



Department of
Justice

www.justice-ni.gov.uk

Analytical Services Group

**Perceptions of Crime:
Findings from the
2015/16
Northern Ireland
Crime Survey**

Research and Statistical Bulletin 31/2016

A Rice and P Campbell

December 2016



National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Produced by Analytical Services Group,
Department of Justice.

For further information contact:

**Analytical Services Group,
Laganside House,
23-27 Oxford Street,
Belfast BT1 3LA**

Telephone: 028 9072 4529

Email: statistics.research@justice-ni.x.gsi.gov.uk

This bulletin is available on the Internet at:

www.justice-ni.gov.uk

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ Drugs (73%), alcohol (59%) and a lack of discipline from parents (53%) were the three factors most commonly identified by NICS 2015/16 respondents as major causes of crime in Northern Ireland today. When asked which single factor they considered to be the main cause of crime, the most common responses, cited by 33% and 18% of respondents respectively, were drugs and a lack of discipline from parents.
- ◆ Three-fifths (60%) of NICS 2015/16 respondents thought crime levels in Northern Ireland had increased in the preceding two years. Although this proportion remained on a par with NICS 2014/15 (58%), the NICS 2015/16 figure is 19 percentage points below that observed in 2003/04 (79%).
- ◆ As in previous sweeps of the survey, NICS 2015/16 respondents continued to be more positive in their perceptions of crime trends in their local area than at the regional level with 29% believing local crime levels had increased in the preceding two years.
- ◆ Based on a seven-strand composite measure, findings from NICS 2015/16 show that 8% of respondents perceived the level of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area to be high, unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from NICS 2014/15 (8%). The NICS 2015/16 figure of 8% compares with 11% in England and Wales (Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) 2015/16). Across the individual categories, ‘rubbish or litter lying around’ was most commonly identified as a problem in both jurisdictions (24% and 31% respectively).
- ◆ Of the demographic and socio-economic groups examined in NICS 2015/16, among those most likely to perceive ASB as a problem in their local area included: people living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (23%); single adults with child(ren) (21%); people living in social rented accommodation (21%); and those with a household income of less than £10,000 per annum (16%).
- ◆ Despite a lower prevalence of crime in Northern Ireland, respondents to NICS 2015/16 displayed higher levels of worry about the crime types examined than their counterparts in England and Wales: burglary (14%, NICS 2015/16 v 11%, CSEW 2015/16); violent crime (14% v 12%); and car crime (9% v 6%).
- ◆ For the crime types examined, the vast majority of NICS 2015/16 respondents believed it unlikely that they would fall victim during the coming year. Overall, 10% of respondents thought it was likely that they would be the victim of burglary, 9% believed they would experience some form of vehicle-related theft, while 5% perceived themselves to be at risk of violent crime.
- ◆ At 73%, the majority of NICS 2015/16 respondents felt that ‘fear of crime’ has a minimal impact on their quality of life, a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) from the previous year (69%, NICS 2014/15). A further 23% claimed it has a moderate effect, while the remaining four per cent stated their quality of life is greatly affected by their ‘fear of crime’.
- ◆ Among those NICS 2015/16 participants most likely to state that their lives are greatly affected by ‘fear of crime’ were: those living in areas with a self-perceived high level of ASB (11%); respondents who are widowed (10%); those with a household income of less than £10,000 (10%); respondents with a limiting illness or disability (10%); and people living in social rented accommodation (10%).

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	12
4.1	Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation in Northern Ireland	12
4.2	Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics	13
4.3	Perceptions of the likelihood of victimisation, and actual risk, in Northern Ireland	15
5.	Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life	16
5.1	Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	16
5.2	Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life by personal, household and area characteristics	17
References		19
Tabular Annex		20
Technical Annex		33

CONTENTS OF TABULAR ANNEX		Page
A1	Perceptions of the causes of crime in Northern Ireland	20
A2	Perceptions of change in overall crime levels in Northern Ireland	20
A3	Perceptions of change in local crime levels in Northern Ireland	20
A4	Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as very / fairly big problems in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	21
A5	Perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as the single biggest problem in the local area	21
A6	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	22
A7	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	23
A8	Worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	24
A9	Worry about crime and personal safety, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	25
A10	Worry about crime and personal safety, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	26
A11	Perceptions of the risk of victimisation in Northern Ireland	27
A12	Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	28
A13	Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	29
A14	Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life in Northern Ireland and England and Wales	30
A15	Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland	31
A16	Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life, by household and area characteristics in Northern Ireland	32

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2015/16 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 1,975 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 2015/16 NICS and those of the 2015/16 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, formerly known as the British Crime Survey (BCS); ONS, 2016), as well as with earlier sweeps of the NICS. In addition, findings from NICS 2015/16 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.

An additional NICS 2015/16 report on experience of crime (Campbell and Rice, forthcoming), 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. Within the 2016-21 Programme for Government (PfG), the Department of Justice will lead on Indicator 1 related to reducing crime. Findings contained within this bulletin will be used by the department to inform progress towards this Indicator. The PfG Delivery Plan also contains an action regarding the development of cross executive action plans for a range of community safety issues. These findings will help inform the focus of these plans. Other strategies which use these findings include the Community Safety Strategy (DoJ, 2012) and the Northern Ireland Annual Policing Plan 2016-2017 (Northern Ireland Policing Board, 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, 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) User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics (PSNI, 2016a).

The interviewer-administered modules for NICS 2015/16 were generally based on CSEW 2015/16. 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, 2016a) and associated Quality Report (DoJ, 2016b).

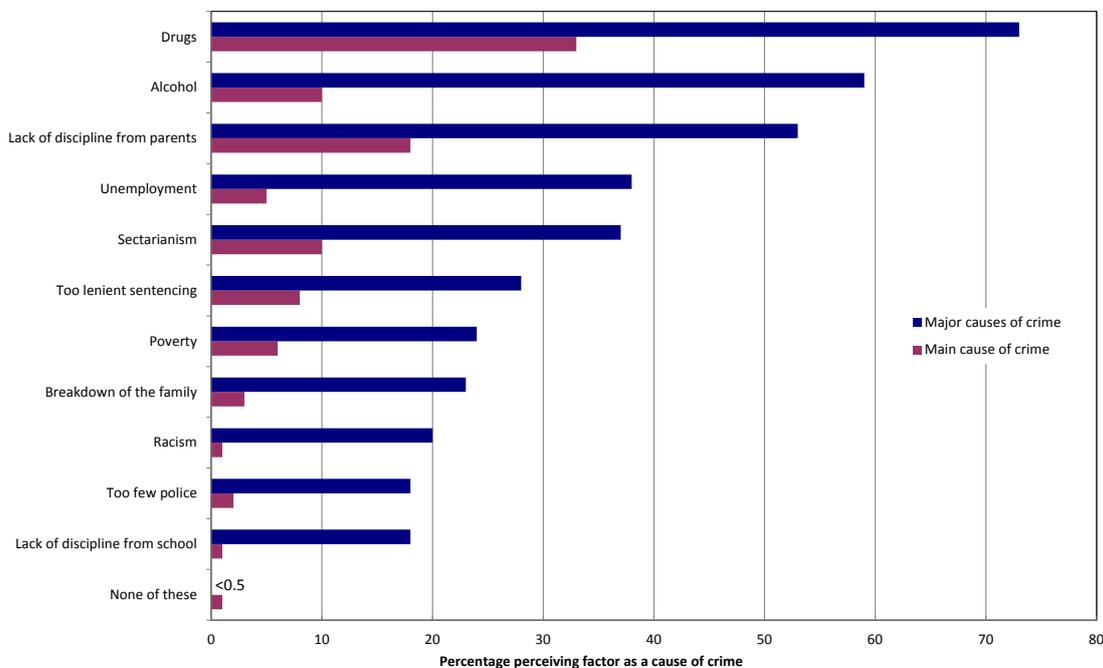
2. PERCEPTIONS OF CAUSES OF CRIME, CRIME LEVELS AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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 2015/16 show that drugs, alcohol and a lack of discipline from parents (73%, 59% and 53% 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, the most common response was drugs, cited by 33% of respondents, followed by a lack of discipline from parents (18%) (Table A1; Figure 2.1).

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



Source: NICS 2015/16

2.2 Perceptions of change in crime levels

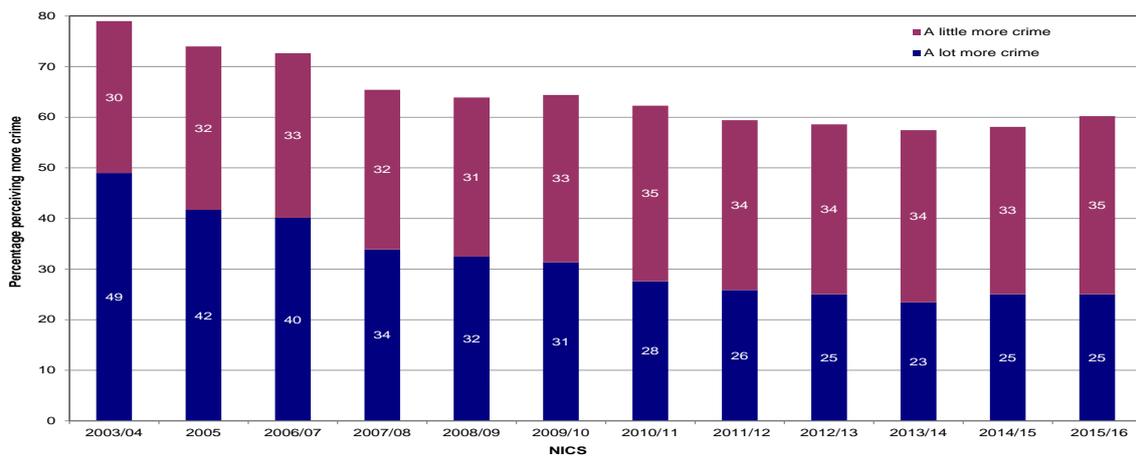
NICS participants were also asked how they perceived the level of crime to have changed, if at all, in both Northern Ireland and their local area during the two years prior to interview, based on a five-point scale ranging from 'a lot more crime' to 'a lot less crime'. Typically, people are inclined to believe crime is on the increase, even if 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 2015/16 respondents believing that crime is on the increase, either locally (29%) or in Northern Ireland as a whole (60%), are among the lowest levels ever recorded by the survey.

