

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2010/11

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Acknowledgements

Police recorded crime figures in Northern Ireland follow the crime classifications and recording guidelines used and presented by the Home Office for the recorded crime figures in England and Wales. In order to promote greater comparability of Northern Ireland recorded crime data with that of England and Wales the format of various of tables and charts as presented in the Home Office Annual Statistical Bulletin 'Crime in England and Wales 2009/10', along with explanations of changes to recording practice, have been adopted within this bulletin.

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Introduction

The Police Service of Northern Ireland publishes figures on the levels and trends of crime in Northern Ireland, based on police recorded crime data. An alternative but complementary measure of crime, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), 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. The focus of this bulletin is on police recorded crime statistics. Details on the Northern Ireland Crime Survey can be found via the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland Internet site:

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm>.

Unlike the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), police recorded crime figures do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or incidents that the police have reason not to record. It was estimated in 2009/10 that around 50 per cent of NICS comparable crime was reported to the police in Northern Ireland although this varied considerably for individual offence types.

Recorded crime figures are an important indicator of police workload, and can be used for local crime pattern analysis and provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes (in particular, homicide, which is not covered by the NICS). There are also some categories of crime (such as drug possession offences) where the volume of offences recorded are heavily influenced by police activities and priorities; in such cases recorded crime figures may not provide an accurate picture of the true extent of criminality.

Recorded crime figures are used widely within PSNI as management information, and to monitor performance on crime and detection rate targets against the Policing Plan. The figures are also used by the Northern Ireland Policing Board and at local level by District Policing Partnerships to monitor the performance of the police. The Department of Justice for Northern Ireland is a key user of crime figures in relation to policy development.

Recorded crime statistics are affected by changes in reporting and recording practices. To ensure consistency, police recording practice is governed by Home Office Counting Rules and the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). These rules provide a national standard for the recording and classifying of notifiable offences by police forces in England and Wales. Although the Police Service of Northern Ireland does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Home Office, the same recording practices are followed and applied within Northern Ireland. However differences in legislation between the two jurisdictions must be taken into account when making comparisons between police recorded crime statistics for England and Wales and those for Northern Ireland. The latest version of the Counting Rules and more detailed information is available at: <http://homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/crime/counting-rules/>. A reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics is also available at:

http://www.psni.police.uk/user_guide.pdf

Crimes included within the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland are individually checked for compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules by the PSNI's Central Statistics Unit. Data quality checks are also conducted regularly throughout the year to identify and correct inconsistencies within the data and to minimise any over-recording of crime. In addition, the Central Statistics Unit conduct internal audits of reports of incidents made to the police to identify the risk of a crime being incorrectly missed from the statistics and so to minimise the under-recording of crime. Audits were conducted during 2010/11 to check for any potential missed crimes. The results indicated that, with an average of 8,750 crimes recorded each month during 2010/11, there were about 80 crimes each month which were not recorded (representing 0.9 per cent of all recorded crime). These 'missed' crimes tended to be minor assaults and harassment offences, criminal damage and theft. The results of the 2010/11 audit were an improvement on audits for 2009/10 which estimated that around 200 crimes each month were not recorded, representing 2.2 per cent of all recorded crime (there was an average of 9,100 crimes recorded each month during 2009/10).

Police recorded crime statistics in Northern Ireland are published as an annual bulletin providing finalised figures for the latest financial year, along with trends and commentary. Monthly updates providing a summary of the latest police recorded crime statistics are published throughout the year, these statistics being provisional and subject to change.

The publication date for the annual bulletin is pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>. It is also made available via the PSNI Internet site, along with the date of each monthly update:

http://www.psni.police.uk/crime_publication_schedule_2011-12.pdf.

Copies of 'Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2010/11' are available from the PSNI Internet site: http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm which also provides access to the latest monthly update. The main tables in this bulletin are also available in excel format, the spreadsheet is available at: http://www.psnipolice.uk/police_recorded_crime_in_northern_ireland_1998-99_to_2010-11.xls

We welcome comment and feedback on these statistics. If you would like to forward your views, receive notification of new publications or be kept informed of developments relating to PSNI statistics, please email your contact details using the email address provided below.

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

Email: statistics@psnipolice.uk;

Write to: Central Statistics Unit, Lisnasharragh, 42 Montgomery Road, Belfast, BT6 9LD; or

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This statistical bulletin is a National Statistics output produced to the highest professional standards and free from political interference. It has been produced by statisticians seconded to the Police Service of Northern Ireland from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, working to the Official Statistics Code of Practice: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>

Changes to crime classifications implemented from 2011/12

During 2010/11 an exercise was conducted to more closely align the crime recording classifications used in PSNI publications with those used by the Home Office in their publications on police recorded crime figures for England and Wales. The aim of this exercise was to improve comparability of police recorded crime figures in Northern Ireland with those for England and Wales, while taking into account legislative differences between the two jurisdictions.

The realigned crime classification has been in use within PSNI since 1st April 2011. This bulletin is the first to present figures based on the realigned classification and contains a data series covering each financial year from 1998/99 through to 2010/11. Previously published figures for the financial years 2002/03 to 2010/11 are available in the Crime Statistics Archive on the PSNI Internet site:

http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics/updates_crime_statistics_archive.htm.

All police recorded crime figures relating to 2011/12 onwards will be published using the crime classification presented in this bulletin.

Conventions used in figures and tables

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.

'-' 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.

'..' indicates that data are not available.

1 Overview of Trends in Recorded Crime

The police recorded crime figures presented in this bulletin provide a comprehensive data series of crimes recorded in line with the expanded offence coverage which came into effect with revised Home Office Counting Rules on 1st April 1998. During 1998/99 crime figures were collated using the rules which were in place previously, as well as by the revised rules. The revised rules added more than 32,000 crimes to the dataset, increasing the level of crime by 42% (from 76,644 to 109,053).

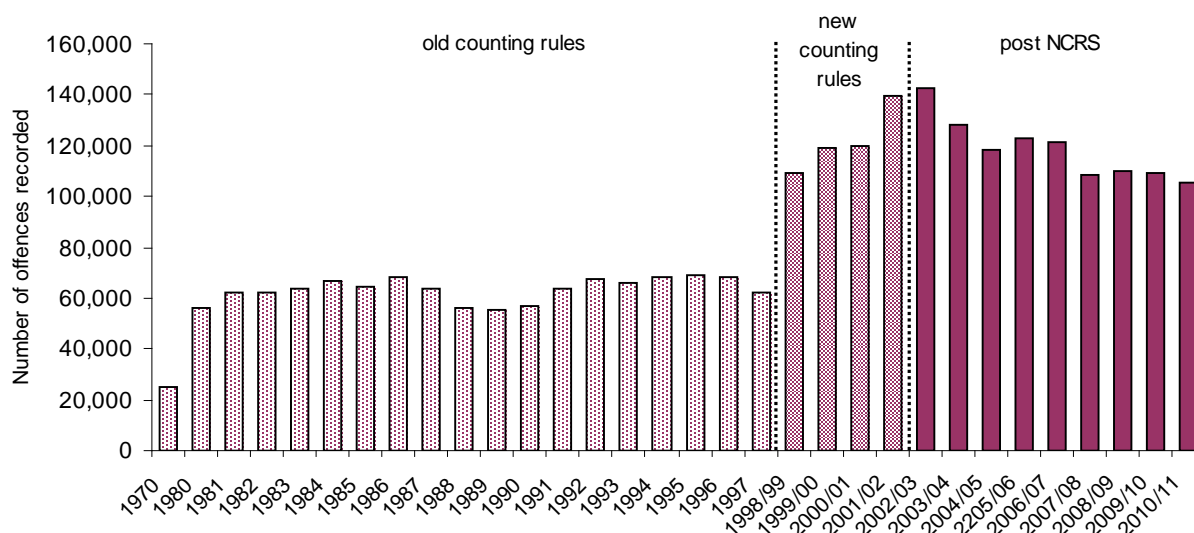
Since 1998/99 there have been changes to the way in which crimes have been captured on PSNI systems. Between 1998/99 and 2000/01 crimes were recorded through a paper-based system where a completed form was forwarded to the PSNI Central Statistics Unit for input onto a stand-alone computer system from which crime figures were then extracted.

In April 2001 PSNI introduced electronic crime recording through an integrated crime information system (ICIS), which resulted in more low level crime being captured than would have occurred through the previous crime recording process. The level of crime recorded in 2001/02 was 139,786. While the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was implemented by the Home Office in April 2002, the introduction of ICIS in the previous financial year meant that PSNI had already experienced much of the increase in crime attributed to NCRS which was seen in police forces in England and Wales. In 2002/03 the level of crime was 142,496, an increase of 2 per cent on the previous year. The levels of crime experienced in 2001/02 and 2002/03 were the highest levels recorded within this data series.

The current system on which crime is recorded, NICHE, was introduced from 1st April 2007. Ensuring continuation of the crime recording process and data quality was an integral part of the development of this system. An audit was conducted a few months after the system commenced to establish if the crime recording process and data quality had been impacted in any way. The results of the audit indicated that the change to using the NICHE system for crime recording had no negative impact on the quality of recorded crime data.

At 105,040, the total number of crimes recorded in 2010/11 is the lowest level of crime recorded since 1998/99. This figure is 3.8 per cent lower than the level achieved in 2009/10 and is 26.3 per cent lower than the highest level of crime which was recorded in 2002/03. Levels of crime fell in 2009/10 and again in 2010/11.

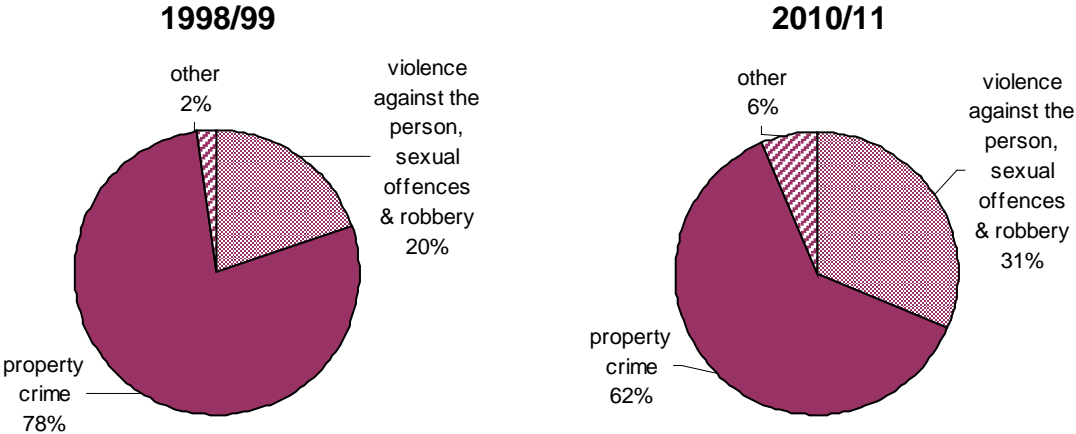
Figure 1.1 Trends in recorded crime, 1970 to 2010/11



In 1998/99 there were 65 crimes recorded per 1,000 population, rising to a peak of 84 crimes per 1,000 population in 2002/03. The latest figure for 2010/11 puts the crime rate at 58 per 1,000 population, the lowest rate in the current data series (i.e. since the change in counting rules in 1998/99).

