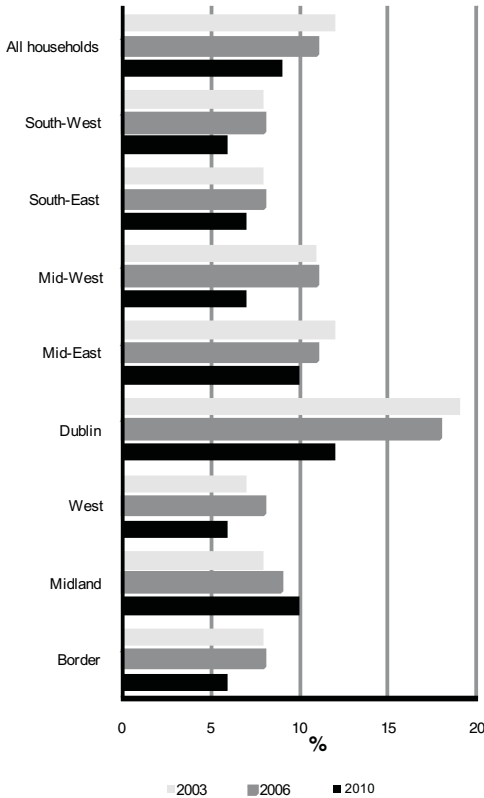




Households that experienced any crime classified by region and year, 2003, 2006 and 2010



Crime and Victimisation

Quarterly National Household Survey 2010

Reduction in crime rates between 2006 and 2010

In 2010, 9% of all households experienced property crime. This was a reduction from 12% and 11% in 2003 and 2006 respectively. There was a fall in the rate of personal crime experienced by those aged 18 years and over in 2010 (4%) when compared with 2006 (5%). See tables 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 & 2.2.

In 2010, 3% of households experienced vandalism. This was a decrease from 5% of households in 2006. Burglaries were experienced by 3% of houses in 2010, unchanged from 2003 and 2006. In 2010, 3% of households were victims of either theft from a vehicle (2%) or theft of a vehicle (1%). This is a decrease from 4% in both 2003 and 2006. In 2010, 2% of individuals experienced theft without violence, compared with 3% in 2003 and 2006.

As in previous years, Dublin was the region with the highest rate of property crime, with 12% of households affected. The regions with the lowest rates for property crime were the Border, West and South-west, all with 6%. Households in urban areas were more than twice as likely to experience vandalism as households in rural areas (5% and 2% respectively). The highest percentages of theft from vehicle offences were in the Midland and Dublin regions (both 4%), while the lowest percentages were in the Border, West and Mid-West regions, all 1%. See graph opposite.

In 2010, 4% of both males and females were victims of personal crime. For both sexes, the lowest victimisation rates were in the older age categories. For males, this age group was the 65+ category, with 2%, while for females these were the 45-64 and 65+ categories, both with 3%.

The victimisation rates for theft without violence were twice as high for Irish nationals (2%) as for non-Irish nationals (1%). For theft of a mobile phone, students reported the highest victimisation rates with 4% of all students.

40% of people fear being a victim of crime

Of individuals aged 18 years and over, over 40% expressed worry about being a victim of crime. This was a decrease from the 53% reported in 2006 and the 58% reported in 2003. Almost three-quarters (74%) of those surveyed in 2010 stated that they felt safe or very safe walking home alone in their neighbourhood after dark, unchanged from 2003 and 2006. For every 1,000 persons, 92% said that they would feel safe or very safe alone in their homes after dark, a figure which is similar to that recorded in previous years. See tables 3.1-3.8.

However, when asked about the seriousness of crime in Ireland, 83% responded that it was either a serious or very serious problem. This had not changed appreciably since 2003 when 81% responded similarly.

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Ardee Road Skehard Road
Dublin 6 Cork
Ireland Ireland

LoCall: 1890 313 414

Tel: +353-1 498 4000 Tel: +353-21 453 5000
Fax: +353-1 498 4229 Fax: +353-21 453 5492

Both offices may be contacted through any of these telephone numbers.

CSO on the Web: www.cso.ie
and go to
People and Society: Crime and Justice

Director General: Gerard O'Hanlon

Enquiries:

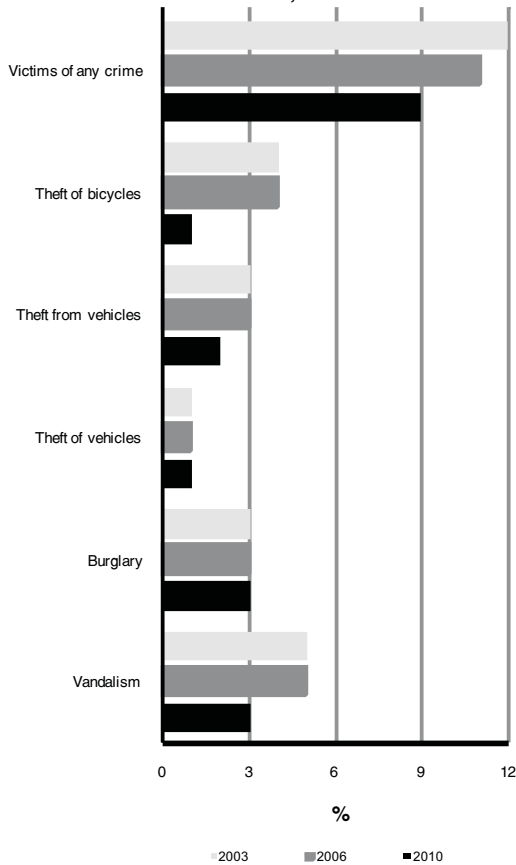
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Email crime@cso.ie
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information@cso.ie

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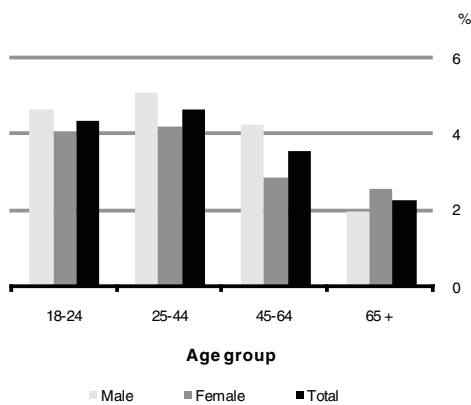
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For more information contact Tim Linehan on 021 453 5264 or Tricia Brew on 021 453 5490.