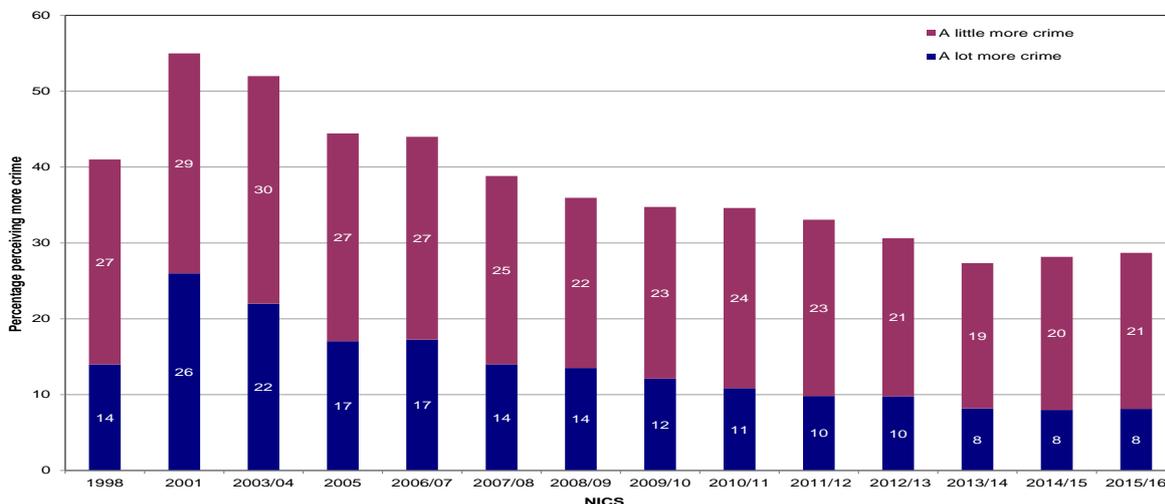
- ◆ Three-fifths (60%) of NICS 2015/16 respondents believed that crime levels across Northern Ireland have increased in the preceding two years compared with 58% in 2014/15 and 57% in 2013/14. While these apparent increases in each of the last two years were not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), they may to some extent reflect the marginal increases observed in police recorded crime in each of the last three years. At 60% in 2015/16, the proportion has, however, shown an overall decrease over the last decade or so from 79% in 2003/04, which is also evidenced by an overall decrease in recorded crime generally over the same period (Table A2; Figure 2.2A).
- ◆ As in previous sweeps of the survey, NICS 2015/16 respondents were more positive in their perceptions of crime levels within their local area than at the regional level with 29% believing crime in their local area had increased in the preceding two years. Similar to the perception of crime at the Northern Ireland level, this proportion has shown no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) in any of the last two years (28% in 2014/15 and 27% in 2013/14). It does however compare favourably with that observed in NICS 2001 when the proportion who felt crime had increased was almost double the rate recorded in 2015/16 (55% v 29% respectively). This reduction was primarily due to a drop in the proportion who felt there was 'a lot more crime', from 26% to 8%, over the same period (Table A3; Figure 2.2B).

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

A. Northern Ireland



B. Local area

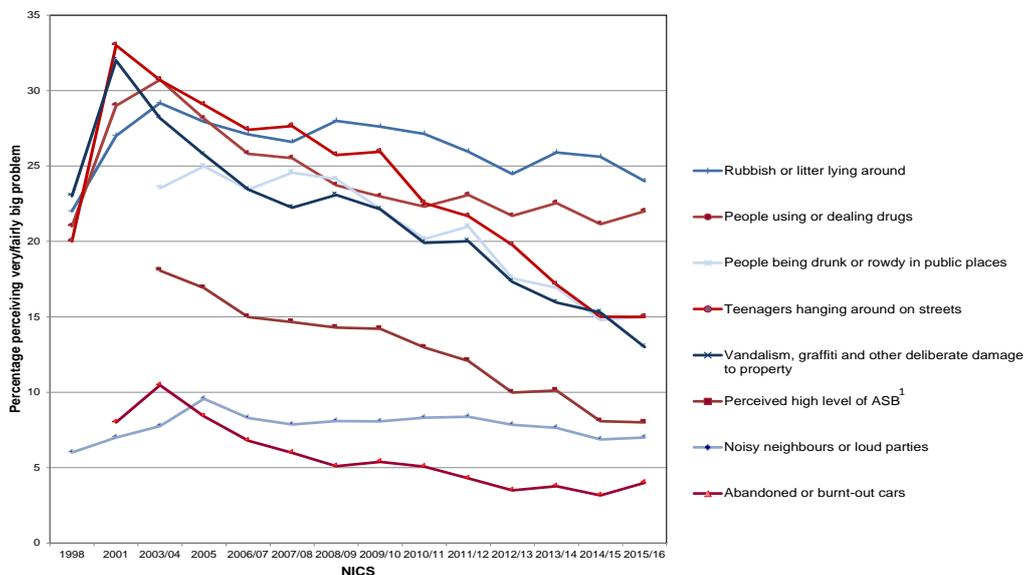


2.3 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

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, 2016a) 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.
- ◆ Based on this composite measure, findings from NICS 2015/16 show that the proportion of respondents who perceived the level of ASB in their local area to be high was 8% which was unchanged ($p < 0.05$) to that observed in 2014/15 (8%). The proportion perceiving a high level of ASB has fallen gradually over the last decade and compares with the 2003/04 figure of 18%. The equivalent figure for England and Wales (CSEW 2015/16) was 11% (Table A4).
 - ◆ While there were no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) between 2014/15 and 2015/16 for any of the seven individual ASB strands, when 2015/16 findings are compared with those from 2003/04, overall decreases ($p < 0.05$) were observed for most strands, the largest, in percentage point terms, for 'teenagers hanging around on streets' (from 31% to 15%) and 'vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property' (28% to 13%) (Table A4; Figure 2.3).
 - ◆ The ASB types most likely to be perceived by NICS 2015/16 respondents as problems in the local area were 'rubbish or litter lying around' (24%) and 'people using or dealing drugs' (22%) whereas 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' (4%) and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' (7%) 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 2015/16 respondents also most likely to perceive 'rubbish or litter lying around' (31%) and 'people using or dealing drugs' (24%), and least likely to consider 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' (3%) and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' (11%), as problems (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. Over two-fifths (41%) responded that none of the seven ASB strands represented the single biggest problem in their local area. Of the strands considered, the most common response, cited by 20% of NICS 2015/16 participants, was 'rubbish or litter lying around'. As in previous years, 'abandoned or burnt-out cars' was least likely to be considered as the single biggest local problem (less than 0.5%) (Table A5).

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

Tables A6 and A7, containing results from NICS 2015/16, indicate that there were marked differences across demographic and socio-economic groups in their perceptions of ASB in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ NICS 2015/16 findings suggest that a greater proportion of younger respondents than older participants perceived a high level of ASB in their local area with 11% of 16-24 year olds and 13% of those aged 25-34 perceiving ASB to be high compared with 2% of those aged 75 and over (Table A6).
- ◆ Catholic respondents (11%) were more likely than Protestants (6%) to perceive ASB to be at a high level in their area (Table A6).
- ◆ Perceptions of ASB by perceived nationality suggest that NICS 2015/16 participants who consider their nationality to be Irish (13%) were more likely than their Northern Irish (8%) or British (6%) counterparts to report a high level of ASB in their local area (Table A6).

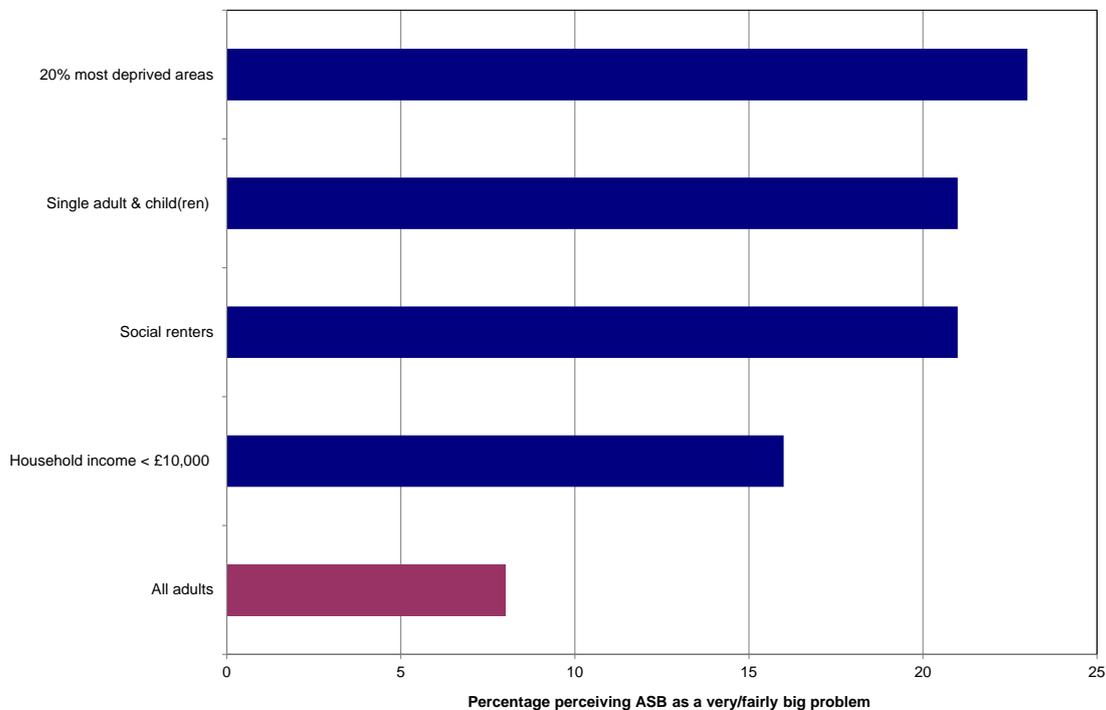
The greatest variations of perceived ASB within a single group were observed in terms of deprivation in an area.

- ◆ NICS 2015/16 findings indicate that respondents residing in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland, as measured by the 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) rank, were more likely than those in other deprivation bands to perceive ASB as a problem in their area, both in terms of the perceived high level of ASB (composite measure) and across each of the seven strands considered. Almost a quarter (23%) of people living in the 20% most deprived areas viewed ASB as a problem, contrasting with 2% of those in the 20% least deprived areas. With regards to the seven individual ASB strands, the greatest disparity between these deprivation bands, in percentage point terms, occurred in the proportion who identified 'people using or dealing drugs' as a problem with a rate of 44% observed for the 20% most deprived areas compared with 14% for the 20% least deprived (Table A7).
- ◆ In addition, people living in social rented accommodation (21%) were over three times as likely as owner-occupiers (6%) and almost twice as likely as private renters (11%) to consider their local area to have a high level of ASB (Table A7).
- ◆ In terms of household type, single parent families (21%) were more likely than households with two adults and child(ren) (7%), or no children at all (10%), to perceive ASB to be at a high level in their area (Table A7).

