



# Police Service of Northern Ireland

## Monthly Performance Report to SEB

Created on: 21 March 2014

Period Covered: 1 April 2013 – 21 March 2014 (Approximating quarters 1 to 3)

This report has been compiled using the latest information available.

The information in this document is intended to provide Service Executive Team and Policing Board members with an assessment of police performance against the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2012-2015 outcomes, using the measures agreed during development of the plan.

Further statistical and qualitative information is available to members via the PRiDE reporting system and via PSNI published statistics at:

[http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics.htm)

Members may also wish to examine Northern Ireland Crime Survey reports published by the Department of Justice at:

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r.htm>

Personal

Professional

Protective

## Police Performance at a Glance

<i>Indicator/measure</i>	<i>Progress against 2012/13 performance</i>
Increase Confidence	Increased by 2.8%
Reduce Crime	Increased by 2.3%
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	Reduced by 6.6%
Reduce Burglary	Reduced by 6.5%
Increase Crime Outcomes	Reduced by 2.4% points
Reduce Road Deaths	5 more road deaths in the period 1st April 2013 to 28 <sup>th</sup> Feb 14, compared to same period in 2012/13
Reduce Road Injuries	Reduced by 9.3%
Reduce allegations of incivility	Increased by 1.6%
Increase the use of officer discretion*	Reduced by 20.2%
Increase the amount of time spent on patrol	Increased by 3.9%
Reduce Violent Crime (measured as a reduction in offences of non domestic violence with injury)	Reduced by 8.1%
Impact on Organised Crime**	Cash seizures have reduced by £397,921 The value of confiscation orders has increased by £304,126 The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 108 Organised Crime Groups since 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2013.

Except where stated, all above figures based on rolling 12 months calculation.

\* Provisional figures. Validation not yet complete.

\*\* Organised Crime figures are based on figures obtained from the Analysis Centre, based on national guidelines. These compare current financial year with previous financial year.

# Confidence in Policing

## Explanatory Note

Confidence in Policing is measured using data from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey. The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) is a representative, continuous, personal interview survey in which people aged 16 and over living in private households in Northern Ireland are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview as well as their perceptions of crime-related issues, including policing and justice, crime and antisocial behaviour. Self-completion modules are used to elicit information on sensitive topics, such as drug misuse and domestic violence.

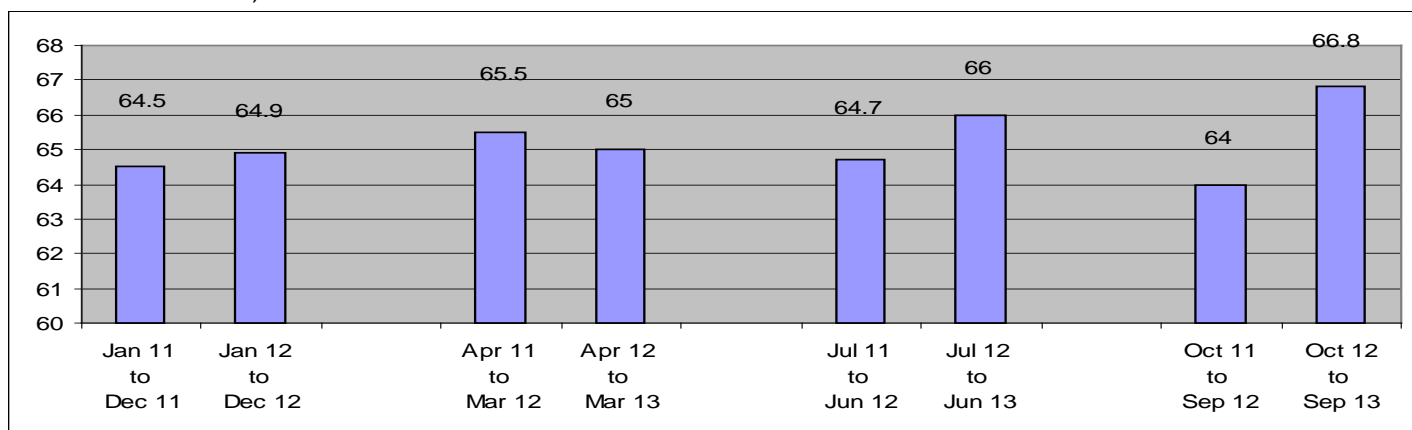
It is an alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police. The agreed indicator of performance in this area is taken from the NICS measure of Public Confidence in the Local Police and is sourced from the Quarterly Update on *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Antisocial Behaviour*.

## Confidence

The level of confidence in the local police			
<i>The percentage of people saying that they strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police...</i>	<i>Oct 11 to Sep 12</i>	<i>Oct 12 to Sep 13</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	50.4	54.1	** ↑
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	84.2	84.6	
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	65.8	66.0	
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	49.4	52.7	** ↑
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.0	62.0	
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	50.2	51.4	
<b>Overall Confidence in the local police</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>** ↑</b>

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

The chart below illustrates comparisons between data obtained over the past 8 quarterly surveys (most recent figures from NICS included)



## Key point:

- The most recent figures on Confidence in Policing were published by Dept of Justice on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2014 and cover the period from 1<sup>st</sup> Oct 12 to 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 13. Confidence levels in Local Police are recorded at 66.8%. This is an increase on the previous quarterly figure and is the highest quarterly figure since recording of this measure commenced.

## Personal Policing – Reduced level of crime and ASB, less road trauma and fewer victims

### Explanatory Note:

Personal Policing means dealing with those issues which affect people's daily lives and making sure that the police service meets individual needs.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on crime reduction, casualties on the roads and the level of antisocial behaviour.

- Crime reduction performance is focused on reducing overall levels of crime and burglary.
- Road safety is measured by examining the level of people killed and seriously injured across a range of age groups.
- Antisocial behaviour is measured by the number of recorded incidents and people's perception of the level of antisocial behaviour in their local area.

This data is sourced from official police recorded crime figures, records of antisocial behaviour incidents and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey.