The profile of crime has changed in the years between 1998/99 and 2010/11. In 1998/99 violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery accounted for 20 per cent of all recorded crime, while property crime accounted for 78 per cent. In 2010/11 property crime represented 62 per cent of all recorded crime, with the proportion of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offences increasing to represent 31 per cent of all recorded crime.

Figure 1.2 Recorded crime by crime type, a comparison of 1998/99 and 2010/11



There are a range of factors that can have an impact on the recorded crime data series. For example changes to existing legislation, the introduction of new legislation and clarifications or changes to the Home Office Counting Rules can all cause discontinuities to the data series. As far as possible these factors will be identified in the commentary or table footnotes within this bulletin.

Table 1.1 Recorded crime, numbers and rates per 1,000 population for violence against the person, property crime and offences against vehicles, 1970 to 2010/11

Year	Total recorded violence against the person	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population ¹	Total recorded property crime	Property crime per 1,000 population ¹	Total recorded offences against vehicles ²	Offences against vehicles per 1,000 population ¹	Numbers and rates per 1,000 population	
							Total recorded offences	Total Offences per 1,000 population ¹
1970	737	0	21,704	14	2,467	2	24,810	16
1980	2,371	2	49,648	32	11,091	7	56,316	37
1981	2,875	2	53,788	35	11,597	8	62,496	41
1982	2,967	2	54,064	35	11,428	7	62,020	40
1983	2,934	2	56,509	36	12,289	8	63,984	41
1984	3,389	2	58,646	38	11,926	8	66,779	43
1985	3,458	2	56,656	36	12,243	8	64,584	41
1986	4,205	3	59,056	38	13,225	8	68,255	43
1987	4,198	3	54,172	34	13,552	9	63,860	40
1988	3,469	2	48,482	31	13,330	8	55,890	35
1989	3,338	2	48,145	30	12,012	8	55,147	35
1990	3,374	2	50,452	32	13,485	8	57,198	36
1991	3,955	2	55,801	35	15,661	10	63,492	40
1992	4,102	3	59,361	37	16,493	10	67,532	42
1993	4,597	3	57,305	35	15,740	10	66,228	40
1994	4,793	3	58,312	35	15,529	9	67,886	41
1995	5,150	3	58,585	36	14,509	9	68,808	42
1996	5,640	3	57,814	35	14,958	9	68,549	41
1997	5,154	3	52,359	31	14,049	8	62,222	37
1997/98 ^{3,4}	4,967	3	50,435	30	13,048	8	59,922	36
1998/99 ⁴	6,616	4	65,158	39	15,760	9	76,644	46
1998/99 ⁵	18,656	11	85,068	51	16,508	10	109,053	65
1999/00	21,743	13	91,710	55	17,940	11	119,111	71
2000/01	21,607	13	92,646	55	18,053	11	119,912	71
2001/02 ⁶	26,406	16	106,899	63	20,448	12	139,786	83
2002/03 ⁶	28,717	17	105,094	62	20,850	12	142,496	84
2003/04	29,233	17	90,306	53	15,962	9	127,953	75
2004/05	29,677	17	80,649	47	12,333	7	118,124	69
2205/06	31,307	18	81,783	47	10,135	6	123,194	71
2006/07	32,323	19	79,717	46	9,256	5	121,144	70
2007/08	30,100	17	69,946	40	8,301	5	108,468	62
2008/09	29,914	17	70,567	40	7,906	4	110,094	62
2009/10	30,304	17	68,842	38	8,221	5	109,139	61
2010/11	29,794	17	65,306	36	6,933	4	105,040	58

1. Population figures available from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Internet site: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp3.htm>

2. Offences against vehicles includes theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, interfering with a vehicle (from 1998/99 onwards under the revised counting rules), and aggravated vehicle taking (offence was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004).

3. Change from calendar year to financial year.

4. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

5. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised Counting Rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

6. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard. Much of the impact of introducing NCRS was experienced by PSNI in 2001/02, through the introduction of an integrated crime information system (ICIS) within PSNI which improved the capture of low level crimes.

2 Trends in Recorded Crime by Crime Type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland, available at http://www.psnl.police.uk/user_guide.pdf. Appendix 1 of the user guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications.

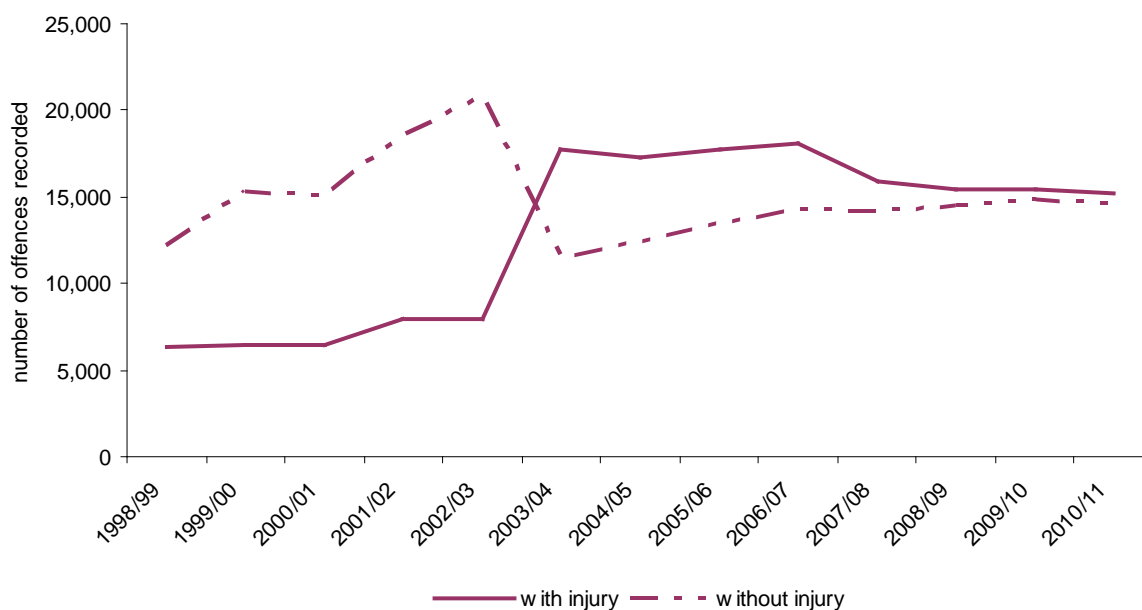
2.1 Violence against the person

Violence against the person includes a wide range of offences from murder to minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm. Even within the same classification the degree of violence used can vary considerably between incidents.

The number of violence against the person offences showed a general upward trend from a level of 18,656 in 1998/99 to a peak of 32,323 in 2006/07. Since then the level has remained steady with levels close to 30,000 offences recorded. The largest percentage change between financial years was a 22.2 per cent increase in the number of offences recorded between 2000/01 and 2001/02, which coincided with the introduction of the ICIS crime recording system. As this system had improved processes for picking up and recording low level crimes, this may have some impact on the scale of this increase.

This classification is further split into violence against the person with injury and violence against the person without injury. These classifications are only comparable from 2003/04 onwards due to the following Home Office Counting Rules clarification. Prior to April 2003, offences where the victim received minor injuries (e.g. bruising or minor abrasions) were recorded as assault without injury. Since April 2003, these offences have been recorded as assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH). The impact of this was a large increase in the classification 8G Actual bodily harm and other injury, from 6,189 in 2002/03 to 16,322 in 2003/04. This also resulted in a corresponding decrease in 105A Assault without injury, from a level of 16,105 in 2002/03 to 7,345 in 2003/04. While not impacting on the overall trend for violence against the person, the totals for violence against the person with and without injury were affected.

Figure 2.1 Violence against the person with and without injury, 1998/99 to 2010/11



2.1.1 Violence against the person with injury

As discussed above, changes to the recording of minor injuries means that this classification is only comparable from 2003/04 onwards. It reached a peak in 2006/07 with a total of 18,094 offences. The latest figure for 2010/11 is the lowest level achieved since 2003/04, representing a decrease of 2.1 per cent on 2009/10 and a decrease of 16.2 per cent on the peak reached in 2006/07. In 2010/11 offences within classification 8G Actual bodily harm and other injury represented more than 85 per cent of all violence against the person with injury offences. It is reductions in the number of these offences that have contributed most to the overall decrease in violence against the person with injury offences.

Homicide: Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Figures presented in table 2.3 show the number of homicides dating back to 1969 by calendar year, and by financial year from 1998/99 in table 2.4.

In the current data series from 1998/99, the number of murders recorded was at its lowest level in 2009/10 with 18 recorded in that year. The figure for 1998/99 includes the 29 persons killed in the Omagh bomb which occurred on 15 August 1998.

Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent: Increases in the number of offences of inflicting grievous bodily harm with intent from 2008/09 should be considered in the context of the following revised technical guidance which was issued by the Home office in April 2008. This guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. Clarification was provided to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. A more detailed explanation can be found in Volume 2 of the Home Office publication 'Crime in England and Wales 2008/09'.

Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury: These offences were at their highest level in 2006/07, reaching 16,664. Since then the number of these offences recorded each year has fallen, with the 2010/11 figure standing at 13,070, a fall of 1.2 per cent on 2009/10 and 21.6 per cent lower than the peak of 2006/07.

2.1.2 Violence against the person without injury

As with violence against the person with injury, this classification is comparable from 2003/04 onwards. Figures showed a general upwards trend from this date and reached a peak of 14,817 in 2009/10, falling by 1.2 per cent to a level of 14,638 in 2010/11.

Assault without injury: Offences of assault on police without injury (classification 104) have increased year on year from a total of 819 in 2003/04 to 2,568 in 2010/11. Offences of assault without injury (classification 105A), comparable from 2003/04 only, have remained relatively constant ranging from a peak of 8,104 in 2006/07 to a low of 7,024 in 2010/11.

Threats to kill, harassment and intimidation: These offences remain unaffected by the changes to the recording of minor injuries and so can be compared from 1998/99 onwards. Offences of threats to kill have increased year on year, from 409 recorded in 1998/99 to 2,323 recorded in 2010/11. Harassment offences have shown a general upward trend from a level of 234 in 1998/99 to a peak of 1,626 in 2009/10 before falling by 2.4 per cent to 1,587 in 2010/11.

Intimidation is an offence in legislation in Northern Ireland but not within England and Wales and would be associated with the Northern Ireland security situation, involving offences such as intimidation-residence/occupation, person to leave employment or to do/refrain from doing any act. Intimidation offences reached levels of more than 1,000 in 2002/03, 2003/04 and 2005/06. However since then the numbers have dropped to 368 offences recorded in 2010/11, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99.

2.2 Sexual offences

The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences. While this has had an impact on the provision of comparable data series for sexual offences, the new legislation has brought the recording of sexual offences in Northern Ireland more into line with the legislation and recording of these offences in England and Wales.

Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 (implementation date of the new legislation) and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under the previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today. Interpretation of the sexual offence data series should be considered in the context of these changes.

Sexual offences have shown a general upward trend from a low of 1,169 which was recorded in 2000/01 to a high of 1,933 recorded in 2010/11. There is a difference of 764 offences between these two levels. The classification of sexual offences is broadly split into most serious sexual crime and other sexual offences.

