

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland: Monthly Update to 31 March 2013

(Providing final figures for 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013)

Published 9 May 2013

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This monthly bulletin presents finalised statistics relating to crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2012/13, which runs from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013. Knife and sharp instrument crime figures for each financial year 2007/08 to 2012/13 are also included in this bulletin.

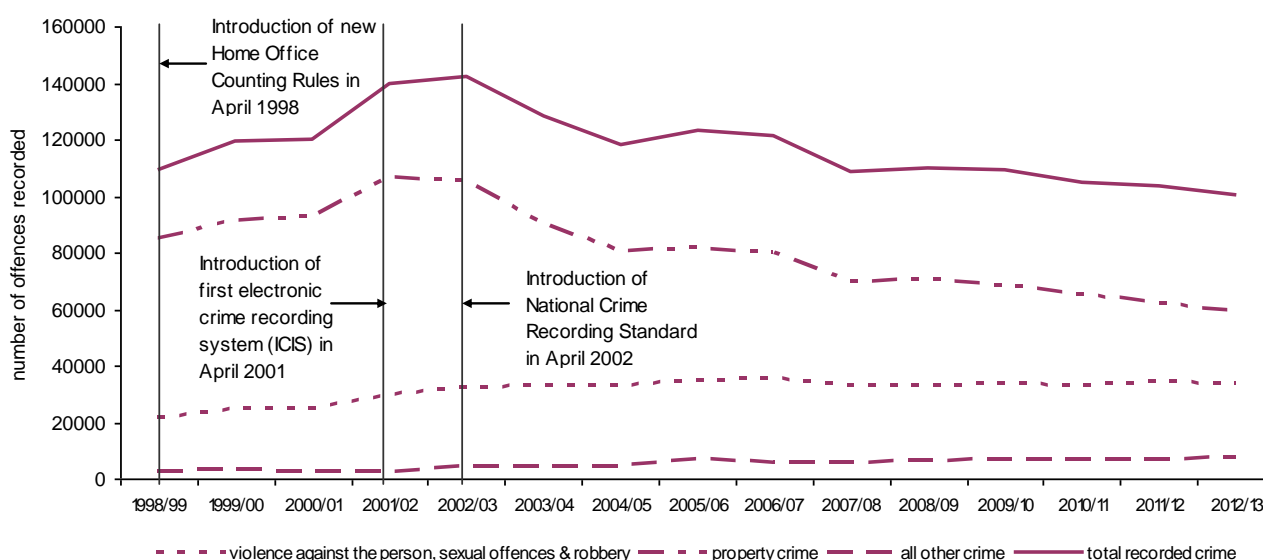
A range of more detailed tables are available in the [spreadsheet](#) which accompanies this bulletin. Further information on the contents of these tables can be found in the NOTES section on page 10 of this bulletin.

A more comprehensive publication covering trends from 1998/99 to 2012/13 will be available in early July 2013. The next monthly update covering the latest 12 months to 30th April 2013 will be published on 6th June 2013.

OVERALL CRIME TRENDS

- Crime has shown a downwards trend over the last ten years. It reached a peak of 142,496 in 2002/03 and has since fallen to 100,389 in 2012/13, a decrease of 29.5 per cent. The level of crime in 2012/13 is 2.9 per cent lower than for 2011/12 and is the lowest level recorded since 1998/99 (the first year for which crime data comparable under the revised Home Office Counting Rules is available). When crime was at its highest level in 2002/03 the number of crimes per 1,000 population was 84. In 2012/13 this has fallen to 55 crimes per 1,000 population.
- The decrease in crime has mainly been experienced within property crime, with burglary, offences against vehicles and criminal damage falling to their lowest levels since 1998/99. Fraud and forgery offences fell to their lowest level in 2007/08. While the number rose in 2008/09, the level then fell year on year with 2011/12 showing the second lowest level recorded. However fraud and forgery rose again in 2012/13.
- Robbery fell to its lowest level in 2012/13. The level peaked in 2002/03 and the overall robbery figure for 2012/13 has more than halved over the past decade.
- Drug offences, on the other hand, are at their highest level since 1998/99. The number of such offences has increased year on year since 2006/07. Offences of this nature can be influenced by police activities (see Section 2.1 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#)), for example the PSNI ran a high profile operation specifically targeted at 'street level drug dealing' during the latter half of 2012 (Operation Torus).
- Other theft offences have increased year on year since 2007/08, when the number was at its lowest level. The number of other theft offences in 2012/13 is the third highest level recorded, and is approaching the levels recorded in 2001/02 and 2002/03.
- Offences of violence against the person have shown an upwards trend since 2000/01, reaching a peak in 2006/07. The level fell again in 2007/08 and since then figures have remained fairly constant. The 2012/13 figure shows a small decrease on 2011/12.
- Sexual offences have also shown an upwards trend since 2000/01. The figure for 2012/13 is the highest level recorded since 1998/99.
- The number of other miscellaneous offences reached a peak in 2009/10, since then the level has gradually declined.