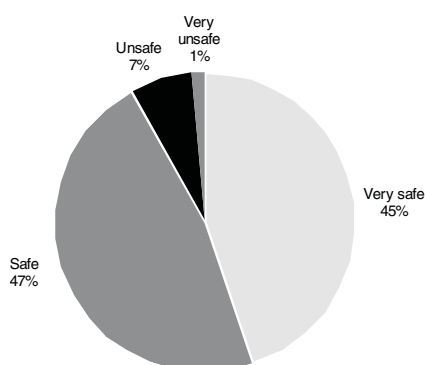
Households that experienced crime classified by type of crime, 2003, 2006 and 2010



Victims of any crime aged 18 years and over classified by sex and age group, 2010



All person aged 18 years and over classified by how safe they feel alone in their home after dark, 2010



Perceptions of safety differed notably between males and females and between younger and older age groups. More than twice as many females as males reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark (35% and 16% respectively). In relation to age, 44% of those aged 65 years or over reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark, compared to 21% of those aged 18-24.

Similar differences can be seen in perceptions of safety alone in the home after dark. 11% of females reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe, compared with 6% of males. The difference in perception by age group was more pronounced again, with 3 times as many in the 65 year or older age group reporting feeling unsafe or very unsafe (15%) compared to those in the 18-24 year-age category (5%).

More than a quarter of households vandalised more than once

Of the households affected by vandalism in 2010, more than a quarter (26%) were victimised more than once. This number has decreased since 2003, when 33% of households were vandalised more than once. The most common type of property damage was where a vehicle was broken into or damaged, which occurred in 30% of cases, similar to 2006 (29%) and 2003 (31%). The rate of vandalism involving broken windows or doors has increased from 13% of all households experiencing vandalism in 2006 to 18% in 2010. *See tables 1.3-1.5.*

55% of acts of vandalism were reported to An Garda Síochána. This was an increase from 2003 (39%) and 2006 (43%). For unreported incidents of vandalism, over a half of households stated that the incident was not serious enough to report or no loss was suffered, while 19% believed that the Gardaí could do nothing and 12% believed that the Gardaí would do nothing.

Almost half of burglaries took place while residents were present

In almost half (49%) of all burglaries someone was present in the home at the time of the burglary, a slight decrease from 51% in 2006. In 5% of reported burglaries a weapon was threatened or used, while injuries were incurred in 2% of all burglaries. There was no financial cost to the household in 34% of burglaries, while more than a fifth involved losses of €1,270 or more. *See tables 1.6-1.9.*

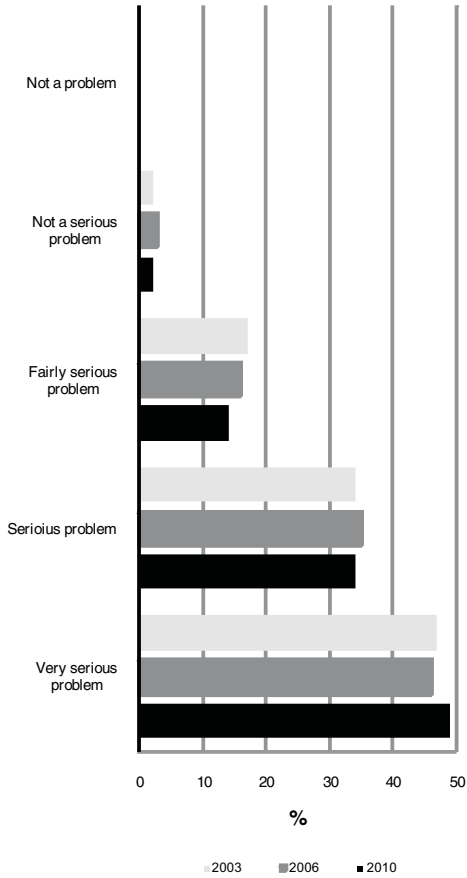
The rate of households being burgled only once has increased from 85% in 2006 to 88% in 2010, indicating a slight decrease in repeat victimisation.

Of households that experienced burglaries, 25% did not report these occurrences to the Gardaí. The rates of non-reporting decreased since 2006 when 30% of households did not report the burglary. Of those who did not report a burglary, 36% believed that the incident was not serious enough or did not involve any loss. Another 35% believed that the Gardaí could (16%) or would (19%) do nothing, while 9% did not wish to involve the Gardaí, and 7% reported having solved the incident themselves.

Repeat victimisation rates falling for theft from vehicle

In 87% of households affected, theft from vehicle occurred only once. This is an increase from 83% in 2003 and 85% in 2006. Over two-thirds of thefts from vehicles were reported to the Gardaí. The most common locations for theft from vehicles were household driveways, yards or car-parks (54%). The least common locations were household garages or sheds (3%). Of those who did not report the incident to the Gardaí, 55% believed that it was not serious enough or involved no loss. *See tables 1.11-1.14.*

All persons aged 18 years and over classified by their perception of crime in Ireland, 2003, 2006 and 2010



More than a third of assaults were near the workplace

More than 35% of those who were victims of assault indicated that the offence occurred in the vicinity of the workplace. There was an injury in almost 60% of assaults and medical attention and a hospital stay were required by 12% of victims. There was a use or threat of use of weapon in 22% of assaults. *See tables 2.9-2.12.*

In 2010, 45% of assaults were not reported to the Gardaí. The most commonly cited reason for not reporting assaults to the Gardaí was that the incident was not sufficiently serious or that no loss was incurred (31%).