2.2.1 Most serious sexual crime

Offences in this category include rape, sexual assaults, sexual activity and offences such as abuse of children through prostitution and pornography and trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Rape offences: In Northern Ireland prior to 2003/04 the offence of rape could only be committed against a female. However the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 redefined the offence so that buggery without consent would constitute an offence of rape, in other words rape could be committed against a male. The number of rapes reached its highest level in 2010/11 with 550 offences recorded, an increase of 89 when compared with 2009/10.

Indecent /sexual assault offences: Prior to the introduction of the new legislation in February 2009, offences of indecent assault were split into offences against males and females and also by age 17+ and under 17. Under the new legislation this breakdown changed to males and females aged 13+ and under 13. Offences of indecent assault and sexual assault have not shown any overall upwards or downwards trend over the time period 1998/99 to 2010/11. Looking at all indecent/sexual assaults with female victims, the lowest number of offences recorded was in 2000/01 with a level of 508, while the highest level was 693 recorded in 1998/99. For indecent/sexual assaults with male victims, there were 89 offences recorded in 2001/02 and a peak of 196 recorded in 2003/04.

2.2.2 Other sexual offences

Many classifications included within other sexual offences ceased to apply with the introduction of the new sexual offence legislation. Exposure is the most common offence recorded in this classification, accounting for 60 per cent of other sexual offences in 1998/99 and 90 per cent in 2010/11. The increase from 135 exposure offences in 2000/01 to 333 offences recorded in 2001/02 may have been in part impacted by the introduction of the ICIS crime recording system, for reasons previously outlined.

2.2.3 Reporting of historic abuse

Crimes are recorded based on the date the crime was reported to the police, rather than the date on which the offence occurred. For the majority of crimes, the reported date and the occurrence date are the same. However sexual offences are the main crime type where there can be a large gap between the date the offence occurred and the date the offence was then reported to the police. Table 2.1 below illustrates this point for offences of rape and sexual assault / sexual activity.

Table 2.1 Rape and sexual assault/sexual activity offences: comparison of date offence occurred and date offence was reported, 1998/99 to 2010/11

	Percentages					
	Rape Offences			Sexual assault / sexual activity offences		
	Occurred and reported in same financial year (%)	Occurred up to 12 months prior to report date (%)	Occurred more than 12 months prior to report date (%)	Occurred and reported in same financial year (%)	Occurred up to 12 months prior to report date (%)	Occurred more than 12 months prior to report date (%)
1998/99	68	1	30	54	8	36
1999/00	66	5	28	57	9	33
2000/01	76	3	20	62	6	32
2001/02	73	2	26	68	3	29
2002/03	72	4	25	67	4	29
2003/04	72	4	24	71	6	24
2004/05	70	4	26	71	3	26
2005/06	75	3	22	69	3	27
2006/07	70	2	27	73	4	22
2007/08	80	1	19	81	2	17
2008/09	68	3	29	75	3	22
2009/10	64	4	33	68	3	29
2010/11	60	3	36	69	2	29

The figures in table 2.1 provide an indication of the delay in reporting rape and sexual assault/sexual activity offences. These figures are dependent on the accuracy of the date on which the offence occurred and, in many cases, this will have been so long prior to reporting the offence that the exact date cannot be remembered and in these cases an approximate year may be the best information able to be provided.

An examination of each financial year dating back to 1998/99 shows that in up to 22 per cent of rape and sexual assault/sexual activity offences there may be a gap of more than 7 years between the offence occurring and the offence being reported to police.

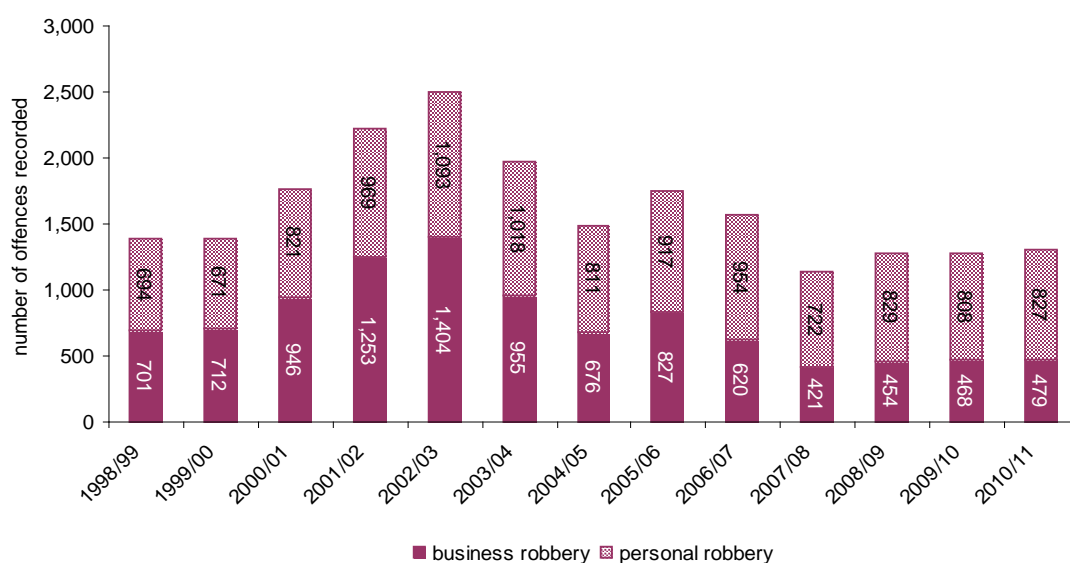
2.3 Robbery

Robbery offences are split into those offences where the property stolen is business property and those where personal property is stolen. Robbery figures are also available according to whether the robbery was armed (i.e. involving a weapon of any type), those where a weapon was not involved and those robberies where a vehicle was hijacked.

The number of robbery offences rose each year between 1999/00 and 2002/03, from 1,383 to 2,497 before showing a general downward trend to 2007/08 when 1,143 offences were recorded. Since 2008/09 the number of robbery offences recorded has shown little change and currently stands at 1,306.

Between 1998/99 and 2002/03, when robbery reached its peak of 2,497 offences recorded, business robbery represented more than 50% of all robberies. However since 2003/04 this proportion has fallen and in 2010/11 business robbery represented 37 per cent of all robberies.

Figure 2.2 Proportion of business and personal robberies recorded, 1998/99 to 2010/11



Robbery of business property: Armed business robbery accounts for at least 60 per cent of all business robbery. However in 2004/05 this reached a proportion of 82 per cent. Armed business robbery increased each year between 1998/99 and 2002/03 when it reached a peak of 1,068 offences. The lowest level of armed business robbery offences was 256 recorded in 2007/08, with the level currently standing at 333 in 2010/11.

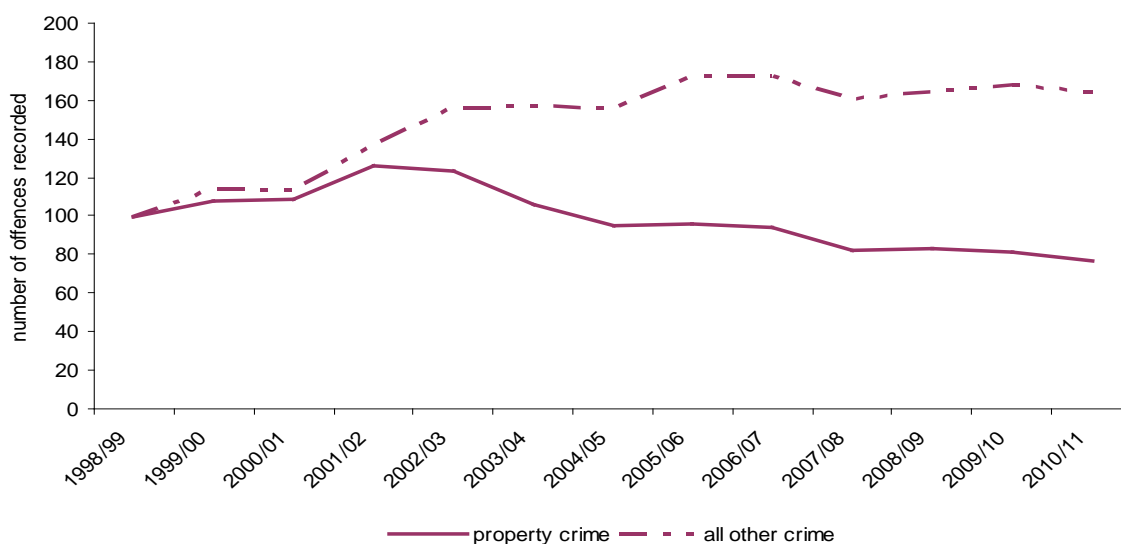
Robbery of personal property: Ordinary robbery accounts for at least half of all personal robbery. The overall number of personal robbery offences was highest in 2002/03 when it reached 1,093 offences. Since 2008/09 the number of personal robbery offences has remained at a level of just over 800.

2.4 Property crime

Property crime includes burglary, theft, fraud and forgery and criminal damage offences.

These offences rose each year between 1998/99 and 2001/02 to reach a peak of 106,899 and in 2001/02 property crime accounted for 76.5 per cent of all recorded crime. Since then the level of property crime has shown a downward trend. The 2010/11 figure of 65,306 is the lowest level recorded since 1998/99 and represents 62 per cent of all recorded crime.

Figure 2.3 Indexed trends in property crime and all other crime, 1998/99 to 2010/11 (1998/99 = 100)



2.4.1 Burglary

The number of burglaries recorded was at its highest in 2002/03 when 18,531 offences were recorded. In the last five financial years the overall burglary level has fluctuated between levels of approximately 11,500 and 12,500. In 1998/99 and 1999/00 the number of burglaries was reasonably evenly split between those occurring in a dwelling and those occurring in a building other than a dwelling. In more recent years closer to 60 per cent of all burglaries have been those which occurred in a dwelling.

Figure 2.4 Burglary in a dwelling and in a building other than a dwelling, 1998/99 to 2010/11



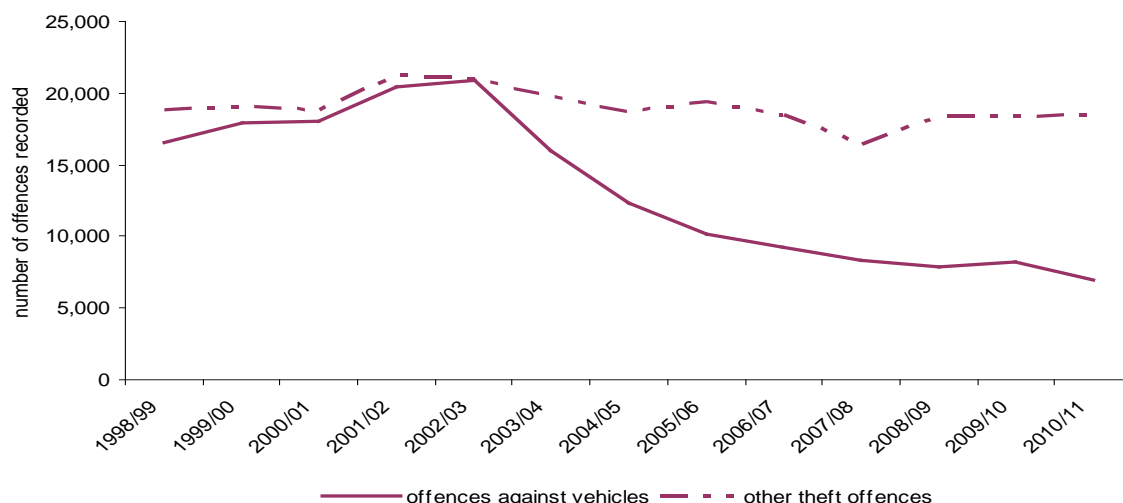
Burglary in a dwelling: These offences showed an upwards trend between 1998/99 and 2002/03 when a level of 10,122 offences were recorded. Over the last seven years since 2004/05 levels have remained reasonably constant. Burglary in a dwelling fell by 2.6 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Burglary in a building other than a dwelling: Since 2000/01 these offences have followed a similar trend to burglary in a dwelling, albeit at a lower level. The highest figure was recorded in 2002/03 (8,409 offences), while the lowest level was achieved in 2006/07 (4,630 offences). There were 4,768 offences recorded in 2010/11, an 8.1 per cent reduction on 2009/10.