NICS 2015/16: Perceptions of Crime

- ◆ Results suggest that, on the whole, the proportion perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area tends to decrease as household income increases. For example, 16% of households with an annual income of less than £10,000 considered ASB to be problematic compared with 4% of households earning £50,000 or more (Table A7).
- ◆ Urban dwellers (12%) were three times as likely as their rural counterparts (4%) to perceive a high level of ASB in their area (Table A7).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A6, A7 and Figure 2.4 suggest that among those NICS 2015/16 respondents most likely, in percentage terms, to perceive ASB as a problem in their local area were:
 - people living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (23%);
 - single adults with children (21%);
 - respondents living in social rented accommodation (21%); and
 - those with a household income of less than £10,000 per annum (16%).

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



Source: NICS 2015/16

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 the NICS 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 2015/16 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. physical attack because of their race, religion, sexuality or disability;
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 compared with CSEW analyses. CSEW 2015/16 figures relating to personal safety (walking alone in the local area after dark and home alone at night) are also presented.

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.

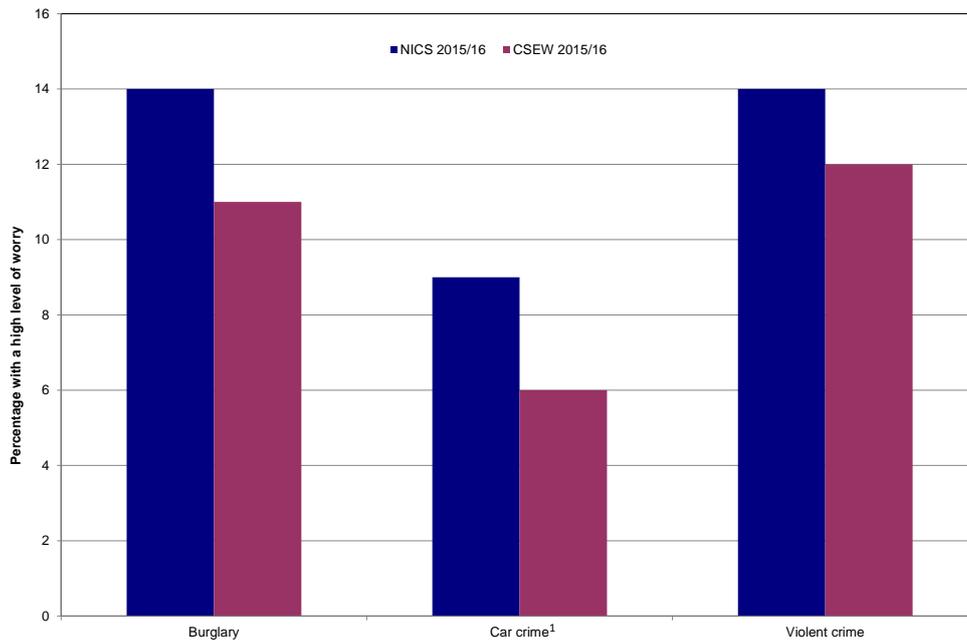
A similar approach is used to determine the worry about violent crime indicator, with responses to each violent crime question of 'very worried' being awarded 2 points and 'fairly worried' 1 point. In this instance, the scale ranges from 0 to 8 points and those scoring 4 or more points are deemed to 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 these crimes than their counterparts in England and Wales.

- ◆ Despite a lower prevalence of crime in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales, NICS 2015/16 respondents were more likely than their CSEW 2015/16 counterparts to express high levels of worry across the following crime types examined: violent crime (14% v 12% respectively); burglary (14% v 11%); and car crime (9% v 6%) (Table A8; Figure 3.1).

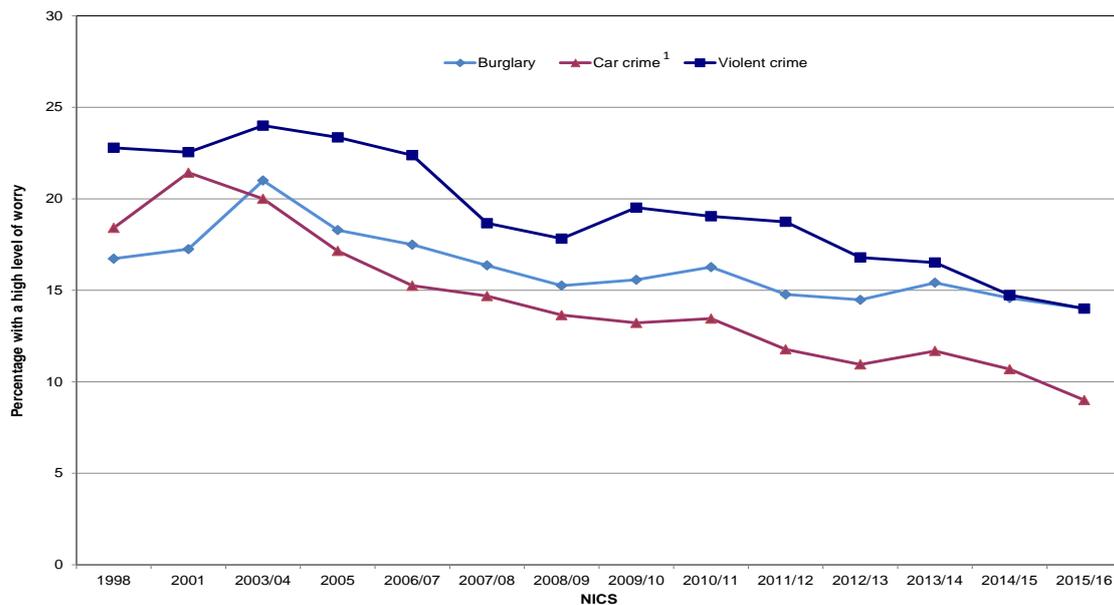
Figure 3.1: Worry about crime (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



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

- ◆ While NICS 2015/16 findings show the proportions expressing high levels of worry about burglary and violent crime (both 14%) were unchanged ($p < 0.05$) from those observed in 2014/15 (both 15%), they compare favourably with NICS 2003/04 rates of 21% and 24% (respectively) (Table A8; Figure 3.2).
- ◆ Similarly, while the proportion of NICS 2015/16 respondents reporting a high level of worry about car crime (9%) remained on a par with that recorded the previous year (11%, NICS 2014/15), this proportion has generally been decreasing since 2001 when a rate of 21% was observed (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.

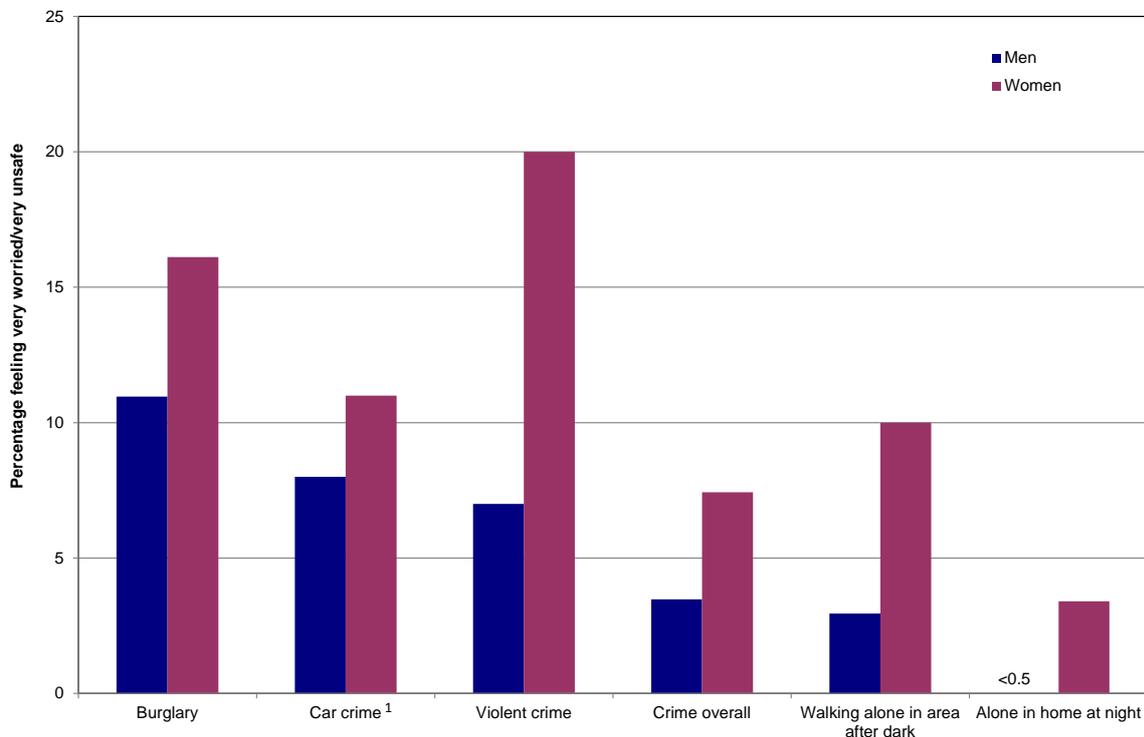
- ◆ As in previous sweeps, 2015/16 respondents in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales were much more likely to feel ‘very unsafe’ when walking alone in their area after dark (7% and 8% respectively) than when alone in their home at night (2% and 1% respectively) (Table A8).
- ◆ Consistent with levels of worry about crime, both measures of personal safety were unchanged ($p < 0.05$) between NICS 2014/15 and 2015/16: walking alone in area after dark (7% in both years); and alone in home at night (2% in both years). While the proportion feeling very unsafe when alone in home at night has remained at 2% each year since 2003/04, the proportion who feel very unsafe walking alone in their area after dark has fallen gradually over the same period with the 2015/16 rate of 7% almost half of that observed in 2003/04 (13%) (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 2015/16 respondents according to their levels of worry about crime and personal safety in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ NICS 2015/16 findings show that women were more likely than men to worry about all forms of crime and personal safety examined: violent crime (20% v 7%); walking alone after dark (10% v 3%); burglary (16% v 11%); crime overall (7% v 3%); car crime (11% v 8%); and home alone at night (3% v <0.5%) (Table A9; Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Worry about crime and personal safety (%) by gender