Figure 1 Trends in recorded crime, 1998/99 to 2012/13

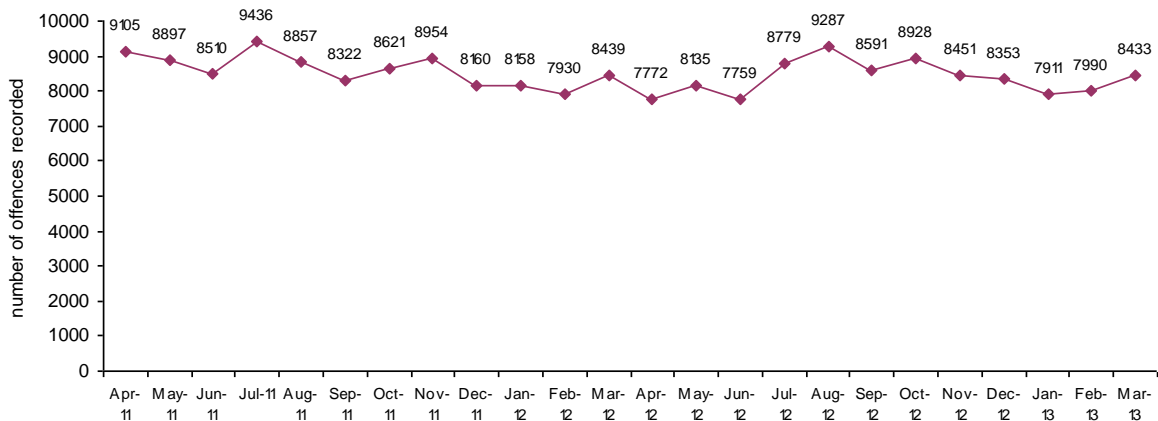


- Many policing areas are experiencing falling crime trends, with a number of policing areas showing their lowest level of crime recorded since 1998/99. These policing areas are Down, North Down, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne and Moyle.
- While Armagh, Newry & Mourne, Dungannon & South Tyrone and Limavady policing areas have shown a downward trend in recent years, current levels are not at their lowest in the data series.
- Fermanagh policing area recorded its highest crime level in 2011/12 but this level then fell in 2012/13. Castlereagh recorded its lowest level of crime in 2011/12 before showing an increase in 2012/13.
- Antrim policing area has shown an upwards trend in recent years, this rise continuing in 2012/13 to be the third highest level recorded. Magherafelt showed a decrease in 2012/13 after a year on year increase since 2008/09. Foyle showed little change between 2007/08 and 2010/11 but has since shown an upwards trend.
- Craigavon has shown a stable trend in recent years, with the level recorded in 2012/13 being the second lowest since 1998/99. Cookstown also recorded its second lowest crime level in 2012/13, which comes after an increase in crime between 2010/11 and 2011/12.
- Crime levels in other policing areas including East, North, South and West Belfast, Ards, Banbridge, Omagh and Strabane have remained relatively stable in recent years.

COMPARISON OF 2012/13 WITH 2011/12

- Crime fell by 2.9 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13. While crime levels followed a similar monthly pattern when comparing each month in 2012/13 with the same month in 2011/12, the number of crimes recorded was lower in seven of the months during 2012/13. The exceptions were August 2012, September 2012, October 2012, December 2012 and February 2013 which were all higher than the same months the previous year.

Figure 2 Total number of crimes each month, April 2011 to March 2013



- As can be seen in figure 3 below, most of the main crime types showed a fall in the number of crimes recorded when comparing 2012/13 with 2011/12.

Figure 3 Percentage change in the main recorded crime types, 2012/13 compared with 2011/12