2.4.2 Theft

Taking all theft offences into account, this crime type showed a general increase between 1998/99 and 2002/03 reaching a level of 41,911. During this period, offences against vehicles represented between 47 per cent and 50 per cent of all theft offences. This trend was followed by a general decrease in theft, with the 2010/11 figure of 25,438 showing a decrease of 4.4 per cent on 2009/10. The largest decrease has been seen in offences against vehicles, which currently represent 27 per cent of all theft offences.

Figure 2.5 Offences against vehicles and other theft offences, 1998/99 to 2010/11



Offences against vehicles: From 1st April 2002, a clarification to the Home Office Counting Rules meant that most attempted thefts/unauthorised taking of motor vehicles previously recorded in theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle were to be recorded as vehicle interference. This resulted in a decrease of 3,225 or 27.7 per cent in the number of offences of theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle between 2001/02 and 2002/03, with a corresponding rise of 3,071 or 137.8 per cent in offences of interfering with a motor vehicle. Offences against vehicles showed large falls from 2002/03, after which the trend levelled off. At 6,933, the total for 2010/11 is the lowest level recorded showing a decrease of 15.7 per cent on 2009/10.

In 2002/03, when the Home Office clarification described above was introduced, theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle represented 40 per cent of all offences against vehicles, while theft from a vehicle represented 34 per cent. These proportions have since reversed, with theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle representing 36 per cent and theft from a vehicle 48 per cent of all offences against vehicles in 2010/11.

Other theft offences: These offences reached a peak in 2001/02 with 21,272 recorded, while the lowest level was experienced in 2007/08 with 16,432 offences recorded. The total for 2010/11 (18,505 offences) showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent when compared with 2009/10.

Offences of theft from the person jumped from 362 offences recorded in 2000/01 to 1,534 recorded in 2001/02. Much of this increase may be due to the introduction of the ICIS crime recording system and its improved capture of low level crime. Since a peak of 1,624 in 2002/03 these offences have shown a downward trend with the level falling to 530 offences recorded in 2010/11.

The trend for offences involving theft of a pedal cycle has remained relatively constant, with a high of 1,223 recorded in 1999/00 and a low of 816 recorded in 2002/03. The figure of 1,027 recorded in 2010/11 showed an increase of 4.5 per cent on 2009/10.

Shoplifting offences have also remained relatively constant, although there has been a general upward trend since 2003/04. The highest level was experienced in 2009/10, with 6,754 offences recorded. The total then fell by 5.7 per cent to 6,371 recorded in 2010/11.

Other theft offences (i.e. those general theft offences recorded in classification 49 Other Theft) have generally accounted for at least 50 per cent of the total other theft offences classification. The trend for these offences has been in an overall downwards direction since 2002/03 when 11,893 offences were recorded. The current level of 9,434 recorded in 2010/11 increased by 8.0 per cent when compared with 2009/10.

2.4.3 Fraud and forgery

The recording of fraud and forgery offences has been impacted by a change to offences of fraud by false representation, where counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to a per account basis from January 2007. There were also some new offences introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force in January 2007. However it is known that incidents of fraud are under-reported to the police and this should be considered when interpreting this data series.

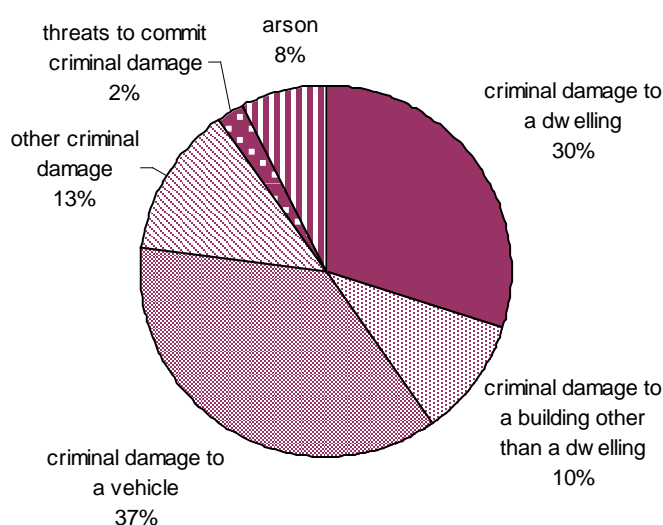
The number of offences recorded increased each year between 1998/99 and 2001/02 to reach a level of 8,223 and, since then has shown a general decrease. The 2010/11 figure of 3,023 is 9.2 per cent lower than that recorded in 2009/10.

Fraud by false representation accounts for around 90 per cent of all fraud and forgery offences and shows the same general trends. Offences of making off without payment are included in the fraud by false representation classification. These offences increased each year from 1,884 in 1998/99 to 3,081 in 2001/02. Since then there has been a general downward trend and the level of 1,356 offences recorded in 2010/11 is the lowest within the data series. The introduction of schemes such as Forecourt Watch may have had an impact on the number of offences of this nature recorded (information on this scheme can be found on the British Oil Security Syndicate Internet site <http://www.bossuk.org/Forecourt-Watch-pg14.html>)

2.4.4 Criminal Damage

Criminal damage offences increased each year between 1998/99 and 2001/02 to reach a level of 39,967 offences recorded. There was an increase of 7,627 offences recorded (23.6 per cent) between 2000/01 and 2001/02 which may in part be due to the introduction of the ICIS crime recording system and its improved capture of low level crime. The criminal damage trend showed a second peak in 2006/07 with 36,322 offences recorded, however since then levels have fallen year on year. There were 24,996 offences recorded in 2010/11, the lowest level recorded in this data series and 5.5 per cent lower than 2009/10.

Figure 2.6 Criminal damage by type, 2010/11



Arson/arson endangering life: The number of arson offences recorded increased each year between 1998/99 and 2001/02 when the level reached 2,924. Levels then fell to 2004/05, increased again to 2006/07 and since then have fallen year on year. At 1,884, the number of offences recorded in 2010/11 is the lowest recorded since 1998/99 and is 4.8 per cent lower than 2009/10. Prior to the introduction of ICIS in 2001/02, there were very few offences of arson endangering life recorded. This may have been affected by the process of classifying offences which then improved with the ICIS crime recording system.

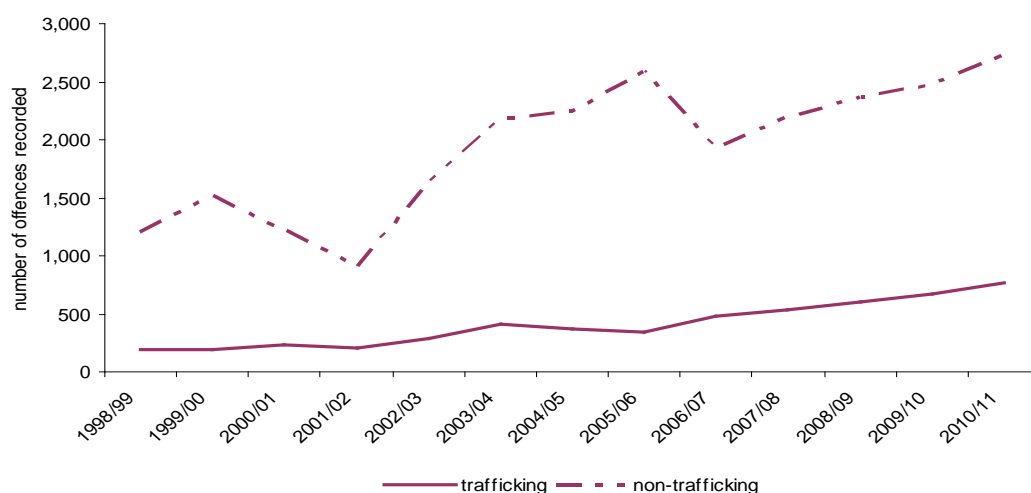
Criminal damage: Apart from offences of other criminal damage, each type of criminal damage has shown the same general trend since 1998/99. Levels increased between 1998/99 and 2001/02, fell in 2003/04 and 2004/05, increased again to 2006/07 and have decreased each year since. The trend for other criminal damage has remained relatively constant, and was the only offence grouping to show an increase between 2009/10 and 2010/11. Criminal damage to a dwelling fell by 6.0 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling fell by 11.6 per cent and criminal damage to a vehicle fell by 6.8 per cent.

2.5 Drug offences and other miscellaneous offences

2.5.1 Drug offences

The recording of drug offences by police is particularly dependent on police activities and priorities. Since 1998/99 there has been an upwards trend in the number of drug offences recorded. The lowest level recorded was in 2001/02 when there were 1,108 offences. Figures have increased year on year since 2006/07 and the latest figure for 2010/11 is 3,485, an increase of 10.8 per cent when compared with 2009/10.

Figure 2.7 Drug trafficking and non-trafficking offences, 1998/99 to 2010/11



Drug trafficking: In 1998/99 these offences accounted for 14 per cent of all drug offences, in 2010/11 they accounted for 22 per cent. The trend has shown a steady increase and, at 762, the 2010/11 figure is the highest recorded since 1998/99 and 14.1 per cent higher than 2009/10.

Drug non-trafficking: Cannabis was reclassified from a Class B to a Class C drug in January 2004 and was subsequently reclassified back to a Class B drug in January 2009. From 2004/05 additional information on drug type was collated enabling drug possession offences to be split into possession of cannabis and possession of other controlled drugs. In 2004/05 possession of cannabis accounted for 81 per cent of all drug possession offences. This proportion has since decreased and in 2010/11 cannabis possession now accounts for two thirds of all possession offences. Possession of other controlled drugs has increased year on year since 2004/05. Possession of cannabis has increased year on year since 2006/07, although the 2010/11 figure of 1,790 offences recorded is lower than the peak recorded in 2005/06 (2,119 offences).