More than a third of thefts without violence go unreported

In 2010, 37% of thefts without violence were not reported to the Gardaí. Of those who did not report the theft without violence, the most common reason (36%) was the theft not being sufficiently serious or no loss being incurred. In relation to theft with violence the reasons cited for not reporting were significantly different, with over 55% believing that the Gardaí could (33%) or would (22%) do nothing. *See tables 2.3-2.8.*

Table 1.1 Households classified by whether they experienced crime, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	Vandalism	Burglary	Theft of vehicles ¹	Theft from vehicles ¹	Theft of bicycles ¹	Victims of any crime ²	%
2010	3	3	1	2	1	9	
2006	5	3	1	3	4	11	
2003	5	3	1	3	4	12	

¹ Percentage of households with a motor vehicle or bicycle respectively.

² A household could experience more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

Table 1.2 Households classified by whether they experienced crime, 2010

	Vandalism	Burglary	Theft of vehicles ¹	Theft from vehicles ¹	Theft of bicycles ¹	Victims of any crime ²	Unweighted sample ³ (number of households)
All households	3	3	1	2	1	9	11,391
Region							
Border	2	3	<0.5	1	1	6	1,271
Midland	5	3	<0.5	3	1	10	683
West	3	2	<0.5	1	<0.5	6	992
Dublin	5	4	1	4	2	12	2,491
Mid-East	3	4	1	4	1	10	1,317
Mid-West	4	3	1	1	1	7	1,032
South-East	3	3	<0.5	2	1	7	1,389
South-West	3	2	<0.5	2	1	6	2,216
Number of persons in household							
1 person	2	3	<0.5	1	<0.5	6	2,206
2 persons	4	3	<0.5	2	1	8	3,331
3 or more persons	4	3	1	3	2	10	5,854
Household composition							
1 adult, no children	2	3	<0.5	1	<0.5	6	2,206
2 adults, no children	3	3	<0.5	2	1	8	2,970
3 or more adults, no children	3	3	1	4	1	9	1,344
1 adult with children	6	2	<0.5	3	2	10	692
2 adults with 1-3 children	3	3	1	3	2	10	3,208
Other households with children	4	4	1	4	2	11	971
Urban/rural location							
Urban areas	5	3	1	3	2	11	6,622
Rural areas	2	3	<0.5	2	<0.5	6	4,769
Number of persons at work							
0	3	3	<0.5	2	1	7	3,526
1+	4	3	1	3	1	9	7,865

¹ Percentage of households with a motor vehicle or bicycle respectively.

² A household could experience more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

³ See Background Notes.

Table 1.3 Households that experienced vandalism classified by details of the incident, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%	
	Vandalised only once	Reported to Gardaí
2010	74	55
2006	69	43
2003	67	39

Table 1.4 Households that experienced vandalism classified by type of vandalism, 2010

	%		
	2003	2006	2010
Type of vandalism			
Graffiti	5	8	6
Broken windows or doors	13	12	18
Damaged fences etc	16	14	11
Other property damage	12	12	9
Vehicle broken or damaged	31	29	30
Vehicle burnt out	<0.5	<0.5	2
Other vehicle damage	19	19	17
Other	5	5	7
Total	100	100	100

Table 1.5 Households that experienced vandalism classified by why incident not reported to the Gardaí, 2010¹

	%
Why incident not reported to the Gardaí	
Not serious enough or no loss	51
Solved it themselves	4
Reported instead to other authorities	2
No insurance claim anticipated	1
Believe Gardaí could do nothing	19
Believe Gardaí would do nothing	12
Did not wish to involve the Gardaí	3
Fear of reprisal	4
Did not have the time	1
Other	4
Total	100

¹ Category changes make comparisons with previous years impossible.

Table 1.6 Households that experienced burglary classified by details of the incident, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%		
	Burgled only once	Someone at home	Reported to Gardaí ¹
2010	88	49	75
2006	85	51	70
2003	84	54	69

¹ Relates to reporting of burglaries where there was someone at home.

Table 1.7 Household burglary classified by whether there was a use or threat of weapon¹ or if an injury was incurred², 2010

	%	
	Use or threat of weapon	Injury incurred
2010	5	2
2006	5	1
2003	6	1

¹ Relates to burglaries where there was someone at home at the time.

² Injury might be as the result of the use of a weapon or other method such as kicks and punches.

Table 1.8 Household burglary classified by why incident not reported to the Gardaí, 2010

	%
Why incident not reported to the Gardaí	
Not serious enough or no loss	36
Solved it themselves	7
Reported instead to other authorities	<0.5
No insurance claim anticipated	<0.5
Believe Gardaí could do nothing	16
Believe Gardaí would do nothing	19
Did not wish to involve the Gardaí	9
Fear of reprisal	2
Did not have the time	<0.5
Other	12
Total	100

Table 1.9 Household burglary classified by estimated cost incurred as result of burglary, 2010

	%
Cost incurred as result of burglary	
No financial cost	34
Less than €254	22
€254-€634	12
€635-€1,269	11
€1,270-€6,349	17
€6,350 and above	3
Not stated	1
Total	100

Table 1.10 Households that experienced theft of vehicle¹ or theft from vehicle¹, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%	
	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle
2010	1	3
2006	1	3
2003	1	3

¹ Percentage of households with a motor vehicle or bicycle respectively.