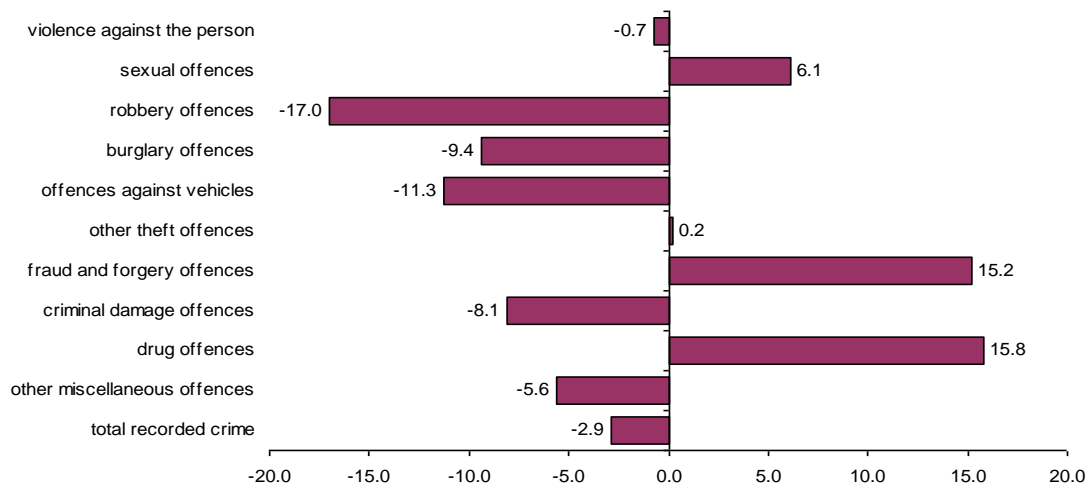
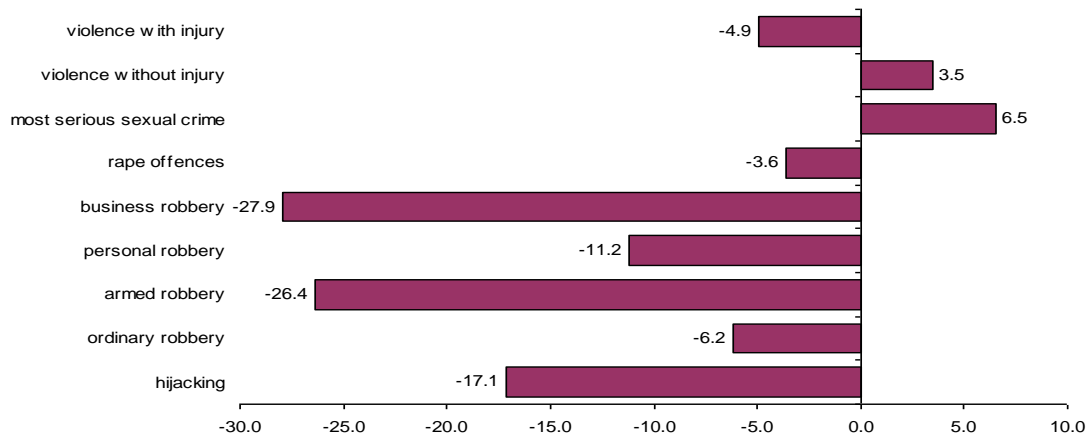
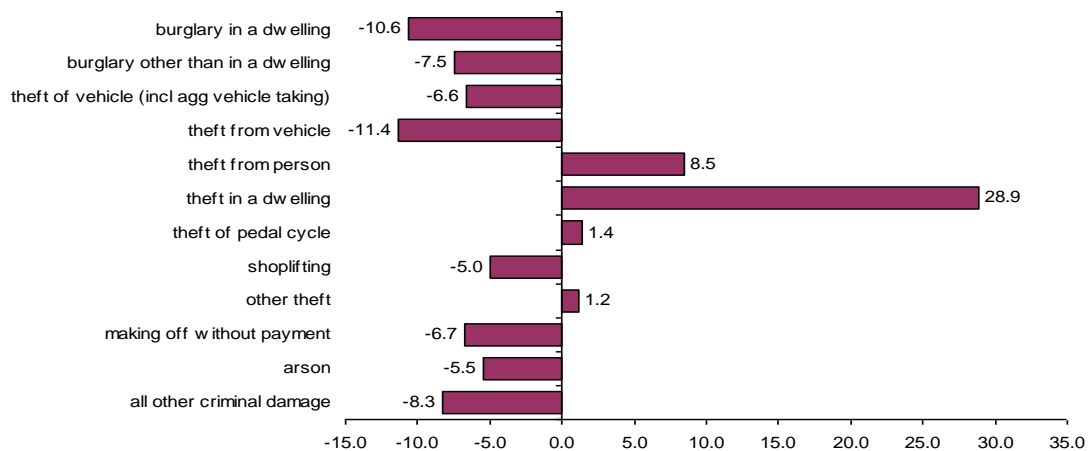


Figure 4 Percentage change in violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery, 2012/13 compared with 2011/12



- The number of offences of violence against the person with injury fell by 763 when comparing 2012/13 with 2011/12. In 2012/13 there were 17 murders, an increase of 1 from the level recorded in 2011/12 which was the lowest in any financial year since 1998/99. There were 3 manslaughter offences, 4 less than in 2011/12.
- There was an increase of 544 in the number of offences of violence against the person without injury. The increase of 1,145 in assault without injury was partly offset by a fall in offences of threats to kill (-485).
- Most serious sexual crime rose by 102 offences. While there were 92 more sexual assault offences and sexual activity offences rose by 45, the number of rape offences decreased by 20.
- There were decreases in all robbery offences, business robbery offences showed a decrease of 117, from 420 to 303. Armed business robbery offences fell by 89 in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12 and armed personal robbery offences fell by 57, compared to the previous financial year. Hijacking offences fell by 31 in 2012/13.

Figure 5 Percentage change in property type offences, 2012/13 compared with 2011/12



- The number of offences of burglary in a dwelling fell by 705, while offences of burglary in a building other than a dwelling fell by 294.
- Each category within offences against vehicles fell, apart from aggravated vehicle taking which increased by 14 offences. Overall, offences against vehicles fell by 678; theft from a vehicle by 356, interfering with a motor vehicle by 170 and theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle by 166.
- Overall, other theft offences remained similar in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. The main offence within other theft to show a decrease was shoplifting which fell by 311. The largest increase was seen in theft in a dwelling which rose by 174, while theft from a person rose by 52 and theft of a pedal cycle increased by 15.
- Within fraud and forgery, other fraud (including deception) rose by 438 offences while, the offence of making off without payment fell by 70.
- Arson offences (both endangering and not endangering life) fell by 87. Other criminal damage fell by 1080, criminal damage to a dwelling fell by 460 and criminal damage to a vehicle fell by 407, while criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling rose by 235.
- **Drug offences:** trafficking offences rose by 44, possession offences excluding cannabis rose by 138 and cannabis possession offences increased by 411.