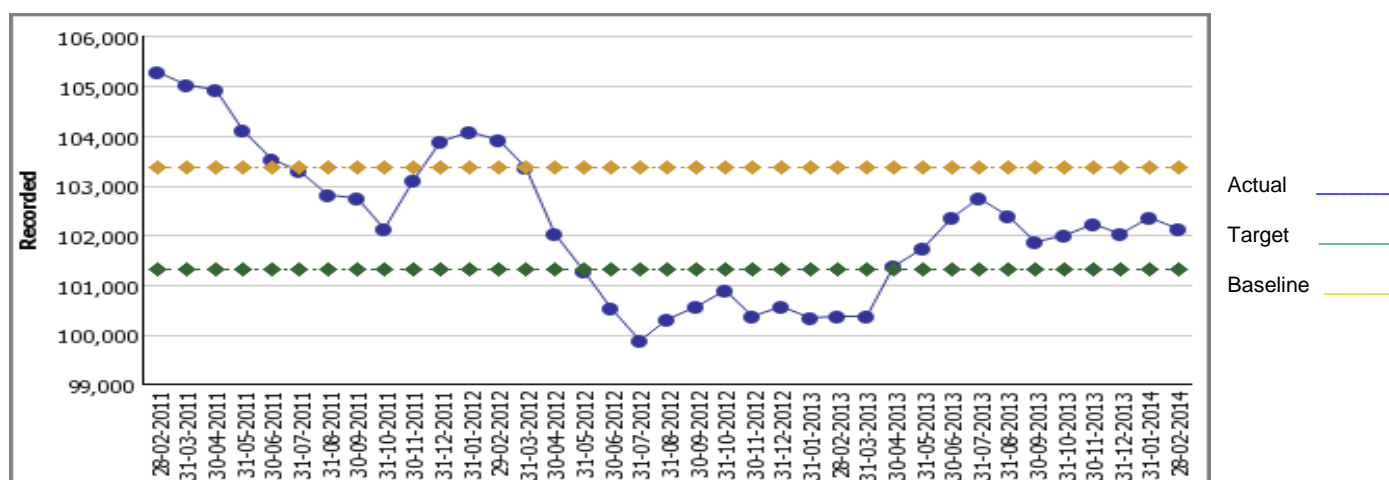
To provide a short, medium and longer term perspective on performance in these areas, the statistics are presented in three ways;

- **Most recent 12 months** compared to the last full financial year results
- **Three year trend**, using rolling 12 month figures
- Where relevant and available, further analysis and statistics are provided - for example comparisons with Most Similar Groups (MSG) in England and Wales.

## Crime

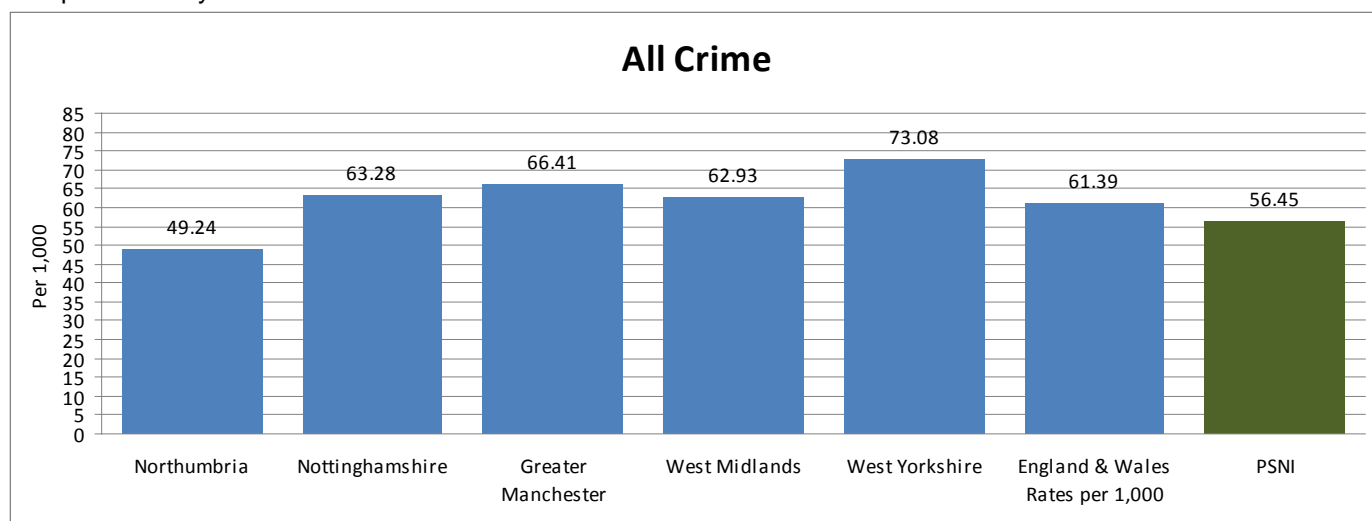
The number of recorded crimes – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	17 Mar 13 – 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>100,389</b>	<b>102,729</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
The number of recorded crimes – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 16 Mar 13	1 Apr 13- 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>96,246</b>	<b>98,586</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
The number of recorded crimes – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in crime over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 103,389. The target line represents a 2% reduction on the 2011/12 baseline which makes the numeric target 101,321 (as set out in the Policing Plan 2012-2015 Update for 2013/14).



### Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



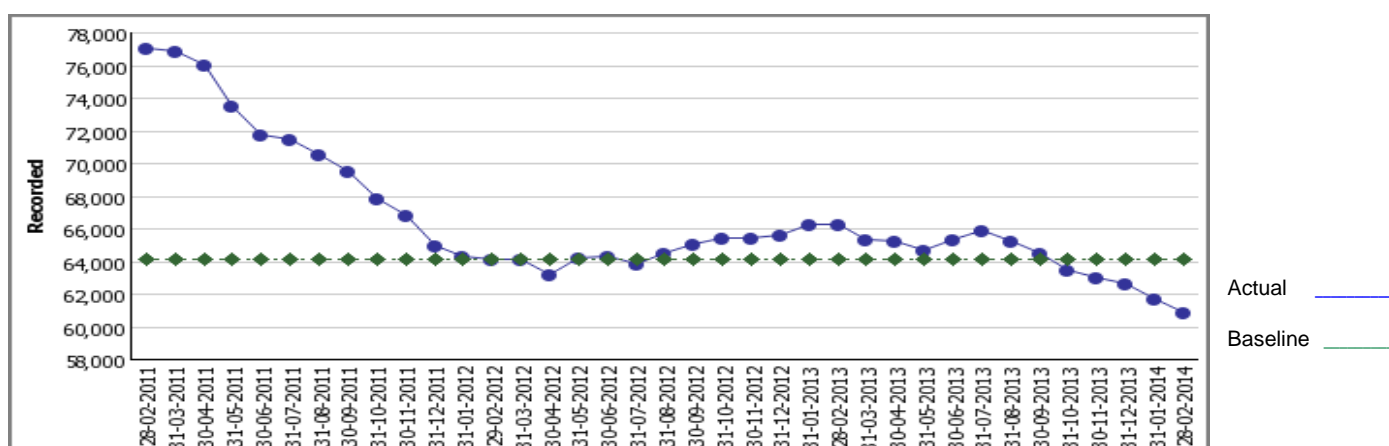
### Key Points:

- The monthly figure for numbers of recorded crime in February 2014 are the lowest not only for the current financial year, by a significant margin, but the February 2014 figure is the lowest since June 2012.
- Findings from NICS 2012/13 and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly the British Crime Survey) 2012/13 show that the risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in Northern Ireland (10.9%) than in England and Wales (18.7%).
- The current Most Similar Group (MSG) figures for Crime show PSNI remain lower than 4 out of 5 of our MSF colleagues in the rate of crime per 1,000 of the population.

