



**POLICE SERVICE OF NORTHERN
IRELAND**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF
CONSTABLE**

2010-2011

POLICE SERVICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE AND ACCOUNTS 2010-11

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 58 of the Police
(Northern Ireland) Act 2000

Introduction by Chief Constable Matt Baggott

As required by Section 58 of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, I have pleasure in submitting my second report as Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI). This relates to the financial year 2010-2011. The report will consist of a short synopsis of how our budget was used to deliver an impartial policing service to everyone in Northern Ireland, and our annually published statistics.

The past year represented an important milestone for policing in Northern Ireland, with the devolution of policing and justice in April 2010. Devolution has strengthened our Service and helped to ensure that the people of Northern Ireland receive the personal, professional and protective policing service that they deserve, and one which we are committed to delivering.

Sadly the terrorist threat has remained severe throughout the year. The tragic murder of our colleague Ronan Kerr in April was a reminder that some people remain wedded to the violence that the vast majority of people in Northern Ireland reject. Ronan represented all that is good in the police service, joining the PSNI to serve everyone with impartiality and courage. In the days and weeks after his murder, the public display of support for PSNI underlined how isolated the terrorists are. Colleagues in Districts, Operational Support and Crime Operations have worked tirelessly to counter the threat posed by terrorism. This work has continued to benefit from the tremendous co-operation enjoyed with colleagues in An Garda Síochána. The signing of a joint Cross Border Policing Strategy in December further cemented this partnership.

In the past year, we have continued our programme of change, with the aims of reducing serious harm, along with local issues, and improving the quality of service provided to local communities; whilst implementing the efficiencies required by a challenging 4 year budget settlement. During the past year, 611 additional officers were deployed in neighbourhood and response policing, as we continue to focus upon the development of personal policing across all 8 Districts. We have successfully rolled out mobile data for our patrol officers which, has added over 30 minutes of their time out of the station per shift. The introduction of discretionary disposals for more minor offences has resulted in satisfaction rates of over 90% amongst victims. Work to streamline justice, with the aim of providing visible and speedy resolution for the victims of crime continues in partnership with other criminal justice agencies.

Northern Ireland continues to experience lower levels of crime than elsewhere in the United Kingdom. There were 105,040 crimes recorded by the PSNI in 2010/11 compared with 109,139 in 2009/10, a decrease of 4,099 (-3.8%). This decrease in crime was reflected across all of the 8 policing Districts. It was also the lowest annual level of crime recorded by PSNI since the new Home Office counting rules were introduced in 1998/99.

Crime decreased in seven of the nine main offence categories (offences against the person, burglary, theft, fraud & forgery, criminal damage, offences against the state and other notifiable offences). The

two categories that showed an increase during 2010/11 were sexual offences, which showed an increase of 9.1% and robbery offences, which increased by 2.4%.

The overall detection (clearance) rate increased by 1.5 percentage points, from 25.8% in 2009/10 to 27.3% in 2010/11. Crime detection rates increased in eight of the nine main offence classes and decreased in one compared with the previous year.

There were 43 fewer persons killed (-42.6%) and a further 104 fewer persons seriously injured (-10.5%) on the roads during 2010/11 compared with the previous year. Over the last 10 years the number of persons killed on the roads has decreased steadily from 153 in 2001/02 to 101 in 2009/10. However, the drop to 58 fatalities in 2010/11 is quite unprecedented (-42.6%) and represents the lowest level of road fatalities recorded in a financial year since 1998/99 when the financial year reporting period was first introduced (calendar year road traffic fatality figures for Northern Ireland go back to 1931 with the lowest number recorded being for the 2010 calendar year when 55 persons were killed).

In last year's report, I wrote about the efforts to secure adequate funding in the context of significant public spending pressures. The importance of PSNI to the future of Northern Ireland has been recognised with the unprecedented funding provided by the Treasury and the Northern Ireland Executive over the next four years to address the current security situation. This £245m will be used to improve our operational capability. However, our four year main grant settlement remains challenging, and the Service Executive Board have begun to develop a four year efficiency plan to both deliver on the required savings, and also ensure that expenditure is focussed relentlessly upon service delivery.

The future of Northern Ireland has to be about mutual respect, education, economic development and an improved quality of life for those communities most in need. In the forthcoming year, PSNI will continue to provide an impartial, personal, professional and protective police service for all. We will work with partners to protect the most vulnerable; and to create the space for government, statutory agencies, and political leaders to develop a shared future for all.

Matt Baggott

Chief Constable

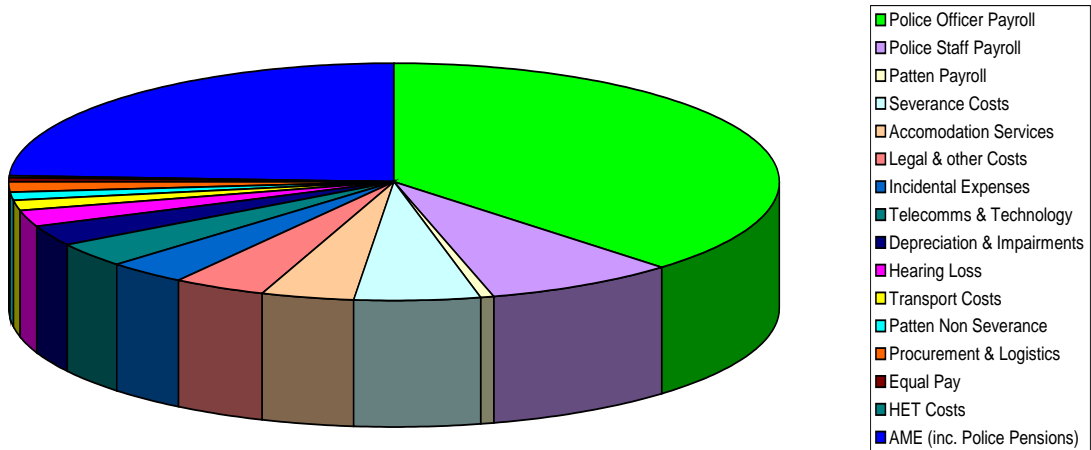
Financial Report

The financial figures presented in this report are provisional and subject to audit.

Police Service of Northern Ireland Resource Spend 2010/11

	£m	%
Police Staff	95.8	8.2%
Police Officer Payroll	441.9	37.7%
Patten Payroll	5.0	0.4%
Incidental Expenses	40.3	3.4%
Transport Costs	15.9	1.4%
Telecomms & Technology	40.0	3.4%
Accommodation Services	46.9	4.0%
Procurement & Logistics	14.6	1.2%
Patten non severance	15.0	1.3%
Depreciation & Impairments	32.4	2.8%
Severance Costs	62.2	5.3%
Hearing Loss	24.9	2.1%
Equal Pay	5.2	0.4%
Legal & other Costs	43.7	3.7%
HET Costs	5.5	0.5%
Sub-Total	889.3	
AME (inc. Police Pensions)	282.4	24.1%
Total	1171.7	100.0%

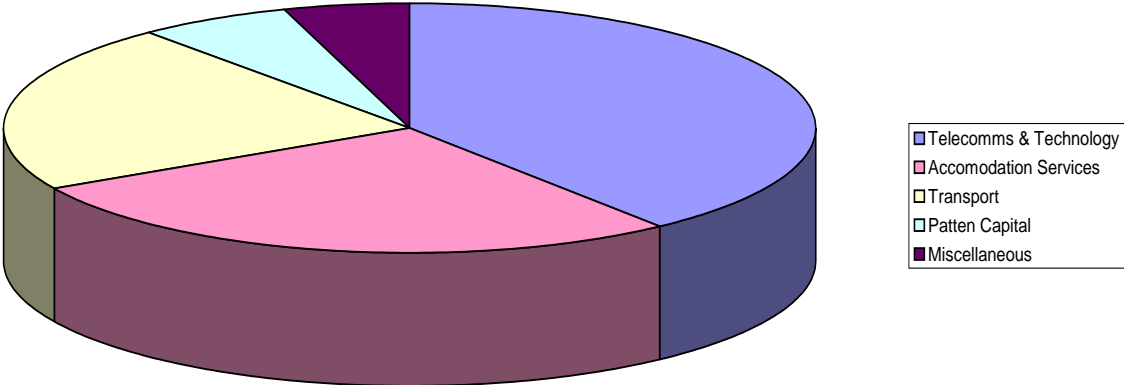
Police Service of Northern Ireland Resource Spend 2010/11



Police Service of Northern Ireland Capital Spend 2010/11

	£m	%
Transport	9.9	22.0%
Telecomms & Technology	17.7	39.3%
Accommodation Services	12.4	27.6%
Miscellaneous	2.2	4.9%
Patten Capital	2.8	6.2%
Gross Capital Expenditure	45.0	100.0%

Police Service of Northern Ireland Capital Spend 2010/11



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1. Recorded Crime

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Police Recording of Crime – Definitions

Data Quality: The PSNI's statistics on recorded crime and detections are individually checked for compliance with Home Office Counting Rules by the PSNI's Central Statistics Branch. In addition, audits are conducted to ensure that crimes reported to the police are accurately recorded (i.e. to minimise the level of under or over recording of crime).

1. Recorded Crime

Summary

Overall Crime – Number Recorded

A total of 105,040 offences were recorded during 2010/11 compared with 109,139 in 2009/10, representing a decrease of 4,099 (-3.8%). This is also the lowest level of crime recorded since the revised Home Office Counting Rules were introduced in April 1998.

The months from November 2010 to February 2011 saw low crime levels, similar to those experienced during the same period in the previous financial year. The lowest monthly crime figure since the revised Home Office Counting Rules were introduced in April 1998 occurred during December 2010 when 7,354 crimes were recorded. Prior to that, the lowest monthly figure was 7,824 in January 2010. It should be noted that these low crime levels experienced over the last couple of years coincide with the more extreme weather conditions across Northern Ireland at those times.

The latest available police recorded crime figures for England and Wales (12 months to December 2010) show a fall of 6% in crime levels.

Overall Crime – Detection Rate

The overall detection rate during 2010/11 was 27.3%, 1.5 percentage points higher than that achieved in 2009/10.

The sanction detection rate has increased each year since 2001/02 when it stood at 11.3% to the current level of 27.3% (since 2007/08 both the sanction and overall detection rates have been effectively one and the same).

Violent Crime - Overall

Overall violent crime fell by 237 (-0.7%) from 33,100 to 32,863.

The violent crime detection rate increased from 34.1% to 36.9% (2.8 percentage points).

Violent Crime - Offences against the person

Offences against the person fell by 443 (-1.5%), while the detection rate rose by 3.1 percentage points from 35.4% to 38.5%.

There was an overall fall in the number of assaults. More serious assaults (wounding and GBH both with and without intent) fell by 183, AOABH fell by 150 and assaults without injury (common/aggravated assault) fell by 364. However the number of offences of assault on police increased by 222.

Violent Crime - Sexual offences

Sexual offences increased by 176 (9.1%) from 1,944 to 2,120. The detection rate increased by 0.9 percentage points.

Rape offences (including attempts) rose by 89 (19.3%) from 461 to 550, while offences of sexual assault/sexual activity rose by 77 (7.9%) from 974 to 1,051. PSNI are continuing to take steps to improve the recording of sexual offences, and of rape offences in particular, which may account for some of this increase.

Violent Crime – Robbery

Robbery increased by 30 offences (2.4%) from 1,276 to 1,306. The robbery detection rate increased by 1.3 percentage points to 19.9%.

Ordinary robbery rose by 22 (3.7%) while armed robbery rose by 5 (0.9%).

Burglary

Overall, burglary offences fell by 642 (-5.1%). Domestic burglary fell by 189 (-2.6%) with non-domestic burglary falling by 423 (-8.1%).

The detection rate for domestic burglary decreased slightly from 10.0% to 9.7%, while the detection rate for non-domestic burglary rose from 12.1% to 13.2%.

Theft

Theft offences fell by 1,168 (-4.4%), with decreases across all theft categories apart from other theft which increased by 699 (7.8%) and theft of pedal cycles which rose by 50 (5.1%). Vehicle crime fell by 924 (-13.2%), shoplifting fell by 383 (-5.7%) and vehicle tampering/interference fell by 363 (-29.6%).

The detection rate for all theft offences decreased from 23.1% to 22.4%. However the vehicle crime detection rate showed an increase of 2.3 percentage points.

Criminal Damage

Offences of criminal damage fell by 1,447 (-5.5%) and the level now stands at 25,003.

Within this class the fall in the number of criminal damage/malicious damage offences contributed most to this decrease with 1,329 fewer offences recorded during 2010/11, a fall of 5.6%. There was an increase in the number of explosives offences, from 23 to 55.

The detection rate for all criminal damage offences rose from 12.3% to 12.9%.

Fraud and Forgery

Fraud and forgery offences fell by 320 (-9.5%).

There were decreases across all fraud & forgery categories with the exception of deception which showed an increase of 177 (15.4%). The largest fall was in offences of making off without payment which decreased by 356 (-20.8%).

The detection rate for fraud and forgery offences rose from 23.6% to 33.3%.

Offences Against the State

Offences against the State decreased by 245 (-16.5%).

The detection rate for offences against the state rose from 48.9% to 56.8%.

Other Notifiable Offences

Other notifiable offences showed little change overall with a fall of 40 (-0.7%).

Drug offences increased by 10.7%, with non trafficking offences showing a rise of 245 (9.9%) and trafficking offences increasing by 91 (13.6%). Dangerous driving offences fell by 166 (-19.2%) and breach of orders fell by 170 (-13.7%).

The detection rate for other notifiable offences rose from 80.4% to 81.9%.