2.5.2 Other miscellaneous offences

There is a wide range of offence types included within this classification. In 2005/06 offences relating to breaches of anti-social behaviour orders, non-molestation orders and sex offender orders were added to the data series and were included in Classification 66 Other offences against the state and public order. This resulted in an additional 1,400 offences being recorded in that financial year. Since the introduction of breaches of orders in 2005/06, around half of all offences in the other miscellaneous offences classification relate to offences against the State and public order, which also includes offences such as bomb hoaxes and offences under anti-terrorist legislation. There were 1,557 other offences against the state and public order recorded in 2010/11, a fall of 15.0 per cent on 2009/10.

Dangerous driving is the next largest category within other miscellaneous offences. Apart from a dip in 2007/08 and a fall between 2009/10 and 2010/11, there has been an upwards trend in the number of dangerous driving offences recorded since 2001/02. Although the general rule for recording a crime is to do so on report of the crime [on the balance of probability that a crime has occurred], dangerous driving offences are only recorded when investigation confirms that the offence is made out. Improved processes for capturing police charges and recommendations made by the Public Prosecution Service may have contributed to these increases.

Table 2.2 Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11¹

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes													
	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
1 Murder ⁴	71	29	44	49	42	26	34	25	23	25	24	18	20	-
4.1 Manslaughter	4	5	4	3	3	6	6	3	1	5	2	4	8	-
4.2 Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
2 Attempted murder	85	61	124	164	235	121	129	172	118	134	124	114	110	-3.5
4.3 Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving ⁵	44	41	29	23	31	25	27	25	28	13	14	6	4	-
4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	-
4.8 Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	-
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent ^{4,6}	565	282	358	412	477	402	407	416	481	546	792	1,267	1,104	-12.9
5B Use of substance or object to endanger life	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	6	-
5C Possession of items to endanger life	154	111	130	154	131	89	55	55	27	17	19	22	31	-
<i>Explosives</i>	46	23	47	55	58	38	23	25	12	7	12	12	19	-
<i>Firearms / Ammunition</i>	108	88	83	99	73	51	32	30	15	10	7	10	12	-
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent ⁴	709	466	484	749	789	734	768	689	745	756	935	814	795	-2.3
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
4.7 Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	1	0	1	-
4.9 Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	-
4.10 Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	-
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury ⁸	4,761	5,441	5,306	6,346	6,189	16,322	15,834	16,404	16,664	14,426	13,531	13,224	13,070	-1.2
<i>AOABH⁸</i>	3,924	4,324	4,312	5,339	4,955	15,190	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,393	12,236	-1.3
<i>Assault on police with injury</i>	837	1,117	994	1,007	1,234	1,132	1,014	1,142	1,155	987	837	831	834	0.4
8K Poisoning or female genital mutilation	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	7	2	2	2	2	-
Violence against the person - with injury⁸	6,394	6,438	6,483	7,902	7,898	17,726	17,264	17,791	18,094	15,925	15,451	15,487	15,156	-2.1
3A Conspiracy to murder	6	6	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	-
3B Threats to kill	409	500	523	670	893	985	1,371	1,391	1,728	1,826	2,100	2,223	2,323	4.5
6 Endangering railway passengers	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-
7 Endangering life at sea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-
10A Possession of firearms with intent	16	9	11	30	38	29	17	28	29	42	31	30	27	-
10C Possession of other weapons	238	328	280	351	375	385	462	477	565	617	592	584	482	-17.5
10D Possession of article with blade or point	0	0	0	4	4	6	6	18	38	43	64	91	119	30.8
8L Harassment	715	979	1,335	1,286	1,690	1,810	1,909	2,317	2,077	1,730	1,839	2,030	1,955	-3.7
<i>Harassment</i>	234	510	713	499	562	701	947	1,274	1,363	1,269	1,456	1,626	1,587	-2.4
<i>Intimidation</i>	481	469	622	787	1,128	1,109	962	1,043	714	461	383	404	368	-8.9
11 Cruelty to and neglect of children	84	81	71	54	53	89	37	31	38	26	83	87	109	25.3
12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	-
13 Child abduction	30	28	45	76	60	37	43	64	79	54	37	36	24	-
14 Procuring illegal abortion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	-
104 Assault without injury on a constable	594	1,051	993	1,047	1,595	819	1,104	1,282	1,570	1,840	2,021	2,349	2,568	9.3
<i>Assault on police without injury</i>	365	520	470	556	717	819	1,104	1,282	1,570	1,840	2,021	2,349	2,568	9.3
<i>Obstructing/Resisting police⁹</i>	229	531	523	491	878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105A Assault without injury ⁸	10,170	12,322	11,863	14,980	16,105	7,345	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	-4.9
Violence against the person - without injury⁸	12,262	15,305	15,124	18,504	20,819	11,507	12,413	13,516	14,229	14,175	14,463	14,817	14,638	-1.2
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	18,656	21,743	21,607	26,406	28,717	29,233	29,677	31,307	32,323	30,100	29,914	30,304	29,794	-1.7

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11¹

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes													
	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
17 Indecent assault on a male ^{10,11,12}	185	151	155	89	118	196	132	162	159	150	128	59	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male 17+</i> ^{10,11,12}	36	28	21	34	34	46	36	47	60	57	48	9	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male child <17</i> ^{10,11,12}	149	123	134	55	84	150	96	115	99	93	80	50	..	..
17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	44	83	-
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	36	104	-
19A-19H Rape ¹³	318	310	232	292	357	394	379	391	457	415	404	461	550	19.3
<i>Rape</i> ¹³	284	279	209	252	317	354	347	356	431	382	381	446	525	17.7
<i>Attempted rape</i> ¹³	34	31	23	40	40	40	32	35	26	33	23	15	25	-
20 Indecent assault on a female ^{10,11,12}	693	563	508	588	515	638	615	646	638	665	573	174	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female 17+</i> ^{10,11,12}	307	190	166	280	231	287	284	295	296	317	257	12	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female child <17</i> ^{10,11,12}	386	373	342	308	284	351	331	351	342	348	316	162	..	..
20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	349	441	26.4
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	51	192	276.5
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 ^{10,11,12}	18	7	11	6	1	10	13	16	13	15	19	3	..	..
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	49	62	-
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17 ^{10,11,12}	149	90	51	36	43	58	52	51	73	106	160	26	..	..
22B Sexual activity involving a child under 16 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	145	166	14.5
22A Causing sexual activity without consent ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	0	-
70 Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder ¹⁰	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	-
71 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	4	-
72 Trafficking for sexual exploitation ^{10,14}	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	-
74 Gross indecency with a child ^{10,11,12}	32	16	18	23	36	24	18	41	36	45	91	26	..	..
Most serious sexual crime¹⁰	1,397	1,139	976	1,035	1,070	1,320	1,209	1,307	1,376	1,400	1,520	1,430	1,605	12.2
16 Buggery ^{10,11,12,13}	43	25	34	27	45	34	17	0	4	1	2	4	..	..
18 Gross indecency between males ^{10,11,12}	18	9	17	5	12	17	9	17	6	11	16	5	..	..
23 Incest or familial sexual offences ¹⁰	7	1	2	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	-
24 Exploitation of prostitution ¹⁰	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	4	1	4	3	2	5	-
25 Abduction of a female ¹⁰	0	0	0	6	11	7	5	2	2	0	0	2	0	-
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution ^{10,15}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature ^{10,16}	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	-
88A Sexual grooming ^{10,16}	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	3	6	8	-
88C Other miscellaneous sexual offences ¹⁰	12	1	3	1	5	3	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	-
88D Unnatural sexual offences ¹⁰	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	-
88E Exposure and voyeurism ^{10,16}	119	143	135	333	289	360	405	328	330	315	293	344	310	-9.9
<i>Exposure</i> ¹⁰	119	143	135	333	289	360	393	320	318	299	270	322	295	-8.4
<i>Voyeurism</i> ^{10,16}	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	12	16	23	22	15	-
Other sexual offences¹⁰	199	181	193	375	369	425	441	359	350	343	322	370	328	-11.4
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES¹⁰	1,596	1,320	1,169	1,410	1,439	1,745	1,650	1,666	1,726	1,743	1,842	1,800	1,933	7.4

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11¹

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes													
	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
34A Robbery of business property	701	712	946	1,253	1,404	955	676	827	620	421	454	468	479	2.4
<i>Armed robbery business</i>	486	505	694	940	1,068	729	553	602	469	256	310	337	333	-1.2
<i>Ordinary robbery business</i>	181	196	228	248	260	175	109	160	127	147	121	113	126	11.5
<i>Hijacking business</i>	34	11	24	65	76	51	14	65	24	18	23	18	20	-
34B Robbery of personal property	694	671	821	969	1,093	1,018	811	917	954	722	829	808	827	2.4
<i>Armed robbery personal</i>	146	177	233	251	307	313	259	240	282	188	198	220	229	4.1
<i>Ordinary robbery personal</i>	333	414	430	567	634	574	450	452	545	460	529	487	496	1.8
<i>Hijacking personal</i>	215	80	158	151	152	131	102	225	127	74	102	101	102	1.0
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	1,395	1,383	1,767	2,222	2,497	1,973	1,487	1,744	1,574	1,143	1,283	1,276	1,306	2.4
28A Burglary in a dwelling	7,217	7,150	7,800	8,236	8,942	7,987	6,487	6,457	6,108	5,974	6,457	6,451	6,313	-2.1
28B Attempted burglary in a dwelling	400	444	513	734	1,097	911	758	753	673	664	821	719	704	-2.1
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	102	71	59	101	83	45	57	45	50	74	72	99	64	-35.4
Total burglary in a dwelling	7,719	7,665	8,372	9,071	10,122	8,943	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	-2.6
30A Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	7,138	7,638	6,876	7,291	7,487	6,513	5,413	4,932	4,168	4,381	4,483	4,629	4,229	-8.6
30B Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	438	554	419	622	918	800	550	535	459	485	487	558	529	-5.2
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	1	6	0	5	4	4	2	5	3	8	11	4	10	-
Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling	7,577	8,198	7,295	7,918	8,409	7,317	5,965	5,472	4,630	4,874	4,981	5,191	4,768	-8.1
TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES	15,296	15,863	15,667	16,989	18,531	16,260	13,267	12,727	11,461	11,586	12,331	12,460	11,849	-4.9
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	7.3
45 Theft from a vehicle	6,075	6,327	5,713	6,584	7,140	7,506	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	-16.6
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle ¹⁷	9,715	10,196	10,806	11,635	8,410	5,369	4,451	3,708	3,367	3,242	2,769	2,743	2,469	-10.0
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle ¹⁷	718	1,417	1,534	2,229	5,300	3,087	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	-29.6
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES	16,508	17,940	18,053	20,448	20,850	15,962	12,333	10,135	9,256	8,301	7,906	8,221	6,933	-15.7
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	15	11	10	15	14	21	-
39 Theft from the person	234	288	362	1,534	1,624	1,288	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	-10.3
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	615	675	685	853	896	846	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	-14.1
41 Theft by an employee	378	375	286	275	367	323	316	305	361	328	342	278	214	-23.0
42 Theft of mail	22	6	15	23	30	61	84	96	96	52	22	22	21	-
43 Dishonest use of electricity	13	14	12	14	28	19	21	7	14	8	35	100	119	19.0
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	1,220	1,223	1,121	1,004	816	862	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	4.5
46 Shoplifting	5,645	5,827	6,082	5,494	5,075	4,743	4,967	5,738	5,745	5,257	6,214	6,754	6,371	-5.7
47 Theft from an automatic machine or meter	1	6	26	11	15	17	117	184	233	53	189	46	24	-
49 Other theft	10,286	10,195	9,861	11,781	11,893	11,209	10,003	10,184	9,284	8,316	9,136	8,732	9,434	8.0
54 Handling stolen goods	435	471	384	283	317	360	311	240	225	191	220	226	194	-14.2
TOTAL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	18,849	19,080	18,834	21,272	21,061	19,730	18,767	19,353	18,515	16,432	18,338	18,386	18,505	0.6