## Antisocial Behaviour

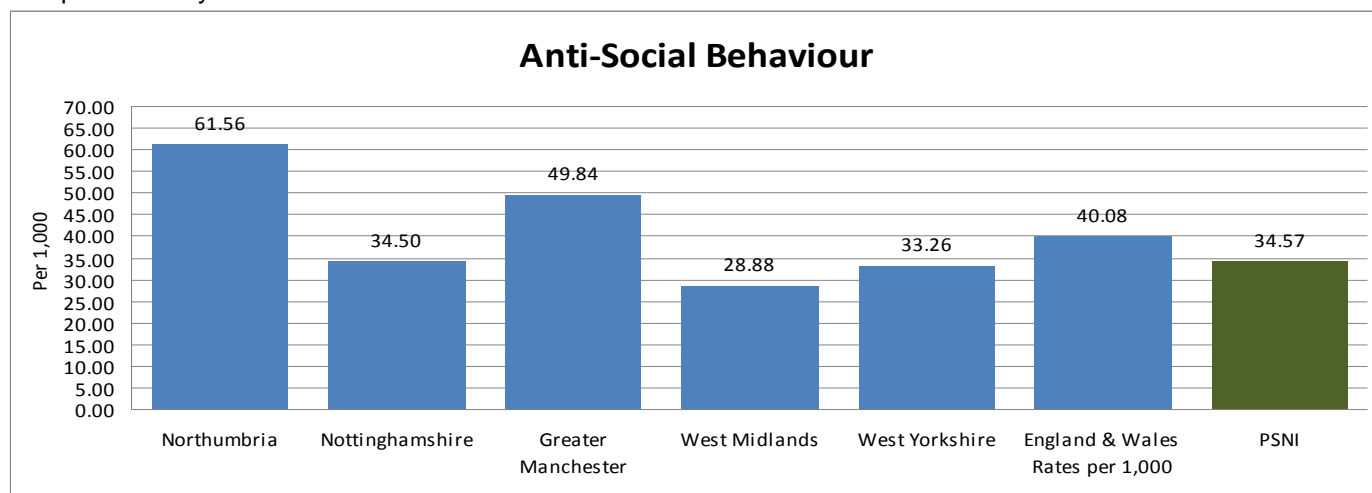
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	19 Mar 13 – 20 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>65,357</b>	<b>61,042</b>	<b>-4,315</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 20 Mar 13	1 Apr 13- 20 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>63,420</b>	<b>59,105</b>	<b>-4,315</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 64,184.



### Further Analysis – Antisocial behaviour:

The chart below compares ASB rates per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



The percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area		
Oct 11 – Sep 12	Oct 12 – Sep 13	Change
<b>11.4%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>

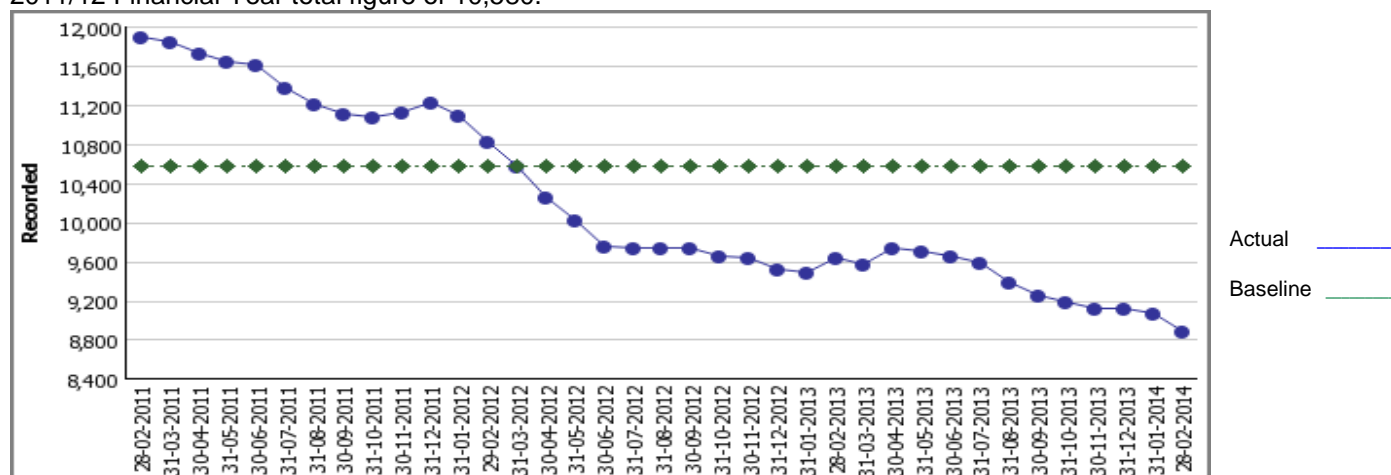
### Key Points:

- The current figure of 9.9% of people perceiving high ASB levels in their local area is a very slight increase on the previous recorded quarterly figure of 9.7%.
- The February 2014 figure for ASB incidents recorded is the lowest monthly figure recorded over the last 60 months.

## Burglary

The number of burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	17 Mar 13 – 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>9,581</b>	<b>8,962</b>	<b>-619</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>
The number of burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 16 Mar 13	1 Apr 13- 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>9,226</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>-619</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>
The number of burglaries – 3 Year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglary over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year total figure of 10,580.