Figure 1.1: Recorded Crime 2001/02 - 2010/11

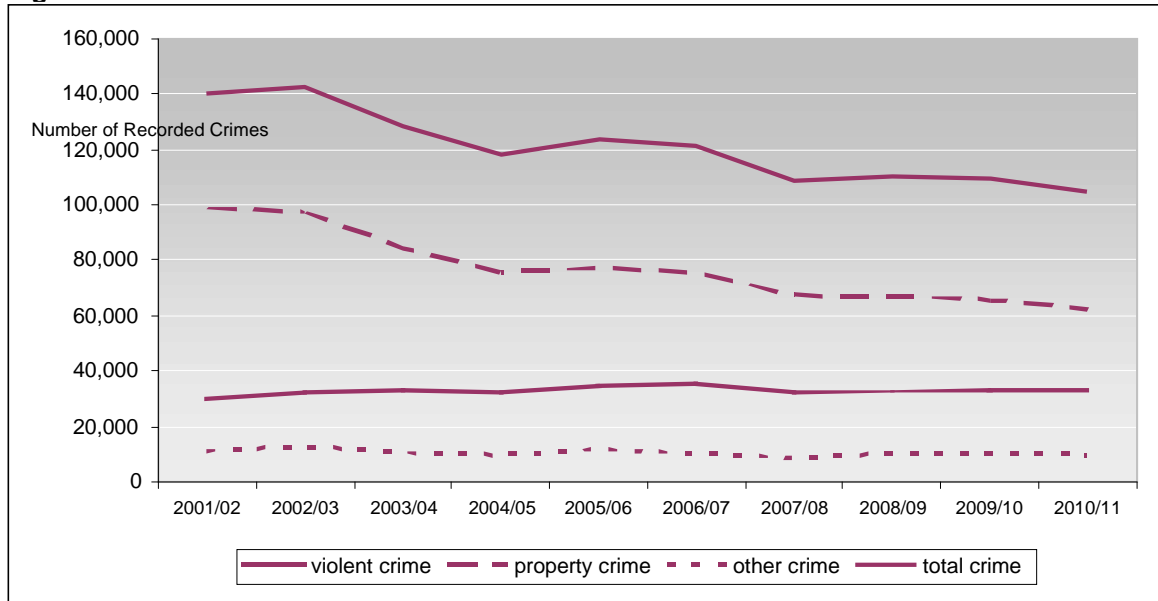


Table 1.2: Recorded Crime: Offences Recorded and Detected 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Offences recorded				Offences Detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change
Offences against the person (class 1)									
Murder	18	20	2	-	18	20	100.0	100.0	0.0
Manslaughter	4	8	4	-	1	4	25.0	50.0	25.0
Infanticide	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Causing/allowing death of vulnerable person	0	1	1	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Attempted murder	114	110	-4	-3.5	55	57	48.2	51.8	3.6
Threat or conspiracy to murder	2,223	2,324	101	4.5	812	925	36.5	39.8	3.3
Causing death/GBH by dangerous driving or aggravated vehicle taking	97	102	5	5.2	92	104	94.8	102.0	7.1
Wounding with intent/GBH with intent	1,266	1,102	-164	-13.0	405	477	32.0	43.3	11.3
Wounding/GBH	814	795	-19	-2.3	230	263	28.3	33.1	4.8
AOABH	12,394	12,244	-150	-1.2	3,794	3,952	30.6	32.3	1.7
Common assault/aggravated assault	7,386	7,022	-364	-4.9	1,925	2,021	26.1	28.8	2.7
Assault on police	3,179	3,401	222	7.0	2,900	3,128	91.2	92.0	0.7
Intimidation	580	519	-61	-10.5	59	60	10.2	11.6	1.4
Harassment	1,626	1,587	-39	-2.4	245	270	15.1	17.0	1.9
Explosives offences endangering life	13	21	8	-	0	1	0.0	4.8	4.8
Firearms offences endangering life	39	38	-1	-	11	14	28.2	36.8	8.6
Other offences against the person	127	143	16	12.6	28	39	22.0	27.3	5.2
Totals	29,880	29,437	-443	-1.5	10,575	11,335	35.4	38.5	3.1
Sexual offences (class 2)									
Rape	446	525	79	17.7	56	74	12.6	14.1	1.5
Attempted rape	15	25	10	-	3	5	20.0	20.0	0.0
Sexual Assault/Sexual Activity	974	1,051	77	7.9	217	236	22.3	22.5	0.2
Exposure	322	295	-27	-8.4	103	88	32.0	29.8	-2.2
Other sexual offences	187	224	37	19.8	102	140	54.5	62.5	8.0
Totals	1,944	2,120	176	9.1	481	543	24.7	25.6	0.9
Burglary (class 3)									
Domestic Burglary (Total)	7,270	7,081	-189	-2.6	728	689	10.0	9.7	-0.3
Burglary in a dwelling	7,171	7,017	-154	-2.1	696	671	9.7	9.6	-0.1
Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	99	64	-35	-35.4	32	18	32.3	28.1	-4.2
Non-Domestic Burglary (Total)	5,191	4,768	-423	-8.1	629	630	12.1	13.2	1.1
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	5,187	4,758	-429	-8.3	626	628	12.1	13.2	1.1
Aggravated burglary other than in a dwelling	4	10	6	-	3	2	75.0	20.0	-55.0

Going equipped	123	93	-30	-24.4	90	66	73.2	71.0	-2.2
Totals	12,584	11,942	-642	-5.1	1,447	1,385	11.5	11.6	0.1
Robbery (class 4)									
Robbery	600	622	22	3.7	101	92	16.8	14.8	-2.0
Armed robbery	557	562	5	0.9	113	141	20.3	25.1	4.8
Hijacking	119	122	3	2.5	23	27	19.3	22.1	2.8
Totals	1,276	1,306	30	2.4	237	260	18.6	19.9	1.3
Theft (class 5)									
Theft, one person from another	591	530	-61	-10.3	32	48	5.4	9.1	3.6
Theft in a dwelling	640	550	-90	-14.1	72	77	11.3	14.0	2.8
Theft by an employee	278	214	-64	-23.0	150	155	54.0	72.4	18.5
Theft of pedal cycles	977	1,027	50	5.1	38	34	3.9	3.3	-0.6
Shoplifting	6,754	6,371	-383	-5.7	3,945	3,497	58.4	54.9	-3.5
Vehicle Crime (Total)	6,993	6,069	-924	-13.2	976	986	14.0	16.2	2.3
Theft from motor vehicles	4,018	3,350	-668	-16.6	133	137	3.3	4.1	0.8
Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles	2,975	2,719	-256	-8.6	843	849	28.3	31.2	2.9
Vehicle tampering/interference	1,227	864	-363	-29.6	119	83	9.7	9.6	-0.1
Handling of stolen goods	226	194	-32	-14.2	169	143	74.8	73.7	-1.1
Other thefts	8,919	9,618	699	7.8	643	667	7.2	6.9	-0.3
Totals	26,605	25,437	-1,168	-4.4	6,144	5,690	23.1	22.4	-0.7
Fraud and forgery (class 6)									
Deception	1,152	1,329	177	15.4	345	531	29.9	40.0	10.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	227	119	-108	-47.6	116	89	51.1	74.8	23.7
Making off without payment	1,712	1,356	-356	-20.8	171	227	10.0	16.7	6.8
Other frauds	261	228	-33	-12.6	159	164	60.9	71.9	11.0
Totals	3,352	3,032	-320	-9.5	791	1,011	23.6	33.3	9.7
Criminal damage (class 7)									
Arson	1,980	1,884	-96	-4.8	112	115	5.7	6.1	0.4
Petrol bombing offences	56	52	-4	-7.1	11	0	19.6	0.0	-19.6
Explosives offences	23	55	32	-	5	8	21.7	14.5	-7.2
Criminal damage/malicious damage offences	23,826	22,497	-1,329	-5.6	2,980	2,945	12.5	13.1	0.6
Other criminal damage offences	565	515	-50	-8.8	157	165	27.8	32.0	4.3
Totals	26,450	25,003	-1,447	-5.5	3,265	3,233	12.3	12.9	0.6

Offences against the state (class 8)									
Offences under anti-terrorism legislation	7	19	12	-	3	11	42.9	57.9	15.0
Firearms offences	100	114	14	14.0	59	67	59.0	58.8	-0.2
Offences under the Public Order (NI) Order	727	586	-141	-19.4	519	452	71.4	77.1	5.7
Other offences against the public order	654	524	-130	-19.9	146	176	22.3	33.6	11.3
Totals	1,488	1,243	-245	-16.5	727	706	48.9	56.8	7.9
Other notifiable offences (class 9)									
Blackmail	50	44	-6	-12.0	6	15	12.0	34.1	22.1
Kidnapping and false imprisonment	68	68	0	0.0	21	16	30.9	23.5	-7.4
Drug offences (Total)	3,146	3,482	336	10.7	2,557	2,891	81.3	83.0	1.7
Trafficking offences	668	759	91	13.6	503	574	75.3	75.6	0.3
Non-Trafficking offences	2,478	2,723	245	9.9	2,054	2,317	82.9	85.1	2.2
Dangerous driving	865	699	-166	-19.2	865	697	100.0	99.7	-0.3
Breach of orders	1,239	1,069	-170	-13.7	902	813	72.8	76.1	3.3
Other notifiable offences	192	158	-34	-17.7	121	88	63.0	55.7	-7.3
Totals	5,560	5,520	-40	-0.7	4,472	4,520	80.4	81.9	1.5
Violent Crime (classes 1, 2 and 4)	33,100	32,863	-237	-0.7	11,293	12,138	34.1	36.9	2.8
Grand Total (all classes)	109,139	105,040	-4,099	-3.8	28,139	28,683	25.8	27.3	1.5

¹ '-' indicates that for offences recorded a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50, and that for offences detected a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

² While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place

Table 1.3: Recorded Crime: Offences Recorded and Detected by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	% point change ¹
A District	13,852	13,414	-438	-3.2	3,296	3,533	23.8	26.3	2.5
B District	16,830	16,420	-410	-2.4	4,260	4,579	25.3	27.9	2.6
C District	12,749	12,279	-470	-3.7	3,263	3,401	25.6	27.7	2.1
D District	15,191	15,001	-190	-1.3	3,743	3,716	24.6	24.8	0.1
E District	15,931	15,042	-889	-5.6	4,249	4,061	26.7	27.0	0.3
F District	10,052	9,790	-262	-2.6	2,816	2,989	28.0	30.5	2.5
G District	12,968	12,814	-154	-1.2	3,452	3,711	26.6	29.0	2.3
H District	11,566	10,280	-1,286	-11.1	3,060	2,693	26.5	26.2	-0.3
Total	109,139	105,040	-4,099	-3.8	28,139	28,683	25.8	27.3	1.5

¹While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 1.4: Recorded Crime: Offences Recorded and Detected by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	% point change ¹
Antrim	3,150	3,279	129	4.1	807	760	25.6	23.2	-2.4
Ards	2,951	2,885	-66	-2.2	832	831	28.2	28.8	0.6
East Belfast	5,182	4,975	-207	-4.0	1,217	1,265	23.5	25.4	1.9
North Belfast	8,253	7,897	-356	-4.3	2,146	2,224	26.0	28.2	2.2
South Belfast	11,648	11,445	-203	-1.7	3,043	3,314	26.1	29.0	2.8
West Belfast	5,599	5,517	-82	-1.5	1,150	1,309	20.5	23.7	3.2
Carrickfergus	1,611	1,615	4	0.2	354	399	22.0	24.7	2.7
Castlereagh	2,210	2,179	-31	-1.4	544	571	24.6	26.2	1.6
Down	4,220	3,931	-289	-6.8	883	989	20.9	25.2	4.2
Lisburn	6,270	5,884	-386	-6.2	1,599	1,657	25.5	28.2	2.7
Newtownabbey	4,160	4,223	63	1.5	983	900	23.6	21.3	-2.3
North Down	3,368	3,284	-84	-2.5	1,004	1,010	29.8	30.8	0.9
Urban Region	58,622	57,114	-1,508	-2.6	14,562	15,229	24.8	26.7	1.8
Armagh	2,517	2,437	-80	-3.2	584	559	23.2	22.9	-0.3
Ballymena	3,856	3,361	-495	-12.8	1,169	946	30.3	28.1	-2.2
Ballymoney	1,076	994	-82	-7.6	206	183	19.1	18.4	-0.7
Banbridge	1,907	1,969	62	3.3	474	522	24.9	26.5	1.7
Coleraine	4,195	3,643	-552	-13.2	1,134	1,099	27.0	30.2	3.1
Cookstown	1,779	1,779	0	0.0	594	635	33.4	35.7	2.3
Craigavon	5,822	5,286	-536	-9.2	1,463	1,581	25.1	29.9	4.8
Dungannon & South Tyrone	3,040	2,761	-279	-9.2	673	687	22.1	24.9	2.7
Fermanagh	2,952	2,904	-48	-1.6	842	883	28.5	30.4	1.9
Foyle	7,656	7,446	-210	-2.7	1,951	2,084	25.5	28.0	2.5
Larne	1,506	1,541	35	2.3	339	304	22.5	19.7	-2.8
Limavady	2,186	2,166	-20	-0.9	702	717	32.1	33.1	1.0
Magherafelt	1,509	1,573	64	4.2	426	476	28.2	30.3	2.0
Moyle	933	741	-192	-20.6	212	161	22.7	21.7	-1.0
Newry & Mourne	5,685	5,350	-335	-5.9	1,728	1,399	30.4	26.1	-4.2
Omagh	2,281	2,346	65	2.8	707	784	31.0	33.4	2.4
Strabane	1,617	1,629	12	0.7	373	434	23.1	26.6	3.6
Rural Region	50,517	47,926	-2,591	-5.1	13,577	13,454	26.9	28.1	1.2
Total	109,139	105,040	-4,099	-3.8	28,139	28,683	25.8	27.3	1.5

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 1.5: Recorded Crime: Offences Detected by Method of Detection 2009/10 and 2010/11

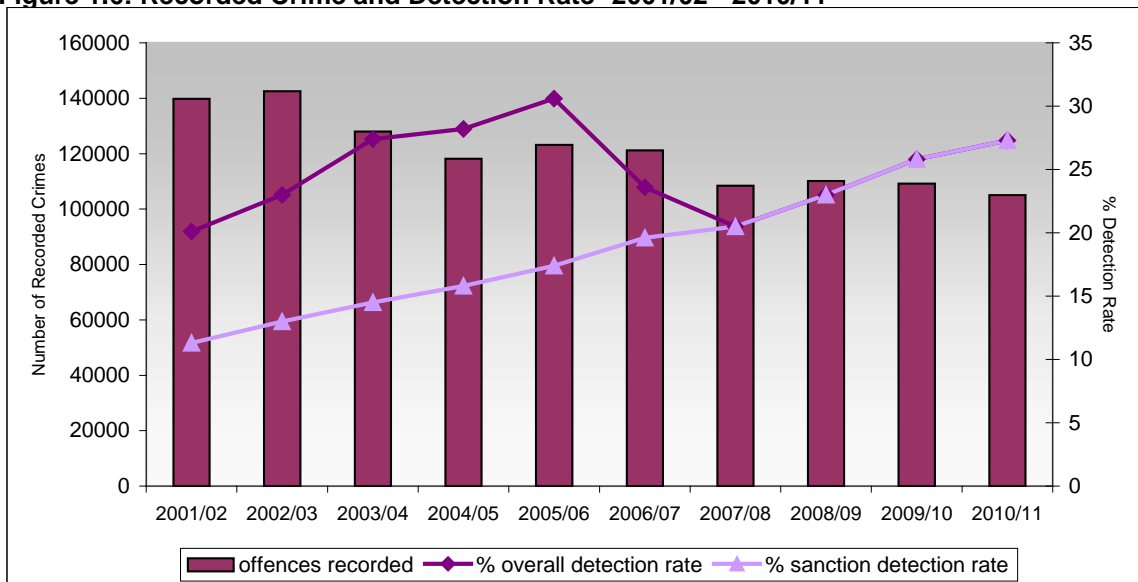
	Number		Rates (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	% point change ³
Total offences recorded	109,139	105,040	-	-	-
Total offences detected	28,139	28,683	25.8	27.3	1.5
Sanction detections					
Charge / summons	22,910	23,989	21.0	22.8	1.8
Caution – adults ¹	2,788	2,994	2.6	2.9	0.3
Caution – juveniles ²	2,020	1,596	1.9	1.5	-0.3
Taken into consideration	412	97	0.4	0.1	-0.3
Totals	28,130	28,676	25.8	27.3	1.5
Non sanction detections					
No prosecution directed	5	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings	4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	9	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Adult cautions include adult cautions and adult informed warnings.

² Juvenile cautions include juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.

³ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Figure 1.6: Recorded Crime and Detection Rate¹ 2001/02 - 2010/11



¹ An explanation of the change in detection rates when comparing 2006/07 onwards with previous years is provided on page 15.

Definitions

Recorded Crime

Police recorded crime statistics (sometimes referred to as notifiable offences) detail those crimes and offences (including attempts) recorded by the police which are deemed to be indictable or triable eitherway. Certain closely associated summary offences are also counted in the recorded crime figures.

Indictable offences

Those more serious crimes which are tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury;

Triable-either-way offences

Those offences which, under certain circumstances, are triable either summarily in a magistrates court or on indictment in the Crown Court;

Summary offences

Less serious and are tried in a Magistrates Court before a resident magistrate with no jury.