DETECTION RATES

Figure 6 Trends in Detection Rates, 1998/99 to 2012/13

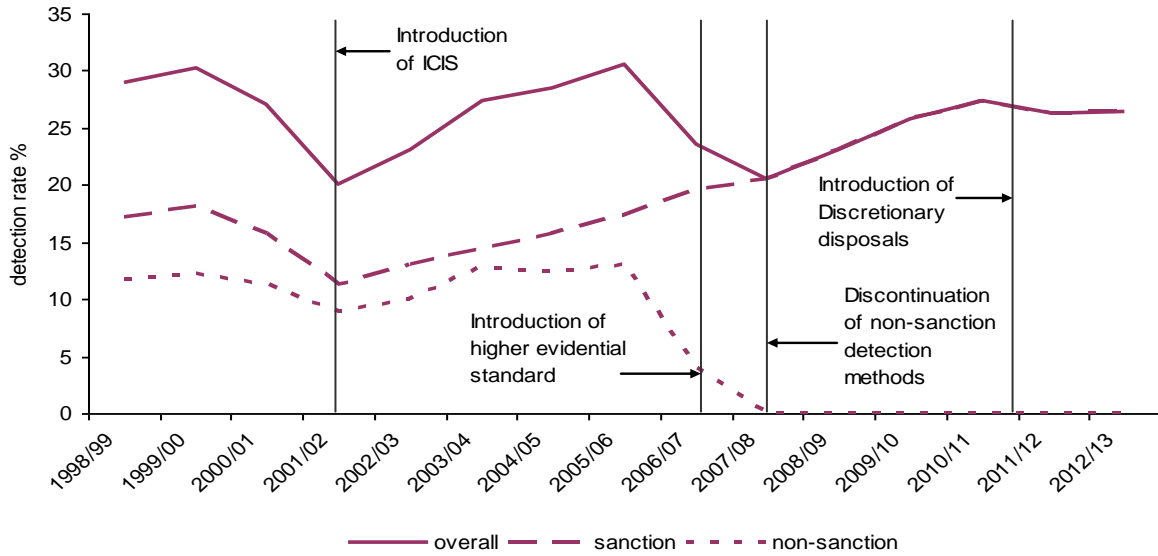


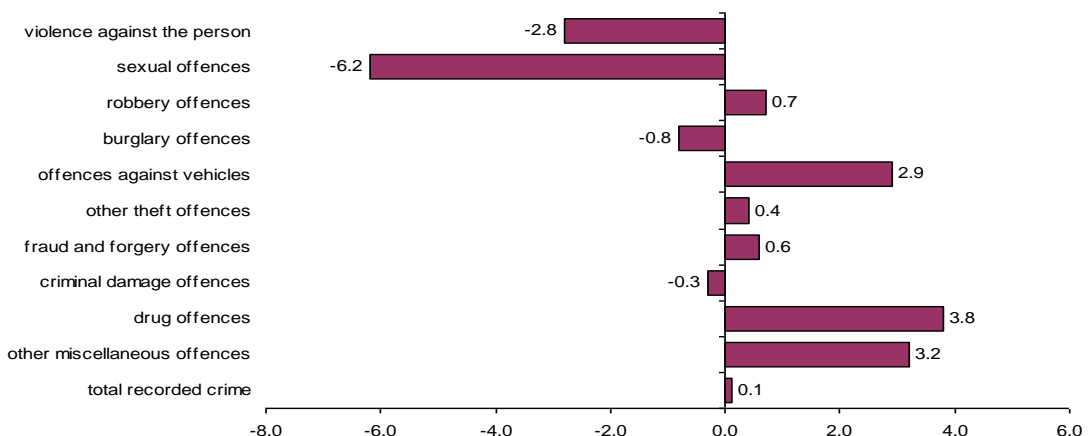
Figure 6 shows the trend in the overall detection rate, as well as by the sanction and non-sanction split, since 1998/99. Northern Ireland experienced a drop in the overall detection rate of 7 percentage points between 2000/01 and 2001/02, most likely influenced by the introduction of the ICIS system within PSNI. This system improved the capture of low level crimes such as criminal damage which tend to be harder to detect.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. This resulted in a fall in the overall detection rate, from 30.6% in 2005/06 to 23.6% in 2006/07. From April 2007 some of the methods allowed for claiming non-sanction detections were discontinued altogether, and the overall detection rate within Northern Ireland fell further, from 23.6% in 2006/07 to 20.5% in 2007/08. Since this date the overall and sanction detection rates have essentially been the same.

The sanction detection rate rose each year between 2001/02 and 2010/11 when it reached 27.3%, before falling by 1 percentage point to 26.3% in 2011/12, it remains similar in 2012/13 at 26.4%. PSNI introduced discretionary disposals during 2011/12 and this may have contributed to the fall in the sanction detection rate seen in 2011/12. There were two offences detected by non-sanction detection methods during 2012/13, one 'no prosecution directed' and one 'offender died before proceedings'.