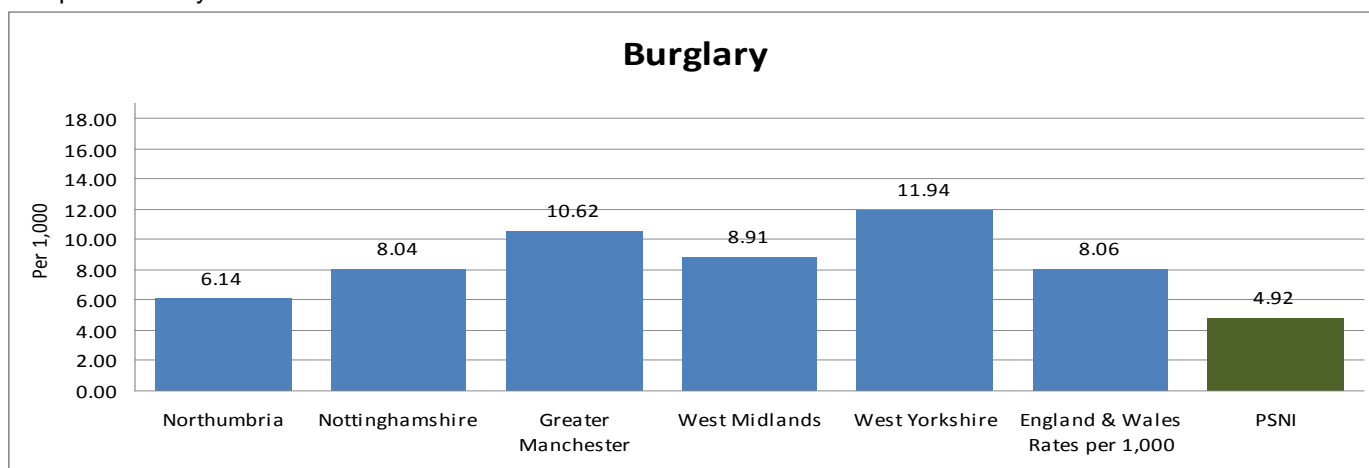


### Ten Year Burglary Trends in Northern Ireland

Year	Burglary	% Reduction	Outcome
02 03	18531		9.40%
03 04	16260	-12.25%	11.50%
04 05	13267	-18.40%	14.20%
05 06	12727	-4%	11.90%
06 07	11461	-9.95%	11.90%
07 08	11586	1%	10.40%
08 09	12331	6.40%	11.40%
09 10	12460	1%	10.90%
10 11	11849	-4.90%	11.10%
11 12	10580	-10.70%	12.80%
12 13	9581	-9.40%	12.10%

## Further Analysis:

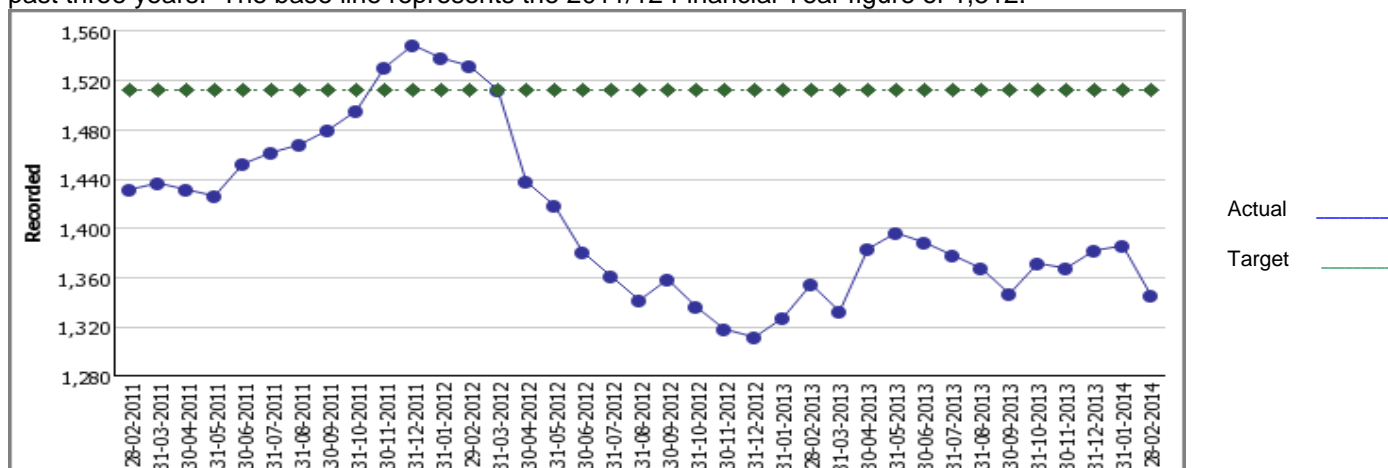
The chart below compares burglary rates per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



## Further analysis - Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	17 Mar 13 – 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
1,333	1,337	4	0.3%
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 16 Mar 13	1 Apr 13- 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
1,295	1,299	4	0.3%
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – 3 Year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglaries and robberies where older people are victims over the past three years. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 1,512.



## Key Points:

- Burglary figures continue to show a decrease with the rolling 12 month figure at its lowest level across the last 3 years and well below the 5 year average.
- PSNI continue to maintain the lowest figure of crimes of this type per 1,000 of the population when compared to the England and Wales average as well as in comparison to our MSG colleagues.
- Ten Year Burglary Trend Figures for Northern Ireland, as requested at January's SEB, are included for view in this report.
- There has been a very slight increase in the number of burglaries and robberies where older people are victims in the FYTD with 4 more such crimes recorded compared to the total for the PFYTD.



## Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months					
Method of Disposal	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2012/13	17 Mar 13 to 16 Mar 14	2012/13	17 Mar 13 to 16 Mar 14	Change
Charge/Summons	22,574	21,158	22.5%	20.8%	-1.7%
Adult Cautions	2,473	2,233	2.5%	2.2%	-0.3%
Juvenile Cautions	997	828	1.0%	0.8%	-0.2%
TICs	100	28	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
PNDs	359	797	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Discretionary Disposals	3,133	2,533	3.1%	2.5%	-0.6%
No prosecution directed/offender died before proceedings	2	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total outcomes</b>	<b>29,638</b>	<b>27,583</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
Total number of offences recorded	100,389	101,695			

### Key Points:

The total number of outcomes up to 16<sup>th</sup> March 2014 shows a decrease of 2.4% compared to the 2012/13 financial year figure.

## Road Casualties

The number of people killed in road collisions – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	1 Mar 13 – 28 Feb 14	Change	% Change
<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9.4%</b>