Table 1.11 Households that experienced theft from vehicle classified by details of the incident, 2010

	%		
	Occurred only once	Reported to Gardaí	Unweighted sample ^{1,2} (number of households)
2010	87	67	270
2006	85	58	n/a
2003	83	60	n/a

¹ See Background Notes.

² Data not available prior to 2010.

Table 1.12 Households that experienced theft from vehicle classified by type of vehicle, 2010

	%
Type of vehicle	
Car (including 4-wheel drive)	81
Van/truck/farm vehicle	13
Motorcycle	5
Other	1
Total	100

Table 1.13 Households that experienced theft from vehicle classified by where vehicle was parked, 2010

	%
Where the vehicle was parked	
Household garage or shed	3
Household driveway, yard or carpark	54
Street/road outside dwelling	28
Street/road in town or city	8
Other	6
Total	100

Table 1.14 Households that experienced theft from vehicle classified by why incident was not reported to the Gardaí, 2010

	%
Why incident was not reported to the Gardaí	
Not serious enough or no loss	55
Solved it themselves	3
Reported instead to other authorities	<0.5
No insurance claim anticipated	2
Believe Gardaí could do nothing	22
Believe Gardaí would do nothing	13
Did not wish to involve Gardaí	4
Fear of reprisal	<0.5
Did not have the time	<0.5
Other	1
Total	100

Table 1.15 Households that experienced burglary or vandalism classified by household security measure, 2010

Household security measure	All households	Burglary	Vandalism
All households	100	3	3
Monitored alarm			
Yes	15	1	1
No ¹	85	2	3
Non monitored alarm			
Yes	27	1	1
No ¹	73	2	2
Special locks			
Yes	65	2	2
No ¹	35	1	1
Guard dogs			
Yes	27	1	1
No ¹	73	2	2
Security sensors			
Yes	44	2	2
No ¹	56	1	2
Security company			
Yes	1	<0.5	<0.5
No ¹	99	3	3
Neighbourhood watch			
Yes	20	<0.5	1
No ¹	80	2	3
Fences			
Yes	33	1	2
No ¹	67	2	2

¹ Includes small numbers of not stated.

Table 2.1 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by whether they were victims of crime, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%				
	Theft without violence	Theft of Mobile phone ¹	Theft with violence	Physical assault	Total victims victims of any crime ²
2010	2	1	1	1	4
2006	3	n/a	1	1	5
2003	3	n/a	1	1	5

¹ Mobile phone data only available from 2010.

² A person could be the victim of more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

Table 2.2 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by whether they were victims of crime, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%					
	Theft without violence	Theft of Mobile phone	Theft with violence	Physical assault	Total victims victims of any crime ¹	Unweighted sample ² (number of persons)
All persons	2	1	1	1	4	11,391
Region						
Border	2	1	<0.5	<0.5	3	1,271
Midland	3	<0.5	<0.5	2	4	683
West	3	2	1	1	6	992
Dublin	2	1	1	1	5	2,491
Mid-East	2	1	1	<0.5	3	1,317
Mid-West	1	1	<0.5	1	3	1,032
South-East	3	1	<0.5	1	4	1,389
South-West	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	3	2,216
Sex						
Male	2	1	1	1	4	4,926
Female	2	1	<0.5	1	4	6,465
Males by age group						
18-24	2	1	1	2	5	163
25-44	2	1	1	2	5	1,932
45-64	3	1	1	<0.5	4	1,778
65 +	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2	1,053
Females by age group						
18-24	2	4	<0.5	1	4	241
25-44	3	1	1	1	4	2,884
45-64	2	1	<0.5	<0.5	3	2,175
65 +	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	3	1,165
All persons by age group						
18-24	2	2	1	2	4	404
25-44	2	1	1	1	5	4,816
45-64	3	1	1	<0.5	4	3,953
65 +	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2	2,218
Nationality						
Irish nationals	2	1	1	1	4	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	1	1	1	1	4	1,003
Principal Economic Status						
At work	3	1	1	1	4	5,832
Unemployed	2	2	<0.5	2	5	970
Student	3	4	<0.5	<0.5	6	262
Home duties	2	1	<0.5	<0.5	3	2,413
Retired	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2	1,516
Others	2	1	1	3	5	398

¹ A person could be the victim of more than one crime hence the figure will not necessarily equal the sum of all crimes.

² See Background Notes.

Table 2.3 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of theft without violence classified by details of the incident 2010, 2006 and 2003

	Occurred only once	Reported to Gardaí
2010	83	63
2006	85	52
2003	83	54

Table 2.4 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of theft without violence classified by why incident not reported to the Gardaí, 2010

	%
Why incident not reported to the Gardaí	
Not serious enough or no loss	36
Solved it myself	3
Reported to other authorities instead	5
No insurance claim anticipated	1
Believed Gardaí could do nothing	21
Believed Gardaí would do nothing	16
Did not wish to involve Gardaí	3
Fear of reprisal	2
Did not have time	3
Other reasons or not stated	10
Total	100

Table 2.5 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of theft with violence classified by details of incident, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	Occurred only once	Reported to Gardaí
2010	87	64
2006	82	61
2003	81	59

Table 2.6 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of theft with violence classified by location of incident, 2010

	%
Location of incident	
In vicinity of home	27
At/near workplace	33
At/near school/college	<0.5
In/near pub/dance hall/disco	<0.5
At/near other public place	9
Elsewhere	25
Not stated	6
Total	100

Table 2.7 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of theft with violence and incurred an injury classified by type of treatment required, 2010