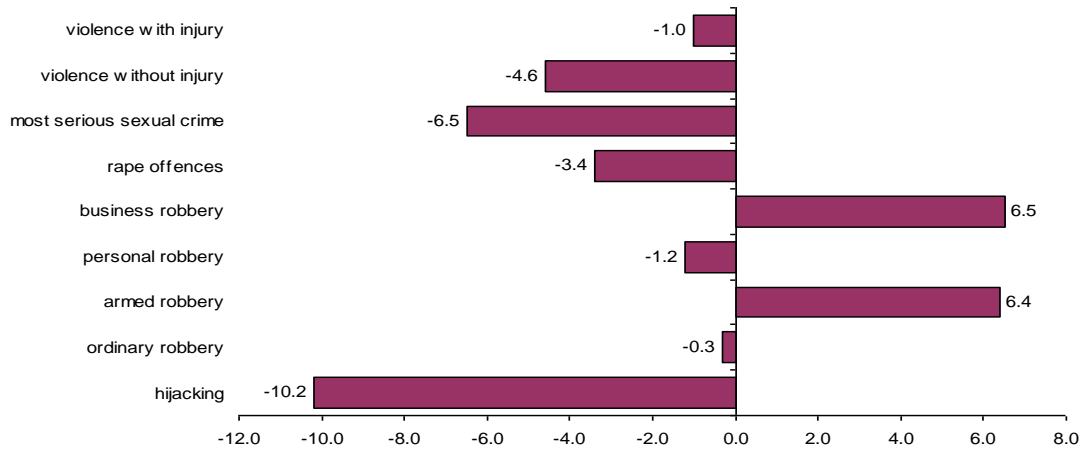
A discretionary disposal can be considered by a police officer for crimes that are comparatively minor by virtue of impact and/or seriousness and where the victim and offender agree on a suitable form of reparation such as an apology. Such a disposal provides a prompt means of disposing of a crime that is victim led and does not involve the formality of other disposal methods. However discretionary disposals are not a valid Home Office detection method and so are not available for inclusion within the crime detection rate. Therefore each use does have a negative impact on the overall detection rate. To illustrate this, if discretionary disposals for notifiable offences were added to the overall detection rate, this would have had the impact of adding 2.9 percentage points in 2011/12 and 3.1 percentage points in 2012/13.

Figure 7 Percentage point change in the main recorded crime type sanction detection rates, 2012/13 compared with 2011/12



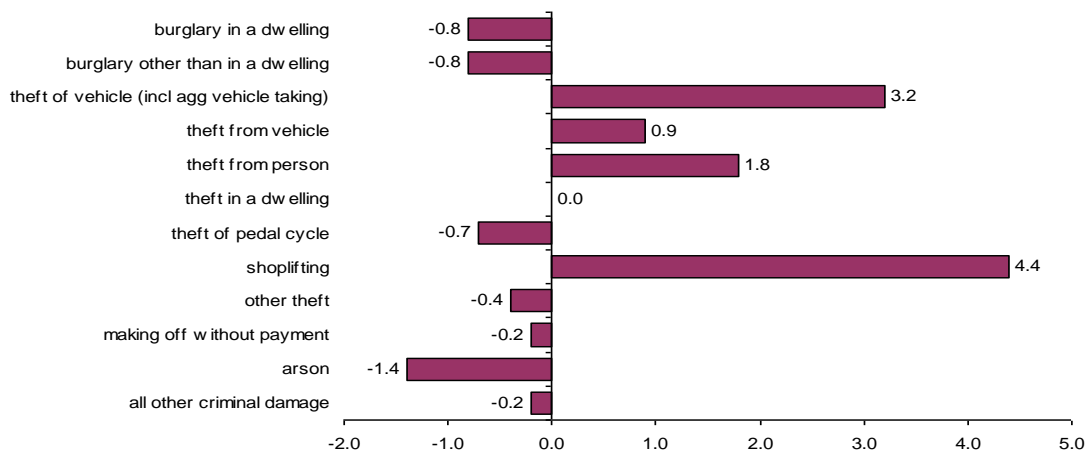
- The sanction detection rate for 2012/13 remains largely unchanged (26.4% in 2012/13 compared with 26.3% in 2011/12). The detection rate in respect of charge/summons has decreased slightly (22.5% in 2012/13 compared with 22.9% in 2011/12). Penalty notices for Disorder were introduced in June 2012 and accounted for 1.4 per cent of all sanction detections during 2012/13, with a detection rate of 0.4%.
- Violence against the person offences, sexual offences, burglary and criminal damage all showed a fall in the sanction detection rate in 2012/13 compared with 2011/12.
- In 2012/13 the following main crime types achieved their highest sanction detection rates since 1998/99; robbery (21.3%) and offences against vehicles (20.1%).

Figure 8 Percentage point change in violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery sanction detection rates, 2012/13 compared with 2011/12



- The sanction detection rate for violence against the person with injury increased year on year from 19.3% in 2003/04 and reached a peak of 36.7% in 2010/11. The rate in 2012/13 is 33.0%. Violence against the person without injury shows a similar trend, increasing year on year from 17.7% in 2001/02 to 41.7% in 2010/11. The rate then fell to 38.3% in 2011/12 with a further fall to 33.7% in 2012/13.
- Most serious sexual crime reached its highest sanction detection rate (24.9%) in 2011/12. However, the rate decreased to 18.4% in 2012/13. The sanction detection rate for rape offences was at its lowest point in 2009/10 (11.7%) but increased in 2010/11 and again in 2011/12 reaching a level of 18.1%. However, it fell again to 14.6% in 2012/13.