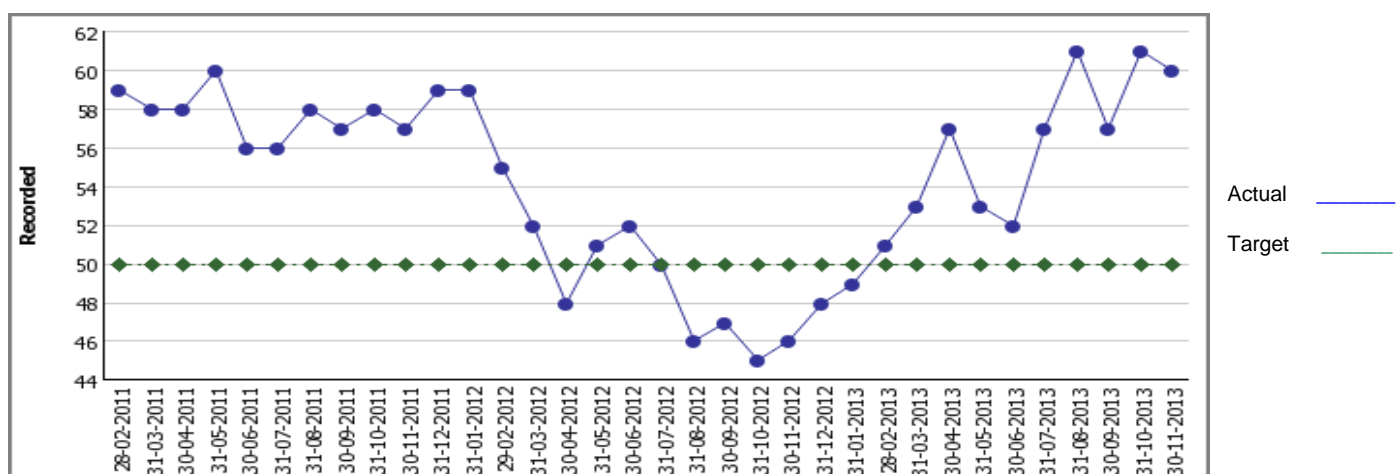
  

The number of people killed in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 28 Feb 13	1 Apr 13 – 28 Feb 14	Change	% Change
<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10.4%</b>

The number of people killed in road collisions – 3 Year trend			
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The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in people killed on the roads over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



**The number of people seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months**

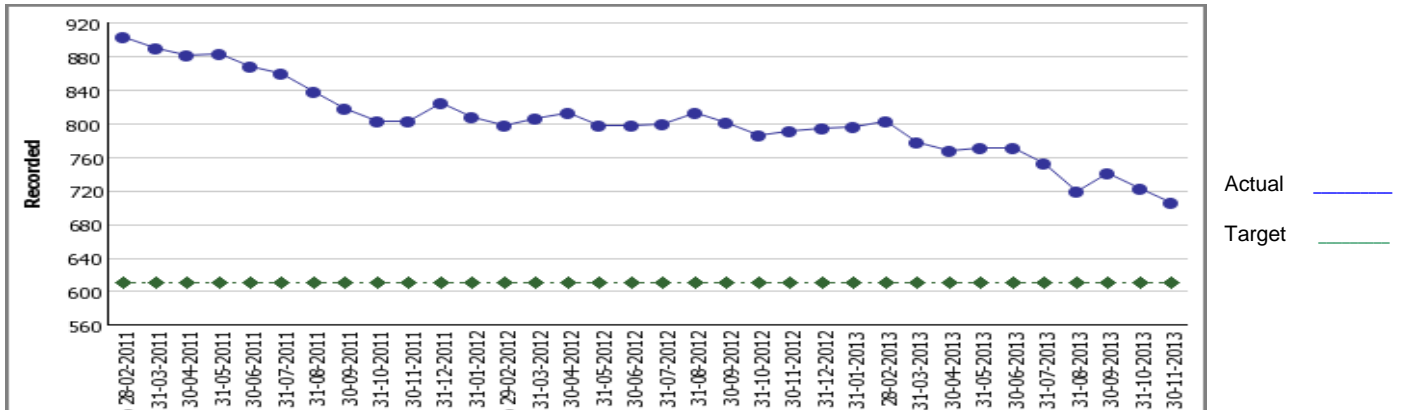
2012/2013	1 Dec 12 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
<b>779</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>

**The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison**

1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
<b>551</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>

**The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend**

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in people seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



**Number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months**

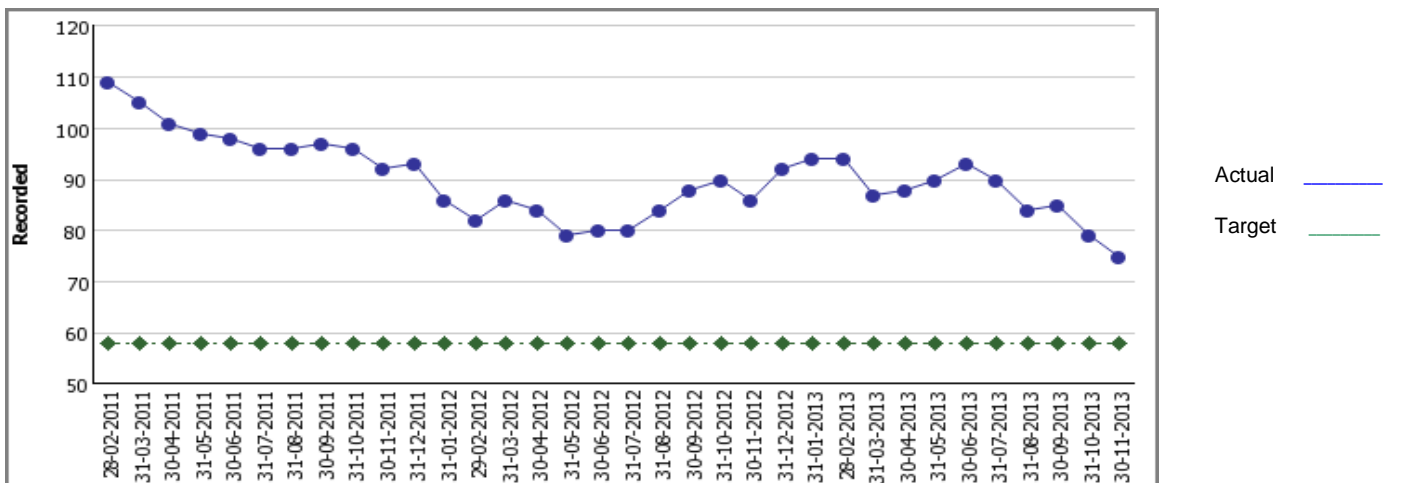
2012/2013	1 Dec 12 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
<b>87</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-13.7%</b>

**The number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison**

1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
<b>66</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-18.1%</b>