Source: NICS 2015/16

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

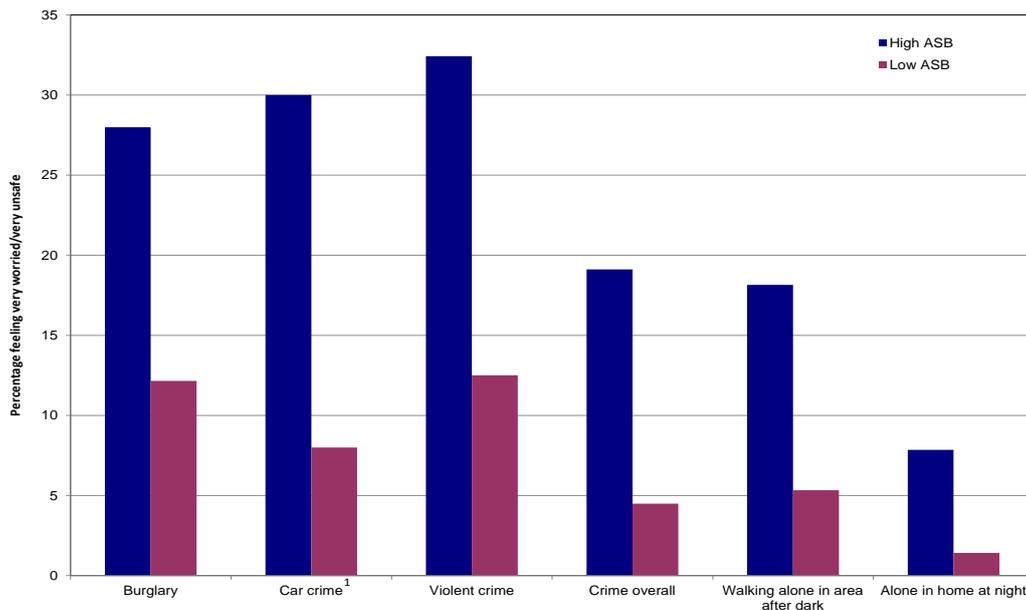
NICS 2015/16: Perceptions of Crime

- ◆ Younger respondents were more likely than older people to worry about some crime types examined, for example, 22% of 16-29 year olds expressed a high level of worry about violent crime compared with 11% of those aged 60 and over; results for others were more closely aligned (Table A9).
- ◆ On the whole, it appears that as annual household income increases levels of worry about crime and personal safety decrease. For example, 24% of NICS 2015/16 respondents from households with a total annual income of under £10,000 expressed a high level of worry about violent crime, a rate that reduces to 8% for those earning £50,000 or more (Table A10).
- ◆ Respondents living in social rented accommodation tended to display higher levels of worry. In percentage point terms, the greatest disparities were observed with owner-occupiers for categories such as violent crime (23%, social renters v 11%, owner-occupiers), car crime (18% v 8%), walking alone after dark (15% v 5%) and worry about crime overall (11% v 4%) (Table A10).
- ◆ In terms of deprivation, respondents from the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland generally reported higher levels of worry than those in the 20% least deprived and also when compared with the NICS 2015/16 average, for example: car crime (24%, 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland v 9%, NICS 2015/16 average); violent crime (22% v 14%); burglary (20% v 14%); and walking alone in area after dark (14% v 7%) (Table A10).

A perceived high level of ASB in the local area tends to generate high levels of worry about crime and personal safety with respondents from high-ASB areas displaying some of the highest rates of all the demographic and socio-economic groups examined.

- ◆ Respondents who perceive ASB to be high in their area were much more likely than those from low-ASB areas to worry about all types of crime and personal safety: car crime (30% v 8%); violent crime (32% v 13%); burglary (28% v 12%); crime overall (19% v 4%); walking alone after dark (18% v 5%); and home alone at night (8% v 1%) (Table A10; Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Worry about crime and personal safety (%) by perceived level of ASB



Source: NICS 2015/16

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

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 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.

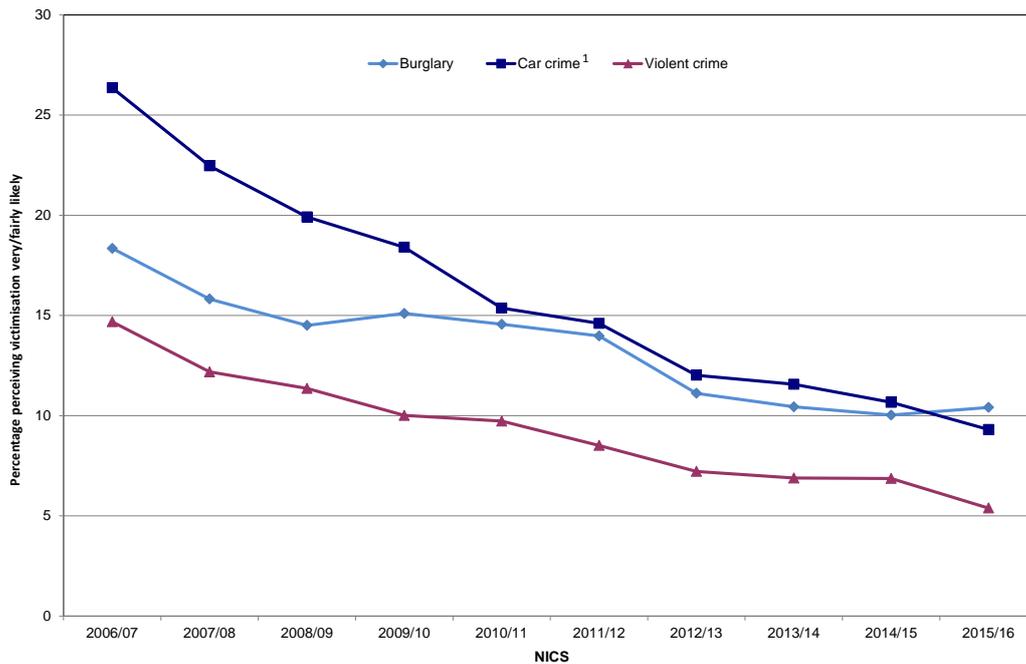
Two composite indicators to measure the perceived likelihood of being a victim of car crime and violent crime are constructed from the responses to the individual car crime and violent crime questions. These additional indicators, together with the proportion of respondents who say they are very or fairly likely to have their home burgled in the next year, comprise the three crime groups presented in this section (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 2015/16 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 out of ten people surveyed (90%) did not think they would experience burglary.
- ◆ Overall, 9% of respondents to NICS 2015/16 believed they would experience some form of vehicle-related theft, 10% thought it was likely that they would be the victim of burglary, while 5% perceived themselves to be at risk of violent crime. While no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) were observed compared with 2014/15 for any of the three measures, the proportions of respondents believing it likely that they would fall victim to each of these crime types have been falling gradually and compare with highs observed in 2006/07: car crime (26%, NICS 2006/07 v 9%, NICS 2015/16); violent crime (15% v 5%); and burglary (18% v 10%) (Table A11; Figure 4.1).

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



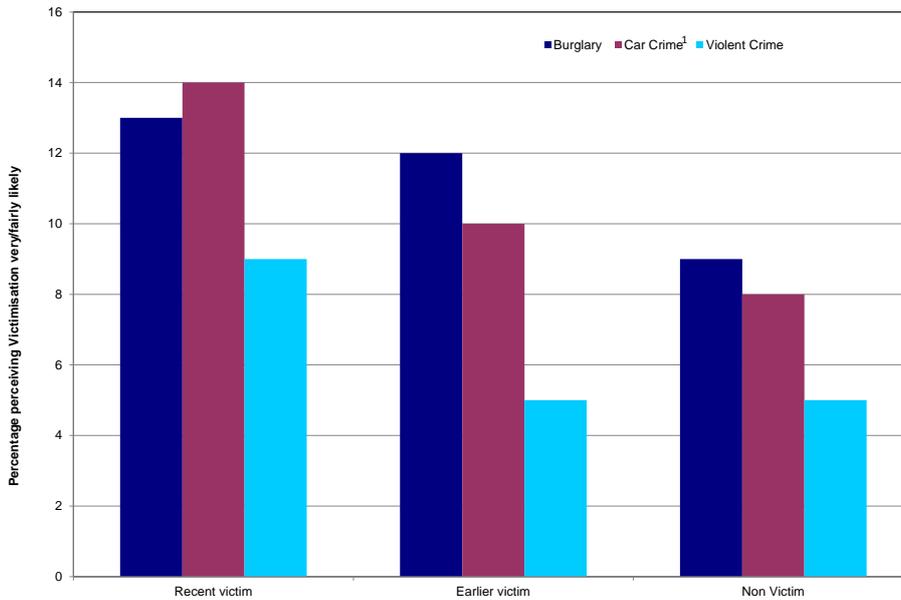
1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

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

Tables A12 and A13 show the perceived likelihood of NICS 2015/16 respondents that they would be a victim of specific crimes in the next year, broken down by personal, household and area characteristics.

- ◆ Female respondents were more likely than males to perceive themselves to be at risk of each of the crime types examined. For burglary, 12% of females believed they would be a victim in the coming year compared with 8% of males, while for car crime and violent crime the proportions for females were 11% and 7% respectively compared with 7% and 4% (respectively) for males (Table A12).
- ◆ In 2015/16, 12% of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the past expressed a high level of worry about burglary compared with 9% of non-victims. For car crime, the respective rates were 11% and 8% while for violent crime, rates of 6% and 5% were observed (Table A12).

Figure 4.2: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) by experience of crime

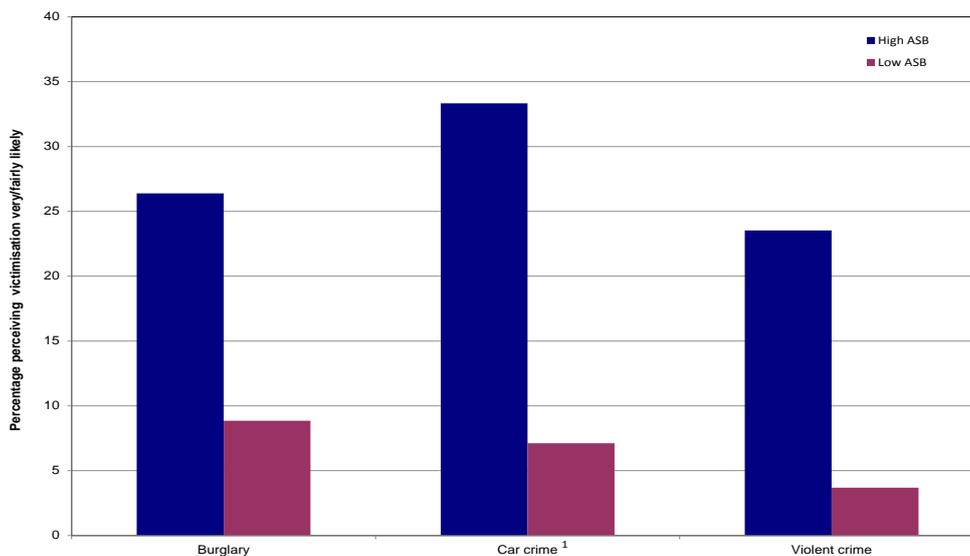


Source: NICS 2015/16

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

- ◆ While the perceived likelihood of victimisation varied by deprivation band and crime type, respondents living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were more likely than those in the 20% least deprived to consider themselves to be at risk of car (15%, 20% most deprived areas v 7%, 20% least deprived areas) and violent (10% v 3% respectively) crime. Rates for burglary were more closely aligned (13% v 9%) (Table A13).
- ◆ As with worry about crime, respondents in high-ASB areas displayed some of the highest perceived levels of risk of all the demographic and socio-economic groups considered with rates varying greatly between areas of high and low ASB across each of the crime types: car crime (33%, high-ASB areas v 7%, low-ASB areas); burglary (26% v 9%); and violent crime (24% v 4%) (Table A13; Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) by perceived level of ASB