The number of crimes recorded by the police is dependent on two factors:

- Whether the victim or a representative of the victim brings that crime to the attention of the police or on the crime coming to the attention of the police through some other means (such as the police officer being present at the time);
- Whether that incident is determined as being a recordable offence within the categories laid down by the Home Office in the official counting rules.

Detections

Detections (or clearances as they may alternatively be known) are, broadly speaking, those crimes that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Crimes are counted as 'detected or cleared' in accordance with strict counting rules issued by the Home Office. They are counted on the basis of crimes rather than offenders. For example, if six offenders are involved in a robbery and are all arrested and charged, then this will count as a single detection (i.e. the robbery is deemed to be 'detected'). Alternatively if only one of the six is identified and charged while the other five remain unidentified and at large, this also means that the robbery can still be deemed as 'detected'.

The following methods of detection involve a formal sanction:

- Charging or issuing a summons to an offender;
- Issuing a caution to the offender;
- Having the offence accepted for consideration in court;
- The offender is a juvenile who is dealt with by means of an informed warning, restorative caution or prosecutorial diversion.

In addition, for the most serious offence types ('indictable only' – see recorded crime paragraph above for explanation) a non sanction detection can be claimed if:

- The Public Prosecution Service (PPS) directs no prosecution; or
- The case cannot proceed because the offender has died.

Recent Changes in the Recording of Detections

Prior to April 2006 a variety non sanction detections could be claimed where police took no further action, the main one being where the victim declined to prosecute. At that time these detection types accounted for around 50% of the PSNI's total detection rate. However, since then some major changes have been introduced which have substantially limited the detection options open to the PSNI.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. Then in April 2007 the Home Office significantly restricted the detection types available to the police, which meant that virtually all non sanction detections could no longer be claimed as a valid detection. Both of these changes had the impact of greatly reducing the number of non sanction detections to such an extent that the PSNI overall detection rate and its sanction detection rate and now virtually one and the same (only a very small proportion of non sanction detections are now claimed each year).

Violent Crime

Violent crime comprises three main offence groupings:

- Offences Against the Person
- Sexual Offences; and
- Robbery

What violent crime offences have in common is that they involve actual violence or the threat of violence. The degree of violence varies considerably, even between incidents in the same classification.

The large majority of incidents categorised as violent crime do not actually involve any significant injury to the victim, although some of the crimes not resulting in injury may still be traumatic for their victims, for example, threats to kill.

2. Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

Summary

Table 2.1	Domestic Abuse Motivation - Incidents, Crimes and Detections Summary 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 2.2	Domestic Abuse Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 2.3	Recorded Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation: Gender and age of victims by District 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 2.4	Domestic Abuse Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 2.5	Recorded Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation: Gender and age of victims by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 1.6	Domestic Abuse – Definition

Data Quality: The PSNI's statistics on incidents and crimes with a domestic abuse motivation are derived from a motivation 'tick box' contained in the Occurrence Management Form which has to be completed by a police officer or member of police staff for each such reported incident/crime. The correct application of a domestic abuse motivation for all such incidents/crimes is not quality assured by the PSNI's Central Statistics Branch, but quarterly audits are conducted to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected.

2. Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

Summary

Incidents

Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 the number of domestic abuse incidents decreased by 1,797 (-7.3%), making 2010/11 the second lowest level of domestic abuse incidents recorded since the data series started in 2004/05. The lowest number of domestic abuse incidents recorded was in 2004/05 (20,959) while 2009/10 showed the highest level recorded, at 24,482.

Recorded Crimes

There were 9,546 crimes with a domestic abuse motivation recorded in 2010/11, which is a fall of 357 (-3.6%) on 2009/10. The number of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation has ranged from a low of 8,508 in 2004/05 to a high of 10,768 in 2005/06.

There were 7 murders with a domestic motivation recorded during 2010/11, the same as the number recorded in 2009/10.

Detection Rates

The overall detection rate for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in 2010/11 was 46.6%, 3.3 percentage points higher than in 2009/10.

As there have been a number of changes in the recording of detections since 2004/05, only the sanction detection rate is comparable across the whole of this data series. The sanction detection rate for domestic abuse crimes has increased year on year from a rate of 14.4% in 2004/05 to the current rate of 46.6% in 2010/11.

Table 2.1: Domestic Abuse Motivation: Incidents, Crimes and Detections Summary 2009/10 and 2010/11

	2009/10	2010/11	change
Total number of incidents	24,482	22,685	-1,797
Total number of crimes	9,903	9,546	-357
Total number of crimes detected	4,288	4,444	156
Detection rate (%)¹	43.3	46.6	3.3

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 2.2: Domestic Abuse Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded ¹				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	% point change ²
A District	3,277	3,167	-110	-3.4	1,186	1,266	80	6.7	529	603	44.6	47.6	3.0
B District	2,152	2,177	25	1.2	806	821	15	1.9	373	381	46.3	46.4	0.1
C District	2,611	2,325	-286	-11.0	1,187	1,168	-19	-1.6	516	563	43.5	48.2	4.7
D District	3,837	3,695	-142	-3.7	1,610	1,540	-70	-4.3	733	731	45.5	47.5	1.9
E District	3,597	3,140	-457	-12.7	1,554	1,451	-103	-6.6	614	591	39.5	40.7	1.2
F District	2,217	1,917	-300	-13.5	906	858	-48	-5.3	408	443	45.0	51.6	6.6
G District	4,137	3,735	-402	-9.7	1,521	1,500	-21	-1.4	660	724	43.4	48.3	4.9
H District	2,654	2,529	-125	-4.7	1,133	942	-191	-16.9	455	408	40.2	43.3	3.2
Total	24,482	22,685	-1,797	-7.3	9,903	9,546	-357	-3.6	4,288	4,444	43.3	46.6	3.3

¹ Figures shown above for domestic abuse offences recorded and detected do not include assault on police. However assault on police is included in the incident figures.

² While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 2.3: Recorded Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation: Gender and age of victims by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Females 18 and over		Males 18 and over		Children under 18		Gender / age unknown ¹		Total Offences ²	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
A District	741	802	185	235	106	114	154	115	1,186	1,266
B District	477	522	152	149	101	72	76	78	806	821
C District	700	719	208	201	114	133	165	115	1,187	1,168
D District	944	895	320	295	145	168	201	182	1,610	1,540
E District	884	862	321	306	152	146	197	137	1,554	1,451
F District	547	563	194	167	93	69	72	59	906	858
G District	875	936	295	316	151	104	200	144	1,521	1,500
H District	643	568	227	164	113	91	150	119	1,133	942
Grand Total	5,811	5,867	1,902	1,833	975	897	1,215	949	9,903	9,546

¹ The gender/age unknown figures include breach of non molestation orders, which are not recorded against individual victims and therefore do not have an associated age or gender.

² The domestic abuse offence figures shown above do not include assault on police

Table 2.4: Domestic Abuse Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded ¹				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	% point change ²
Antrim	732	635	-97	-13.3	352	293	-59	-16.8	153	120	43.5	41.0	-2.5
Ards	741	661	-80	-10.8	330	330	0	0.0	142	157	43.0	47.6	4.5
East Belfast	1,363	1,354	-9	-0.7	449	473	24	5.3	212	231	47.2	48.8	1.6
North Belfast	1,928	1,844	-84	-4.4	713	744	31	4.3	322	370	45.2	49.7	4.6
South Belfast	789	823	34	4.3	357	348	-9	-2.5	161	150	45.1	43.1	-2.0
West Belfast	1,349	1,323	-26	-1.9	473	522	49	10.4	207	233	43.8	44.6	0.9
Carrickfergus	463	470	7	1.5	190	190	0	0.0	90	92	47.4	48.4	1.1
Castlereagh	494	480	-14	-2.8	199	213	14	7.0	98	106	49.2	49.8	0.5
Down	702	540	-162	-23.1	331	295	-36	-10.9	143	118	43.2	40.0	-3.2
Lisburn	1,765	1,686	-79	-4.5	662	680	18	2.7	291	339	44.0	49.9	5.9
Newtownabbey	877	904	27	3.1	406	377	-29	-7.1	199	180	49.0	47.7	-1.3
North Down	674	644	-30	-4.5	327	330	3	0.9	133	182	40.7	55.2	14.5
Urban Region	11,877	11,364	-513	-4.3	4,789	4,795	6	0.1	2,151	2,278	44.9	47.5	2.6
Armagh	658	514	-144	-21.9	245	221	-24	-9.8	95	90	38.8	40.7	1.9
Ballymena	827	818	-9	-1.1	399	347	-52	-13.0	165	142	41.4	40.9	-0.4
Ballymoney	335	270	-65	-19.4	136	93	-43	-31.6	62	33	45.6	35.5	-10.1
Banbridge	503	402	-101	-20.1	160	165	5	3.1	69	66	43.1	40.0	-3.1
Coleraine	900	922	22	2.4	348	299	-49	-14.1	118	142	33.9	47.5	13.6
Cookstown	461	418	-43	-9.3	186	198	12	6.5	95	110	51.1	55.6	4.5
Craigavon	1,306	1,174	-132	-10.1	620	575	-45	-7.3	211	236	34.0	41.0	7.0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	450	438	-12	-2.7	237	204	-33	-13.9	103	101	43.5	49.5	6.0
Fermanagh	551	550	-1	-0.2	252	257	5	2.0	110	117	43.7	45.5	1.9
Foyle	2,429	2,282	-147	-6.1	949	866	-83	-8.7	410	403	43.2	46.5	3.3
Larne	408	373	-35	-8.6	167	151	-16	-9.6	83	73	49.7	48.3	-1.4
Limavady	535	534	-1	-0.2	269	284	15	5.6	116	146	43.1	51.4	8.3
Magherafelt	431	353	-78	-18.1	118	131	13	11.0	59	63	50.0	48.1	-1.9
Moyle	184	146	-38	-20.7	83	52	-31	-37.3	27	18	32.5	34.6	2.1
Newry & Mourne	1,130	1,050	-80	-7.1	529	490	-39	-7.4	239	199	45.2	40.6	-4.6
Omagh	755	511	-244	-32.3	231	199	-32	-13.9	100	115	43.3	57.8	14.5
Strabane	742	566	-176	-23.7	185	219	34	18.4	75	112	40.5	51.1	10.6
Rural Region	12,605	11,321	-1,284	-10.2	5,114	4,751	-363	-7.1	2,137	2,166	41.8	45.6	3.8
Grand Total	24,482	22,685	-1,797	-7.3	9,903	9,546	-357	-3.6	4,288	4,444	43.3	46.6	3.3

¹ Figures shown above for domestic abuse offences recorded and detected do not include assault on police. However, assault on police is included in the incident figures.

² While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 2.5: Recorded Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation: Gender and age of victims by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Females 18 and over		Males 18 and over		Children under 18		Gender / age unknown ¹		Total Offences ²	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
Antrim	199	176	67	61	33	27	53	29	352	293
Ards	189	214	64	58	37	38	40	20	330	330
East Belfast	246	279	87	92	68	49	48	53	449	473
North Belfast	442	483	117	129	76	62	78	70	713	744
South Belfast	231	243	65	57	33	23	28	25	357	348
West Belfast	299	319	68	106	30	52	76	45	473	522
Carrickfergus	114	114	41	28	15	27	20	21	190	190
Castlereagh	118	131	32	37	20	26	29	19	199	213
Down	205	172	55	54	23	31	48	38	331	295
Lisburn	366	391	133	117	69	67	94	105	662	680
Newtownabbey	265	214	79	89	28	47	34	27	406	377
North Down	188	202	57	52	34	38	48	38	327	330
Urban Region	2,862	2,938	865	880	466	487	596	490	4,789	4,795
Armagh	120	108	49	51	32	31	44	31	245	221
Ballymena	229	199	74	53	43	35	53	60	399	347
Ballymoney	67	64	28	20	17	6	24	3	136	93
Banbridge	95	107	40	40	8	12	17	6	160	165
Coleraine	195	198	84	50	29	23	40	28	348	299
Cookstown	104	127	38	32	23	17	21	22	186	198
Craigavon	365	362	124	109	69	62	62	42	620	575
Dungannon & South Tyrone	161	146	39	32	23	19	14	7	237	204
Fermanagh	158	171	56	56	22	19	16	11	252	257
Foyle	549	557	180	170	84	54	136	85	949	866
Larne	96	77	30	29	16	21	25	24	167	151
Limavady	148	179	55	66	30	20	36	19	269	284
Magherafelt	72	73	26	31	11	12	9	15	118	131
Moyle	56	30	11	12	8	6	8	4	83	52
Newry & Mourne	304	285	108	106	43	41	74	58	529	490
Omagh	124	119	61	47	25	14	21	19	231	199
Strabane	106	127	34	49	26	18	19	25	185	219
Rural Region	2,949	2,929	1,037	953	509	410	619	459	5,114	4,751
Grand Total	5,811	5,867	1,902	1,833	975	897	1,215	949	9,903	9,546

¹ The gender/age unknown figures include breach of non molestation orders, which are not recorded against individual victims and therefore do not have an associated age or gender.

² The domestic abuse offence figures shown above do not include assault on police.

Definitions

The Northern Ireland Regional Steering Group on Domestic Violence has defined domestic abuse as 'any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on one person by another where they are or have been intimate partners or family members, irrespective of gender or sexual orientation', where:

Incident

Means an incident anywhere and not confined to the home of one of the partners/family members;

Intimate partners

Means there must have been a relationship with a degree of continuity and stability. The relationship must also have had (or reasonably supposed to have had) a sexual aspect, such as in the relationship between husband and wife or between others generally recognised as a couple including same sex couples; and

Family members

Includes mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents, whether directly or indirectly related, in-laws or stepfamily.

A crime will be recorded as domestic abuse where it meets the definition provided above. Not all domestic abuse incidents will result in the recording of a crime. Domestic abuse crimes are classified according to the Home Office Counting Rules and form a subset of the overall police recorded crime statistics. Further details of the background and recording practice in relation to police recorded crime statistics are available in the bulletin 'Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 2010/11'.

3. Hate Incidents and Crimes

Summary

Table 3.1	Incidents, Crimes and Detections with a Hate Motivation Summary 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 3.2	Attacks on Symbolic Premises 2007/08 to 2010/11
Table 3.3	Racist Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 3.4	Racist Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 3.5	Homophobic Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11
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Hate Motivation Definitions

Data Quality: The PSNI's statistics on incidents and crimes with a hate motivation are derived from a motivation 'tick box' contained in the Occurrence Management Form which has to be completed by a police officer or member of police staff for each such reported incident/crime. The correct application of a hate motivation for all such incidents/crimes is not quality assured by the PSNI's Central Statistics Branch, but quarterly audits are conducted to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected.

3. Hate Incidents and Crimes

Summary

Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate (ACPO Definition).

A full definition for each type of hate motivation is included at the end of this section.

Table 3.1: Incidents, Crimes and Detections with a Hate Motivation Summary 2009/10 and 2010/11

Motivation	Total number of incidents		Total number of crimes		Total number of crimes detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	% point change ¹
Racist	1,038	842	712	531	115	71	16.2	13.4	-2.8
Homophobic	175	211	112	137	21	24	18.8	17.5	-1.2
Faith/Religion	23	21	15	17	1	0	6.7	0.0	-6.7
Sectarian	1,840	1,437	1,264	995	213	287	16.9	28.8	12.0
Disability	58	38	41	31	6	4	14.6	12.9	-1.7
Transphobic	14	22	4	8	0	1	0.0	12.5	12.5

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Incidents

When compared with 2009/10 the number of homophobic incidents in 2010/11 increased by 36 (20.6%) and transphobic incidents rose by 8. By contrast, during the same period, sectarian incidents fell by 403 (-21.9%), racist incidents decreased by 196 (-18.9%), disability incidents by 20 (-34.5%) and faith/religion incidents fell by 2.