	%
Type of treatment required	
Cuts, bruises not requiring medical attention	60
Medical attention but not a hospital stay	40
Medical attention and a hospital stay	<0.5
Total	100

Table 2.8 All persons aged 18 and over who were victims of theft with violence classified by why incident not reported to the Gardaí, 2010

	%
Why incident not reported to the Gardaí	
Not serious enough or no loss	17
Solved it myself	6
Reported instead to other authorities	<0.5
No insurance claim anticipated	<0.5
Believed Gardaí could do nothing	33
Believed Gardaí would do nothing	22
Did not wish to involve the Gardaí	<0.5
Fear of reprisal	<0.5
Did not have the time	<0.5
Other reasons or not stated	22
Total	100

Table 2.9 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of assault classified by details of the incident, 2010, 2006, 2003

			%
	Use or threat of weapon	Incurred injury ¹	Reported to Gardaí
2010	22	59	55
2006	30	42	53
2003	24	49	51

¹ Injury might be at the result of the use of a weapon or other method such as kicks and punches.

Table 2.10 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of assault classified by location of the incident, 2010

	%
Location of incident	
In vicinity of home	11
At/near workplace	36
At/near school/college	8
In/near pub/dance hall/disco	1
At/near other public place	12
Elsewhere	31
Not stated	2
Total	100

Table 2.11 All persons aged 18 years and over who were victims of an assault and incurred an injury classified by type of treatment required, 2010

	%
Type of treatment required	
Cuts/bruises not requiring medical attention	56
Medical attention but not a hospital stay	31
Medical attention and a hospital stay	12
Total	100

Table 2.12 All persons aged 18 and over who were victims of an assault classified by why incident not reported to the Gardaí, 2010

	%
Why incident not reported to the Gardaí	
Not serious enough or no loss	31
Solved it myself	10
Reported to other authorities instead	3
Believed Gardaí could do nothing	12
Believed Gardaí would do nothing	6
Did not wish to involve Gardaí	7
Fear of reprisal	11
Felt the Gardaí would not believe me	8
Other reasons or not stated	11
Total	100

Table 3.1 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how safe they would feel walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%			
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe
2010	31	43	20	5
2006	25	49	21	5
2003	27	47	20	5

Table 3.2 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how safe they would feel walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, 2010

	%				Unweighted sample ¹ (number of persons)
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	
All persons	31	43	20	5	11,391
Region					
Border	34	40	20	6	1,271
Midland	28	39	25	8	683
West	33	44	18	5	992
Dublin	29	50	16	4	2,491
Mid-East	31	46	18	5	1,317
Mid-West	37	37	21	5	1,032
South-East	37	35	23	5	1,389
South-West	27	40	25	7	2,216
Sex					
Male	41	42	13	3	4,926
Female	22	43	27	8	6,465
Males by age group					
18-24	46	42	10	1	163
25-44	44	43	10	3	1,932
45-64	41	41	14	3	1,778
65 +	27	42	23	7	1,053
Females by age group					
18-24	26	42	28	4	241
25-44	25	47	23	5	2,884
45-64	21	45	28	6	2,175
65 +	13	31	35	20	1,165
All persons by age group					
18-24	36	42	19	2	404
25-44	35	45	16	4	4,816
45-64	31	43	21	5	3,953
65 +	19	36	30	14	2,218
Nationality					
Irish nationals	31	42	20	6	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	31	47	17	5	1,003
Principal Economic Status					
At work	35	46	16	3	5,832
Unemployed	42	39	17	3	970
Student	41	40	16	3	262
Home duties	19	39	30	11	2,413
Retired	24	41	27	9	1,516
Others	26	39	26	8	398

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 3.3 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how safe they would feel alone in their home after dark, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%			
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe
2010	45	47	7	1
2006	41	53	6	1
2003	44	50	5	1

Table 3.4 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how safe they would feel alone in their home after dark, 2010

	%				Unweighted sample ¹ (number of persons)
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	
All persons	45	47	7	1	11,391
Region					
Border	50	39	8	2	1,271
Midland	39	48	10	2	683
West	41	49	8	2	992
Dublin	46	48	5	1	2,491
Mid-East	43	51	5	1	1,317
Mid-West	51	41	7	1	1,032
South-East	46	44	9	1	1,389
South-West	39	53	6	2	2,216
Sex					
Male	52	42	5	1	4,926
Female	38	52	9	2	6,465
Males by age Group					
18-24	68	29	2	<0.5	163
25-44	67	30	1	1	1,932
45-64	65	33	2	<0.5	1,778
65 +	53	41	4	1	1,053
Females by age group					
18-24	60	37	3	<0.5	241
25-44	58	40	2	<0.5	2,884
45-64	54	42	3	<0.5	2,175
65 +	39	51	7	2	1,165
All persons by age group					
18-24	52	43	4	1	404
25-44	48	46	5	1	4,816
45-64	44	47	7	1	3,953
65 +	31	53	12	3	2,218
Nationality					
Irish nationals	45	47	7	1	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	44	50	4	2	1,003
Principal Economic Status					
At work	48	46	5	1	5,832
Unemployed	53	40	5	1	970
Student	53	42	3	1	262
Home duties	34	52	12	2	2,413
Retired	37	51	10	3	1,516
Others	37	46	13	3	398

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 3.5 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by their perception of crime in Ireland, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%				
	Very serious problem	Serious problem	Fairly serious problem	Not a serious problem	Not a problem
2010	49	34	14	2	<0.5
2006	46	35	16	3	<0.5
2003	47	34	17	2	<0.5

Table 3.6 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by their perception of crime in Ireland, 2010