Figure 9 Percentage point change in property type offences sanction detection rates, 2012/13 compared with 2011/12



- The burglary in a dwelling sanction detection rate of 12.0% achieved in 2011/12 was the third highest rate since 1998/99, however, it has decreased to 11.2% in 2012/13. The sanction detection rate for burglary in a building other than a dwelling reached 13.7% in 2011/12 but fell to 12.9% in 2012/13.
- In 2012/13 the sanction detection rate for theft of a vehicle (including aggravated vehicle taking) reached its highest level since 1998/99. The detection rate for shoplifting offences increased from 45.1% in 2011/12 to 49.5% in 2012/13.

Table 1 Number of recorded crimes and sanction detection rates, 2011/12 and 2012/13

Offence group	Recorded crime			Number and percentage changes		
	2011/12	2012/13	% change between years	Sanction detection rate (%)		
				2011/12	2012/13	% point change
Violence against the person offences	30,922	30,703	-0.7	36.2	33.4	-2.8
<i>Violence against the person – with injury¹</i>	15,503	14,740	-4.9	34.0	33.0	-1.0
<i>Violence against the person – without injury¹</i>	15,419	15,963	3.5	38.3	33.7	-4.6
Sexual offences	1,836	1,948	6.1	26.9	20.7	-6.2
<i>Most serious sexual crime</i>	1,574	1,676	6.5	24.9	18.4	-6.5
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	262	272	3.8	38.5	34.9	-3.6
Robbery offences	1,221	1,014	-17.0	20.6	21.3	0.7
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	420	303	-27.9	27.1	33.7	6.5
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	801	711	-11.2	17.2	16.0	-1.2
Burglary offences	10,580	9,581	-9.4	12.6	11.8	-0.8
<i>Burglary in a dwelling</i>	6,650	5,945	-10.6	12.0	11.2	-0.8
<i>Burglary in a building other than a dwelling</i>	3,930	3,636	-7.5	13.7	12.9	-0.8
Offences against vehicles	6,017	5,339	-11.3	17.2	20.1	2.9
<i>Theft from a vehicle</i>	3,126	2,770	-11.4	3.8	4.7	0.9
<i>Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle²</i>	2,290	2,138	-6.6	37.4	40.6	3.2
<i>Interfering with a motor vehicle</i>	601	431	-28.3	10.0	17.6	7.7
Other theft offences	19,809	19,855	0.2	20.1	20.5	0.4
<i>Of which: shoplifting</i>	6,201	5,890	-5.0	45.1	49.5	4.4
Fraud and forgery offences	2,750	3,169	15.2	29.8	30.4	0.6
Criminal damage offences	23,255	21,364	-8.1	13.3	13.0	-0.3
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	62,411	59,308	-5.0	16.4	16.9	0.5
Drug offences	3,780	4,378	15.8	76.8	80.5	3.8
<i>Drug trafficking</i>	846	890	5.2	75.8	81.3	5.6
<i>Drug non-trafficking</i>	2,934	3,488	18.9	77.1	80.3	3.3
Other miscellaneous offences	3,219	3,038	-5.6	65.0	68.2	3.2
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES	103,389	100,389	-2.9	26.3	26.4	0.1

¹ Minor changes to crime classifications introduced in 2012/13 mean that the 2011/12 figures presented in Table 2 differ slightly from those previously published. Overall totals are not affected.

² Includes aggravated vehicle taking as well as theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle.

Table 2 Recorded crime and sanction detection rates by policing district and policing area, 2011/12 and 2012/13