At 1,437, this is the lowest level of sectarian motivated incidents recorded since the series began in 2005/06.

While the levels of faith/religion and disability motivated incidents are also the lowest recorded since each data series began in 2005/06, increasingly rigorous data checks have been carried out on the application of the motivations for these incidents, to ensure that the definition is being clearly adhered to. These improvements will have had an impact in reducing the levels of these incidents recorded in more recent years.

Recorded Crime

Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 the number of crimes with a homophobic motivation increased by 25 (22.3%), transphobic crimes increased by 4 and faith/religion motivated crimes increased by 2. However the number of crimes with a sectarian motivation fell by 269 (-21.3%), those with a racist motivation fell by 181 (-25.4%) and those with a disability motivation fell by 10.

The number of racist motivated crimes recorded during 2010/11 is the lowest since the data series began in 2004/05, while the number of sectarian crimes has fallen below 1,000 for the first time since the data series began in 2005/06.

Detection Rates

During 2010/11 there were increases in the detection rates recorded for sectarian and transphobic motivated crimes, which increased by 12.0 percentage points and 12.5 percentage points respectively. The sectarian detection rate of 28.8% is the highest achieved since the data series began in 2005/06.

During the same period, there were no faith/religion motivated crimes detected, resulting in the detection rate fall from 6.7% to 0.0%. The racist detection rate decreased by 2.8 percentage points (from 16.2% to 13.4%), the disability detection rate fell by 1.7 percentage points (from 14.6% to 12.9%) and the detection rate for homophobic motivated crimes decreased from 18.8% to 17.5% (-1.2 percentage points).

Transphobic Motivations

There were 22 transphobic incidents recorded during 2010/11, 8 more than were recorded during 2009/10. There were 13 incidents recorded in B District, 3 in D District, 2 in E District and 1 each in A District, F District, G District and H District.

The number of crimes with a transphobic motivation increased from 4 in 2009/10 to 8 in 2010/11.

In 2010/11 there was one crime with a transphobic motivation detected giving a detection rate of 12.5%, compared with no offences detected during 2009/10.

Attacks on Symbolic Premises

Attacks on symbolic premises are recorded where a crime has a sectarian motivation, where the premises is the intended target of the attack, and where the premises are one of the following; a church or chapel, a GAA or Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall, an Orange Hall or Apprentice Boys Hall, or a school. These figures are a subset of sectarian motivated crimes and date back to 2007/08.

Figures for 2010/11 are lower than those for 2009/10 for each category of symbolic premises.

Table 3.2: Attacks on Symbolic Premises 2007/08 to 2010/11¹

Type of Symbolic Premises	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Church or Chapel	19	37	24	23
GAA or Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall	6	10	15	8
Orange or Apprentice Boys Hall	63	61	72	58
School	6	13	15	*

¹Cell suppression has been applied to ensure that the identity of individuals/organisations or any private information relating to them is not revealed.

Table 3.3: Racist Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	% point change ¹
A District	138	142	4	2.9	102	83	-19	-18.6	14	4	13.7	4.8	-8.9
B District	286	217	-69	-24.1	175	123	-52	-29.7	26	14	14.9	11.4	-3.5
C District	107	97	-10	-9.3	76	59	-17	-22.4	14	6	18.4	10.2	-8.3
D District	106	105	-1	-0.9	72	62	-10	-13.9	13	11	18.1	17.7	-0.3
E District	100	82	-18	-18.0	80	66	-14	-17.5	15	10	18.8	15.2	-3.6
F District	111	56	-55	-49.5	94	48	-46	-48.9	15	11	16.0	22.9	7.0
G District	80	71	-9	-11.3	53	44	-9	-17.0	6	10	11.3	22.7	11.4
H District	110	72	-38	-34.5	60	46	-14	-23.3	12	5	20.0	10.9	-9.1
Total	1,038	842	-196	-18.9	712	531	-181	-25.4	115	71	16.2	13.4	-2.8

¹While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.4: Racist Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ¹
Antrim	19	23	4	-	16	16	0	-	5	5	31.3	31.3	0.0
Ards	21	29	8	-	14	16	2	-	5	1	35.7	6.3	-29.5
East Belfast	112	61	-51	-45.5	62	34	-28	-45.2	2	4	3.2	11.8	8.5
North Belfast	106	114	8	7.5	75	74	-1	-1.3	7	3	9.3	4.1	-5.3
South Belfast	174	156	-18	-10.3	113	89	-24	-21.2	24	10	21.2	11.2	-10.0
West Belfast	32	28	-4	-	27	9	-18	-	7	1	25.9	11.1	-14.8
Carrickfergus	8	5	-3	-	5	4	-1	-	1	0	20.0	0.0	-20.0
Castlereagh	34	24	-10	-	23	15	-8	-	5	3	21.7	20.0	-1.7
Down	31	25	-6	-	28	17	-11	-	1	0	3.6	0.0	-3.6
Lisburn	33	34	1	-	24	18	-6	-	7	6	29.2	33.3	4.2
Newtownabbey	46	43	-3	-	27	24	-3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Down	21	19	-2	-	11	11	0	-	3	2	27.3	18.2	-9.1
Urban Region	637	561	-76	-11.9	425	327	-98	-23.1	67	35	15.8	10.7	-5.1
Armagh	15	11	-4	-	11	7	-4	-	0	1	0.0	14.3	14.3
Ballymena	55	31	-24	-43.6	36	25	-11	-	8	2	22.2	8.0	-14.2
Ballymoney	8	6	-2	-	5	2	-3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banbridge	6	3	-3	-	2	4	2	-	0	1	0.0	25.0	25.0
Coleraine	41	30	-11	-	15	14	-1	-	4	3	26.7	21.4	-5.2
Cookstown	15	10	-5	-	12	6	-6	-	4	1	33.3	16.7	-16.7
Craigavon	52	43	-9	-17.3	43	31	-12	-	8	2	18.6	6.5	-12.2
Dungannon & South Tyrone	60	25	-35	-58.3	53	24	-29	-54.7	3	6	5.7	25.0	19.3
Fermanagh	18	15	-3	-	8	13	5	-	3	3	37.5	23.1	-14.4
Foyle	55	40	-15	-27.3	38	26	-12	-	5	8	13.2	30.8	17.6
Larne	4	1	-3	-	3	1	-2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Limavady	11	19	8	-	7	12	5	-	1	1	14.3	8.3	-6.0
Magherafelt	13	8	-5	-	8	2	-6	-	0	1	0.0	50.0	50.0
Moyle	2	4	2	-	1	4	3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newry & Mourne	27	25	-2	-	24	24	0	-	7	6	29.2	25.0	-4.2
Omagh	18	6	-12	-	21	5	-16	-	5	1	23.8	20.0	-3.8
Strabane	1	4	3	-	0	4	4	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Rural Region	401	281	-120	-29.9	287	204	-83	-28.9	48	36	16.7	17.6	0.9
Total	1,038	842	-196	-18.9	712	531	-181	-25.4	115	71	16.2	13.4	-2.8

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.5 Homophobic Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ¹
A District	28	28	0	-	18	18	0	-	5	7	27.8	38.9	11.1
B District	34	48	14	-	19	28	9	-	2	7	10.5	25.0	14.5
C District	7	20	13	-	4	10	6	-	1	0	25.0	0.0	-25.0
D District	35	17	-18	-	19	19	0	-	3	5	15.8	26.3	10.5
E District	14	15	1	-	16	7	-9	-	3	0	18.8	0.0	-18.8
F District	21	16	-5	-	12	15	3	-	3	2	25.0	13.3	-11.7
G District	27	54	27	-	16	29	13	-	3	3	18.8	10.3	-8.4
H District	9	13	4	-	8	11	3	-	1	0	12.5	0.0	-12.5
Total	175	211	36	20.6	112	137	25	22.3	21	24	18.8	17.5	-1.2

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.6: Homophobic Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ²
Antrim	6	4	-2	-	5	7	2	-	0	1	0.0	14.3	14.3
Ards	3	5	2	-	2	2	0	-	1	0	50.0	0.0	-50.0
East Belfast	12	19	7	-	6	10	4	-	0	3	0.0	30.0	30.0
North Belfast	20	22	2	-	15	15	0	-	5	6	33.3	40.0	6.7
South Belfast	22	29	7	-	13	18	5	-	2	4	15.4	22.2	6.8
West Belfast	8	6	-2	-	3	3	0	-	0	1	0.0	33.3	33.3
Carrickfergus	7	3	-4	-	4	4	0	-	1	2	25.0	50.0	25.0
Castlereagh	2	7	5	-	0	3	3	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Down	1	7	6	-	1	4	3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lisburn	10	4	-6	-	3	2	-1	-	0	1	0.0	50.0	50.0
Newtownabbey	12	6	-6	-	7	6	-1	-	2	1	28.6	16.7	-11.9
North Down	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban Region	104	113	9	8.7	60	75	15	25.0	11	19	18.3	25.3	7.0
Armagh	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ballymena	4	4	0	-	3	3	0	-	1	0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Ballymoney	4	3	-1	-	3	3	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banbridge	5	3	-2	-	5	1	-4	-	1	0	20.0	0.0	-20.0
Coleraine	0	2	2	-	0	1	1	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Cookstown	6	1	-5	-	7	1	-6	-	1	0	14.3	0.0	-14.3
Craigavon	1	5	4	-	1	2	1	-	1	0	100.0	0.0	-100.0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	3	7	4	-	2	7	5	-	0	1	0.0	14.3	14.3
Fermanagh	8	1	-7	-	1	1	0	-	1	0	100.0	0.0	-100.0
Foyle	17	26	9	-	10	16	6	-	3	3	30.0	18.8	-11.3
Larne	0	2	2	-	0	2	2	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Limavady	1	8	7	-	1	5	4	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magherafelt	6	16	10	-	4	7	3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyle	1	2	1	-	2	2	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newry & Mourne	7	5	-2	-	9	2	-7	-	1	0	11.1	0.0	-11.1
Omagh	4	7	3	-	2	6	4	-	1	1	50.0	16.7	-33.3
Strabane	3	4	1	-	1	1	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Region	71	98	27	38.0	52	62	10	19.2	10	5	19.2	8.1	-11.2
Total	175	211	36	20.6	112	137	25	22.3	21	24	18.8	17.5	-1.2

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.7: Faith/Religion Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ¹
A District	2	3	1	-	2	4	2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B District	6	4	-2	-	4	2	-2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C District	4	2	-2	-	3	1	-2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D District	5	0	-5	-	3	0	-3	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
E District	2	3	1	-	1	3	2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F District	1	2	1	-	1	1	0	-	1	0	100.0	0.0	-100.0
G District	3	0	-3	-	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
H District	0	7	7	-	0	6	6	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Total	23	21	-2	-	15	17	2	-	1	0	6.7	0.0	-6.7

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.8: Faith/Religion Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11 ¹	% point change
Antrim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Ards	1	0	-1	-	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
East Belfast	3	2	-1	-	1	1	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Belfast	2	3	1	-	2	4	2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Belfast	3	2	-1	-	3	1	-2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Belfast	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Castlereagh	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Down	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Lisburn	2	0	-2	-	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
Newtownabbey	3	0	-3	-	2	0	-2	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
North Down	2	1	-1	-	2	1	-1	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban Region	17	9	-8	-	12	7	-5	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armagh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Ballymena	0	7	7	-	0	6	6	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Ballymoney	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Banbridge	1	1	0	-	0	2	2	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Coleraine	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Cookstown	1	0	-1	-	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
Craigavon	1	1	0	-	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Fermanagh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	-	-	-
Foyle	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Larne	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Limavady	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Magherafelt	2	0	-2	-	1	0	-1	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
Moyle	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Newry & Mourne	0	1	1	-	0	1	1	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Omagh	0	2	2	-	0	1	1	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Strabane	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Rural Region	6	12	6	-	3	10	7	-	1	0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Total	23	21	-2	-	15	17	2	-	1	0	6.7	0.0	-6.7

Table 3.9: Sectarian Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ¹
A District	656	488	-168	-25.6	324	224	-100	-30.9	51	91	15.7	40.6	24.9
B District	141	175	34	24.1	96	97	1	1.0	21	17	21.9	17.5	-4.3
C District	69	48	-21	-30.4	49	32	-17	-	6	8	12.2	25.0	12.8
D District	154	102	-52	-33.8	133	69	-64	-48.1	15	12	11.3	17.4	6.1
E District	115	98	-17	-14.8	120	93	-27	-22.5	25	21	20.8	22.6	1.7
F District	104	81	-23	-22.1	75	74	-1	-1.3	12	15	16.0	20.3	4.3
G District	240	242	2	0.8	188	238	50	26.6	50	101	26.6	42.4	15.8
H District	361	203	-158	-43.8	279	168	-111	-39.8	33	22	11.8	13.1	1.3
Total	1,840	1,437	-403	-21.9	1,264	995	-269	-21.3	213	287	16.9	28.8	12.0

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.10: Sectarian Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ¹
Antrim	37	29	-8	-	36	24	-12	-	5	4	13.9	16.7	2.8
Ards	15	13	-2	-	12	12	0	-	3	1	25.0	8.3	-16.7
East Belfast	67	101	34	50.7	38	39	1	-	13	4	34.2	10.3	-24.0
North Belfast	532	389	-143	-26.9	277	202	-75	-27.1	45	81	16.2	40.1	23.9
South Belfast	74	74	0	0.0	58	58	0	0.0	8	13	13.8	22.4	8.6
West Belfast	124	99	-25	-20.2	47	22	-25	-	6	10	12.8	45.5	32.7
Carrickfergus	8	5	-3	-	6	4	-2	-	1	0	16.7	0.0	-16.7
Castlereagh	22	15	-7	-	14	7	-7	-	3	2	21.4	28.6	7.1
Down	22	12	-10	-	19	9	-10	-	0	4	0.0	44.4	44.4
Lisburn	63	27	-36	-57.1	51	11	-40	-78.4	3	2	5.9	18.2	12.3
Newtownabbey	46	41	-5	-	40	30	-10	-	6	6	15.0	20.0	5.0
North Down	10	8	-2	-	4	4	0	-	0	1	0.0	25.0	25.0
Urban Region	1,020	813	-207	-20.3	602	422	-180	-29.9	93	128	15.4	30.3	14.9
Armagh	27	19	-8	-	24	18	-6	-	5	3	20.8	16.7	-4.2
Ballymena	82	31	-51	-62.2	72	19	-53	-73.6	4	6	5.6	31.6	26.0
Ballymoney	90	52	-38	-42.2	88	36	-52	-59.1	9	3	10.2	8.3	-1.9
Banbridge	16	17	1	-	17	19	2	-	4	4	23.5	21.1	-2.5
Coleraine	164	86	-78	-47.6	98	75	-23	-23.5	18	12	18.4	16.0	-2.4
Cookstown	27	25	-2	-	17	26	9	-	4	9	23.5	34.6	11.1
Craigavon	53	34	-19	-35.8	62	31	-31	-50.0	10	11	16.1	35.5	19.4
Dungannon & South Tyrone	29	26	-3	-	27	22	-5	-	4	2	14.8	9.1	-5.7
Fermanagh	34	21	-13	-	22	17	-5	-	4	4	18.2	23.5	5.3
Foyle	184	189	5	2.7	138	200	62	44.9	38	88	27.5	44.0	16.5
Larne	21	31	10	-	17	33	16	-	1	1	5.9	3.0	-2.9
Limavady	14	12	-2	-	10	12	2	-	3	6	30.0	50.0	20.0
Magherafelt	29	29	0	-	25	18	-7	-	3	4	12.0	22.2	10.2
Moyle	4	3	-1	-	4	5	1	-	1	0	25.0	0.0	-25.0
Newry & Mourne	19	28	9	-	17	25	8	-	6	3	35.3	12.0	-23.3
Omagh	14	9	-5	-	9	9	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Strabane	13	12	-1	-	15	8	-7	-	6	3	40.0	37.5	-2.5
Rural Region	820	624	-196	-23.9	662	573	-89	-13.4	120	159	18.1	27.7	9.6
Total	1,840	1,437	-403	-21.9	1,264	995	-269	-21.3	213	287	16.9	28.8	12.0