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11¹

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes													
	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
51 Fraud by Company Director, Sole Trader etc	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
52 False accounting	11	16	15	7	6	23	2	25	4	1	7	4	1	-
53A-53J Fraud by false representation etc ^{19,20}	6,279	7,097	7,073	7,046	7,246	5,398	4,308	4,211	3,784	2,518	3,042	2,916	2,747	-5.8
53D Other fraud (not covered elsewhere incl deception) ¹⁹	4,395	4,886	4,107	3,965	4,357	2,964	2,157	2,249	1,800	970	1,201	1,156	1,331	15.1
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information ²⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	0	2	8	5	-
53F Fraud by abuse of position ²⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	13	20	27	-
53H Making or supplying articles for use in fraud ²⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	7	5	-
53J Possession of articles for use in fraud ²⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	11	13	23	-
Making off without payment	1,884	2,211	2,966	3,081	2,889	2,434	2,151	1,962	1,957	1,524	1,809	1,712	1,356	-20.8
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription / 61 Other forgery	427	479	629	1,122	765	417	441	457	293	132	338	235	130	-44.7
61A Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	57	47	48	-
814 Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records	36	29	35	48	57	110	98	74	77	56	119	128	97	-24.2
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES	6,753	7,621	7,752	8,223	8,075	5,948	4,849	4,768	4,163	2,734	3,564	3,330	3,023	-9.2
56A Arson endangering life	4	2	6	30	58	53	72	95	125	113	104	126	164	30.2
56B Arson not endangering life	1,993	2,298	2,423	2,894	2,540	2,083	1,939	2,238	2,303	2,131	1,898	1,854	1,720	-7.2
58A-D Criminal damage (to 06/07 only) ²¹	250	77	127	298	222	109	92	131	75	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	7,711	9,250	9,284	12,224	11,285	10,190	9,565	10,424	11,179	9,288	8,635	7,975	7,496	-6.0
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	5,199	5,780	5,887	6,820	5,879	5,162	5,161	5,297	5,248	4,069	3,259	2,918	2,580	-11.6
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	10,055	10,806	11,617	14,055	13,092	11,516	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	-6.8
58D Other criminal damage	2,339	2,870	2,846	3,427	3,206	2,969	3,146	3,500	4,033	3,402	3,413	3,147	3,353	6.5
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	111	123	150	219	295	324	406	504	495	467	524	583	513	-12.0
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	27,662	31,206	32,340	39,967	36,577	32,406	31,433	34,800	36,322	30,893	28,428	26,445	24,996	-5.5
of which:														
Explosives offences	32	32	65	149	88	52	45	35	19	17	22	29	74	-
Petrol bombing offences	194	59	84	206	202	87	99	145	74	59	30	52	37	-28.8
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME²²	85,068	91,710	92,646	106,899	105,094	90,306	80,649	81,783	79,717	69,946	70,567	68,842	65,306	-5.1
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	193	193	228	210	291	405	375	349	475	530	607	668	762	14.1
Drug trafficking	193	193	228	210	291	405	375	349	475	530	607	668	762	14.1
92B Possession of controlled drugs ²³	943	1,252	973	738	1,397	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences	3	3	2	0	2	3	1	1	4	5	3	6	15	-
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) ²³	260	270	250	160	234	360	436	475	569	785	790	815	918	12.6
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ²³	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,810	2,119	1,365	1,401	1,574	1,657	1,790	8.0
Drug non-trafficking	1,206	1,525	1,225	898	1,633	2,184	2,247	2,595	1,938	2,191	2,367	2,478	2,723	9.9
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	1,399	1,718	1,453	1,108	1,924	2,589	2,622	2,944	2,413	2,721	2,974	3,146	3,485	10.8

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11¹

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes													
	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
10B Possession of firearms offences	96	82	104	88	160	161	138	150	98	81	84	82	99	20.7
81 Other firearms offences	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	10	16	23	17	14	-
15 Concealing an infant close to birth	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
26 Bigamy	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	-
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc	178	201	175	153	125	128	121	105	101	112	142	123	93	-24.4
35 Blackmail	41	36	14	37	39	51	34	39	58	52	49	50	44	-12.0
36 Kidnapping	71	47	49	84	74	80	68	48	54	69	91	68	68	0.0
62 Treason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
64 Riot	17	7	4	126	138	19	4	12	26	14	5	19	23	-
65 Violent disorder	63	28	45	59	108	45	26	87	59	82	122	145	102	-29.7
66 Other offences against the State and public order	136	234	337	506	953	609	500	1,908	1,628	1,506	1,768	1,831	1,557	-15.0
<i>Bomb hoax related offences</i>	101	198	301	475	927	582	471	446	405	222	426	475	320	-32.6
<i>Breach of anti-social behaviour order²⁴</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	32	58	124	135	119	-11.9
<i>Breach of non-molestation order²⁴</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,423	1,149	1,183	1,121	1,104	950	-13.9
<i>Breach sex offender orders etc²⁴</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	16	50	81	124	53.1
<i>Offences under anti-terrorist legislation</i>	32	25	31	17	21	26	24	16	7	5	7	7	19	-
<i>Other²⁵</i>	3	11	5	14	5	1	5	18	20	22	40	29	25	-
67 Perjury	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	3	12	6	4	-
68 Libel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
69 Offender Management Act ²⁶	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	-
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries	6	4	1	1	20	9	5	19	4	9	14	12	4	-
76 Aiding suicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
78 Immigration acts	2	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	9	-
79 Perverting the course of justice	23	30	14	44	75	97	99	127	102	144	231	258	234	-9.3
80 Absconding from lawful custody	8	17	11	25	28	57	37	58	49	17	30	24	28	-
82 Customs and Revenue offences	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	-
83 Bail offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	-
84 Trade descriptions etc	34	91	142	194	210	132	160	129	115	62	53	48	35	-
85 Health and Safety offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	14	11	11	23	30	34	34	46	62	60	51	62	59	-4.8
87 Protection from eviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
89 Adulteration of food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90 Other knives offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
91 Public health offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-
94 Planning laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc ²⁷	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-
99 Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	74	208	153	219	528	224	199	226	241	33	38	64	48	-25.0
802 Dangerous driving	173	235	198	176	327	456	601	778	771	552	793	950	792	-16.6
<i>Dangerous driving</i>	148	206	167	166	276	396	550	728	714	513	746	865	699	-19.2
<i>Dangerous driving causing GBI etc</i>	25	29	31	10	51	60	51	50	57	39	47	85	93	9.4
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	939	1,237	1,270	1,741	2,825	2,107	2,039	3,750	3,391	2,815	3,514	3,771	3,216	-14.7
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	109,053	119,111	119,912	139,786	142,496	127,953	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	-3.8

Please note: Detailed notes to accompany this table are available on the following page.

Notes to accompany Table 2.2

1. Between 1998/99 and 2000/01 crimes were recorded through a paper-based system where a completed form was forwarded to the PSNI Central Statistics Unit for input onto a stand-alone system, from which crime figures were then extracted. In April 2001 PSNI introduced electronic recording through an integrated crime information system (ICIS), resulting in more low level crime being captured than would have occurred through the previous crime recording process. This system remained in place until the end of 2006/07. In April 2007, the NICHE record management system was introduced within PSNI for crime recording, a product specifically designed for police services to record and manage occurrences. Further information on administrative data sources within PSNI can be obtained from the PSNI website:
http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics/officialstatistics-newpage.htm
2. Number of crimes recorded using the expanded offence coverage and revised Counting Rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard. Much of the impact of introducing NCRS was experienced by PSNI in 2001/02, through the introduction of an integrated crime information system (ICIS) within PSNI which improved the capture of low level crimes.
4. The number of murders in 1998/99 includes the 29 persons killed in the Omagh bomb which occurred on 15 August 1998. This incident also accounts for approximately 90% of all wounding with intent and wounding offences recorded in 1998/99.
5. Prior to 2008/09 classification 4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving was the only classification of this nature. From 2008/09 onwards these offences are split across classifications 4.4, 4.6, 4.8 and 4.9.
6. In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. A more detailed explanation can be found in Volume 2 of the Home Office publication 'Crime in England and Wales 2008/09'. (<http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol2.pdf>)
7. The offence of aggravated vehicle taking was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004
8. Prior to April 2003, offences where the victim received minor injuries (e.g. bruising or minor abrasions) were recorded as assault without injury. Since April 2003 assaults with minor injuries have been recorded as assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH). This accounts for the large increase in AOABH offences and the large fall in assault without injury offences between 2002/03 and 2003/04. The Home Office introduced this change for England & Wales a year earlier, in April 2002.
9. The offence of obstructing police was removed from the notifiable offence list in April 2003.
10. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
11. Offences classified as 17 Indecent assault on a male, 20 Indecent assault on a female, 21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14, 22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17, 74 Gross indecency with a child, 16 Buggery and 18 Gross indecency between males relate to legislation that existed prior to that introduced in February 2009. From April 2010 offences are no longer recorded using these classifications (see 14. below).
12. Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today.
13. Up to 2003/04 the offence of rape could only be committed against a female. However the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 redefined the offence so that buggery without consent would constitute an offence of rape (i.e. rape could then be committed against a male).
14. Even though the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009, Sections 57-59 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (trafficking for sexual exploitation) continue to apply.
15. The reclassification exercise conducted during 2010/11 identified that, within Northern Ireland, offences of soliciting for the purposes of prostitution had not been identified as notifiable offences. This omission has been rectified and these offences are included in the recorded crime figures from April 2011.
16. Offences were originally implemented through the Sexual Offences Act 2003.
17. From 1st April 2002, a change in the Home Office Counting Rules meant that most attempted thefts/unauthorised taking of motor vehicles previously recorded in Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle are now recorded as Vehicle interference.
18. These offences were added to the data series from 1st April 2003.
19. For offences of Fraud by false representation, counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to a per account basis from January 2007. From 1st April 2007 these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.
20. New offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force in January 2007.
21. This classification contains explosives and petrol bombing offences for which information prior to 2007/08 is not available to allow classification to dwelling, building other than a dwelling, vehicle or other.
22. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
23. Cannabis was classified as a Class B drug until 29 January 2004 when it was reclassified to a Class C drug. Cannabis was then reclassified back to a Class B drug on 26 January 2009. The systems from which the crime figures were extracted did not record the type of Class B or Class C drug until the first cannabis reclassification took place. Therefore it is not possible to provide a complete data series separately identifying cannabis possession offences.
24. These offences were added to the data series in 2005/06.
25. The sub-classification of 'Other' includes offences such as affray, unlawful assembly and offences relating to incitement to hatred.
26. While the Offender Management Act offences which are included in the notifiable offence list do not extend to Northern Ireland, offences which do extend to Northern Ireland and are similar in nature are recorded in this classification.
27. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2002.