	%					Unweighted sample ¹ (number of persons)
	Very serious problem	Serious problem	Fairly serious problem	Not a serious problem	Not a problem	
All persons	49	34	14	2	<0.5	11,391
Region						
Border	49	38	8	3	<0.5	1,271
Midland	54	33	10	1	<0.5	683
West	47	36	14	2	<0.5	992
Dublin	40	36	21	2	<0.5	2,491
Mid-East	54	31	12	2	1	1,317
Mid-West	54	34	11	1	<0.5	1,032
South-East	60	29	8	2	<0.5	1,389
South-West	50	31	15	3	1	2,216
Sex						
Male	45	35	16	3	<0.5	4,926
Female	53	32	12	1	<0.5	6,465
Males by age group						
18-24	28	38	26	4	1	163
25-44	41	37	17	4	<0.5	1,932
45-64	51	34	12	2	<0.5	1,778
65 +	58	30	10	1	<0.5	1,053
Females by age group						
18-24	38	39	18	2	1	241
25-44	48	33	15	2	1	2,884
45-64	57	31	10	1	<0.5	2,175
65 +	65	26	7	1	<0.5	1,165
All persons by age group						
18-24	33	39	22	3	1	404
25-44	45	35	16	3	<0.5	4,816
45-64	54	33	11	1	<0.5	3,953
65 +	62	28	8	1	<0.5	2,218
Nationality						
Irish nationals	52	33	13	1	<0.5	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	23	36	24	9	2	1,003
Principal Economic Status						
At work	46	36	15	2	<0.5	5,832
Unemployed	46	34	15	3	<0.5	970
Student	33	36	27	2	<0.5	262
Home duties	57	30	10	2	1	2,413
Retired	58	30	11	1	<0.5	1,516
Others	49	29	16	3	<0.5	398

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 3.7 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by whether they worry about becoming a victim of crime, 2010, 2006 and 2003

	%			
	Yes, personal injury	Yes, property theft and damage	Yes, both personal and property	No
2010	9	5	27	59
2006	15	4	34	47
2003	14	5	39	43

Table 3.8 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by whether they worry about becoming a victim of crime, 2010

	%				
	Yes, personal injury	Yes, property theft and damage	Yes, both personal and property	No	Unweighted sample ¹ (number of persons)
All persons	9	5	27	59	11,391
Region					
Border	6	3	26	65	1,271
Midland	8	6	26	60	683
West	8	8	26	58	992
Dublin	10	6	30	54	2,491
Mid-East	14	5	27	54	1,317
Mid-West	9	3	24	64	1,032
South-East	8	6	26	60	1,389
South-West	6	3	27	65	2,216
Sex					
Male	8	5	24	63	4,926
Female	10	4	30	55	6,465
Males by Age Group					
18-24	6	2	15	77	163
25-44	7	6	23	63	1,932
45-64	9	5	27	58	1,778
65 +	7	5	28	60	1,053
Females by Age Group					
18-24	9	3	34	53	241
25-44	9	5	28	57	2,884
45-64	11	4	30	55	2,175
65 +	8	4	35	53	1,165
All persons by age group					
18-24	8	3	24	65	404
25-44	8	6	26	60	4,816
45-64	10	5	28	57	3,953
65 +	8	4	32	56	2,218
Nationality					
Irish nationals	9	5	28	58	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	8	4	21	67	1,003
Principal Economic Status					
At work	9	6	26	59	5,832
Unemployed	6	3	23	67	970
Student	4	6	23	67	262
Home duties	10	4	32	54	2,413
Retired	7	5	28	59	1,516
Others	9	2	35	54	398

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 3.9 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by their confidence in the criminal justice system, 2010

						%
	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Not stated	Unweighted sample ¹ (number of persons)
All persons	5	36	35	20	4	11,391
Region						
Border	7	37	30	16	10	1,271
Midland	6	32	29	27	7	683
West	4	33	39	21	3	992
Dublin	4	38	36	19	3	2,491
Mid-East	3	36	38	20	2	1,317
Mid-West	6	43	31	19	1	1,032
South-East	4	29	41	23	3	1,389
South-West	5	35	35	22	4	2,216
Sex						
Male	5	35	35	21	4	4,926
Female	4	36	36	20	4	6,465
Males by age group						
18-24	4	44	31	12	8	163
25-44	5	35	35	21	4	1,932
45-64	5	32	37	24	3	1,778
65 +	6	36	35	22	2	1,053
Females by age group						
18-24	4	40	33	17	6	241
25-44	4	36	37	19	4	2,884
45-64	5	35	36	22	2	2,175
65 +	5	37	33	21	5	1,165
All persons by age group						
18-24	4	42	32	14	7	404
25-44	5	35	36	20	4	4,816
45-64	5	34	37	23	2	3,953
65 +	5	36	34	21	4	2,218
Nationality						
Irish nationals	4	35	37	21	3	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	7	41	24	14	14	1,003
Principal Economic Status						
At work	4	36	36	20	4	5,832
Unemployed	4	30	37	23	6	970
Student	5	46	32	14	3	262
Home duties	5	38	34	19	4	2,413
Retired	6	35	35	22	2	1,516
Others	4	29	37	23	8	398

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 3.10 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how they would rate the Gardaí in local area, 2010