Source: NICS 2015/16

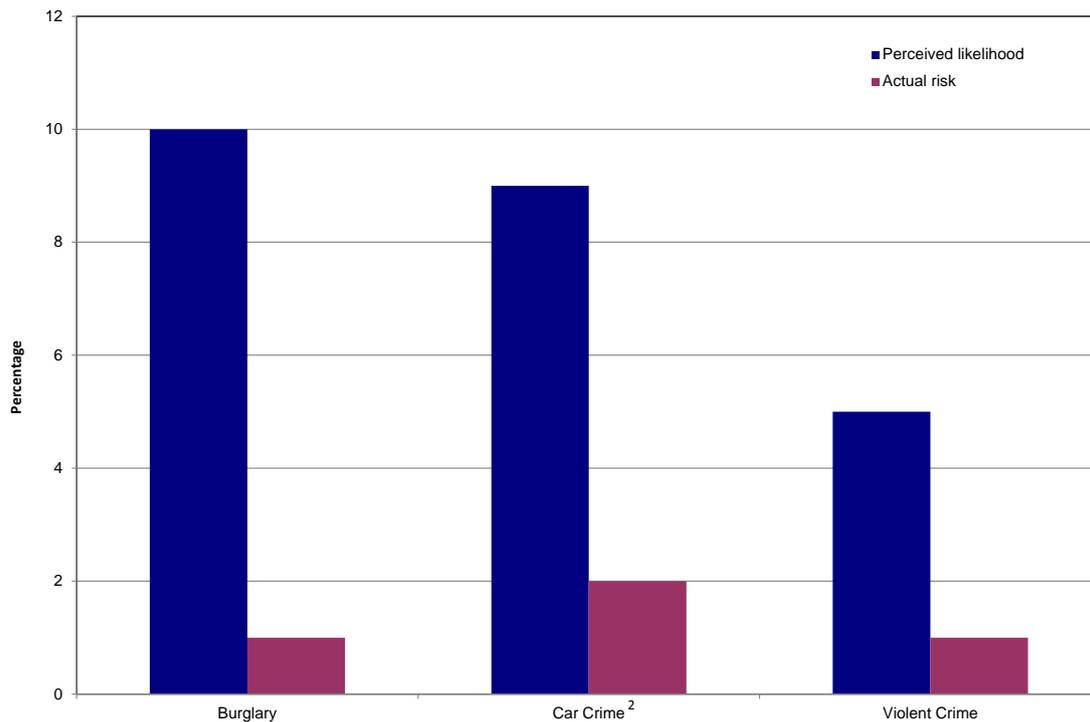
1. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

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

NICS findings reveal a disparity between a person’s perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk, whereby the perceived risk exceeds the actual risk across each of the crime types considered.

- ◆ NICS 2015/16 results show that 10% of people thought they were very or fairly likely to be a victim of burglary, compared with an actual risk of one per cent. A similar pattern emerged in terms of car crime (9% v 2%) and violent crime (5% v 1%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Perceived likelihood of victimisation and actual risk (%)¹ by individual crime type



Source: NICS 2014/15 and 2015/16

1. Rates for the perceived risk are based on NICS 2015/16 findings while those for actual risk are based on NICS 2014/15 (Campbell, 2016). NICS 2015/16 victimisation rates will be available in the 'Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2015/16 Northern Ireland Crime Survey' report (forthcoming).

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

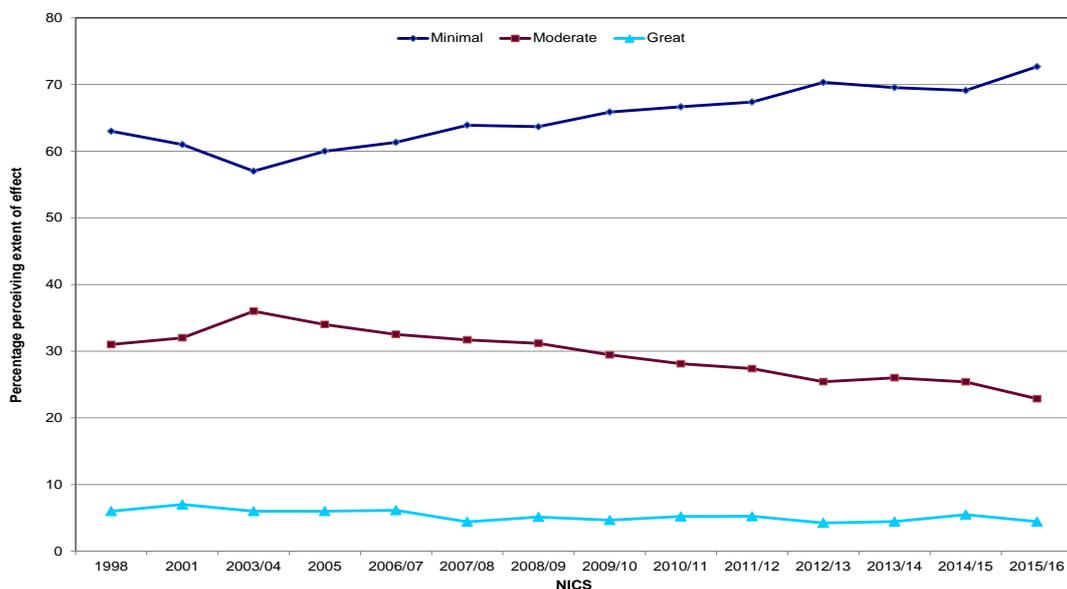
5.1 Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

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:

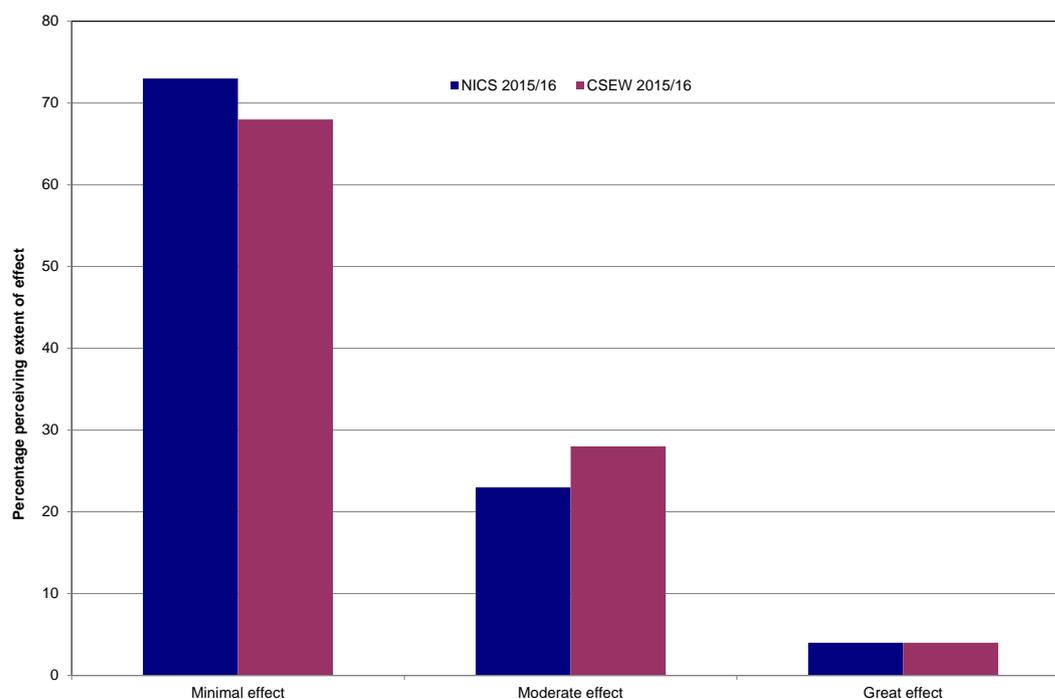
1. minimally affected (responded in the range 1 to 3);
 2. moderately affected (responded in the range 4 to 7); and
 3. greatly affected (responded in the range 8 to 10).
- ◆ At 73%, the majority of NICS 2015/16 respondents felt that 'fear of crime' has a minimal impact on their quality of life, with a further 23% claiming it has a moderate effect. The remaining four percent of people considered that their quality of life is greatly affected by their 'fear of crime' (Table A14; Figure 5.1).
 - ◆ The proportion of respondents who felt 'fear of crime' has a minimal impact (73%) represents a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) from the previous year (69%, NICS 2014/15). This proportion has generally been increasing over the last decade or so and compares favourably with 2003/04 when a low of 57% was observed. The proportions who felt fear of crime has a moderate (23%) or great effect (4%) on their quality of life remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) when compared with the previous year (25% and 5% respectively, NICS 2014/15). Since 2003/04 the proportion of respondents claiming a moderate effect has reduced from 36% to 23%; the proportion reporting a great effect on their quality of life has remained relatively stable 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



- ◆ While CSEW 2015/16 results show a similar trend to NICS 2015/16 in that the majority of respondents claimed ‘fear of crime’ has a minimal effect on their quality of life, findings suggest that this proportion is lower in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland (68%, CSEW 2015/16 v 73%, NICS 2015/16) with a higher proportion of CSEW 2015/16 respondents stating it had a moderate impact (28% v 23%). Equal proportions indicated ‘fear of crime’ had a great effect on their quality of life (both 4%) (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

