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| **Indicator 1 :**  | **Prevalence rate (% of the population who were victims of any NI Crime Survey crime)** |

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| **Responsible Statistician:**  | Joan Ritchie, Department of Justice |
| **Web Link to Statistical Publication:** | Tables 1 and 2:(<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-crime-findings-201819-northern-ireland-safe-community-survey>) |
| **Frequency of update:** | Annual |
| **Time lag:** | 9-10 months |
| **Data Source:** | Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey (formerly known as the Northern Ireland Crime Survey) |
| **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 2018/19 Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey (NISCS) estimate that 7.5% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NISCS crime during the 12 months prior to interview, unchanged (p<0.05) from 2017/18 (7.9%). At 7.5% in 2018/19, the rate has reduced by two-thirds since 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 - 2018/19 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 |
| **2018/19** | 7.5 |

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 NISCS 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: 3,429Confidence interval: Best estimate 7.5% (CI: 6.6% – 8.5%) |
| **Please indicate whether UK/RoI/International Comparisons are available:** | UK: No UK-wide surveyUK Regional: Some England and Wales data from Crime Survey for England and Wales are included in DoJ publications. Headline figure broadly comparable with Scotland (Scottish Crime and Justice Survey) |
| **Please specify any issues in relation to this data. For example, data limitations, future data availability, any 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 NISCS 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 survey began operating on a continuous basis in January 2005. From 2006/07 results are based on the financial year interviews. In contrast to 1998 and 2001, when ‘fixed’ 12-month recall periods for crime incidents were deployed, respondents to the survey from 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 had 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 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 were lost due to small numbers within these categories; and sub-sample analyses were restricted. The sample size has since been increased again from 2018/19 onwards. It is anticipated that approximately 3,500 interviews will be achieved annually. |
| **Is this measure being used to monitor performance against your current/latest Departmental/ Agency Plan** | Outcomes Delivery Plan |
| **If yes, please specify any particular 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 (currently estimated as +/- 2 pps)  |

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| **Available groupings\*** | **Yes/No** | **Notes** |
|  **NI Level** | Yes |  |
| **Parliamentary Constituency level** | Yes | From 2018/19 |
| **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** | Yes | From 2018/19 |
| **Racial Group** | Yes |  |
| **Lowest level geography at which the measure is available:** | Parliamentary Constituency information is available from 2018/19 - feasibility of providing this breakdown will be subject to sufficient sample size within each constituency. |

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