016/17
Vandalism	43	37	33	43	46	47	33	34	37	57	47	36	43	39	34
Vehicle vandalism	33	31	30	42	41	38	28	26	26	48	46	26	44	34	30
Other vandalism	50	42	34	43	51	55	39	44	45	66	48	46	41	44	43
Burglary (including attempts)	65	75	57	70	77	68	71	67	69	68	62	53	83	57	68
Vehicle-related theft (including attempts)	63	57	52	56	53	44	50	35	42	48	41	61	38	55	45
Other household theft	26	22	29	29	27	26	24	24	29	35	45	38	55	33	29
Common assault⁴	54	41	30	54	40	37	59	36	40	43	40	51	83	38	40
ALL NICS / CSEW VIOLENT CRIME⁵	60	42	40	55	47	47	65	46	46	54	51	53	70	47	44
COMPARABLE VIOLENT CRIME⁶	59	42	39	55	47	46	66	46	45	48	51	53	75	47	44
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME²	46	43	37	44	45	41	38	38	40	48	46	44	51	43	41
ALL PERSONAL CRIME³	50	37	37	46	37	38	58	42	39	46	49	40	44	39	38
ALL NICS / CSEW CRIME	48	41	37	45	41	40	46	40	40	47	47	43	48	41	40
ALL COMPARABLE CRIME⁷	54	45	39	51	48	46	50	44	44	52	46	47	52	45	41
<i>Unweighted base - household/personal crime⁸</i>	3,010	3,104	3,692	3,793	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,081	4,064	4,055	3,598	2,074	1,975	1,877	35,334

Source: NICS 2001-2016/17; Crime Survey for England and Wales 2016/17

- The proportion of NICS / CSEW incidents reported to the police is calculated from the actual number of incidents (rate multiplied by households / population) and the actual number of incidents reported to the police (rate multiplied by households / population).
- For household crime (including the property crimes of vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related, bicycle and other household theft), the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the number of households.
- For violent crime (common assault, wounding and mugging) and personal crime (including violent crime, theft from the person and other thefts of personal property), the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the adult population.
- The NICS / CSEW common assault definition includes minor injuries. From April 2003, the recorded crime definition does not include minor injuries.
- All NICS / CSEW violent crime presented here includes common assault, wounding and mugging (robbery and snatch theft from the person).
- Comparable violent crime includes robbery, wounding and common assault (including attempts).
- All comparable NICS crime includes crime types broadly comparable with recorded crime categories (violence, robbery, theft from person, domestic burglary in a dwelling, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, criminal damage to a vehicle and criminal damage to a dwelling). Offences included in 'all comparable crime' category from 2014/15 differ from those included in previous years.
- The CSEW 2016/17 unweighted base refers to household crime. That for personal crime will be similar.

Table A10: Reasons given for not reporting crime to the police (%)^{1,2}
Northern Ireland (2006/07 - 2016/17 interviews) and England and Wales (2016/17 interviews)

	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	NICS 2016/17	CSEW 2016/17 ⁴
Too trivial / no loss / police would not/could not do anything	65	77	74	76	72	70	71	70	77	66	71	69
Private matter / dealt with matter ourselves	29	19	21	16	22	21	17	19	14	23	25	18
Inconvenient to report	6	7	9	17	12	15	15	10	13	12	16	8
Reported to other authorities	5	3	5	4	4	6	5	7	6	9	6	5
Other ³	1	6	5	7	6	6	11	7	5	11	8	12
Fear of reprisal	9	5	5	7	6	3	4	6	3	6	2	2
Common occurrence	3	5	8	9	5	8	8	4	1	9	11	5
Dislike or fear of police / previous bad experience of the police or courts	3	5	5	5	3	6	3	5	1	2	1	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	391	397	424	476	417	358	301	252	164	124	141	3,237

Source: NICS 2006/07 – 2016/17; Crime Survey for England and Wales 2016/17

- More than one response can be given.
- Percentage based on total number of victims not reporting a crime, excluding 'don't knows' and refusals.
- This category includes: something that happens as part of job; partly my / friend's / relative's fault; offender not responsible for actions; thought someone else had reported incident/similar incidents; tried to report but was not able to contact the police / police not interested; other.
- Figures from CSEW 2016/17 are included for comparability purposes; they have not been published previously.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork

With effect from April 2014 the target achieved sample size of the NICS was reduced from 3,500 interviews to 2,000 interviews. This reduction was occasioned by the need to make savings generally in the levels of Departmental spending. The initial NICS 2016/17 sample consisted of 3,375 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 3,030 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 2016 to 31 March 2017, which involved 1,877 people aged 16 years and over providing details of crimes against themselves, or their households, during the 12 calendar months prior to the month of interview. This represents an eligible response rate of 62%.