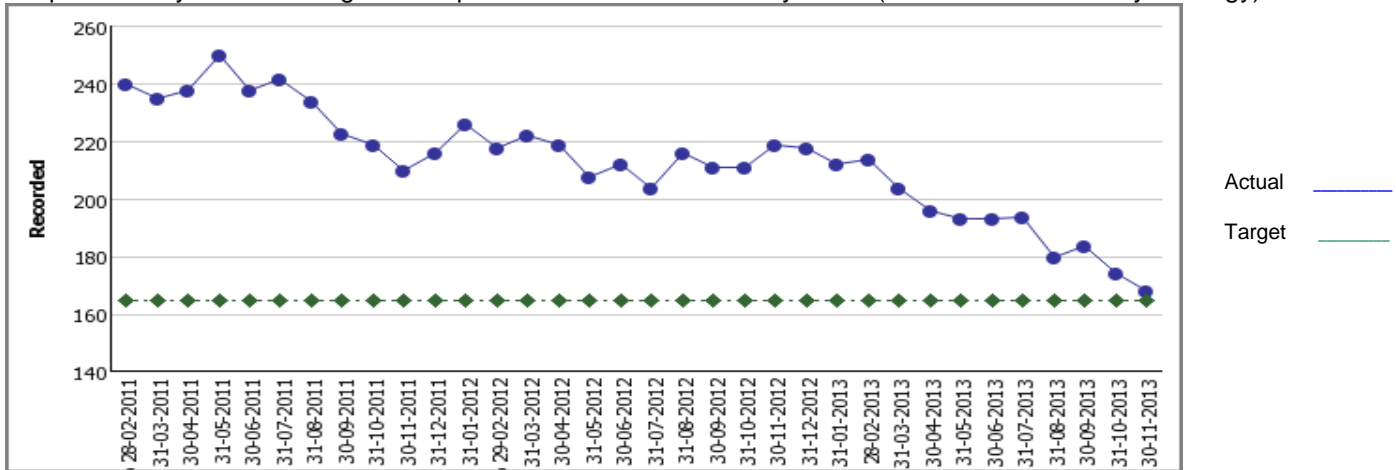
**Number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend**

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in children killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions—Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	1 Dec 12 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
204	168	-36	-17.6%
Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
144	108	-36	-25%
Number of young people (16-24 years) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in young people killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



### Further Analysis - People Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads

- In the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 until the end of February 2014 there have been 5 more fatalities than in the same period last year.
- There has been a notable decrease in the seriously injured statistics, with 73 fewer people seriously injured in the period between April and the end of November 2013.
- There has also been a 25% decrease in the numbers of 16-24 year olds KSI in road collisions in the FYTD.

## Professional Policing – Improved satisfaction with policing

### Explanatory Note:

Professional Policing means providing an excellent service. It is about being visible, available and responding to need, getting things right first time and winning trust and confidence. It also relates to professionalism in how we manage our budget whilst retaining our operational capability.

Performance in the area of service delivery is measured by examining statistics on complaints, the use of police discretion and the proportion of officers time spent on patrol.

This data is sourced from the Police Ombudsman's Office and data collected by the police service on case disposal and officer deployments.

There are separate reporting arrangements for the continuous improvement initiatives that make up the remainder of this section of the policing plan.

## Incivility

### The number of allegations of incivility – Most recent 12 months

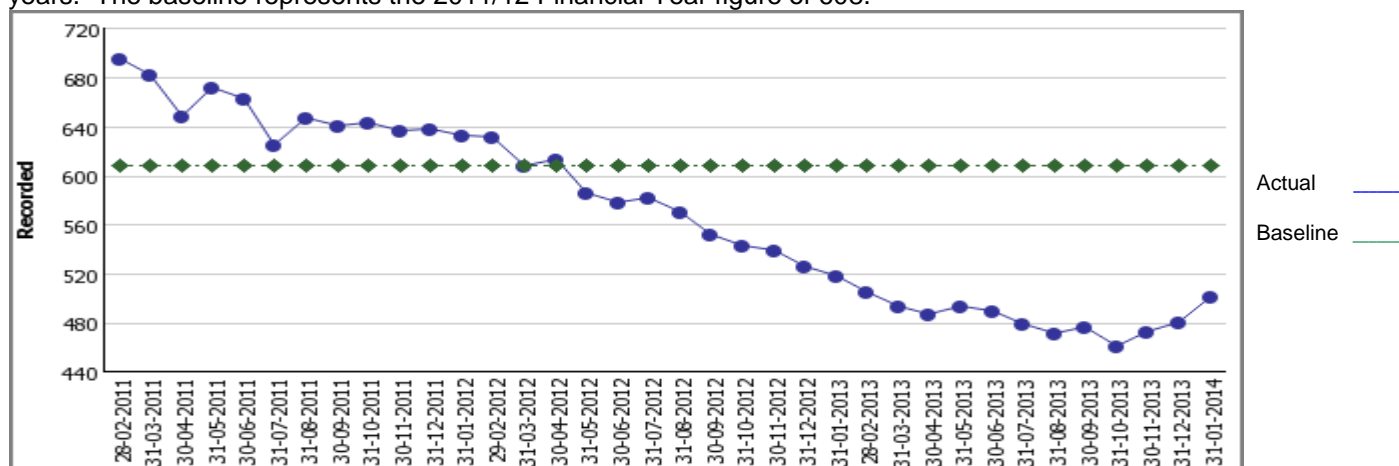
2012/2013	1 Feb 13 – 31 Jan 14	Change	% Change
494	502	8	1.6%

### The number of allegations of incivility – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jan 14	Change	% Change
427	435	8	1.9%

### The number of allegations of incivility – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of incivility against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 608.



### The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – Most recent 12 months

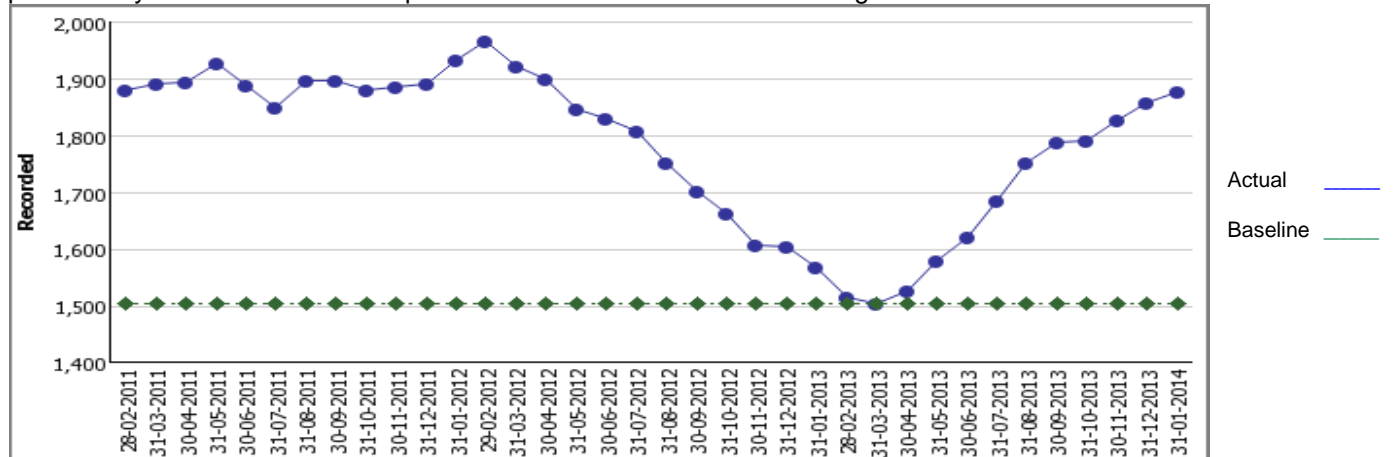
2012/2013	1 Feb 13 – 31 Jan 14	Change	% Change
1,503	1,877	374	24.9%

### The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jan 14	Change	% Change
1,262	1,631	369	29.2%

### The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of oppressive behaviour against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2012/13 Financial Year figure of 1503.