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.11: Disability Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by District 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ¹
A District	7	3	-4	-	2	3	1	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B District	4	4	0	-	3	3	0	-	1	0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
C District	15	7	-8	-	10	6	-4	-	2	1	20.0	16.7	-3.3
D District	13	4	-9	-	11	3	-8	-	2	0	18.2	0.0	-18.2
E District	5	10	5	-	4	7	3	-	0	1	0.0	14.3	14.3
F District	7	3	-4	-	6	2	-4	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
G District	3	4	1	-	3	5	2	-	1	1	33.3	20.0	-13.3
H District	4	3	-1	-	2	2	0	-	0	1	0.0	50.0	50.0
Total	58	38	-20	-34.5	41	31	-10	-	6	4	14.6	12.9	-1.7

² While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Table 3.12: Disability Motivation: Incidents, Recorded Crimes and Detections by Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

	Total number of incidents				Total offences recorded				Total offences detected		Detection rate (%)		
	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	change	% change ¹	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10 ¹	2010/11 ¹	% point change ¹
Antrim	4	1	-3	-	4	1	-3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ards	4	2	-2	-	1	2	1	-	0	1	0.0	50.0	50.0
East Belfast	3	1	-2	-	2	1	-1	-	1	0	50.0	0.0	-50.0
North Belfast	4	2	-2	-	2	2	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Belfast	1	3	2	-	1	2	1	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Belfast	3	1	-2	-	0	1	1	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Carrickfergus	2	0	-2	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Castlereagh	3	2	-1	-	3	2	-1	-	1	0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Down	7	1	-6	-	5	1	-4	-	1	0	20.0	0.0	-20.0
Lisburn	5	2	-3	-	5	1	-4	-	2	0	40.0	0.0	-40.0
Newtownabbey	2	1	-1	-	2	1	-1	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Down	1	2	1	-	1	1	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban Region	39	18	-21	-	26	15	-11	-	5	1	19.2	6.7	-12.6
Armagh	3	3	0	-	2	2	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ballymena	2	0	-2	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Ballymoney	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Banbridge	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Coleraine	2	1	-1	-	2	0	-2	-	0	1	0.0	-	-
Cookstown	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Craigavon	1	6	5	-	1	4	3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fermanagh	3	1	-2	-	2	1	-1	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foyle	2	3	1	-	2	4	2	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Larne	0	1	1	-	0	1	1	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Limavady	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	-	1	1	100.0	100.0	0.0
Magherafelt	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Moyle	0	1	1	-	0	1	1	-	0	0	-	0.0	-
Newry & Mourne	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	-	0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0
Omagh	3	0	-3	-	3	0	-3	-	0	0	0.0	-	-
Strabane	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Rural Region	19	20	1	-	15	16	1	-	1	3	6.7	18.8	12.1
Total	58	38	-20	-34.5	41	31	-10	-	6	4	14.6	12.9	-1.7

¹ While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

Definitions

Racist

A racist incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person. A racial group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins (this includes UK National origins i.e. Scottish, English, Welsh and Irish) and references to a person's racial group refer to any racial group into which he/she falls. Racial group includes the Irish Traveller community.

Homophobic

A homophobic incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person. Homophobia can be defined as a fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics.

Sectarian

A sectarian incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be sectarian by the victim or any other person. The term 'sectarian', whilst not clearly defined, is a term almost exclusively used in Northern Ireland to describe incidents of bigoted dislike or hatred of members of a different religious or political group. It is broadly accepted that within the Northern Ireland context an individual or group must be perceived to be Catholic or Protestant, Nationalist or Unionist, or Loyalist or Republican.

Faith/Religious

A faith/religious incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the faith of the victim or so perceived by the victim or any other person. A faith or religious group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to religious belief or lack of religious belief. This would include Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and different sects within a religion. It also includes people who hold no religious belief at all.

Disability (or Disablist)

A disability related incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the victim because of their disability or so perceived by the victim or any other person. Disability can be defined as any physical or mental impairment which has substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

Transphobic

A transphobic incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be transphobic by the victim or any other person. Gender should not be confused with sexual orientation. A transsexual is a person who has 'gender dysphoria' or dissatisfaction with his or her own birth gender. Transsexuals may be lesbian, gay, bisexual or heterosexual and may or may not consider an incident perpetrated against them to be homophobic.

4. Drug Seizures and Arrests

Summary

Table 4.1	Drug Seizures and Arrests 2008/09 to 2010/11
Table 4.2	Seizure Incidents and Arrests by District and Area 2009/10 to 2010/11

Data Quality: The PSNI's statistics on the drug seizures are collated by the PSNI's Central Statistics Branch and are based on paper returns that are completed by police officers when they make a drug seizure. The statistics are checked for completeness with local Districts and with the PSNI Organised Crime Branch and are also cross-referenced against other internal records of drug seizures.

4. Drug Seizures and Arrests

Summary

Overview

There were a total of 3,564 drug seizure incidents recorded in 2010/11 representing a 7.4% increase on the 3,319 seizure incidents made in 2009/10. As with previous years cannabis was the drug most commonly seized.

There were fewer class A seizures incidents made during this period in comparison to the previous year (decreasing by 28.9% from 793 in 2009/10 to 564 in 2010/11).

Seizure incidents of Class B drugs have increased, rising from 2,630 class B seizures made in 2009/10 to 3,050 in 2010/11. This can be partially explained due to the classification of mephedrone which was made illegal from the 16th April 2010.

There was an 8.2% increase in drug arrests between 2009/10 and 2010/11 increasing from 2,250 persons arrested in 2009/10 to 2,435 persons arrested in 2010/11.

Class A Seizures

Cocaine accounted for the greatest number of class A seizure incidents although the amount of cocaine powder seized decreased from 27.5 kilograms in 2009/10 to 7.8 kilograms in 2010/11.

The number of seizure incidents of ecstasy tablets fell from 204 in 2009/10 to 150 in 2010/11 as did the quantity of ecstasy tablets seized which decreased from 54,434 tablets in 2009/10 to 14,774 in 2010/11.

Despite a seizure in August 2010 of just over 2 kilograms of heroin powder in the Newry & Mourne Area, the amount of opiate powder seized decreased from 8.6 kilograms in 2009/10 to 4.6 kilograms in 2010/11.

Class B Seizures

There were 291 seizure incidents of mephedrone in 2010/11 resulting in seizures of 104 mephedrone wraps and 20.9 kilograms of mephedrone powder throughout the year.

The number of seizure incidents of amphetamine powder remained fairly constant (128 in 2010/11 compared with 129 in 2009/10) but the amount seized dropped from 95.0 kilograms to 11.2 kilograms as did the number of amphetamine tablets which fell from 5,821 to 411.

There were 2,727 seizure incidents of cannabis in 2010/11 compared with 2,523 seizure incidents in 2009/10 representing an 8.1% increase. However, the quantity of cannabis resin and herbal cannabis seized was lower in 2010/11 than in 2009/10.

Herbal cannabis accounted for the greatest number of cannabis seizure incidents. The number of seizure incidents of herbal cannabis increased by 14.6% from 1,434 in 2009/10 to 1,644 seizure incidents in 2010/11.

The number of cannabis plants seized almost doubled increasing from 5,484 plants in 2009/10 to 10,330 plants in 2010/11.

Table 4.1: Drug Seizures and Arrests 2008/09 to 2010/11

Drugs Seized	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	No. of Seizures	Amount Seized	No. of Seizures	Amount Seized	No. of Seizures	Amount Seized
Class A						
Cocaine: Powder (kgs)	345	24.2	474	27.5	304	7.8
Wraps	47	149	52	110	38	174
'Crack' (gms)	1	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ecstasy: Tablets	353	34,404	204	54,434	150	14,774
Powder (gms)	18	111.10	7	162.71	11	44.7
Capsules	0	0	1	40	0	0
Crystal (gms)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
LSD: Doses	6	148	6	261	3	61
Microdots	4	21	2	385	3	201
Opiates: Powder (kgs)	46	0.1	55	8.6	47	4.6
Tablets	5	187	1	8	3	35
Ampoules	1	4	0	0	1	32
Mls	14	158.6	17	219.8	5	272.0
Wraps	25	42	31	131	28	63
All Class A²	789	-	793	-	564	-
Class B						
Cannabis ¹ : Resin (kgs)	1,630	743.1	1,118	127.4	1,072	87.1
Herbal (kgs)	897	248.8	1,434	215.9	1,644	176.3
Plants	173	30,904	158	5,484	231	10,330
Oil (gms)	0	0.0	2	22.0	0	0.0
Joints	196	286	218	300	239	339
Amphetamine: Powder (kgs)	95	5.5	129	95.0	128	11.2
Wraps	9	11	12	30	7	9
Tablets	8	327	24	5,821	17	411
Barbiturates: Tablets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mephedrone: Powder (kgs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	286	20.9
Wraps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	104
All Class B^{1 2}	525¹	-	2,630¹	-	3,050¹	-
Total Seizure Incidents^{2 3}	3,198		3,319		3,564	
Street Value³ of Drugs Seized	£23,367,356		£9,055,735		£9,057,953	
Persons Arrested	2,014		2,250		2,345	

¹Cannabis was reclassified on the 26th January 2009 from Class C to Class B. The Class B total includes those cannabis seizures after reclassification.

²As seizure incidents can involve more than one drug type, seizure figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.

³Total seizure incidents include drugs not presented in this table such as benzodiazepines (diazepam, temazepam and nitrazepam), ketamine, piperazines and steroids.

Table 4.2: Seizure Incidents and Arrests by District and Area 2009/10 to 2010/11

	No. of Seizure Incidents				No. of Arrests			
	2009/10	2010/11	Change	% Change	2009/10	2010/11	Change	% Change
North Belfast	303	271	-32	-10.6%	131	138	7	5.3%
West Belfast	151	149	-2	-1.3%	89	93	4	4.5%
A District	454	420	-34	-7.5%	220	231	11	5.0%
East Belfast	157	149	-8	-5.1%	82	102	20	24.4%
South Belfast	374	403	29	7.8%	231	243	12	5.2%
B District	531	552	21	4.0%	313	345	32	10.2%
Ards	61	91	30	49.2%	32	39	7	*
Castlereagh	69	88	19	27.5%	21	43	22	*
Down	118	143	25	21.2%	52	62	10	19.2%
North Down	99	124	25	25.3%	39	77	38	*
C District	347	446	99	28.5%	144	221	77	53.5%
Antrim	118	105	-13	-11.0%	123	99	-24	-19.5%
Carrickfergus	28	33	5	*	13	28	15	*
Lisburn	180	200	20	11.1%	168	181	13	7.7%
Newtownabbey	97	107	10	10.3%	54	72	18	33.3%
D District	423	445	22	5.2%	358	380	22	6.1%
Urban Region	1,755	1,863	108	6.2%	1,035	1,177	142	13.7%
Armagh	54	51	-3	-5.6%	34	41	7	*
Banbridge	49	68	19	*	29	50	21	*
Craigavon	210	239	29	13.8%	110	104	-6	-5.5%
Newry & Mourne	151	190	39	25.8%	105	112	7	6.7%
E District	464	548	84	18.1%	278	307	29	10.4%
Cookstown	100	102	2	2.0%	53	40	-13	-24.5%
Dungannon & S. Tyrone	83	114	31	37.3%	49	61	12	*
Fermanagh	73	78	5	6.8%	65	69	4	6.2%
Omagh	98	93	-5	-5.1%	43	57	14	*
F District	354	387	33	9.3%	210	227	17	8.1%
Foyle	148	177	29	19.6%	163	166	3	1.8%
Limavady	103	119	16	15.5%	108	110	2	1.9%
Magherafelt	39	31	-8	*	23	23	0	*
Strabane	22	29	7	*	17	28	11	*
G District	312	356	44	14.1%	311	327	16	5.1%
Ballymena	163	108	-55	-33.7%	140	99	-41	-29.3%
Ballymoney	14	16	2	*	11	21	10	*
Coleraine	201	231	30	14.9%	222	235	13	5.9%
Larne	32	29	-3	*	25	22	-3	*
Moyle	24	26	2	*	18	20	2	*
H District	434	410	-24	-5.5%	416	397	-19	-4.6%
Rural Region	1,564	1,701	137	8.8%	1,215	1,258	43	3.5%
Total	3,319	3,564	245	7.4%	2,250	2,435	185	8.2%

5. Statistics Relating to the Security Situation

Summary

Figure 5.1	Deaths Due to the Security Situation 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 5.2	Deaths Due to the Security Situation 2001/02 to 2010/11
Figure 5.3	Shooting and Bombing Incidents 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 5.4	Shooting, Bombing and Incendiary Incidents 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 5.5	Casualties as a Result of Paramilitary-style Shootings 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 5.6	Casualties as a Result of Paramilitary-style Assaults 2001/02 to 2010/11
Figure 5.7	Casualties as a Result of Paramilitary-style Attacks 2001/02 to 2010/11
Figure 5.8	Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Finds 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 5.9	Persons Arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act (TACT) and subsequently Charged 2001/02 to 2010/11

Data Quality: The PSNI's statistics on the security situation are collated by the PSNI's Central Statistics Branch. These statistics are produced to high professional standards as set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

5. Statistics Relating to the Security Situation

Summary

Deaths due to the Security Situation

During 2010/11 there was one security related death, one fewer than in the previous year. With 2007/08, this is the lowest number of security related deaths recorded in a single year since police records began in 1969.

Shooting Incidents

The number of shooting incidents decreased from 79 in 2009/10 to 72 in 2010/11.

Of the 72 shooting incidents recorded in 2010/11, 61 were attributed to Republicans (this includes 31 paramilitary-style shooting incidents) and 3 were attributed to Loyalists. In the remaining 8 incidents, attribution could not be determined.

There were 7 shooting incidents involving shots fired at police. Five of these incidents occurred during July 2010 when shots were fired at Crossmaglen and Lurgan police stations and in three serious public disorder incidents between the 12th and 13th July. Shots were also fired at police during public disorder in Lurgan in August 2010 and in Londonderry in March 2011. All these incidents were attributed to Republicans.

Bombing Incidents

There was a marked increase in the number of bombing incidents from 50 in 2009/10 to 99 in 2010/11. This is the highest number recorded in 8 years, although it's significantly lower than the 2001/02 figure in which there were 318 bombing incidents.

The 99 bombing incidents recorded in 2010/11 involved 101 devices. Of the 101 devices, 52 exploded and 49 were defused. Injuries were reported on 6 occasions when a device exploded.