'..' in the table indicates that data are not available.

'-' indicates that for offences recorded, a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Table 2.3 Homicides, 1969 to 2010^{1,2}

	Numbers													
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Murder	5	14	123	376	200	205	238	280	116	82	128	85	95	99
Manslaughter ³									5	2	7	5	7	5
Infanticide ³	8	6	21	17	15	8	9	11	2	1	1	3	0	0
Homicide	13	20	144	393	215	213	247	291	123	85	136	93	102	104

	Numbers													
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Murder	86	63	59	85	100	111	67	71	114	108	101	82	22	35
Manslaughter	4	2	2	2	6	5	8	11	7	3	5	3	1	4
Infanticide	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Homicide	91	65	61	87	109	116	75	82	121	111	106	86	24	39

	Numbers													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder	40	80	29	42	52	35	35	30	26	27	26	20	25	15
Manslaughter	2	1	8	3	4	3	6	4	3	3	3	4	4	8
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	42	81	37	45	56	38	42	34	31	30	29	24	29	23

1. Figures from 1969 to 1998 have been sourced from the Chief Constable's Annual Reports.

2. IRA ceasefires were declared in 1994 and 1997 and a Loyalist ceasefire was announced in 1994. In 1998 the Northern Ireland peace agreement was reached and the Real IRA announced a ceasefire.

3. Between 1969 and 1976 the figures for manslaughter and infanticide in the Chief Constable's Annual Reports were not provided separately.

Table 2.4 Homicides, 1998/99 to 2010/11

	Numbers												
	1998/99 ¹	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Murder	71	29	44	49	42	26	34	25	23	25	24	18	20
Manslaughter	4	5	4	3	3	6	6	3	1	5	2	4	8
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	75	34	48	52	45	33	41	29	24	30	26	22	28

1. The number of murders in 1998/99 includes the 29 persons killed in the Omagh bomb which occurred on 15 August 1998.

3 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 3.1 and 3.2 below. In England and Wales comparable data for these offences is available since 2008/09.

PSNI has compiled knife and sharp instrument data for each financial year since 2007/08 based on the definitions used by the Home Office.

Table 3.1 Selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments¹ by offence type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Offence type	Numbers			
	Number of selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Homicide ²	5	8	7	8
Attempted murder	50	44	31	33
Threats to kill	100	102	105	67
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ³	559	509	581	511
Robbery	207	236	228	215
Rape / sexual assaults ⁴	3	9	7	8
Total selected offences	924	908	959	842

Table 3.2 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 2010/11 (i.e. 29 per cent of all homicides in 2010/11 involved knives or sharp instruments)

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

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 5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent and 8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury.

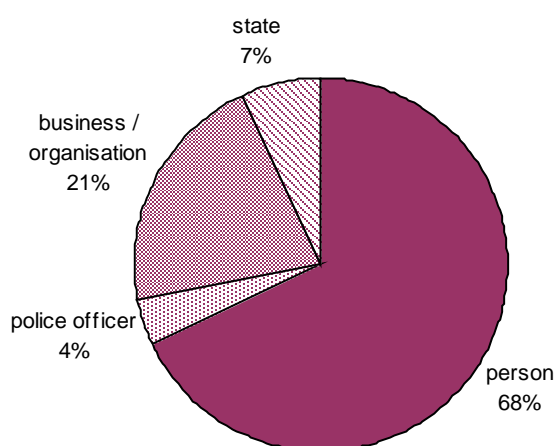
4. Includes indecent assault on a male/female (classifications 17/20) and sexual assault on a male/female (classifications 17A/17B/20A/20B), as well as 19A-19H Rape.

4 Victims of Crime

The Home Office has identified offences as being victim-based, state-based or victim and state-based. State-based offences are those for which no member of the public or business/organisation is a victim. For victim-based offences, the victim can be a member of the public (referred to here as person victim), a police officer who was the victim of a crime in the course of carrying out their duty, or a business or organisation.

The introduction of the NICHE system in 2007/08 has enabled a breakdown of crime by the type of victim to be provided from this date. Each of the financial years since 2007/08 shows a similar picture. Figures for 2010/11 show that around 68 per cent of all crimes have a person victim, 4 per cent a police officer victim, 21 per cent a business/organisation victim and 7 per cent are state-based.

Figure 4.1 Crimes recorded by type of victim, 2010/11



There were 70,916 persons identified as victims of crime in 2010/11, 3681 police officers and 22,575 businesses/organisations. There were 7,868 state-based offences recorded. The table below shows the main crime classifications split by victim type for 2010/11.

Table 4.1 Percentage of each victim type recorded by type of crime, 2010/11

	Person (%)	Police Officer (%)	Business / Organisation (%)	Percentages State (%)
Violence against the person	85	12	0	2
Sexual offences	97	0	0	3
Robbery	63	0	37	0
Burglary	71	0	29	0
Theft	61	0	39	1
Fraud and forgery	21	0	68	10
Criminal damage	73	0	27	0
Drug offences	0	0	0	100
Other miscellaneous offences	6	0	0	94
Total recorded crime – all offences	68	4	21	7

Details relating to the age of the victim at the time the offence was committed are also available dating back to 2007/08 for all relevant crime types and for person victims (police officer victims are not included in these figures). A more detailed breakdown of victim age is available in the excel spreadsheets which accompany this bulletin, through pivot tables which allow manipulation of data by age band, crime type and financial year. This spreadsheet can be found at:

http://www.psni.police.uk/police_recorded_crime_in_northern_ireland_1998-99_to_2010-11.xls

4.1 Age profile 2010/11: age of victim

There were 70,916 offences recorded in 2010/11 where there was a person victim. Nine percent of this total were persons aged under 18 (6,393 offences), 83 per cent were aged 18-64 and 7 per cent were aged 65 or over. Age information was unavailable for just over 1 per cent of all person victims.

Victim aged under 18: Sixty nine per cent of those victims under the age of 18 were victims of violence against the person offences, 16 per cent were victims of sexual offences, 12 per cent were victims of property crime and 2 per cent were robbery victims.

Crime rates victim aged under 18: There were 15 crime victims under the age of 18 per 1,000 of the population under 18. The rate per 1,000 of the under 18 population for violence against the person was 10, while the rate for sexual offences was 2.

Victim aged 18-64: Thirty five per cent of victims aged between 18 and 64 were victims of violence against the person offences, 27 per cent were victims of criminal damage, 22 per cent were victims of theft and 12 per cent were victims of burglary. Just over 1 per cent were victims of a sexual offence.

Crime rates victim aged 18-64: There were 53 crime victims aged 18-64 per 1,000 of the population aged 18-64. The rate per 1,000 of the population aged 18-64 for property crime was 33, was 19 for violence against the person, and was less than 1 for sexual offences and also less than 1 for robbery.

Victim aged 65+: Thirty two per cent of victims aged 65 or over were victims of criminal damage, 28 per cent were victims of theft, 27 per cent were victims of burglary and 8 per cent were victims of violence against the person offences.

Crime rates victim aged 65+: There were 18 crime victims aged 65 or over per 1,000 of the population aged 65+. The rate per 1,000 of the 65+ population for property crime was 16, while the rate for violence against the person offences was 1.

Figure 4.2 Percentage of victims by age band in each main crime type, 2010/11

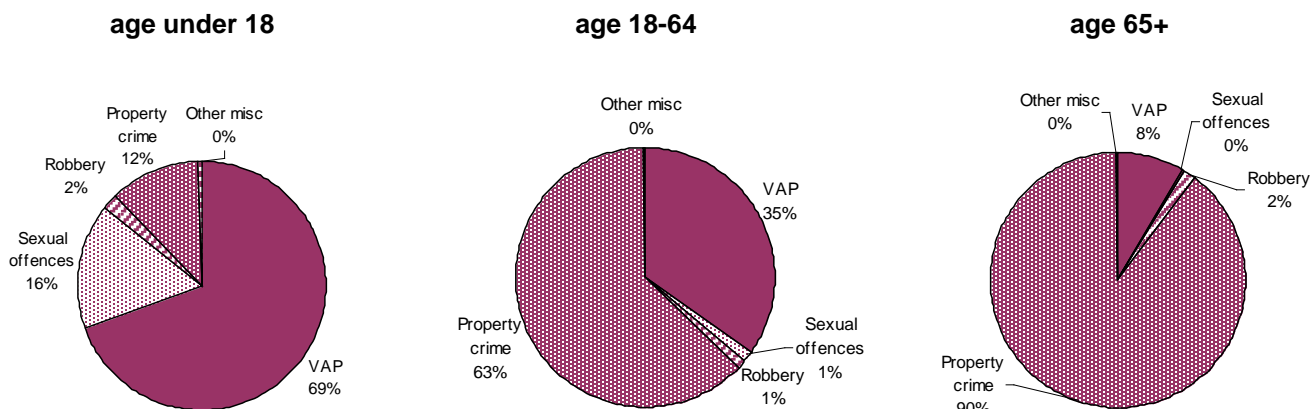
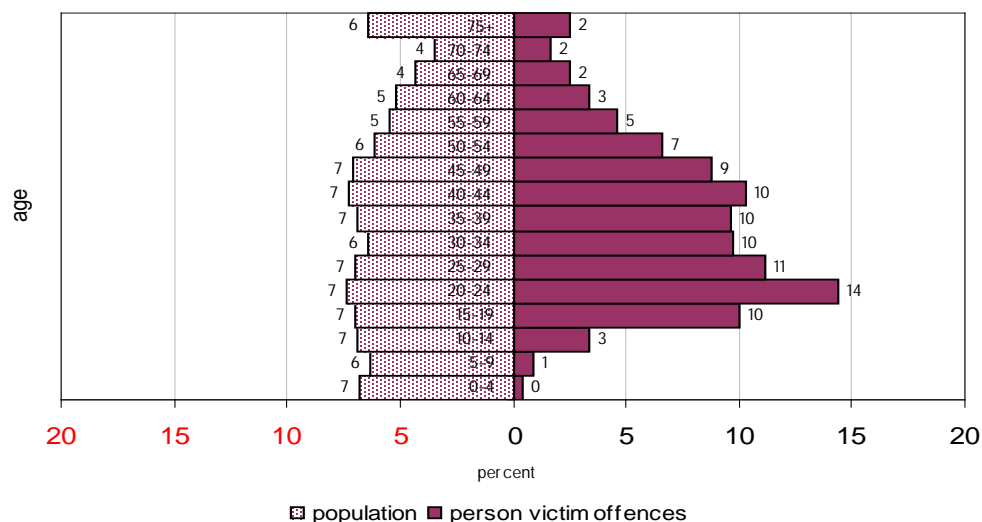


Figure 4.3 Age profile of crime victims compared with Northern Ireland population profile, 2010/11