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages					
	Recorded crime ¹			Sanction detection rate (%) ²		
	2011/12	2012/13	% change 2011/12 to 2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	% point change 2011/12 to 2012/13 ³
North Belfast	7,504	7,524	0.3	25.0	22.2	-2.9
West Belfast	5,508	5,320	-3.4	26.8	26.3	-0.5
A District	13,012	12,844	-1.3	25.8	23.9	-1.9
East Belfast	5,125	5,364	4.7	22.8	23.4	0.7
South Belfast	11,923	11,795	-1.1	25.4	23.9	-1.5
B District	17,048	17,159	0.7	24.6	23.7	-0.9
Ards	2,801	2,844	1.5	25.5	23.7	-1.8
Castlereagh	1,895	2,186	15.4	24.9	21.6	-3.3
Down	3,277	3,177	-3.1	24.4	25.3	1.0
North Down	3,206	2,918	-9.0	29.4	26.1	-3.3
C District	11,179	11,125	-0.5	26.2	24.4	-1.8
Antrim	3,247	3,515	8.3	21.6	21.5	-0.1
Carrickfergus	1,440	1,338	-7.1	23.8	23.3	-0.4
Lisburn	5,291	5,140	-2.9	27.5	27.6	0.2
Newtownabbey	3,924	3,494	-11.0	22.1	24.0	1.9
D District	13,902	13,487	-3.0	24.2	24.7	0.5
Armagh	2,466	2,298	-6.8	24.2	25.1	0.9
Banbridge	1,948	1,961	0.7	26.8	24.8	-2.1
Craigavon	5,438	5,049	-7.2	29.8	29.6	-0.2
Newry & Mourne	5,100	4,738	-7.1	29.2	31.3	2.1
E District	14,952	14,046	-6.1	28.3	28.7	0.5
Cookstown	1,950	1,552	-20.4	30.6	32.2	1.7
Dungannon & South Tyrone	2,546	2,421	-4.9	26.0	29.0	2.9
Fermanagh	3,182	2,894	-9.1	29.4	30.8	1.4
Omagh	2,291	2,200	-4.0	32.5	36.5	4.0
F District	9,969	9,067	-9.0	29.5	32.0	2.4
Foyle	7,820	8,177	4.6	26.3	27.0	0.7
Limavady	1,988	2,001	0.7	31.7	29.6	-2.1
Magherafelt	1,618	1,545	-4.5	28.4	31.4	3.0
Strabane	1,570	1,615	2.9	24.1	28.2	4.0
G District	12,996	13,338	2.6	27.1	28.0	0.9
Ballymena	3,462	3,070	-11.3	26.9	34.3	7.4
Ballymoney	1,050	857	-18.4	21.7	28.9	7.2
Coleraine	3,672	3,622	-1.4	28.8	26.4	-2.4
Larne	1,443	1,151	-20.2	18.6	21.4	2.7
Moyle	704	623	-11.5	23.2	24.2	1.1
H District	10,331	9,323	-9.8	25.6	28.4	2.8
Northern Ireland	103,389	100,389	-2.9	26.3	26.4	0.1

1. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the incident occurred.

2. The detection figures are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 1998/99. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland.

Offences detected in any particular year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100.

The sanction detection rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences.

3. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

Knife and Sharp Instrument Crime

Since April 2007 the Home Office has collected additional data from police forces on offences involving knives and sharp instruments, where a sharp instrument is any object that pierces the skin (or in the case of a threat is capable of piercing the skin), e.g. a broken bottle. Knives and sharp instruments are taken to be involved in an incident if they are used to stab or cut, or as a threat. Offence coverage is for a group of selected offences, as detailed in tables 3 and 4 below.

Please note: the records used to provide the figures in tables 3 and 4 are identified from an operational crime recording system and, as such, may be subject to change where more up-to-date weapon information becomes available.

Figures in table 3 relating to actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm, along with total selected offences, for the years 2007/08 to 2010/11 have been revised slightly due to classification issues which were recently identified and have now been resolved. As a result they differ slightly to those published in table 3.1 of the [Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2010/11](#) bulletin, currently available on the PSNI Internet site. Figures in table 4 below (and in table 3.2 of the trends bulletin) remain unaffected.

Table 3 Selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments¹ by offence type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Selected offence type	Numbers					
	Number of selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument					
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Homicide ²	5	8	7	8	7	7
Attempted murder	50	44	31	33	40	28
Threats to kill	100	102	105	67	74	84
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ³	569	521	600	520	492	558
Robbery	207	236	228	215	249	238
Rape / sexual assaults ⁴	3	9	7	8	7	13
Total selected offences	934	920	978	851	869	928

Table 4 Proportion of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments¹ by offence type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2012/13
(i.e. 35 per cent of all homicides in 2012/13 involved knives or sharp instruments)

Selected offence type	Percentages					
	Number of selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument					
	2007/08 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2009/10 (%)	2010/11 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2012/13 (%)
Homicide ²	17	31	32	29	30	35
Attempted murder	37	35	27	30	35	27
Threats to kill	5	5	5	3	3	5
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ³	4	3	4	3	3	4
Robbery	18	18	18	16	20	23
Rape / sexual assaults ⁴	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total selected offences	5	5	5	4	4	5

1. A sharp instrument is any object that pierces the skin (or in the case of a threat, is capable of piercing the skin), eg a broken bottle. The knife and sharp instrument figures presented here are based on weapon details taken from a live operational system and are therefore subject to change.

2. Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

3. Includes 5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm and 8N Assault with injury.

4. Includes indecent assault on a male/female (classifications 17/20) and sexual assault on a male/female (classifications 17A/17B/20A/20B), as well as 19A-19H Rape.

Crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor

During 2012/13 a baseline was established relating to those crimes where alcohol was a contributory factor. Looking at all crimes, alcohol was a contributory factor in 20 per cent of crimes recorded, while for offences of violence against the person alcohol was a contributory factor in 47 per cent of crimes recorded.

NOTES

Strengths and Limitations of Police Recorded Crime Statistics and Alternative Measures of Crime

While this monthly update presents the level of crime recorded by the police, there is an alternative but complementary measure of crime, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) which is published by the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland. Each source of crime information has different strengths and limitations but can be looked at together to provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone. Details around the need for both recorded crime figures and the NICS can be found in paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 of the bulletin [Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2011/12 Northern Ireland Crime Survey](#). Both of these measures of crime inform public debate about crime and support the development and monitoring of policy.