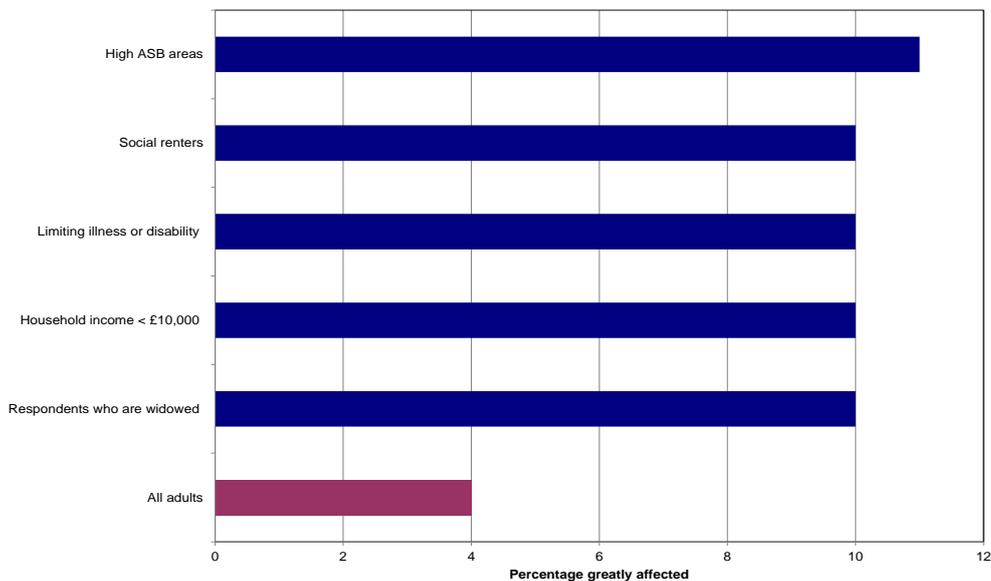
Tables A15 and A16 show differences for NICS 2015/16 respondents in terms of the perceived effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life within various socio-demographic groups in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2015/16 show that women were more likely than their male counterparts to claim that their quality of life is greatly (6% v 3% respectively) or moderately (26% v 20%) affected by their own ‘fear of crime’. In turn, a greater proportion of men (78%) than women (68%) reported a minimal effect (Table A15).
- ◆ Respondents with a long-standing illness or disability (8%), and in particular a limiting illness or disability (10%), were more likely than those with no illness or disability (3%) to state their lives are greatly affected by a ‘fear of crime’ (Table A15).
- ◆ NICS 2015/16 findings indicate that the perceived effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life varies by living arrangements. While overall there appears to be no real difference in the proportion of people living as a couple (4%) and not living as a couple (5%) who consider their lives to be greatly affected, those who were widowed (10%) were more likely than, for example, married (4%) or single (3%) people to report their ‘fear of crime’ greatly affects their quality of life (Table A16).

NICS 2015/16: Perceptions of Crime

- ◆ People living in social rented accommodation (10%) were more likely than other tenure groups to say that ‘fear of crime’ greatly affects their quality of life: owner-occupiers (4%); and private renters (3%) (Table A16).
- ◆ Respondents in lower income groups tended to be more likely to say their lives are greatly affected by their ‘fear of crime’. Of those households earning under £10,000 per annum, 10% of respondents reported a great effect, a proportion that compares with, for example, 1% of those earning £40,000 to £49,999 and 2% of those from households earning £50,000 or more (Table A16).
- ◆ Consistent with findings on worry about crime and perceived risk of victimisation, participants living in areas with a self-perceived high level of ASB (11%) were much more likely than those from areas of low ASB (4%) to state ‘fear of crime’ has a great effect on their quality of life. A further 46% of respondents from high-ASB areas reported a moderate effect compared with 21% of their low-ASB counterparts. In turn, a lower proportion reported that ‘fear of crime’ has a minimal effect (43%) on their quality of life, 32 percentage points below that for people in low-ASB areas (75%) (Table A16).
- ◆ In terms of deprivation, respondents living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were over twice as likely as those in the 20% least deprived to claim ‘fear of crime’ has a detrimental effect on their quality of life. Within this group, 7% felt ‘fear of crime’ has a great impact on their quality of life with 30% stating a moderate impact, resulting in one of the lowest observed estimates for ‘minimally’ affected (63%) across the socio-demographic groups examined (Table A16).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A15, A16 and Figure 5.3 show that among those NICS 2015/16 respondents most likely, in percentage terms, to state that their lives are greatly affected by ‘fear of crime’ were:
 - those living in areas with a self-perceived high level of ASB (11%);
 - people living in social rented accommodation (10%);
 - those with a limiting illness or disability (10%);
 - those with a household income of less than £10,000 per annum (10%); and
 - respondents who are widowed (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 2015/16

REFERENCES

Campbell, P. (2016) *Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. DOJ Research and Statistical Bulletin 8/2016. Belfast: DOJ
<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/r-s-bulletin-82016-experience-crime-findings-201415-northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Department of Justice (2012) *Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities A Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012-2017*
<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doj/cs-strategy-20122017.pdf>

Department of Justice (2016a) *Northern Ireland Crime Survey User Guide*
<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-user-guide>

Department of Justice (2016b) *Northern Ireland Crime Survey Quality Report*
<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-quality-report>

Northern Ireland Executive (2016) *Programme for Government 2016-21*
<https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/topics/work-executive/programme-government>

Northern Ireland Policing Board (2016) *Annual Policing Plan 2016-2017*
<https://www.nipolicingboard.org.uk/sites/nipb/files/media-files/Policing-Plan-2016-17.pdf>

Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016) *Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2016*
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016>

Police Service of Northern Ireland (2016a) *User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland (Updated November 2016)*
<https://www.psnipolice.uk/globalassets/inside-the-psni/our-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics/documents/crime-user-guide.pdf>

Police Service of Northern Ireland (2016b) *Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2015/16*. Belfast: PSNI
[https://www.psnipolice.uk/globalassets/inside-the-psni/our-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics/documents/police recorded crime in northern ireland 1998-99 to 2015-16.pdf](https://www.psnipolice.uk/globalassets/inside-the-psni/our-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics/documents/police%20recorded%20crime%20in%20northern%20ireland%201998-99%20to%202015-16.pdf)

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	73	33
Alcohol	59	10
Lack of discipline from parents	53	18
Unemployment	38	5
Sectarianism	37	10
Too lenient sentencing	28	8
Poverty	24	6
Breakdown of the family	23	3
Racism	20	1
Too few police	18	2
Lack of discipline from school	18	1
None of these	<0.5	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,972	1,972

Source: NICS 2015/16

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 Ireland¹

	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	Statistically significant change, 2014/15 to 2015/16? ²
More crime³	79	74	73	65	64	64	62	59	59	57	58	60	
A lot more crime	49	42	40	34	32	31	28	26	25	23	25	25	
A little more crime	30	32	33	32	31	33	35	34	34	34	33	35	
Same	14	17	18	20	23	24	25	28	29	31	31	30	
Less crime	7	9	10	14	13	11	13	12	12	12	10	10	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,704	3,578	3,678	3,790	3,737	3,977	3,916	3,925	3,898	3,458	2,003	1,914	

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 (**).
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.

Table A3: Perceptions of change in local crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland^{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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	Statistically significant change, 2014/15 to 2015/16? ³
More crime⁴	41	55	52	44	44	39	36	35	35	33	31	27	28	29	
A lot more crime	14	26	22	17	17	14	14	12	11	10	10	8	8	8	
A little more crime	27	29	30	27	27	25	22	23	24	23	21	19	20	21	
Same	47	36	36	42	42	45	48	49	49	51	53	55	56	57	
Less crime	12	8	12	13	14	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	16	15	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,648	2,597	2,644	3,076	3,171	3,295	3,291	3,495	3,494	3,497	3,524	3,109	1,816	1,707	

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. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. 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.

NICS 2015/16: 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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	Statistically significant change, 2014/15 to 2015/16? ²	CSEW 2015/16
Perceived high level of ASB³	-	-	18	17	15	15	14	14	13	12	10	10	8	8		11
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	-	8	10	8	7	6	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	4		3
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	6	7	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7		11
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	-	-	24	25	23	25	24	22	20	21	18	17	15	15		18
People using or dealing drugs	21	29	31	28	26	26	24	23	22	23	22	23	21	22		24
Teenagers hanging around on streets	20	33	31	29	27	28	26	26	23	22	20	17	15	15		18
Rubbish or litter lying around	22	27	29	28	27	27	28	28	27	26	24	26	26	24		31
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	23	32	28	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17	16	15	13		16
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,058	3,007	3,104	3,691	3,788	3,932	3,855	4,098	4,077	4,063	4,055	3,596	2,071	1,974		8,719 ⁵

¹ Denotes indicator was not included in survey.

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 (**).
3. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).
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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	1	1	1	1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	11	11	10	10	8	8	9	7
People using or dealing drugs	8	7	9	9	10	11	12	12
Teenagers hanging around on streets	23	21	19	18	16	13	10	11
Rubbish or litter lying around	16	16	18	18	18	19	22	20
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	4
None of these	31	32	33	33	37	38	37	41
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,852	4,090	4,066	4,055	4,049	3,594	2,072	1,972

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

NICS 2015/16: 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	7	15	22	15	24	13	8	1,974
Age (3 groups)									
16-29	7	10	24	29	19	23	22	12	282
30-59	4	9	16	22	18	25	13	9	1,007
60+	1	3	8	17	8	22	8	5	679
Age (7 groups)									
16-24	7	8	25	31	19	22	22	11	149
25-34	7	12	20	25	20	25	18	13	296
35-44	2	9	16	18	17	27	11	7	330
45-54	5	8	17	26	19	25	16	11	351
55-64	2	6	12	20	12	21	10	7	322
65-74	2	4	7	18	8	23	9	5	295
75+	<0.5	3	5	13	5	20	6	2	225
Men	3	6	13	20	14	24	12	7	889
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	68
25-34	4	15	19	22	21	26	14	11	119
35-44	2	5	10	12	16	29	9	4	139
45-54	6	9	18	26	19	26	16	11	167
55-64	2	4	8	14	9	19	7	4	156
65-74	2	3	9	21	9	24	14	8	154
75+	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	86
Women	4	8	16	24	16	23	14	10	1,079
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	81
25-34	9	10	21	28	20	24	21	14	177
35-44	1	11	20	22	18	25	13	10	191
45-54	3	8	16	26	19	24	15	11	184
55-64	2	8	16	26	14	23	12	9	166
65-74	2	5	5	15	7	22	4	3	141
75+	1	2	6	12	5	19	5	3	139
Religion									
Catholic	7	8	19	24	18	25	16	11	756
Protestant	1	6	11	20	12	21	11	6	1,021
Perceived nationality									
British	2	6	11	21	12	22	11	6	914
Irish	6	8	17	26	20	27	16	13	500
Northern Irish	4	10	17	20	16	24	14	8	458
Other	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	81
Disability or illness									
Long-standing illness or disability	4	8	15	24	16	25	15	10	602
Limits activities	4	8	16	28	17	26	15	12	458
Does not limit activities	4	8	12	14	12	20	14	7	144
No long-standing illness or disability	3	7	15	21	15	23	13	8	1,365
Experience of crime reported to police									
Victim	3	8	15	23	17	27	16	10	779
Within last 2 years	6	13	19	28	22	26	23	13	207
More than 2 years ago	2	7	14	21	15	27	14	9	572
Never a victim	4	7	15	21	14	21	11	8	1,194
Daily newspaper readership									
National broadsheets	4	7	9	15	13	25	14	6	204
National tabloids	4	7	16	24	16	23	13	9	676
Irish News	5	9	18	25	18	27	14	11	282
Newsletter	0	5	10	15	9	20	7	5	175
Belfast Telegraph	2	7	15	21	14	25	11	7	431

Source: NICS 2015/16

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.