### The number of allegations of failure in duty – Most recent 12 months

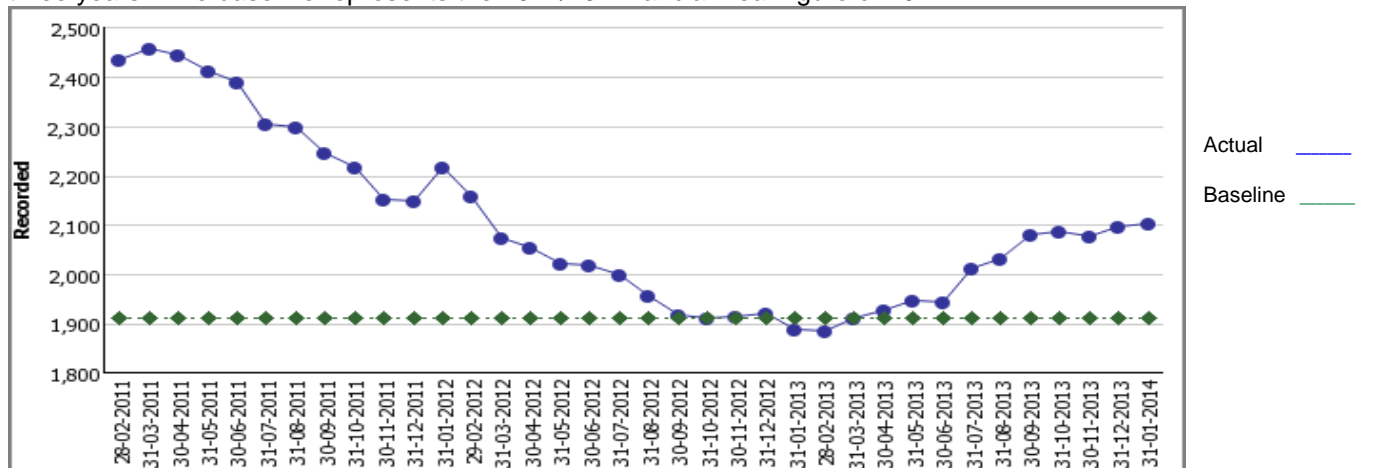
2012/2013	1 Feb 13 – 31 Jan 14	Change	% Change
1,911	2,105	194	10.2%

### The number of allegations of failure in duty – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jan 14	Change	% Change
1,602	1,796	194	12.1%

### The number of allegations of failure in duty – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of failure in duty against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2012/13 Financial Year figure of 1911.



### Key Points:

- Allegations of incivility are showing a slight increase in this FYTD compared to PFYTD. The increase between December 2013 and January 2014 was the sharpest rise seen in almost 3 years.
- In the FYTD, allegations of Oppressive Behaviour and Failure in Duty have both risen. Across districts, Failure in Duty allegations have increased in 4 Districts in the FYTD, and Oppressive Behaviour allegations have increased in 6 out of 8 Districts.

## The use of Police Officer discretion

The number of cases resolved by the use of discretion - Most recent 12 months			
<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>20 Mar 13 – 19 Mar 14</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<b>5,925</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>-1,198</b>	<b>-20.2%</b>

### Key points:

- The rolling 12 month figure shows a decrease of just over 20% in the number of cases resolved by use of discretion when compared to the 2012/13 Financial Year total.

## The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol		
<i>March 2012</i>	<i>Feb 2014</i>	<i>Change</i>
<b>57.02%</b>	<b>60.92%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

\*Each increase of 5% in this measure is estimated to represent an increase of 30 minutes per officer per duty shift based on a 10 hour shift pattern

### Key Points:

- The time spent by each officer on patrol in February 2014 shows a slight reduction on the figure reported in January's SEB report, however the current figure still remains above the baseline figure recorded in March 2012, and is only marginally below the average percentage of time spent on patrol throughout this financial year.

## Protective Policing – Vulnerable people are protected

### Explanatory Note:

Protective Policing means ensuring that the public are kept safe from risks and threats to safety. It is also about improving our service to victims of crime, in particular the most vulnerable in society.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on violent crime reduction, action on tackling organized crime and qualitative information on how we are improving our service to vulnerable groups. This qualitative information is reported separately to the NI Policing Board.

We are also focusing on the impact of alcohol consumption on crime.

## Organised Crime

The number of organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled - Financial Year to date				
	<i>Frustrated</i>	<i>Disrupted</i>	<i>Dismantled</i>	<i>Total No. of OCGs Currently Monitored</i>
<i>1 Apr 13 – 28 Feb 14</i>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>143</b>

The number and amount of interventions into criminal finances - Financial Year to date			
	<i>Previous Financial Year (1 Apr 12 – 28 Feb 13)</i>	<i>Current Financial Year (1 Apr 13 – 28 Feb 14)</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	<b>178</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-19</b>
Value of Cash Seizures	<b>£1,636,080</b>	<b>£1,238,159</b>	<b>-£397,921</b>
Value of Confiscation Orders	<b>£929,070</b>	<b>£1,233,196</b>	<b>£304,126</b>

### Action taken to reduce the harm caused by drugs

The number of drug seizures – Most recent 12 months			
<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>1 Mar 13 – 28 Feb 14</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<b>4,474</b>	<b>4,593</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
The number of drug seizures – Financial Year to date comparison			
<i>1 Apr 12 – 28 Feb 14</i>	<i>1 Apr 13 – 28 Feb 14</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<b>4,083</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