Pipe bombs were the most frequent device used, being involved in 64 bombing incidents. There were also 4 incidents in which a viable device was located under a vehicle.

Of the 99 bombing incidents, 59 were attributed to Republicans and 28 were attributed to Loyalists with the attribution of the remaining 12 not determined.

There were 26 bombing incidents involving attacks on the security forces. Included within these were 11 attacks on police officers and 12 attacks on police stations. The other three incidents were attacks on army premises and personnel.

Paramilitary-style Attacks

During 2010/11 there were 83 casualties as a result of paramilitary-style attacks (i.e. both shootings and assaults), compared with 127 casualties recorded in the previous year.

Paramilitary-style **shootings** accounted for 33 casualties, all of which were attributed to Republicans.

Paramilitary-style **assaults** accounted for the remaining 50 victims with 34 of such assaults attributed to Loyalists and 16 to Republicans.

In comparison with the previous year, the number of casualties of paramilitary-style shootings decreased by 13 while the number of casualties of paramilitary-style assaults decreased by 31.

Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Finds

There were 86 firearms and 2,574 rounds of ammunition found during 2010/11. In addition, 2.9kg of explosives were recovered during the year.

Persons Arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act and subsequently Charged

In 2010/11, a total of 188 persons were arrested under section 41 of the Terrorism Act (an 11.2% increase from the 169 recorded last year). Forty persons were subsequently charged.

Figure 5.1: Deaths¹ Due to the Security Situation 2001/02 to 2010/11

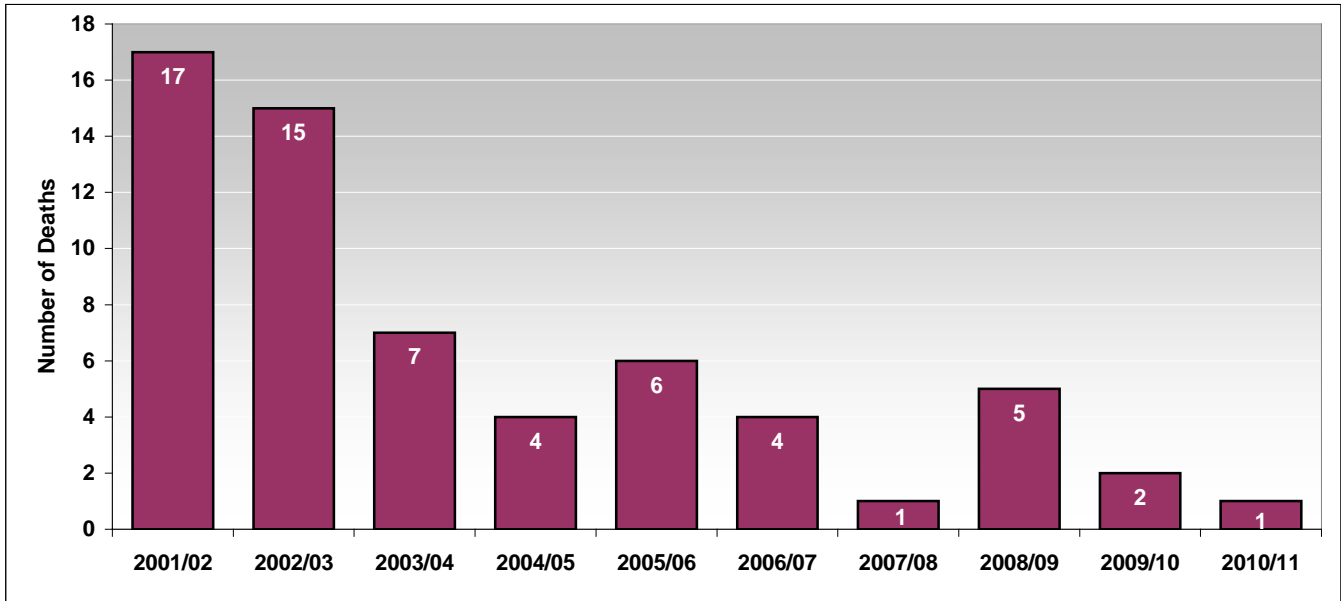


Table 5.2: Deaths¹ Due to the Security Situation 2001/02 to 2010/11

	Police	Police Reserve	Army	RIR	Civilian	Totals
2001/02	0	0	0	0	17	17
2002/03	0	0	0	0	15	15
2003/04	0	0	0	0	7	7
2004/05	0	0	0	0	4	4
2005/06	0	0	0	0	6	6
2006/07	0	0	0	0	4	4
2007/08	0	0	0	0	1	1
2008/09	1	0	2	0	2	5
2009/10	0	0	0	0	2	2
2010/11	0	0	0	0	1	1

¹ Includes all deaths which were considered at the time of the incident, to be directly attributed to terrorism, where the cause has a direct or proximate link to subversive/sectarian strife or where the death is attributable to security force activity.

Figure 5.3: Shooting and Bombing Incidents 2001/02 to 2010/11

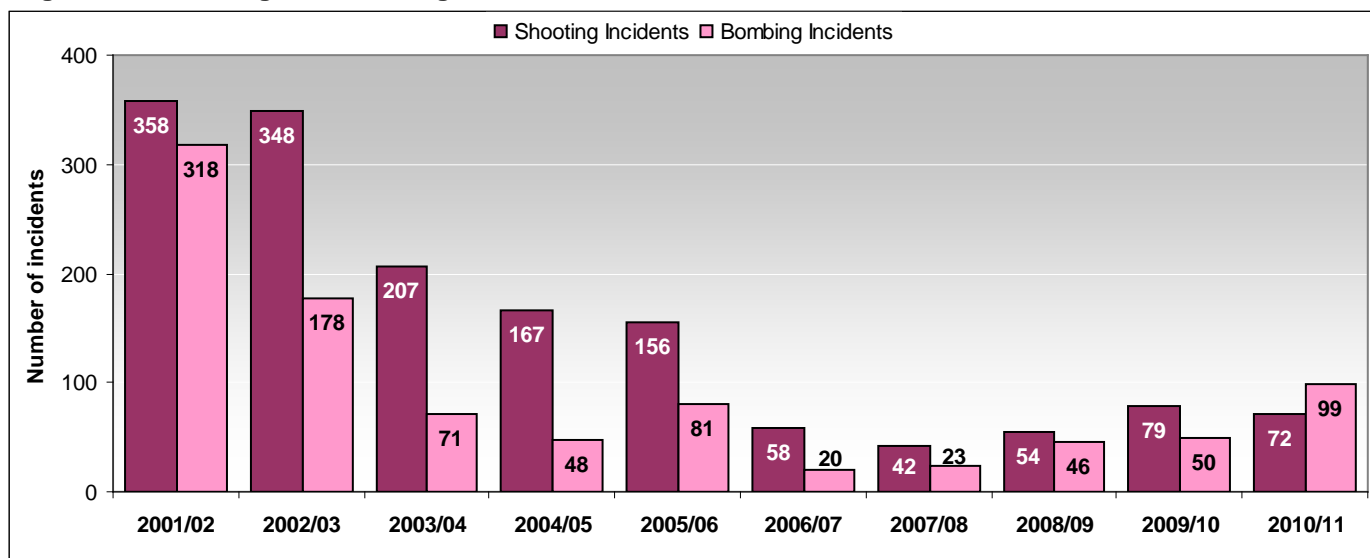


Table 5.4: Shooting, Bombing and Incendiary Incidents 2001/02 to 2010/11

	Shooting Incidents ¹	Bombings ²		Incendiaries ³	
		Incidents	Devices Used	Incidents	Devices Used
2001/02	358	318	407	5	6
2002/03	348	178	226	8	8
2003/04	207	71	80	3	3
2004/05	167	48	51	29	36
2005/06	156	81	103	1	1
2006/07	58	20	29	11	11
2007/08	42	23	24	0	0
2008/09	54	46	54	5	7
2009/10	79	50	54	0	0
2010/11	72	99	101	1	1

¹ The following types of shooting incidents are included:

- Shots fired by terrorists
- Shots fired by the security forces
- Paramilitary-style attacks involving shootings
- Shots heard (and later confirmed)

² An individual bombing incident may involve one or more explosive devices. Incidents recorded include explosions and defusings (devices used). Incidents involving hoax devices, petrol bombings or incendiaries are excluded.

³ Incidents recorded include explosions and defusings (devices used).

Figure 5.5: Casualties as a Result of Paramilitary-style Shootings 2001/02 to 2010/11

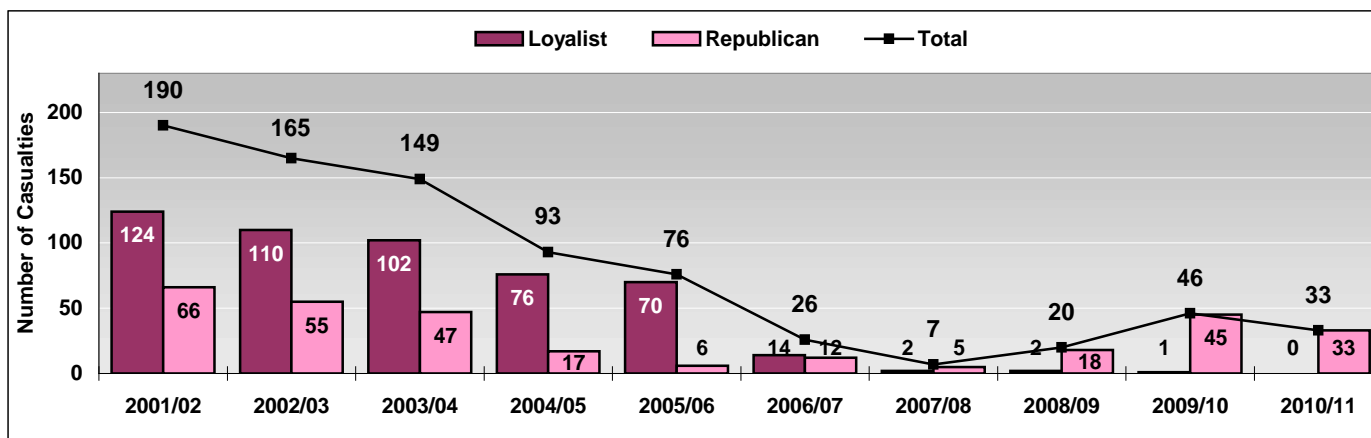


Figure 5.6: Casualties as a Result of Paramilitary-style Assaults 2001/02 to 2010/11

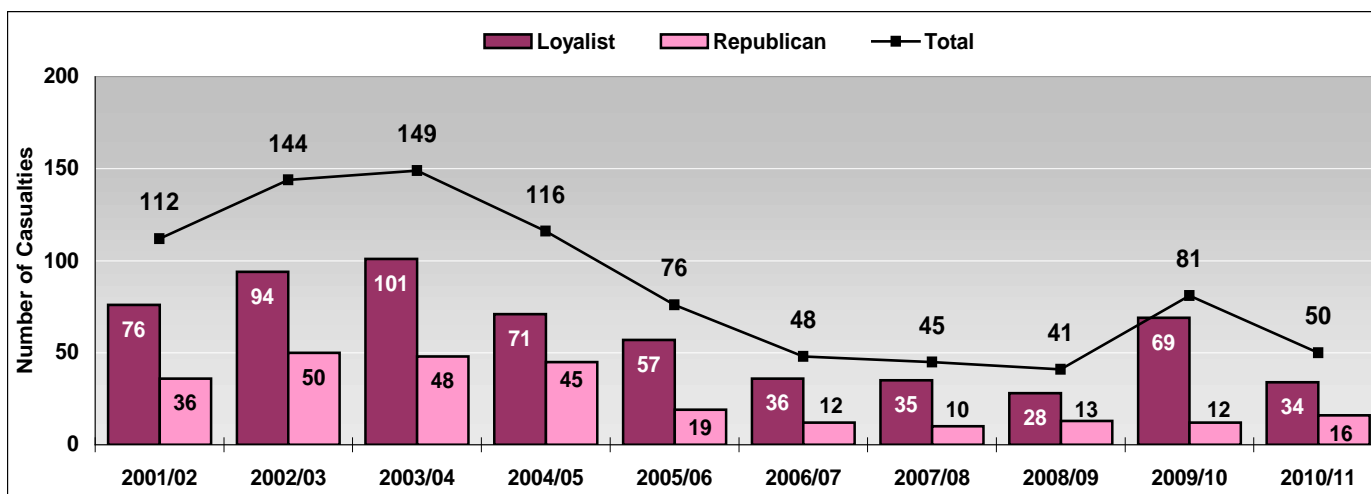


Table 5.7: Casualties as a Result of Paramilitary-style Attacks 2001/02 to 2010/11

	Shootings			Assaults			Total Casualties (Shootings and Assaults)
	Total	By Loyalist Groups*	By Republican Groups*	Total	By Loyalist Groups*	By Republican Groups*	
2001/02	190	124	66	112	76	36	302
2002/03	165	110	55	144	94	50	309
2003/04	149	102	47	149	101	48	298
2004/05	93	76	17	116	71	45	209
2005/06	76	70	6	76	57	19	152
2006/07	26	14	12	48	36	12	74
2007/08	7	2	5	45	35	10	52
2008/09	20	2	18	41	28	13	61
2009/10	46	1	45	81	69	12	127
2010/11	33	0	33	50	34	16	83

* Attribution is as perceived by PSNI based on the information available and does not necessarily indicate the involvement of a paramilitary organisation

Table 5.8: Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Finds 2001/02 to 2010/11

	Firearms	Ammunition (rounds)	Explosives (kgs)
2001/02	96	9,241	96.2
2002/03	129	18,549	19.9
2003/04	148	19,017	92.1
2004/05	81	23,822	26.5
2005/06	365	112,748	35.0
2006/07	55	5,086	132.2
2007/08	62	22,010	208.4
2008/09	113	4,420	30.6
2009/10	77	34,962	2.2
2010/11	86	2,574	2.9

Table 5.9: Persons Arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act (TACT) and subsequently Charged 2001/02 to 2010/11*

	Persons Arrested under Section 41 of TACT	Persons subsequently Charged ^{1 2}
2001/02	239	62
2002/03	240	97
2003/04	339	102
2004/05	231	77
2005/06	273	72
2006/07	177	57
2007/08	130	34
2008/09	174	40
2009/10	169	36
2010/11	188	40

*Figures between 2001/02 and 2009/10 may include persons produced from prison using Section 16 of the Prisoners Act 1953 or Article 47 of the Magistrate's Court Order.

¹ Statistics refer to charges brought against a person after the original period of detention (including extensions). Any subsequent changes, additions, deletions to the original charges are not included.

² Please note that persons can be charged under legislation other than the Terrorism Act. Persons may also be charged in a different financial year from which they were arrested e.g. those persons detained at the end of March and charged in April.