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 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	7	15	22	15	24	13	8	1,974
Living arrangements (respondent)									
Living as a couple	3	6	12	18	12	23	10	6	1,022
Married	2	6	11	18	12	24	10	6	937
Cohabiting	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	85
Not living as a couple	5	9	21	28	19	24	18	12	946
Single	6	11	24	31	21	25	21	14	492
Separated	5	13	17	25	24	27	19	16	107
Divorced	2	9	18	30	20	27	19	10	148
Widowed	1	3	11	18	11	17	6	4	199
Household type⁴									
HRP aged under 60:									
Single adult & child(ren)	5	12	25	38	29	29	26	21	146
Adults & child(ren)	3	9	15	20	15	22	11	7	451
No children	5	8	18	25	17	26	18	10	676
HRP aged 60 and over	1	5	10	18	11	22	8	6	701
Household income									
Less than £10,000	7	10	23	31	19	29	18	16	324
£10,000 less than £20,000	3	11	18	30	17	30	15	13	487
£20,000 less than £30,000	4	7	14	19	15	22	12	8	370
£30,000 less than £40,000	2	3	14	19	13	24	9	6	215
£40,000 less than £50,000	3	6	10	13	14	17	12	4	144
£50,000 or more	2	4	10	15	10	19	10	4	205
Tenure									
Owner-occupied	2	5	10	17	11	21	11	6	1,254
Social rented	7	14	27	45	29	34	21	21	324
Private rented	6	10	24	25	20	27	17	11	382
Area type⁵									
Belfast	5	10	20	26	20	27	20	12	641
Urban, excluding Belfast	4	10	23	31	20	23	16	12	619
Rural	1	3	6	12	8	22	6	4	711
All Urban	5	10	21	28	20	25	18	12	1,260
Policing District⁵									
Antrim and Newtownabbey	4	7	14	24	17	25	15	10	156
Ards and North Down	1	7	12	19	10	21	14	5	177
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	2	5	13	22	14	24	9	7	227
Belfast	9	14	27	33	25	30	26	16	370
Causeway Coast and Glens	2	5	16	20	9	18	11	7	159
Derry City and Strabane	7	10	20	26	25	22	22	14	146
Fermanagh and Omagh	<0.5	1	7	10	3	13	2	2	129
Lisburn and Castlereagh	1	7	7	13	12	24	12	5	150
Mid and East Antrim	1	4	7	19	7	23	7	4	147
Mid Ulster	3	9	16	19	14	26	10	7	129
Newry, Mourne and Down	2	6	15	21	16	24	6	6	182
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁶									
1st quintile Most deprived	12	17	31	44	34	38	30	23	355
2nd quintile	2	8	19	24	17	25	14	11	411
3rd quintile	2	5	13	18	11	22	10	6	418
4th quintile	3	6	9	16	10	20	10	5	395
5th quintile Least deprived	1	3	6	14	7	16	7	2	393

Source: NICS 2015/16

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.
4. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
5. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
6. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).

NICS 2015/16: 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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	Statistically significant change, 2014/15 to 2015/16? ²	CSEW 2015/16
% with high levels of worry																
Burglary	17	17	21	18	17	16	15	16	16	15	14	15	15	14		11
Car crime ³	18	21	20	17	15	15	14	13	13	12	11	12	11	9		6
Violent crime ⁴	23	23	24	23	22	19	18	20	19	19	17	17	15	14		12
% very worried																
Crime overall	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	8	9	8	7	7	7	6		NA
% feeling very unsafe																
Walking alone in area after dark	8	11	13	11	11	12	10	10	9	8	7	7	7	7		8
Alone in home at night	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		1
Unweighted base ⁵	3,057	3,010	3,104	3,691	3,790	3,933	3,856	4,102	4,080	4,061	4,054	3,594	2,073	1,975		8,729

¹- Denotes indicator was not included in survey.

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 (**).
3. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
4. As described in Section 3.1, the violent crime indicator is constructed from four questions. For the question on 'worry about physical attack because of their race, religion, sexuality or disability', the CSEW does not refer to 'sexuality or disability'.
5. 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 2015/16: 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	14	9	14	6	7	2	1,975
Age							
16-29	14	15	22	8	6	3	283
30-59	15	9	14	6	6	2	1,007
60+	12	7	11	4	7	1	679
16-24	12	n<100	22	10	6	5	150
25-34	14	14	17	6	5	1	296
35-44	13	6	14	5	6	2	330
45-54	14	9	13	5	6	1	351
55-64	15	10	11	5	6	3	322
65-74	12	6	13	5	6	1	295
75+	14	6	10	4	13	1	225
Men	11	8	7	3	3	<0.5	889
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	68
25-34	11	n<100	8	2	2	0	119
35-44	12	5	8	2	1	0	139
45-54	11	10	6	3	2	<0.5	167
55-64	13	8	4	4	3	0	156
65-74	12	6	8	3	4	<0.5	154
75+	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	86
Women	16	11	20	7	10	3	1,080
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	82
25-34	17	15	24	9	8	2	177
35-44	15	7	19	7	10	4	191
45-54	16	9	18	6	9	2	184
55-64	18	12	18	7	10	5	166
65-74	13	7	20	7	8	2	141
75+	18	n<100	13	7	17	2	139
Religion							
Catholic	15	13	16	6	8	3	756
Protestant	14	7	13	6	6	1	1,022
Perceived nationality							
British	12	9	14	6	6	1	915
Irish	13	12	12	6	8	3	500
Northern Irish	15	7	13	4	5	3	458
Other	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	81
Disability or illness							
Long-standing illness or disability	16	11	16	7	11	3	602
Limits activities	17	11	16	7	12	3	458
Does not limit activities	15	9	16	4	8	3	144
No long-standing illness or disability	13	9	13	5	5	2	1,366
Experience of crime reported to police							
Victim	15	10	13	5	7	2	779
Within last 2 years	18	13	17	8	10	4	207
More than 2 years ago	13	9	11	4	6	2	572
Never a victim	13	9	15	6	6	2	1,195
Daily newspaper readership							
National broadsheets	9	4	8	1	3	1	204
National tabloids	13	9	14	5	5	2	677
Irish News	15	13	13	6	6	2	282
Newsletter	13	8	11	4	5	1	175
Belfast Telegraph	12	6	11	3	3	2	431

Source: NICS 2015/16

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 2015/16: 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 ³
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	Crime overall	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night	
ALL ADULTS	14	9	14	6	7	2	1,975
Living arrangements (respondent)							
Living as a couple	12	8	11	4	5	2	1,022
Married	13	8	11	5	5	2	937
Cohabiting	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	85
Not living as a couple	16	13	19	8	9	3	947
Single	16	13	21	8	6	3	493
Separated	13	n<100	19	10	11	3	107
Divorced	16	n<100	16	4	13	3	148
Widowed	17	10	18	9	14	<0.5	199
Household type⁴							
HRP aged under 60:							
Single adult & child(ren)	27	n<100	28	13	10	5	147
Adults & child(ren)	10	9	14	5	5	1	451
No children	16	10	15	5	7	2	676
HRP aged 60 and over	13	8	12	5	7	2	701
Household income							
Less than £10,000	20	16	24	9	13	4	324
£10,000 less than £20,000	15	10	15	7	10	3	487
£20,000 less than £30,000	13	8	12	4	5	1	370
£30,000 less than £40,000	13	9	12	4	5	1	215
£40,000 less than £50,000	10	8	11	6	2	0	144
£50,000 or more	7	7	8	0	1	1	205
Tenure							
Owner-occupied	13	8	11	4	5	1	1,254
Social rented	18	18	23	11	15	4	324
Private rented	14	9	17	8	7	2	383
Area type⁵							
Belfast	17	11	16	5	6	2	641
Urban, excluding Belfast	11	10	14	6	9	2	619
Rural	13	8	12	5	5	2	712
All Urban	14	10	15	6	8	2	1,260
Policing District⁵							
Antrim and Newtownabbey	11	12	20	7	8	4	156
Ards and North Down	11	3	12	2	4	1	177
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	14	11	14	7	7	2	227
Belfast	20	14	20	7	10	2	370
Causeway Coast and Glens	13	8	18	6	7	2	160
Derry City and Strabane	12	13	12	6	9	4	146
Fermanagh and Omagh	12	4	11	5	10	3	129
Lisburn and Castlereagh	18	7	10	5	1	<0.5	150
Mid and East Antrim	7	3	7	2	4	2	147
Mid Ulster	15	12	14	7	6	1	129
Newry, Mourne and Down	10	10	11	5	6	<0.5	182
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁶							
1st quintile Most deprived	20	24	22	8	14	3	355
2nd quintile	15	9	16	7	10	3	412
3rd quintile	11	7	13	7	4	1	418
4th quintile	13	6	12	4	4	2	395
5th quintile Least deprived	11	7	10	2	3	1	393
Perceived level of ASB⁷							
High	28	30	32	19	18	8	179
Low	12	8	13	4	5	1	1,698

Source: NICS 2015/16

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.
4. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
5. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
6. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
7. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in Table A4).