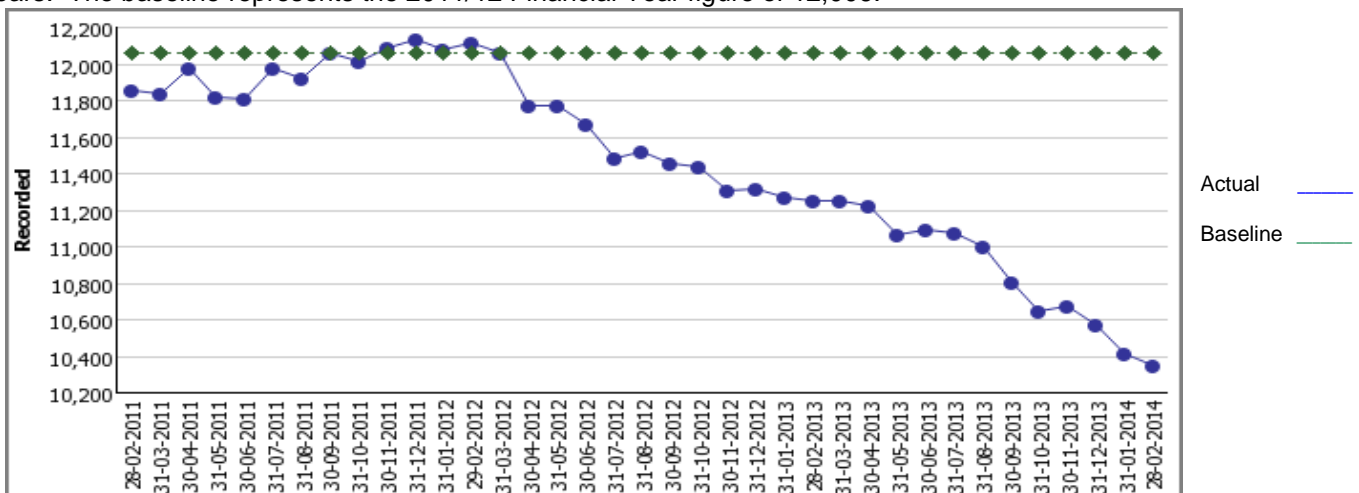
### Key points:

- The number of OCG's Frustrated, Disrupted and Dismantled continues to rise with 108 OCGs thus affected in the FYTD. Since the start of 2014, 13 OCGs have been frustrated.
- There have been 30 interventions in the period from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2014 to 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 2014, and the combined total of Cash Seizures in the first two months of 2014 is £592, 576
- The number of drugs seizures has increased when FYTD figures are compared to PFYTD. A further roll out of Op Torus began on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2014, and it is anticipated this will manifest in an increase in seizure figures for the end of the financial year.

## Non domestic violence crimes involving injury

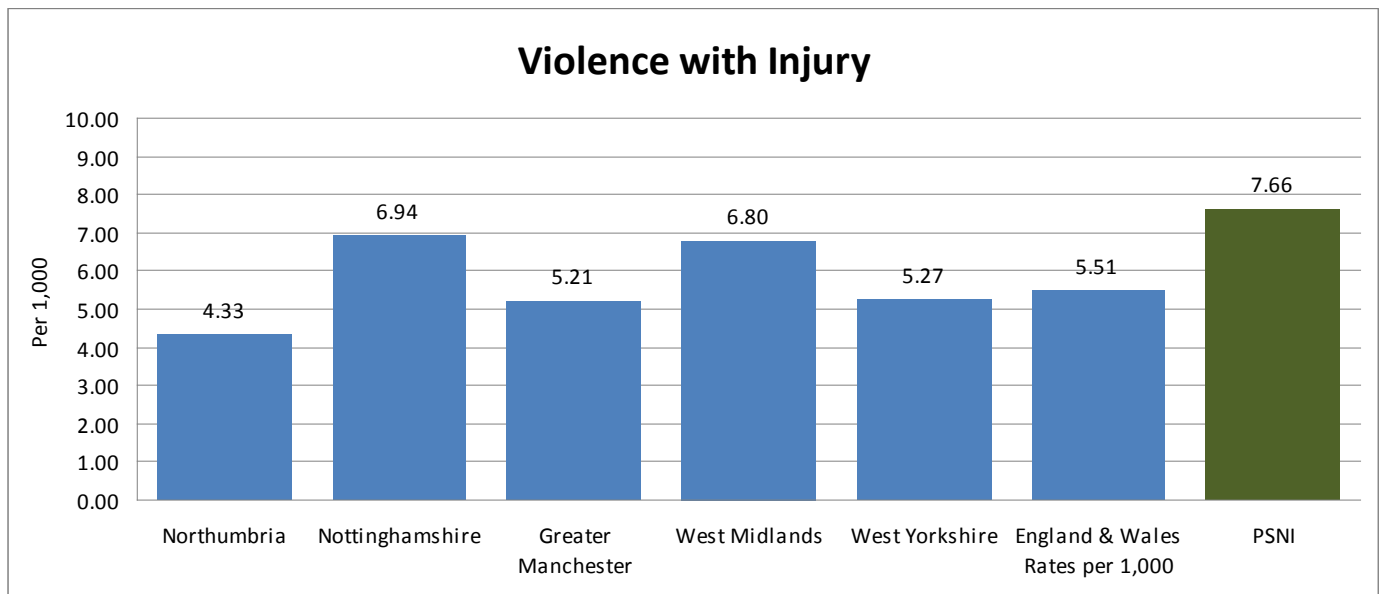
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	17 Mar 13- 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>11,258</b>	<b>10,345</b>	<b>-913</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 16 Mar 13	1 Apr 13 – 16 Mar 14	Change	% Change
<b>10,819</b>	<b>9,906</b>	<b>-913</b>	<b>-8.4%</b>
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - 3 year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in non-domestic violence crimes involving injury over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 12,006.



### Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates in this category per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



### Key Points:

- The rolling 12 month figure shows a continued decrease in recorded crimes of this type, however the monthly figure for February 2014 shows 67 more recorded crimes in this category than in the previous month.
- Across all 8 districts there have been reductions in crimes of this type in the FYTD.



## Alcohol related crime

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents where alcohol is a contributory factor			
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>
PFYTD	<b>63,420</b>	<b>8,121</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
FYTD	<b>59,105</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - FYTD					
	FYTD Recorded			FYTD Outcome Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic violence with injury	3475	2040	58.7%	34.1%	34.6%
Non domestic violence with injury	9906	5656	57.1%	32.5%	32.2%
Most Serious Sexual crime	1751	290	16.6%	19.1%	20.3%
Violence without Injury	17339	6136	35.4%	29.3%	41.4%
Criminal Damage	18936	2568	13.6%	15.3%	49.5%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	97552	19350	19.8%	27.0%	40.6%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - PFYTD					
	PFYTD Recorded			PFYTD Detection Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic violence with injury	3445	2065	59.9%	39.4%	38.6%
Non domestic violence with injury	10819	6012	55.6%	34.5%	31.5%
Most serious Sexual crime	1613	338	21.0%	17.9%	16.3%
Violence without injury	14775	5550	37.6%	36.1%	46.0%
Criminal Damage	20147	2568	12.7%	16.1%	47.8%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	96246	19107	19.9%	29.6%	41.5%

### Key Points:

- The percentage of all crime in which alcohol is a factor is continuing to show an increase when the FYTD and PFYTD are compared.
- Approximately 1 in 5 crimes have alcohol as a contributory factor.
- Almost 6 out of 10 Domestic Violence with Injury crimes have alcohol as a related factor.