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| **Indicator:** | **Prevalence rate (% of the population who were victims of any NI Crime Survey crime)** |

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| **Responsible Statistician:**  | Gayle Kennedy, Department of Justice |
| **Web Link to Statistical Publication:** | Tables A1 and A2:<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/rs-bulletin-37-2018-experience-crime-2017-18-ni-crime-survey>  |
| **Frequency of update:** | Annual |
| **Time lag:** | 9-10 months |
| **Data Source:** | Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) |
| **National Statistics Status** | National Statistics, currently undergoing compliance check |
| **Quality Report:** | Northern Ireland Crime Survey Quality Report: <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-quality-report> |
| **Historic Data available from:** | 1998  |
| **Time-series trend:**  | Results from the 2017/18 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 7.9% 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 2016/17 (8.7%). At 7.9% in 2017/18, the rate has reduced by almost two-thirds since NICS 1998 (23.0%) when the measure was first reported.**Households / adults victims of crime once or more by crime type (%)1, 2****Northern Ireland (1998 - 2017/18 interviews)**

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|   | **ANY NICS CRIME3** |
| **1998** | 23.0 |
| **2001** | 19.7 |
| **2003/04** | 21.4 |
| **2005** | 17.3 |
| **2006/07** | 14.2 |
| **2007/08** | 13.8 |
| **2008/09** | 13.4 |
| **2009/10** | 14.3 |
| **2010/11** | 12.6 |
| **2011/12** | 11.2 |
| **2012/13** | 10.9 |
| **2013/14** | 10.0 |
| **2014/15** | 8.8 |
| **2015/16** | 8.9 |
| **2016/17** | 8.7 |
| **2017/18** | 7.9 |

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 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. Detailed table:  |
| **For Survey Data** **Sample size and confidence interval for the latest available year:** | Sample size: 1,582Confidence interval: Best estimate 7.9% (CI: 6.4% – 9.4%) |
| **UK/RoI/International comparisons:** | UK: No UK-wide surveyUK Regional: Some England and Wales data from Crime Survey for England and Wales are included in DOJ publications. Currently considering comparability with Scotland |
| **Issues in relation to this data, e.g. data limitations, future data availability, changes to methodology**  | This indicator comprises a mix of crimes against the household and the person. It is calculated by treating a household crime as a personal crime. Data covering crimes against the household (e.g. burglary) are unweighted (as each household has an equal chance of selection) whereas data covering personal crime (e.g. violent and personal theft offences) are weighted by household size to prevent a bias towards small households.The NICS is also subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Examples of non-sampling errors are presented in the Quality Report (<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-quality-report>). Previously conducted on an ad hoc basis in 1994/95, 1998, 2001 and 2003/04, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey began operating on a continuous basis in January 2005. From 2006/07 results are based on the financial year interviews. 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.In recent years the target sample size has been reduced. Previously 4,000 interviews annually, a moderate decrease to the sample size 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. This means results (or estimates) drawn from the survey will be less accurate with greater standard errors and targets may prove to be more difficult to achieve (than previously was the case) requiring a greater percentage point change to be statistically significant; some demographic groups may be lost due to small numbers within these categories; and sub-sample analyses will be restricted. |
| **Is this measure being used to monitor performance against the current/latest Departmental/ Agency Plan?** | Outcomes Delivery Plan |
| **If yes, baseline point/year for the measure which is being for performance monitoring purposes** | N/A |
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| **Technical Assessment Panel** |  |
| **Baseline Year** | 2014/15 |
| **Criteria for reporting change from the baseline** | A statistically significant change |

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| **Available groupings\*** | **Yes/No** | **Notes** |
|  **NI Level** | Yes |  |
| **Parliamentary Constituency level** | No |  |
| **Local Government District (2014) level** | Yes | From 2014/15 |
| **Deprivation Quintile** | Yes |  |
| **NISRA Geography Urban/Rural Measure**  | Yes |  |
| **Gender** | Yes |  |
| **Age** | Yes |  |
| **Marital Status** | Yes |  |
| **Religion** | Yes |  |
| **Political Opinion** | No |  |
| **Disability** | Yes |  |
| **Dependants** | Yes |  |
| **Sexual Orientation** | No |  |
| **Racial Group** | Yes |  |
| **Lowest level geography at which the measure is available:** | Local Government District (LGD) information is available from 2014/15 - feasibility of providing LGD will be subject to sufficient sample size within each  |

\* Due to confidentiality constraints, in some instances breakdowns may not be available due to small numbers