NICS 2015/16: Perceptions of Crime

Table A11: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation (%) in Northern Ireland¹

% perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year	NCS 2006/07	NCS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	NCS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	Statistically significant change, 2014/15 to 2015/16? ²
Burglary	18	16	15	15	15	14	11	10	10	10	
Car crime ³	26	22	20	18	15	15	12	12	11	9	
Violent crime	15	12	11	10	10	9	7	7	7	5	
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,708	3,855	3,774	4,006	3,987	3,992	3,980	3,527	2,051	1,938	

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 (**).
3. Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
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 2015/16: 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	10	9	5	1,938
Age				
16-29	10	7	8	276
30-59	12	12	5	996
60+	8	6	4	660
16-24	8	6	6	145
25-34	11	10	7	293
35-44	11	9	4	326
45-54	12	15	8	347
55-64	13	11	5	318
65-74	5	5	3	287
75+	8	4	4	216
Men	8	7	4	872
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	66
25-34	5	n<100	4	117
35-44	10	10	2	138
45-54	11	13	7	166
55-64	8	6	4	154
65-74	6	6	3	150
75+	n<100	n<100	n<100	81
Women	12	11	7	1,060
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	79
25-34	16	12	10	176
35-44	12	9	5	188
45-54	13	16	9	181
55-64	18	15	5	164
65-74	5	3	3	137
75+	5	n<100	2	135
Religion				
Catholic	12	12	5	750
Protestant	10	8	5	1,000
Perceived nationality				
British	10	7	5	894
Irish	13	14	7	496
Northern Irish	9	9	4	454
Other	n<100	n<100	n<100	79
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	12	11	8	589
Limits activities	13	11	8	448
Does not limit activities	11	9	6	141
No long-standing illness or disability	10	9	5	1,348
Experience of crime reported to police				
Victim	12	11	6	760
Within last 2 years	13	14	9	203
More than 2 years ago	12	10	5	557
Never a victim	9	8	5	1,178
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	10	7	4	200
National tabloids	11	11	5	666
Irish News	13	14	5	280
Newsletter	11	8	6	173
Belfast Telegraph	9	9	5	421

Source: NICS 2015/16

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 2015/16: 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 ³
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	
ALL ADULTS	10	9	5	1,938
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	11	10	5	1,007
Married	11	10	5	923
Cohabiting	n<100	n<100	n<100	84
Not living as a couple	10	8	7	925
Single	10	6	7	485
Separated	9	n<100	9	102
Divorced	14	n<100	7	144
Widow ed	5	4	4	194
Household type⁴				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	18	n<100	9	142
Adults & child(ren)	9	11	6	448
No children	11	8	6	665
HRP aged 60 and over	10	8	4	683
Household income				
Less than £10,000	12	10	9	319
£10,000 less than £20,000	10	9	7	480
£20,000 less than £30,000	9	9	6	365
£30,000 less than £40,000	14	10	5	212
£40,000 less than £50,000	8	13	3	142
£50,000 or more	9	9	3	205
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	10	9	4	1,233
Social rented	13	12	10	319
Private rented	10	11	7	378
Area type⁵				
Belfast	10	10	7	634
Urban, excluding Belfast	11	9	5	605
Rural	11	9	4	696
All Urban	10	9	6	1,239
Policing District⁵				
Antrim and Newtownabbey	18	12	5	151
Ards and North Down	4	6	2	167
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	17	10	4	226
Belfast	10	9	8	365
Causeway Coast and Glens	11	2	7	158
Derry City and Strabane	10	10	6	144
Fermanagh and Omagh	7	9	5	125
Lisburn and Castlereagh	9	10	3	149
Mid and East Antrim	8	10	8	147
Mid Ulster	11	15	3	122
Newry, Mourne and Down	7	9	5	182
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁶				
1st quintile Most deprived	13	15	10	348
2nd quintile	9	10	5	401
3rd quintile	11	11	4	411
4th quintile	10	6	6	389
5th quintile Least deprived	9	7	3	387
Perceived level of ASB⁷				
High	26	33	24	175
Low	9	7	4	1,673

Source: NICS 2015/16

- Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
- Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.
- 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.
- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
- As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
- 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).

NICS 2015/16: 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	NICS 2012/13	NICS 2013/14	NICS 2014/15	NICS 2015/16	Statistically significant change, 2014/15 to 2015/16 ²	CSEW 2015/16
Minimal	63	61	57	60	61	64	64	66	67	67	70	70	69	73	** ↑	68
Moderate	31	32	36	34	33	32	31	29	28	27	25	26	25	23		28
Great	6	7	6	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4		4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,049	3,008	3,099	3,691	3,789	3,929	3,854	4,099	4,079	4,062	4,054	3,596	2,074	1,975		3,924

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 2015/16: 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	73	23	4	1,975
Age				
16-29	76	23	2	283
30-59	71	25	4	1,007
60+	74	20	7	679
16-24	77	21	2	150
25-34	74	25	1	296
35-44	69	27	4	330
45-54	72	24	4	351
55-64	71	23	6	322
65-74	74	20	6	295
75+	75	16	9	225
Men	78	20	3	889
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	68
25-34	79	21	0	119
35-44	76	22	2	139
45-54	74	23	2	167
55-64	74	21	5	156
65-74	80	16	4	154
75+	n<100	n<100	n<100	86
Women	68	26	6	1,080
16-24	n<100	n<100	n<100	82
25-34	70	28	2	177
35-44	64	31	5	191
45-54	70	24	6	184
55-64	67	25	8	166
65-74	67	25	8	141
75+	72	16	12	139
Religion				
Catholic	71	25	4	756
Protestant	74	22	5	1,022
Perceived nationality				
British	74	21	5	915
Irish	73	23	4	500
Northern Irish	70	25	5	458
Other	n<100	n<100	n<100	81
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	70	22	8	602
Limits activities	68	22	10	458
Does not limit activities	75	21	4	144
No long-standing illness or disability	74	23	3	1,366
Experience of crime reported to police				
Victim	65	29	6	779
Within last 2 years	61	31	8	207
More than 2 years ago	67	28	5	572
Never a victim	78	19	4	1,195
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	74	24	2	204
National tabloids	73	23	5	677
Irish New s	72	23	4	282
New sletter	80	16	3	175
Belfast Telegraph	70	27	3	431

Source: NICS 2015/16

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

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	73	23	4	1,975
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	74	22	4	1,022
Married	73	22	4	937
Cohabiting	n<100	n<100	n<100	85
Not living as a couple	71	24	5	947
Single	73	24	3	493
Separated	58	35	7	107
Divorced	72	23	6	148
Widowed	71	20	10	199
Household type²				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	58	39	3	147
Adults & child(ren)	72	25	2	451
No children	74	22	4	676
HRP aged 60 and over	73	20	6	701
Household income				
Less than £10,000	65	26	10	324
£10,000 less than £20,000	71	24	5	487
£20,000 less than £30,000	75	21	4	370
£30,000 less than £40,000	75	23	2	215
£40,000 less than £50,000	72	27	1	144
£50,000 or more	78	20	2	205
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	74	22	4	1,254
Social rented	64	26	10	324
Private rented	74	23	3	383
Area type³				
Belfast	70	25	5	641
Urban, excluding Belfast	71	24	5	619
Rural	76	20	4	712
All Urban	71	24	5	1,260
Policing District³				
Antrim and Newtownabbey	68	28	4	156
Ards and North Down	76	20	4	177
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	69	24	6	227
Belfast	66	28	6	370
Causeway Coast and Glens	80	18	1	160
Derry and Strabane	71	22	7	146
Fermanagh and Omagh	84	12	4	129
Lisburn and Castlereagh	70	25	5	150
Mid and East Antrim	83	15	2	147
Mid Ulster	71	26	3	129
Newry, Mourne and Down	72	24	4	182
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁴				
1st quintile	63	30	7	355
Most deprived	74	21	6	412
2nd quintile	74	21	6	412
3rd quintile	76	20	4	418
4th quintile	72	24	4	395
5th quintile	76	21	3	393
Least deprived	76	21	3	393
Perceived level of ASB⁵				
High	43	46	11	179
Low	75	21	4	1,698

Source: NICS 2015/16

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. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1 April 2015, PSNI have moved from eight to 11 Policing Districts. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
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

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 2015/16 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 2,960 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 2015 to 31 March 2016, which involved complete interviews with 1,975 people aged 16 years and over. This represents an eligible response rate of 67%.

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.

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 necessarily now be found to be statistically significant with 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, which would previously have been included, are no

NICS 2015/16: Perceptions of Crime

longer published. Some findings for the socio-demographic sub-groups examined may present as zero. These findings are based on the selected sample. They do not necessarily suggest that people in that area or among that group do not, for example, worry about crime or personal safety.

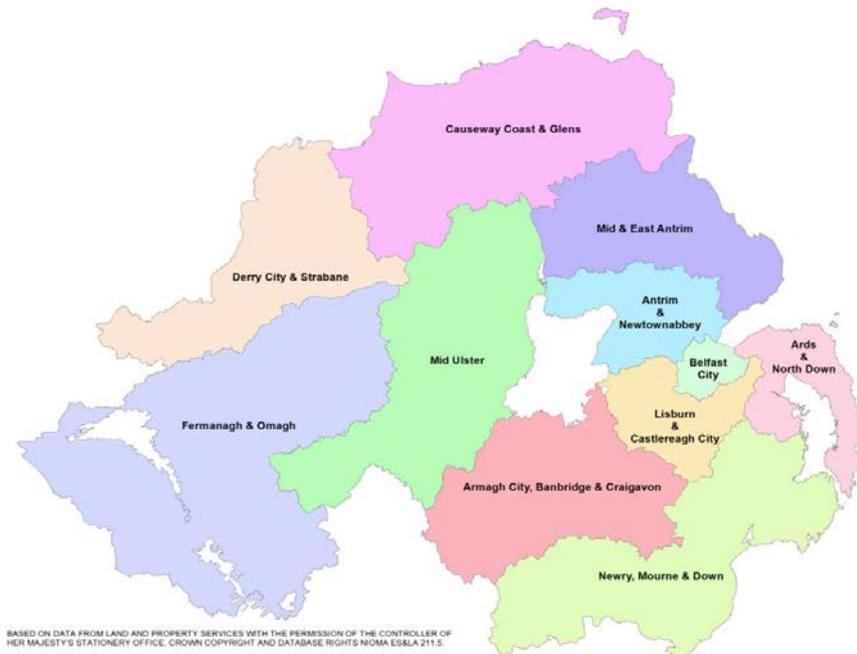
Further information on the 2015/16 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2015/16 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>)

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2015/16

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	889	45	47
	Women	1,080	55	53
Age group	16-24	150	8	11
	25-34	296	15	14
	35-44	330	17	16
	45-54	351	18	20
	55-64	322	16	17
	65-74	295	15	14
	75+	225	11	9
Religion	Catholic	756	38	39
	Protestant	1,022	52	51
Area type	Urban	1,260	64	60
	Urban, excluding Belfast	619	31	30
	Rural	712	36	40
Policing district	Antrim and Newtownabbey	156	8	8
	Ards and North Down	177	9	8
	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	227	11	12
	Belfast	370	19	17
	Causeway Coast and Glens	160	8	8
	Derry City and Strabane	146	7	8
	Fermanagh and Omagh	129	7	7
	Lisburn and Castlereagh	150	8	8
	Mid and East Antrim	147	7	8
	Mid Ulster	129	7	7
	Newry, Mourne and Down	182	9	9
Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank¹	1st quintile (most deprived)	355	18	16
	2nd quintile	412	21	20
	3rd quintile	418	21	22
	4th quintile	395	20	21
	5th quintile (least deprived)	393	20	21
Vehicle-owning households		1,601	81	87

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

Map of new Northern Ireland Policing Districts¹



1. New policing districts came into effect 1st April 2015.

NOTES

Department of Justice

Analytical Services Group

Laganside House

23-27 Oxford Street

Belfast

BT1 3LA

Email: statistics.research@justice-ni.x.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9072 4529

www.justice-ni.gov.uk