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 or numbers may not sum to an overall total due to the effect of rounding to the nearest whole number, or because respondents could give more than one response. Figures presented in the tables and graphs within this bulletin have been rounded. Unrounded figures are available in the accompanying Microsoft Excel version of the Tabular Annex.

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

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

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

As a result of the sample reduction, the confidence limits of any percentages from the survey are now wider than was the case previously and the margin of difference between findings now required to achieve 'statistical significance' has widened accordingly. This means that absolute differences in percentages which would previously have been 'statistically significant' with the larger numbers then sampled (and the much narrower range of error for any findings) may not

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necessarily now be found to be statistically significant with the reduced sample size. Rates presented, such as incidence rates and repeat victimisation, should also be considered in the context of the reduced sample size.

As the Department of Justice does not routinely publish NICS estimates where the unweighted base is less than 100 cases, the sample reduction also means findings for some socio-demographic sub-groups (included in the accompanying Microsoft Excel workbook), which would previously have been included, are no longer published. Some findings for the socio-demographic sub-groups examined may present as zero but this does not necessarily suggest there was no occurrence of crime in this area or among this group. These findings are based on the selected sample in which none of the respondents in 2016/17 reported having been a victim of the crime type in question.

Further information on the 2016/17 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2016/17 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>).

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2016/17

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	804	43	44
	Women	1,071	57	56
Age group	16-24	140	7	11
	25-34	280	15	14
	35-44	301	16	16
	45-54	344	18	20
	55-64	301	16	16
	65-74	300	16	14
	75+	209	11	9
Religion	Catholic	754	40	40
	Protestant	909	48	49
Area type	Urban	1,227	65	62
	Urban, excluding Belfast	602	32	31
	Rural	650	35	38
Policing district	Antrim and Newtownabbey	140	7	7
	Ards and North Down	176	9	9
	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	210	11	11
	Belfast	370	20	18
	Causeway Coast and Glens	153	8	8
	Derry City and Strabane	166	9	9
	Fermanagh and Omagh	119	6	7
	Lisburn and Castlereagh	129	7	7
	Mid and East Antrim	150	8	8
	Mid Ulster	92	5	6
	Newry, Mourne and Down	172	9	9
Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank¹	1st quintile (most deprived)	381	20	17
	2nd quintile	398	21	21
	3rd quintile	378	20	21
	4th quintile	376	20	22
	5th quintile (least deprived)	344	18	19
Vehicle-owning households		1,480	79	85

1. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

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Table B2: Individual crime types forming aggregate crime categories

Crime category	Individual crime type
Vandalism	All vandalism offences below
Vehicle vandalism	Criminal damage to a vehicle
Other vandalism	Arson Criminal damage to the home Other criminal damage
Burglary (including attempts)	All burglary offences below
Burglary with entry	Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken) Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
Attempted burglary	Attempted burglary in a dwelling
Vehicle-related theft	All vehicle-related theft offences below
Theft of a vehicle	Theft of a car or van Theft of a motor-bike, -scooter or moped
Theft from a vehicle	Theft from a car or van Theft from a motor-bike, -scooter or moped
Attempted theft of or from a vehicle	Attempted theft of or from a car or van Attempted theft of or from a motor-bike, -scooter or moped
Bicycle theft	Bicycle theft
Other household theft	Attempted or actual burglary of non-connected domestic garage or outhouse Theft inside / outside a dwelling
Stealth theft from the person	Other (non-snatch) theft from the person Attempted theft from the person
Other thefts of personal property	Other theft (item may not be held by person) Other attempted theft
All NICS violent crime	All violent offences below
Common assault	Assault with minor injury Assault with no injury Attempted assaults
Wounding	Serious wounding (including sexual motive) Other wounding (including sexual motive)
Mugging	Robbery Attempted robbery Snatch theft from the person

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