Unlike the Northern Ireland Crime Survey, police recorded crime figures do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or those that the police decide not to record, but they do cover crimes against those aged under 16, organisations such as businesses, and crimes 'against the state' i.e. with no immediate victim (e.g. possession of drugs). It was estimated in 2011/12 that around 44 per cent of NICS comparable crime was reported to the police in Northern Ireland although this varied for individual offence types.

Like any administrative data, police recorded crime statistics are affected by the rules governing the recording of data, systems in place and operational decisions in respect of the allocation of resources. More proactive policing in a given area could lead to an increase in crimes recorded without any real change in underlying crime trends. These issues need to be taken into account when using these data.

Data Accuracy

Figures within the current financial year to date are provisional and will be subject to slight revision until finalised figures for the full financial year are published. Within year, crime figures are subject to a validation and quality assurance process and overall crime figures at Northern Ireland, District and Area level will cover all records identified as crimes, including those that have not yet completed the validation process. Figures covering the full financial year from 1st April to 31st March are presented in their finalised format and will not be subject to revision.

Revisions

As mentioned above in relation to Data Accuracy, figures within the current financial year to date are provisional and will be subject to slight revision until finalised figures for the full financial year are published. This means that the totals for each month, crime type and policing district for each month from April 2011 can change each time the figures are published during the financial year.

These revisions will happen for one of a number of reasons:

- Incidents identified as crimes but not processed on the crime recording system by the time the figures are extracted for publication will appear in subsequent updates. For example, a crime is reported to the police on 1st November 2012 and it is fully processed on the crime recording system by 15th November 2012. As figures for the bulletin covering the latest 12 months to 30th November 2012 were extracted on 18th December 2012 (and published 20th December 2012), this crime will be included in the November figures in this publication. However if the same crime is not processed on the crime recording system until 15th January 2013, it will not be available for inclusion in the figures until the data extracted on 29th January 2013 for publication on 31st January 2013.
- Figures may change from month to month due to crimes being reclassified from one crime type to another during the financial year. This may be because quality checks have identified the crime as incorrectly classified, or further information may indicate that the circumstances surrounding the crime were not as initially recorded.
- These revisions are not always in an upwards direction. The Home Office Counting Rules allow crimes initially recorded to be 'no crime'd' or removed from the crime figures. This can happen for a number of reasons:
 - the crime was committed outside the jurisdiction of the police force in which it was recorded;
 - additional verifiable information becomes available which determines that no notifiable crime has been committed;
 - the crime, as alleged, constitutes part of a crime already recorded;
 - the reported incident was recorded as a crime in error.

Full guidance on 'no crimes' is available in the [Home Office Counting Rules](#).

Table 5 on the following page shows the extent of revisions to the figures contained in the monthly update to 28 February 2013, which were first published in March 2013.

Table 5 Extent of revisions for crime figures contained in the monthly update to 28 February 2013, which was first published 28th March 2013

	As published in March 2013	As published in May 2013	Numbers & Percentages				
			Scale of revision		% change between years		
			number	%	As published Mar'13	As published May'13	
Financial Year to date: Apr 2012 to Feb 2013	91,847	91,956	109	0.1	-3.3	-3.2	
12 Months Mar 2012 to Feb 2013	100,286	100,395	109	0.1	-3.5	-3.4	

Additional data

This bulletin shows a Northern Ireland level summary of police recorded crime for the 2012/13 financial year. Additional figures to accompany this bulletin are published in a separate [spreadsheet](#) which provides:

- a detailed breakdown of recorded crimes, sanction detections (numbers) and sanction detection rates (%) at Northern Ireland level for each individual crime classification and for each year from 1998/99 to 2012/13
- the number of detections and detection rate (%) by method of detection at a Northern Ireland level for each year from 1998/99 to 2012/13
- summary tables for Northern Ireland, each policing district and each policing area comparing recorded crimes and sanction detection rates for 2012/13 with 2011/12 by a range of crime types
- a pivot table providing statistics on recorded crime, sanction detections (numbers) and sanction detection rates (%) with each data measure available:
 - at Northern Ireland level as well as for each policing district and policing area
 - for a range of crime types
 - for a range of time periods (2011/12, 2012/13 and each of the last 24 months)
- two pivot tables, one by age and one by gender providing statistics on recorded crime, sanction detections (numbers), sanction detection rates (%) and population rate (per 1,000 population) with each data measure available:
 - at Northern Ireland level
 - for a range of crime types;
 - by age range or gender
 - for the latest two financial years, 2011/12 and 2012/13

Each pivot table allows the user to manipulate the data, select the data they are most interested in and carry out calculations on the data. The data records displayed in the pivot table are also available in this spreadsheet.

Further information

[Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2011/12](#) provides detailed trend information covering this time period. An updated publication covering trends from 1998/99 to 2012/13 will be available in early July 2013.

Further details on Police Recorded Crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#), and in the [Police Recorded Crime Statistics Quality Report](#). These are reference guides with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics.

Copies of other PSNI publications are available from the [PSNI Internet site](#).

For further information about the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland, or to contact the PSNI Crime Statistician please:

Email: statistics@psni.police.uk;

Write to: Statistics Branch, Lisnasharragh, 42 Montgomery Road, Belfast, BT6 9LD; or
Telephone: 0845 600 8000 ext 24135, Fax: 028 9092 2998