6. Injury Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

Summary

Figure 6.1	Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 6.2	Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties 2001/02 to 2010/11
Figure 6.3	Persons Killed in Recorded Injury Road Traffic Collisions 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 6.4	Table 6.4: Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions Involving Child Casualties (under 16) 2001/02 to 2010/11
Table 6.5	Most Common Principal Causation Factors in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions - 2010/11
Table 6.6	Most Common Principal Causation Factors in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions Involving Child Casualties (under 16) 2010/11
Figure 6.7	Casualties in Injury Recorded Road Traffic Collisions by Type of Road User 2010/11
Figure 6.8	Child Casualties in Injury Recorded Road Traffic Collisions by type of Road User 2010/11
Table 6.9	Casualties in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury and Type of Road User 2006/07 to 2010/11
Table 6.10	Child Casualties (under 16) in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury, Type of Road User and Age Group 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 6.11	Casualties in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury, District and Area 2009/10 and 2010/11
Table 6.12	Child Casualties in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury, District and Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions – Definitions

Data Quality: The PSNI's road traffic statistics are collated by the PSNI's Central Statistics Branch. The figures include only those injury collisions that are brought to the attention of the police. These statistics are produced to high professional standards as set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

6. Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

Summary

During 2010/11 there were 5,547 injury road traffic collisions. These collisions resulted in 8,796 casualties, of which 58 were killed, 891 were seriously injured and 7,847 were slightly injured. Compared with 2009/10 there were 43 fewer fatalities in 2010/11 (down 42.6%) and there were 104 fewer people seriously injured (down 10.5%).

There was a 10% decrease in the number of recorded collisions in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10 and this was generally reflected across the full 12 month period. However, the decrease was even more marked in December 2010 which coincided with a prolonged cold spell experienced at this time, when 402 injury collisions were recorded, 29% fewer than for the same month the previous year.

There has been a general downward trend in the number of fatal and seriously injured casualties over the last 10 years. When the figures for 2010/11 are compared with those recorded a decade ago in 2001/02, fatalities have decreased by 62% and the number of those seriously injured has decreased by 46%.

Collisions

The total number of injury road traffic collisions decreased from 6,187 in 2009/10 to 5,547 in 2010/11 (a decrease of 10.3%). The number of collisions resulting in individuals being killed or seriously injured fell by 10.5% (883 in 2009/10, 790 in 2010/11).

The total number of injury road traffic collisions involving child casualties decreased from 748 in 2009/10 to 691 in 2010/11 (a decrease of 7.6%). The number of collisions resulting in a child being killed or seriously injured decreased by 5.7% (106 in 2009/10, 100 in 2010/11).

The most common causes of injury road traffic collisions in 2010/11 were 'inattention or attention diverted' (913 collisions), 'driving too close' (520 collisions) and 'excessive speed having regard to conditions' (428 collisions).

The most common causes of fatal and serious injury road traffic collisions in 2010/11 were 'excessive speed having regard to conditions' (84 collisions), 'inattention or attention diverted' (81 collisions) and 'impaired by alcohol – driver/rider' (72 collisions).

Casualties

Overall there was a 9.1% decrease in casualties resulting from injury road traffic collisions (from 9,675 in 2009/10 to 8,796 in 2010/11).

Drivers of motor vehicles were the single largest casualty class in 2010/11, accounting for just over half (51.9%) of all casualties, followed by passengers (32.0%), pedestrians (8.4%), motorcyclists (4.3%) and pedal cyclists (2.4%).

Casualties aged 16 – 24 had the largest proportionate decrease compared with all age groups from 2,731 in 2009/10 to 2,334 in 2010/11 (a decrease of 14.5%). The 45 – 54 age group was the only age group to see an increase in casualties from 1,212 in 2009/10 to 1,236 in 2010/11 (an increase of 2.0%).

Ten per cent (879) of the casualties in 2010/11 were children aged under 16. Of these 3 were killed, 102 were seriously injured and 774 were slightly injured. This represents a 4.6% decrease on the number of child casualties in 2009/10.

Just under two thirds (65.6%) of all child casualties were passengers, 26.6% were pedestrians and a further 5.9% were pedal cyclists.

There was an increase of 19.6% among child casualties in the under 5 age group, from 158 in 2009/10 to 189 in 2010/11.

Figure 6.1: Recorded Injury Road Traffic Collisions 2001/02 to 2010/11

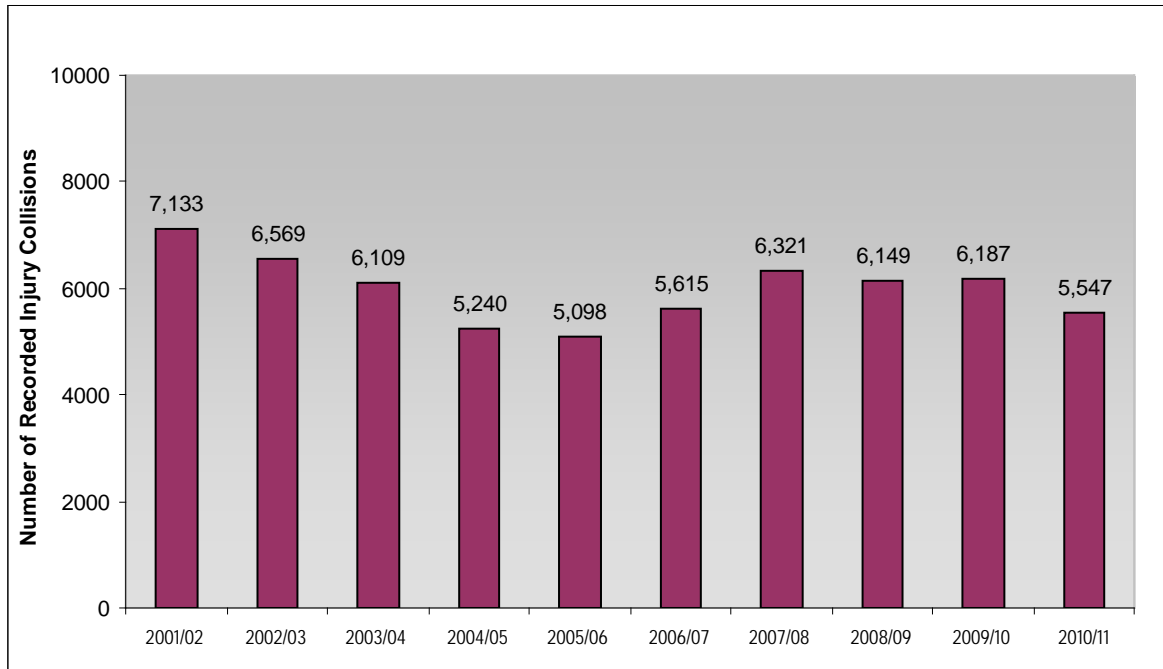


Table 6.2: Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties 2001/02 to 2010/11

	Collisions				Casualties			
	Fatal Collisions	Serious Collisions	Slight Collisions	All Injury Collisions	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total Casualties
2001/02	140	1,195	5,798	7,133	153	1,638	10,812	12,603
2002/03	139	1,069	5,361	6,569	158	1,487	9,901	11,546
2003/04	121	957	5,031	6,109	142	1,258	9,022	10,422
2004/05	124	867	4,249	5,240	140	1,128	7,478	8,746
2005/06	128	852	4,118	5,098	134	1,115	7,128	8,377
2006/07	112	886	4,617	5,615	128	1,194	7,910	9,232
2007/08	101	844	5,376	6,321	110	1,076	8,562	9,748
2008/09	99	813	5,237	6,149	106	998	8,367	9,471
2009/10	90	793	5,304	6,187	101	995	8,579	9,675
2010/11	54	736	4,757	5,547	58	891	7,847	8,796

Figure 6.3: Persons Killed in Recorded Injury Road Traffic Collisions 2001/02 to 2010/11

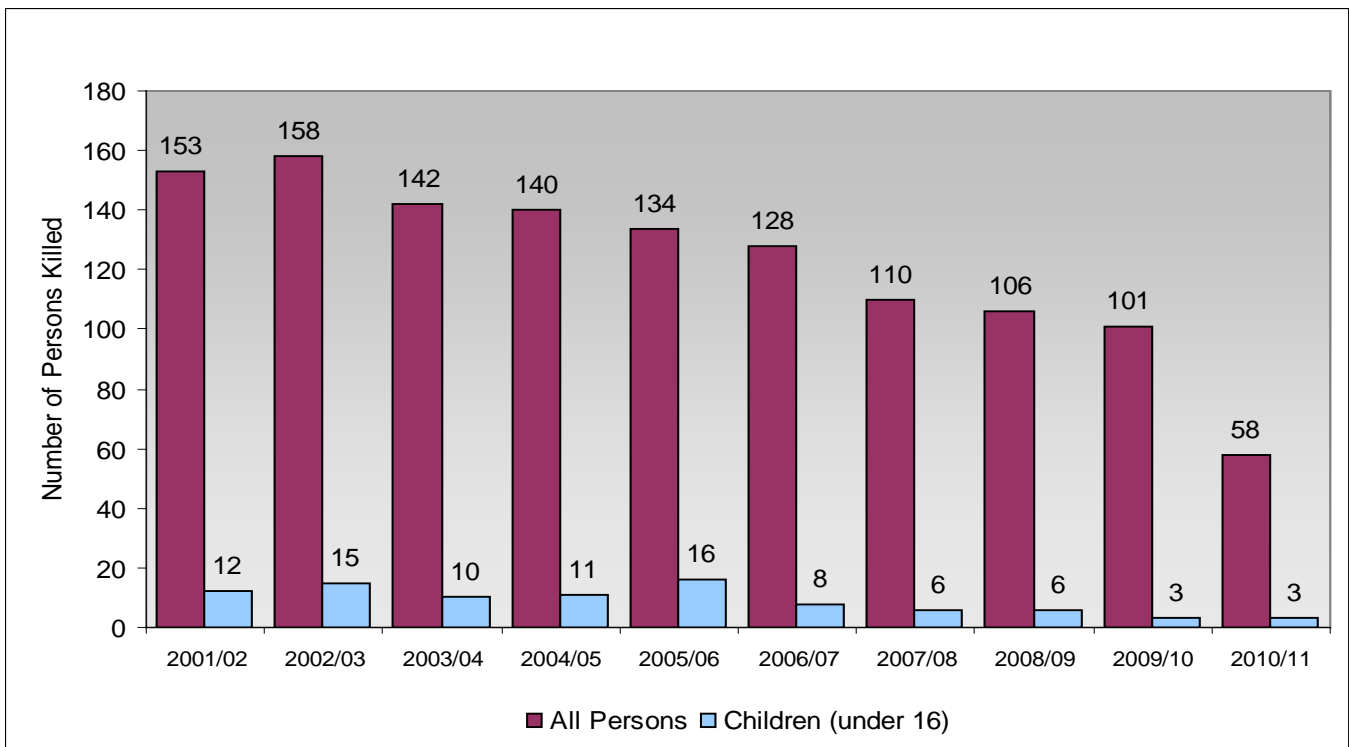


Table 6.4: Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions Involving Child Casualties (under 16) 2001/02 to 2010/11

	Collisions				Killed	Child Casualties		
	Fatal Collisions	Serious Collisions	Slight Collisions	All Injury Collisions		Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total Casualties
2001/02	12	200	989	1,201	12	219	1,297	1,528
2002/03	14	154	871	1,039	15	173	1,248	1,436
2003/04	9	145	793	947	10	158	1,086	1,254
2004/05	11	118	661	790	11	124	873	1,008
2005/06	16	116	569	701	16	127	752	895
2006/07	8	107	647	762	8	128	847	983
2007/08	5	88	720	813	6	103	931	1,040
2008/09	5	85	694	784	6	96	846	948
2009/10	3	103	642	748	3	107	811	921
2010/11	3	97	591	691	3	102	774	879

Table 6.5: Most Common Principal Causation Factors in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions - 2010/11

	Collisions				Killed	Child Casualties		Total Casualties
	Fatal Collisions	Serious Collisions	Slight Collisions	All Injury Collisions		Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
2001/02	12	200	989	1,201	12	219	1,297	1,528
2002/03	14	154	871	1,039	15	173	1,248	1,436
2003/04	9	145	793	947	10	158	1,086	1,254
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2009/10	3	103	642	748	3	107	811	921
2010/11	3	97	591	691	3	102	774	879

Table 6.6: Most Common Principal Causation Factors in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions Involving Child Casualties (under 16) 2010/11

	Collisions				Killed	Child Casualties		Total Casualties
	Fatal Collisions	Serious Collisions	Slight Collisions	All Injury Collisions		Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
2001/02	12	200	989	1,201	12	219	1,297	1,528
2002/03	14	154	871	1,039	15	173	1,248	1,436
2003/04	9	145	793	947	10	158	1,086	1,254
2004/05	11	118	661	790	11	124	873	1,008
2005/06	16	116	569	701	16	127	752	895
2006/07	8	107	647	762	8	128	847	983
2007/08	5	88	720	813	6	103	931	1,040
2008/09	5	85	694	784	6	96	846	948
2009/10	3	103	642	748	3	107	811	921
2010/11	3	97	591	691	3	102	774	879

Figure 6.7: Casualties in Injury Recorded Road Traffic Collisions by Type of Road User 2010/11

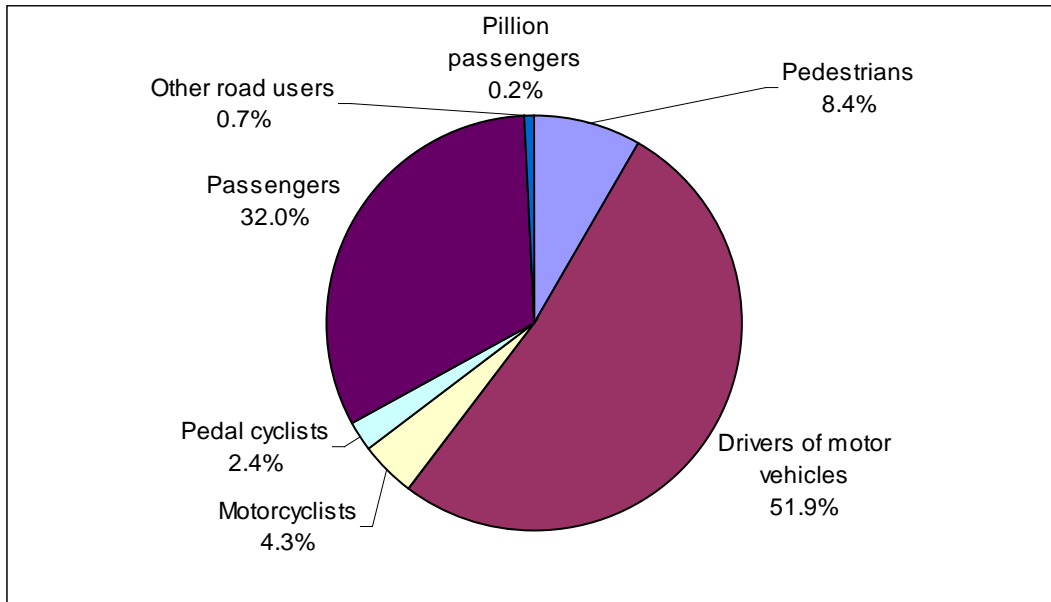


Figure 6.8: Child Casualties in Injury Recorded Road Traffic Collisions by Type of Road User 2010/11