%

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don't Know	Not stated	Unweighted sample ¹ (number of persons)
All persons	17	50	10	3	19	1	11,391
Region							
Border	20	49	7	2	21	1	1,271
Midland	14	53	12	5	17	<0.5	683
West	18	50	8	4	20	1	992
Dublin	18	46	11	3	22	<0.5	2,491
Mid-East	16	49	14	5	16	<0.5	1,317
Mid-West	17	56	11	3	13	<0.5	1,032
South-East	12	59	8	4	17	<0.5	1,389
South-West	18	49	9	3	21	1	2,216
Sex							
Male	17	51	9	4	19	1	4,926
Female	17	49	11	3	20	1	6,465
Males by age group							
18-24	9	44	10	5	31	2	163
25-44	16	50	9	3	20	1	1,932
45-64	19	53	9	4	15	<0.5	1,778
65 +	21	55	9	2	12	<0.5	1,053
Females by age group							
18-24	12	48	11	4	25	<0.5	241
25-44	15	49	12	3	22	<0.5	2,884
45-64	17	52	10	4	17	<0.5	2,175
65 +	26	47	8	2	16	1	1,165
All persons by age group							
18-24	10	46	11	4	28	1	404
25-44	16	49	10	3	21	1	4,816
45-64	18	53	10	4	16	<0.5	3,953
65 +	24	51	8	2	15	1	2,218
Nationality							
Irish nationals	17	51	10	4	17	1	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	14	43	7	2	33	1	1,003
Principal Economic Status							
At work	16	52	10	3	19	<0.5	5,832
Unemployed	16	44	11	6	22	1	970
Student	11	49	10	2	29	<0.5	262
Home duties	18	50	10	4	17	1	2,413
Retired	23	50	9	3	15	<0.5	1,516
Others	15	48	11	8	18	1	398

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 3.11 All persons aged 18 years and over classified by how they would compare crime in local area to the previous 12 months, 2010

	A lot more crime	A little more crime	About the same	A little less crime	A lot less Crime	Not applicable ¹	Not stated	Unweighted sample ² (number of persons)
All persons	9	21	56	4	1	5	3	11,391
Region								
Border	8	17	55	6	2	6	5	1,271
Midland	8	22	59	4	1	5	3	683
West	5	17	63	4	1	8	3	992
Dublin	10	20	56	4	1	6	3	2,491
Mid-East	13	25	52	4	1	3	2	1,317
Mid-West	9	22	52	4	3	8	2	1,032
South-East	10	32	48	4	1	3	2	1,389
South-West	8	18	60	4	2	3	4	2,216
Sex								
Male	8	20	56	5	1	6	3	4,926
Female	10	22	55	4	1	5	3	6,465
Males by Age Group								
18-24	6	16	41	8	3	22	4	163
25-44	8	20	58	4	1	7	3	1,932
45-64	9	23	59	5	1	1	2	1,778
65 +	10	21	59	5	2	1	2	1,053
Females by Age Group								
18-24	6	20	50	2	1	16	4	241
25-44	9	23	54	4	1	5	3	2,884
45-64	11	23	57	4	1	1	2	2,175
65 +	12	21	56	5	2	1	4	1,165
All persons by age group								
18-24	6	18	46	5	2	19	4	404
25-44	9	21	56	4	1	6	3	4,816
45-64	10	23	58	4	1	1	2	3,953
65 +	11	21	57	5	2	1	3	2,218
Nationality								
Irish nationals	10	22	57	4	1	4	2	10,388
Non-Irish nationals	6	14	48	4	2	17	8	1,003
Principal Economic Status								
At work	9	22	57	3	1	5	3	5,832
Unemployed	10	21	50	6	2	8	3	970
Student	3	14	51	5	2	21	5	262
Home duties	11	22	55	5	2	3	3	2,413
Retired	10	21	59	5	1	1	3	1,516
Others	13	21	52	7	<0.5	3	4	398

¹ Not living in area for the the whole of 2008 and 2009.

² See Background Notes.

Background Notes

Reference period The Crime and Victimization module was included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months interviewing period from January to March 2010. The module was previously carried out in the period of September to November in 2003 and 2006. Respondents were asked about experiences in the previous 12 months.

Questionnaire The module contained over ninety questions on crime-related topics, divided into two main sections - household and individual questions:

Household

- security of premises
- burglary
- theft of and from vehicles
- vandalism
- theft of bicycles

Individual

- theft with violence
- theft of mobile phone
- theft without violence-
- physical assault-
- perceptions and opinions in relation to crime, safety and the Gardaí

The module also included questions on the seriousness of crimes (such as cost and injuries) and on whether crimes were reported to the Gardaí. These questions related to the last incident, in cases where the household or person had been a victim of a particular kind of crime more than once in the past year. The survey did not ask about sexual assaults or domestic violence, as these questions are too sensitive and personal for inclusion in a general household survey such as the QNHS. The questions about crimes against individuals and about perceptions and opinions were confined to persons aged 18 or over participating directly in the survey.

Survey weighting: The QNHS grossing procedure aligns the distribution of persons covered in the sample with independently determined population estimates at the level of sex, five-year age group and region. The Crime and Victimization module can be thought of as a subset of the QNHS. Instead, the unweighed sample totals are provided as well as percentages in the tables.

Definitions of crimes

Burglary: Breaking and entering by a person into a premises (either a house/flat or an outbuilding). Thefts from gardens are not included nor thefts by a person who has the permission/right to be in the premises.

Vandalism: Damage done to any type of property or vehicle belonging to any member of the household, for example graffiti on house, shed or garden walls or damage to vehicles.

Theft with violence: Stealing or attempting to steal something from a person by using force or threatening to use violence. This includes incidents such as mugging or attempted mugging. Sometimes referred to as robbery.

Theft without violence: Stealing or attempting to steal something from a person without involving force. Examples of this type of incident are pick-pocketing or a jacket being stolen.

Physical assault: Physical assault of a person, excluding attacks of a sexual nature and domestic violence.

Theft of a mobile: Theft without violence of a mobile phone, Blackberry, PDA, iPhone or other small communications devices.

Counting of incidents

Double-counting of incidents was avoided as much as possible. For example, if a person was attacked during a burglary then this incident would have been only recorded as burglary and not also as an assault.

Nationality

The figures presented on nationality are based on a self perception question, in which the respondent could choose from a list of nationalities. As the QNHS is a household survey some nationalities may be under-represented in the figures.

Presentation of results

The results of this module are being presented, in general, in the form of percentages. Some of the survey results should be interpreted with extreme caution as the number of respondents in certain detailed categories is too few to allow valid conclusions to be drawn. However, all estimates have been presented as suppressing some cells would have taken from the coherence of the release.

While the reference period of the survey does not correspond to an exact calendar year, the results are presented as referring to the quarter in which the survey was conducted. Therefore, the results are given as referring to 2003, 2006 and 2010. Survey questions used to generate perception results (see tables 3.1-3.12) elicited a very small number of non-responses.

Comparison with Garda statistics

The survey results are not directly comparable with administrative crime statistics such as the Recorded Crime release which is based on Garda administrative sources. There are fundamental differences in sources, definitions and classification methodology. The administrative sources provide a much more detailed breakdown of offences reported or known to the Gardai, offences prosecuted and offences committed by juvenile offenders. The CSO C&V survey results provide a more aggregated view of the level of crime, including unreported incidents, together with details of the demographic characteristics of victims. Here are some selected recorded crime offences for the period 2003-2009 inclusive.

Recorded Crime Offences¹

ICCS		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
034	Assault causing harm, poisoning per 100,000 population	99.0	96.2	89.7	94.8	90.1	100.0	83.7
0613	Robbery from the person per 100,000 population	43.2	36.6	27.5	29.5	28.9	28.6	29.3
0712	Burglary (not aggravated) per 100,000 population	641.7	610.9	633.6	580.2	537.2	548.6	593.1
0821	Theft from person per 100,000 population	167.4	141.2	111.8	85.0	67.8	74.3	60.3
	CSO Population estimate (thousands)	3,979	4,045	4,133	4,232	4,339	4,422	4,459

¹ Figures relate to information provided by the Gardai one week following the end of the last quarter displayed.

While these are not directly comparable to the results in the C&V release, they are of a similar nature to some of the offences being measured by the survey.

Acknowledgements: The original questions asked in the 2010 module on crime and victimisation were designed with the assistance of an advisory committee comprising representatives of the following organisations: An Garda Síochána, Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Department of an Taoiseach, Economic and Social Research Institute, National Council on Ageing and Older People, National Womens Council, the Health Boards and other researchers.

Regions The regional classifications in this release are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The NUTS3 regions correspond to the eight Regional Authorities established under the Local Government Act, 1991 (Regional Authorities) (Establishment) Order, 1993, which came into operation on 1 January 1994. The NUTS2 regions, which were proposed by Government and agreed by Eurostat in 1999, are groupings of the NUTS3 regions. The composition of the regions is set out below.

Border, Midlands and Western NUTS2 Region		Eastern and Southern NUTS2 Region	
Border	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo	Dublin	Dublin Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
Midland	Laois Longford Offaly Westmeath	Mid-East	Kildare Meath Wicklow
West	Galway City Galway County Mayo Roscommon	Mid-West	Clare Limerick City Limerick County North Tipperary
		South-East	Carlow Kilkenny South Tipperary Waterford City Waterford County Wexford
		South-West	Cork City Cork County Kerry

Urban/rural location The above regions are further classified into urban and rural areas as follows:

Urban	Cities Suburbs of cities Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the suburbs of cities Towns and their environs with populations of 5,000 or over (large urban) Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the environs of larger towns Towns and their environs with a population of 1,000 to 5,000 (other urban)
Rural	Mixed urban/rural areas Rural areas

QNHS Social Modules

While the main purpose of the QNHS is the production of quarterly labour force estimates, there is also a provision for the collection of data on social topics through the inclusion of special survey modules. The selection of the major national modules undertaken to date has been largely based on the results of a canvas of users (over 100 organisations) that was conducted by the CSO in 1996, 2002, 2006 and most recently 2008. The results of the canvas are presented to the National Statistics Board and they are asked to indicate their priorities for the years ahead. The schedule for social modules in any given year is based on the following structure:

Quarter 1 Annual modules update (Disability, Pensions, Childcare, Accidents and Illness), Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Survey.

Quarter 2 EU module (always covered under EU legislation).

Quarter 3 National module.

Quarter 4 National module.

The table below outlines the most recent social modules published in the QNHS:

Reference Social	Quarter Module
Q2 2009	Cross-Border Shopping
Q2 2009	Union membership
Q2 2008	Educational Attainment
Q1 2008	ICT Household survey (as part of the Information Society and Telecommunications 2008 publication)
Q1 2008	Working conditions module
Q1 2008	Pension provision
Q4 2007	Childcare
Q3 2007	Health
Q4 2007	Educational Attainment
Q2 2007	Union Membership
Q1 2007	Work-related Accidents and Illness (Q1 2003-Q1 2007)
Q1 2007	ICT Household survey (as part of the Information Society and Telecommunications 2007 publication)
Q4 2006	Crime and Victimization
Q3 2006	Sport and physical exercise
Q3 2006	Social capital as part of Community Involvement and Social Networks 2006
Q1 2006	ICT Household survey (as part of the Information Society and Telecommunications 2008 publication)
Q4 2005	Pension provision
Q4 2005	Special Saving Incentive Accounts (SSIAs)
Q3 2005	ICT household survey
Q3 2005	Recycling and energy conservation
Q2 2005	Reconciliation between work and family life
Q4 2004	Equality
Q1 2005	Childcare
Q3 2004	ICT household survey
Q2 2004	Union Membership
Q2 2004	Work organisation and working time
Q4 2003	Crime and Victimization
Q3 2003	Housing
Q3 2003	ICT household survey
Q2 2003	Life long learning