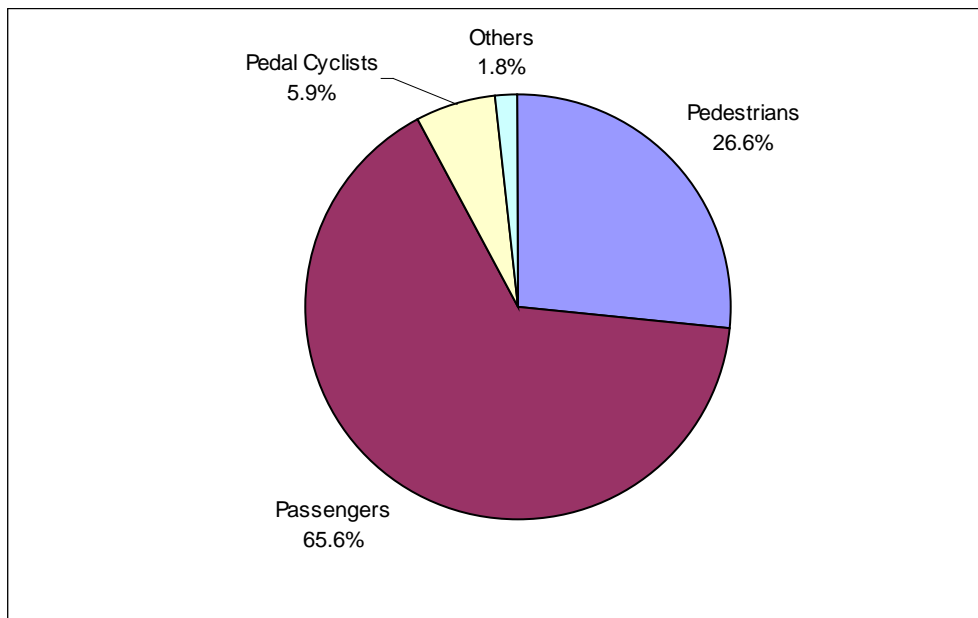


Table 6.9: Casualties in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury and Type of Road User 2006/07 to 2010/11

Type of Road User ¹	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Fatalities:					
Pedestrians	23	18	21	19	11
Drivers of motor vehicles	47	43	44	33	23
Motorcyclists	18	19	16	16	9
Pedal cyclists	1	2	2	0	0
Passengers	38	25	21	27	13
Pillion passengers	0	2	0	1	1
Other road users	1	1	2	5	1
Totals	128	110	106	101	58
Serious Injuries:					
Pedestrians	190	163	197	185	174
Drivers of motor vehicles	519	469	415	393	332
Motorcyclists	135	135	121	124	120
Pedal cyclists	30	30	30	32	51
Passengers	300	268	216	237	195
Pillion passengers	8	4	5	8	9
Other road users	12	7	14	16	10
Totals	1,194	1,076	998	995	891
Slight Injuries:					
Pedestrians	567	637	638	629	552
Drivers of motor vehicles	4,115	4,475	4,435	4,706	4,209
Motorcyclists	259	316	306	262	251
Pedal cyclists	130	209	176	164	164
Passengers	2,787	2,863	2,762	2,765	2,611
Pillion passengers	21	17	17	11	9
Other road users	31	45	33	42	51
Totals	7,910	8,562	8,367	8,579	7,847
All Casualties:					
Pedestrians	780	818	856	833	737
Drivers of motor vehicles	4,681	4,987	4,894	5,132	4,564
Motorcyclists	412	470	443	402	380
Pedal cyclists	161	241	208	196	215
Passengers	3,125	3,156	2,999	3,029	2,819
Pillion passengers	29	23	22	20	19
Other road users	44	53	49	63	62
Totals	9,232	9,748	9,471	9,675	8,796

¹ 'Passengers' include pedal cycle passengers. 'Other road users' include drivers/riders and passengers of 'other vehicles' (e.g. tractors, invalid carriages, horse-drawn vehicles).

Table 6.10: Child Casualties (under 16) in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury, Type of Road User and Age Group 2009/10 and 2010/11

Type of Road User ¹	2009/10				2010/11			
	Under 5	5 – 10	11 – 15	Totals	Under 5	5 – 10	11 – 15	Totals
Fatalities								
Pedestrians	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Pedal cyclists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passengers	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Others	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	1	2	3	2	0	1	3
Serious Injuries								
Pedestrians	6	23	37	66	14	18	31	63
Pedal cyclists	1	3	7	11	1	5	4	10
Passengers	4	9	9	22	3	2	17	22
Others	0	1	7	8	0	1	6	7
Totals	11	36	60	107	18	26	58	102
Slight Injuries								
Pedestrians	27	73	77	177	25	54	91	170
Pedal cyclists	3	43	14	60	2	20	20	42
Passengers	117	190	260	567	142	208	203	553
Others	0	0	7	7	0	2	7	9
Totals	147	306	358	811	169	284	321	774
All Child Casualties								
Pedestrians	33	97	115	245	40	72	122	234
Pedal cyclists	4	46	21	71	3	25	24	52
Passengers	121	199	269	589	146	210	221	577
Others	0	1	15	16	0	3	13	16
Totals	158	343	420	921	189	310	380	879

¹ 'Passengers' include pedal cycle passengers.

'Others' include drivers of motor vehicles, riders and pillion passengers on motor cycles and drivers/riders and passengers of 'other vehicles' (e.g. tractors, invalid carriages and horse-drawn vehicles etc.).

Table 6.11: Casualties in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury, District and Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

District		2009/10				2010/11			
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total
A	North Belfast	2	34	497	533	2	27	577	606
	West Belfast	0	29	494	523	1	38	417	456
	A District Total	2	63	991	1,056	3	65	994	1,062
B	East Belfast	1	27	328	356	0	18	356	374
	South Belfast	1	21	537	559	1	40	520	561
	B District Total	2	48	865	915	1	58	876	935
C	Ards	5	43	309	357	1	37	302	340
	Castlereagh	1	23	277	301	2	18	261	281
	Down	8	44	369	421	3	41	279	323
	North Down	1	34	346	381	0	24	304	328
	C District Total	15	144	1,301	1,460	6	120	1,146	1,272
D	Antrim	0	27	276	303	2	13	273	288
	Carrickfergus	1	21	133	155	1	17	149	167
	Lisburn	3	80	587	670	5	78	578	661
	Newtownabbey	5	35	389	429	3	42	350	395
	D District Total	9	163	1,385	1,557	11	150	1,350	1,511
E	Armagh	5	41	200	246	0	30	196	226
	Banbridge	6	21	202	229	2	28	173	203
	Craigavon	1	43	401	445	3	52	308	363
	Newry and Mourne	6	63	520	589	7	60	372	439
	E District Total	18	168	1,323	1,509	12	170	1,049	1,231
F	Cookstown	6	18	133	157	1	22	169	192
	Dungannon & South Tyrone	4	50	282	336	2	37	217	256
	Fermanagh	6	60	265	331	3	23	233	259
	Omagh	6	28	235	269	3	33	218	254
	F District Total	22	156	915	1,093	9	115	837	961
G	Foyle	6	37	553	596	6	42	436	484
	Limavady	2	23	168	193	1	12	173	186
	Magherafelt	4	37	121	162	3	32	154	189
	Strabane	0	23	111	134	2	16	129	147
	G District Total	12	120	953	1,085	12	102	892	1,006
H	Ballymena	5	43	352	400	0	42	252	294
	Ballymoney	2	15	118	135	2	14	93	109
	Coleraine	7	36	225	268	0	27	190	217
	Larne	3	20	87	110	0	14	115	129
	Moyle	4	19	64	87	2	14	53	69
	H District Total	21	133	846	1,000	4	111	703	818
Total		101	995	8,579	9,675	58	891	7,847	8,796

Table 6.12: Child Casualties in Reported Injury Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury, District and Area 2009/10 and 2010/11

District		2009/10				2010/11			
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total
A	North Belfast	2	34	497	533	2	27	577	606
	West Belfast	0	29	494	523	1	38	417	456
	A District Total	2	63	991	1,056	3	65	994	1,062
B	East Belfast	1	27	328	356	0	18	356	374
	South Belfast	1	21	537	559	1	40	520	561
	B District Total	2	48	865	915	1	58	876	935
C	Ards	5	43	309	357	1	37	302	340
	Castlereagh	1	23	277	301	2	18	261	281
	Down	8	44	369	421	3	41	279	323
	North Down	1	34	346	381	0	24	304	328
	C District Total	15	144	1,301	1,460	6	120	1,146	1,272
D	Antrim	0	27	276	303	2	13	273	288
	Carrickfergus	1	21	133	155	1	17	149	167
	Lisburn	3	80	587	670	5	78	578	661
	Newtownabbey	5	35	389	429	3	42	350	395
	D District Total	9	163	1,385	1,557	11	150	1,350	1,511
E	Armagh	5	41	200	246	0	30	196	226
	Banbridge	6	21	202	229	2	28	173	203
	Craigavon	1	43	401	445	3	52	308	363
	Newry and Mourne	6	63	520	589	7	60	372	439
	E District Total	18	168	1,323	1,509	12	170	1,049	1,231
F	Cookstown	6	18	133	157	1	22	169	192
	Dungannon and South Tyrone	4	50	282	336	2	37	217	256
	Fermanagh	6	60	265	331	3	23	233	259
	Omagh	6	28	235	269	3	33	218	254
	F District Total	22	156	915	1,093	9	115	837	961
G	Foyle	6	37	553	596	6	42	436	484
	Limavady	2	23	168	193	1	12	173	186
	Magherafelt	4	37	121	162	3	32	154	189
	Strabane	0	23	111	134	2	16	129	147
	G District Total	12	120	953	1,085	12	102	892	1,006
H	Ballymena	5	43	352	400	0	42	252	294
	Ballymoney	2	15	118	135	2	14	93	109
	Coleraine	7	36	225	268	0	27	190	217
	Larne	3	20	87	110	0	14	115	129
	Moyle	4	19	64	87	2	14	53	69
	H District Total	21	133	846	1,000	4	111	703	818
Total		101	995	8,579	9,675	58	891	7,847	8,796

Definitions

Collisions

Collisions involving personal injury occurring on the public highway (including footpaths) in which a vehicle is involved. Collisions are categorised as either 'Fatal', 'Serious' or 'Slight' according to the most severely injured casualty.

Killed

Died within 30 days from injuries received in a collision.

Serious Injury

An injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an 'in-patient', or any of the following injuries whether or not the person is detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns, severe cuts and lacerations or severe general shock requiring medical treatment.

Slight Injury

An injury of a minor character such as a sprain, bruise or cut not judged to be severe, or slight shock requiring roadside attention.

Casualty

A person who sustains a slight, serious or fatal injury.

Children

Persons under 16 years of age.

Drivers of motor vehicles

Drivers of hackneys, cars, motor caravans, LGVs, HGVs, cars used as taxis, minibuses and buses.

Motorcyclists

Drivers/riders of mopeds and motorcycles. Includes riders of two-wheeled motor vehicles, motorcycle combinations, scooters and mopeds.

Pedal cyclists

Drivers/riders of pedal cycles. Includes children riding toy cycles on the carriageway and the first rider of a tandem.

Passengers

Occupants of vehicles other than the driver or rider. Passengers of hackneys, cars, motor caravans, LGVs, HGVs, cars used as taxis, minibuses, buses and pedal cycles.

Pillion passengers

Passenger on a moped or motorcycle.

Other road users

Drivers and passengers of invalid/3 wheelers, tractors, ridden horses, other motor vehicles and other non motor vehicles.

Pedestrians

Include

- Children on scooters, roller skates or skateboards;
- Children riding toy cycles on the footpath;
- Persons pushing bicycles or other vehicles or operating pedestrian-controlled vehicles;
- Persons leading or herding animals;
- Occupants of prams or wheelchairs;
- People who alight safely from vehicles and are subsequently injured;
- Persons other than cyclists holding on to the back of a moving vehicle;
- Persons pushing or pulling a vehicle.

7. Police and Criminal Evidence (NI) Order

Table 7.1 Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order – Article 5 Persons and Vehicles Searched

Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order: Article 6 Road Checks

Table 7.2 Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order – Detention Statistics 2010/11

Table 7.1: Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order – Article 5 Persons and Vehicles Searched 2010/11

	Stolen Property		Drugs		Firearms		Offensive Weapon		Going Equipped		Others		Totals	
	Searches	Arrests ¹	Searches	Arrests ¹	Searches	Arrests ¹	Searches	Arrests ¹	Searches	Arrests ¹	Searches	Arrests ¹	Searches	Arrests ¹
April	213	17	1350	38	31	3	162	18	385	24	224	21	2278 ²	110 ²
May	193	26	1297	53	27	2	113	11	374	27	191	20	2109 ²	127 ²
June	200	29	1131	49	25	4	121	21	308	19	182	22	1872 ²	133 ²
July	228	33	1196	57	38	0	121	12	338	18	217	30	2044 ²	140 ²
August	261	37	1131	78	15	1	136	17	309	28	242	29	2019 ²	181 ²
September	191	19	1266	66	37	1	148	10	306	23	250	18	2104 ²	131 ²
October	226	26	1392	60	51	3	197	19	426	26	810	35	2972 ²	161 ²
November	198	18	890	33	12	0	89	15	279	15	197	22	1665	103
December	150	20	744	45	13	1	88	12	241	9	117	15	1353	102
January	179	16	1082	48	18	1	80	18	393	11	141	16	1893	110
February	164	16	1042	43	19	1	101	12	323	22	119	9	1768	103
March	265	27	1192	59	20	0	105	18	338	24	170	20	2090	148
TOTAL	2,468	284	13,713	629	306	17	1,461	183	4,020	246	2,860	257	24,167	1,549

Note: These are the first annual stop and search figures to incorporate data compiled on STOPS, an integrated database designed to capture stop and search information. STOPS was launched on the 1st November 2010 and only permits the primary reason for each search to be recorded. From the 1st April to 31st October 2010, multiple reasons for a stop and search could be recorded. As a result of this change, care should be taken when comparing the figures by reason from April to October with those from November to March.

¹ Arrests as a result of search

² As the recording system for PACE stop and search, the number of stop/ searches by reason recorded for April to October does not sum to the total number of persons stopped/searched for these months. Similarly the total arrests by reason for this period will not add up to the total number of persons arrested.

Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order: Article 6 Road Checks

- There were 35 road checks authorised in 2010/11,
- 32 were for the purpose of ascertaining whether a vehicle was carrying a witness to an indictable offence.
- The remaining 3 were for the purpose of ascertaining whether a vehicle was carrying someone reasonably suspected or intending to commit an indictable offence.

Table 7.2: Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order – Detention Statistics 2010/11

	Arrests Under PACE			Requests	
	Totals	Gender		Friend/Relative etc	Solicitor
		Male	Female		
Quarter 1 April-June	6,973	6,032	941	1,548	3,215
Quarter 2 July-September	7,195	6,207	988	1,544	3,417
Quarter 3 October-December	6,542	5,657	885	1,547	3,150
Quarter 4 January-March	6,211	5,399	812	1,398	3,150
	26,921	23,295	3,626	6,037	12,932

Extended Detention: During 2010/11 there were 41 persons who were detained in police custody for more than 24 hours and released without charge.

Magistrate's Warrants: There were 32 applications to Magistrates Courts for warrants of further detention, all of which were granted. Seven of these applications were for 24 hours or less while the other 25 were for a period of 36 hours. Of the 30 persons subject to a warrant of further detention, 14 spent less than 24 hours under its authority while 14 spent between 24 hours and 36 hours. The remaining 2 persons had a second extension granted and as a result were detained over 36 hours under the authority of these warrants. 25 persons were subsequently charged.

Intimate Searches: There were two intimate searches carried out by a suitably qualified person during 2010/11. These were drug offence searches of which one uncovered drugs while the other proved negative.

X-rays & ultrasound scans: During 2010/11 there were:

- a) Four x-rays authorised (all negative results)
- b) Four ultrasound scans authorised (all negative results)

**PSNI POLICING DISTRICTS
FROM 1ST APRIL 2007**



BELFAST
A District covers North and West Belfast
B District covers East and South Belfast

Based Upon Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland Data © 2007