4.2 Age profile 2010/11: main crime classifications

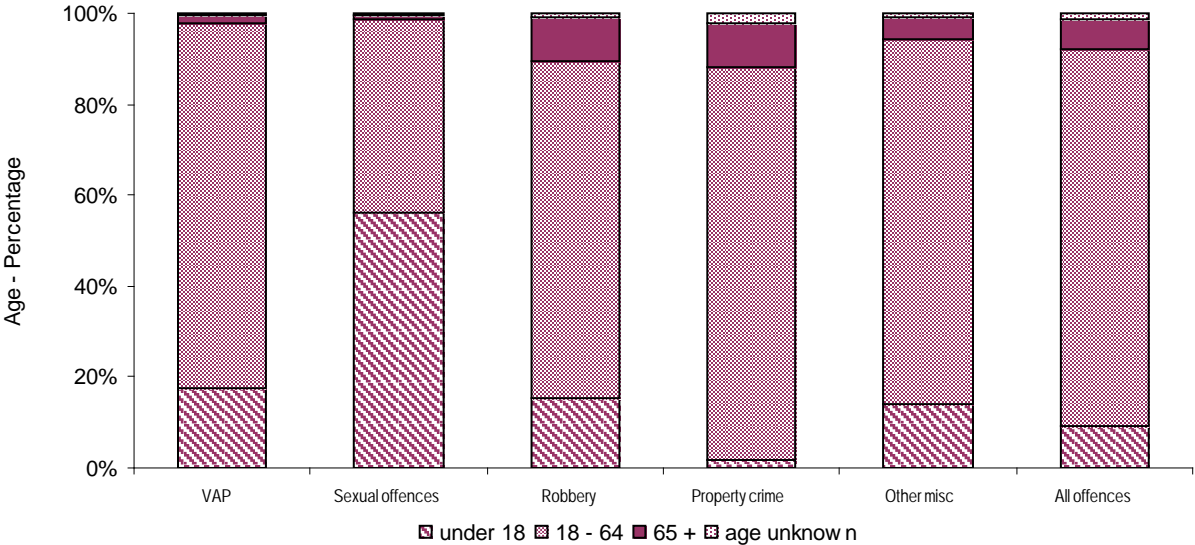
Violence against the person: The majority of victims were in the 18-64 age group (81 per cent), with 17 per cent aged under 18 and 2 per cent aged 65+. In 1% of cases the age of the victim was unknown.

Sexual offences: Fifty six per cent of victims were under the age of 18, while 43 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 64. The remaining 1 per cent were aged 65 or above.

Robbery: Nearly three quarters of victims were aged 18-64 (74 per cent), with 15 per cent aged under 18 and 9 per cent aged 65+. In 1 per cent of cases the age of the victim was unknown.

Property crime: Eighty six per cent of victims were aged 18-64, with 10 per cent aged 65 or above and 2 per cent aged under 18. In 2 per cent of cases the age of the victim was unknown.

Figure 4.4 Proportion of crime victims by age band for the main crime classifications, 2010/11



5 Detections

Detected crime is a term that describes offences which have been 'cleared up' by the police. They can be divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections. Sanction detections occur where the offender receives some formal sanction such as being charged or summonsed, cautioned or by having an offence taken into consideration at court (TICs). Non sanction detections occur where the offence was cleared up but where no further action is taken against an offender.

Section 2.4 of the Crime User Guide (http://www.psni.police.uk/user_guide.pdf) describes in detail what detections are, the recording practice in relation to detections and changes to this practice that have affected the recording of detections and detection rates.

Detection rates refer to the number of detections recorded in a given year expressed as a percentage of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period. This is not a clear-cut measure of police investigative performance and needs to be interpreted with care. For example, some of the offences with the highest detection rates are the offences most influenced, in terms of their recorded numbers, by proactive policing to apprehend offenders (e.g. drug offences and many of the offences in the 'other offences' category).

This section of the bulletin looks at the levels and trends in detections and detection rates in Northern Ireland, focusing on sanction detections only. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use when examining longer term trends in detection rates. Instead, a focus on sanction detection rates allows more meaningful comparisons to be made on these figures dating back to 1998/99.

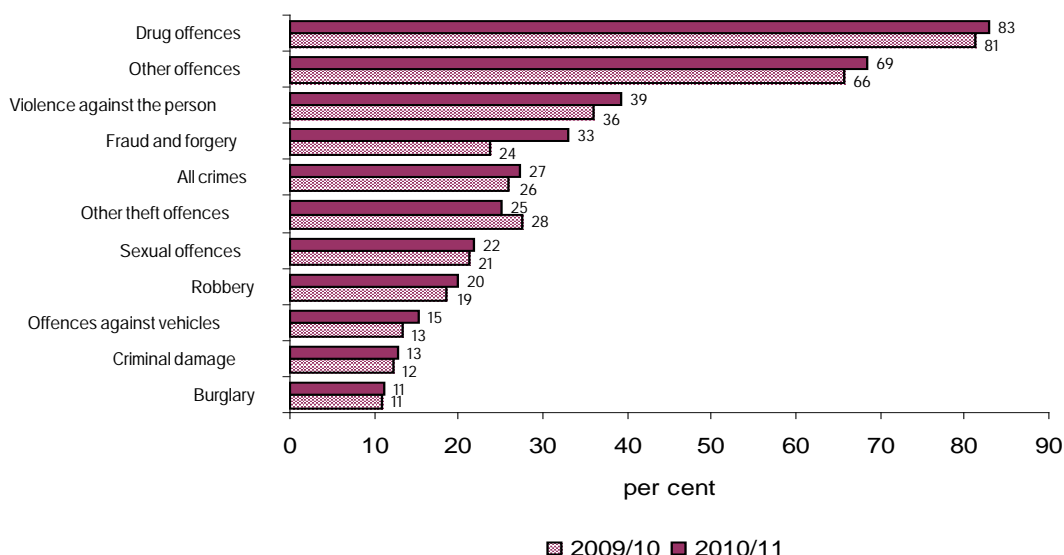
5.1 Comparison of detection rates, 2009/10 and 2010/11

There were 105,040 offences recorded in 2010/11, 28,676 were detected by means of a sanction detection and 7 were detected by means of a non-sanction detection. The number of detections increased by 544 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 while the number of crimes recorded fell by 4,099, resulting in an increase in the overall detection rate of 1.5 percentage points from 25.8% to 27.3%. The sanction detection rates in these two financial years matched the overall detection rates (i.e. there were negligible numbers of non-sanction detections).

Detections by method of detection: Offences detected by means of a charge or summons accounted for 84 per cent of all sanction detections, an increase on the 81 per cent detected in this way in 2009/10. Detections by means of a caution represented 16 per cent of all sanction detections in 2010/11, compared with a figure of 17 per cent in 2009/10. Detections by means of a TIC accounted for less than 1 per cent of all sanction detections in 2010/11, while in 2009/10 they accounted for just over 1 per cent.

Detection rates by offence group: between 2009/10 and 2010/11 sanction detection rates increased for each offence group apart from the classification of other theft offences. While figure 5.1 shows the sanction detection rate for burglary as 11% in both years, there was a slight increase of 0.2 percentage points.

Figure 5.1 Sanction detection rates by offence group, 2009/10 and 2010/11



Drug offences have the highest sanction detection rate, which would reflect the fact that in a high proportion of these cases the offence only comes to light when the police identify or apprehend an offender. Offences such as robbery, burglary, offences against vehicles and criminal damage have always proved harder to detect due to the nature of the offence.

Table 5.1 Offences detected by offence group and method, 2010/11

Offence group	Numbers and percentages				
	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	TICs	Non-sanction detections
<i>Number of detections</i>					
Violence against the person	29,794	10,431	1,236	0	3
Sexual offences	1,933	382	37	0	3
Robbery	1,306	258	1	0	1
Burglary	11,849	1,187	66	66	0
Offences against vehicles	6,933	995	71	4	0
Other theft offences	18,505	3,167	1,434	20	0
Fraud and forgery	3,023	920	73	6	0
Criminal damage	24,996	2,715	511	1	0
Drug offences	3,485	1,830	1,062	0	0
Other offences	3,216	2,104	99	0	0
Total	105,040	23,989	4,590	97	7
<i>Detection Rate(%)</i>					
	All detection methods	Charge / summons	Cautions	TICs	Non-sanction detections
Violence against the person	39.2	35.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
Sexual offences	21.8	19.8	1.9	0.0	0.2
Robbery	19.9	19.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burglary	11.1	10.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Offences against vehicles	15.4	14.4	1.0	0.1	0.0
Other theft offences	25.0	17.1	7.7	0.1	0.0
Fraud and forgery	33.0	30.4	2.4	0.2	0.0
Criminal damage	12.9	10.9	2.0	0.0	0.0
Drug offences	83.0	52.5	30.5	0.0	0.0
Other offences	68.5	65.4	3.1	0.0	0.0
Total	27.3	22.8	4.4	0.1	0.0

5.2 Trends in detection rates over time

Figure 5.2 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 has risen each year since 2001/02 when it stood at 11.3% to reach a level of 27.3% in 2010/11, an overall increase of 16 percentage points.

Figure 5.2 Detection rates, 1998/99 to 2010/11

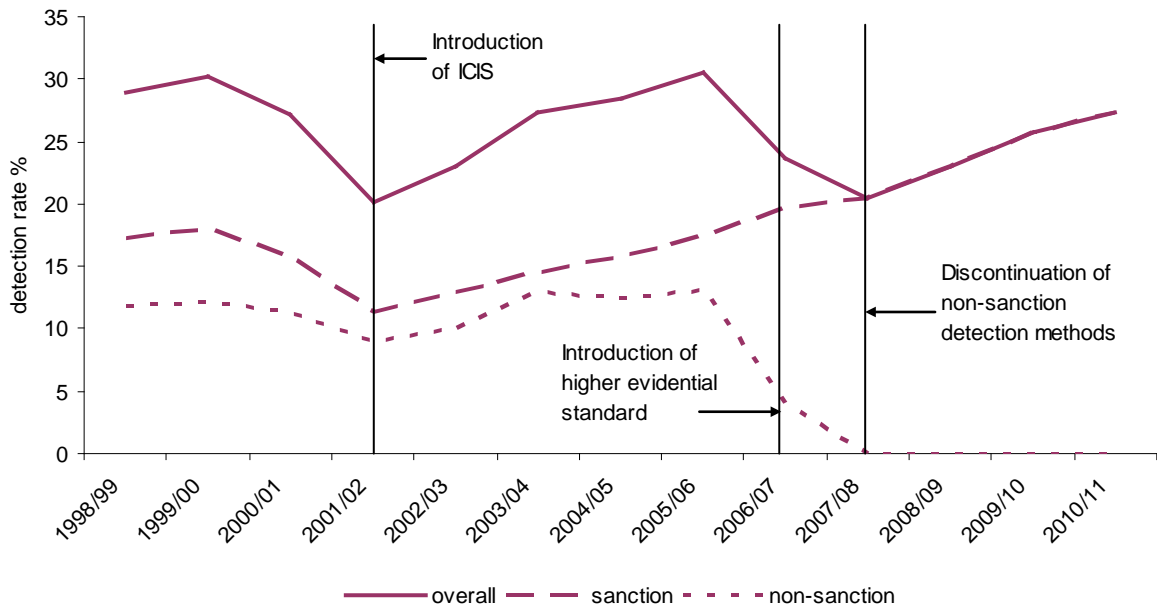


Figure 5.3 illustrates the move away from non-sanction detections following the introduction of the higher evidential standard in 2006/07 and the limited use of non-sanction detection methods from 2007/08. The increase in the use of charge / summons as a detection method can also clearly be seen.

Figure 5.3 Detection rates by method, 1998/99 to 2010/11

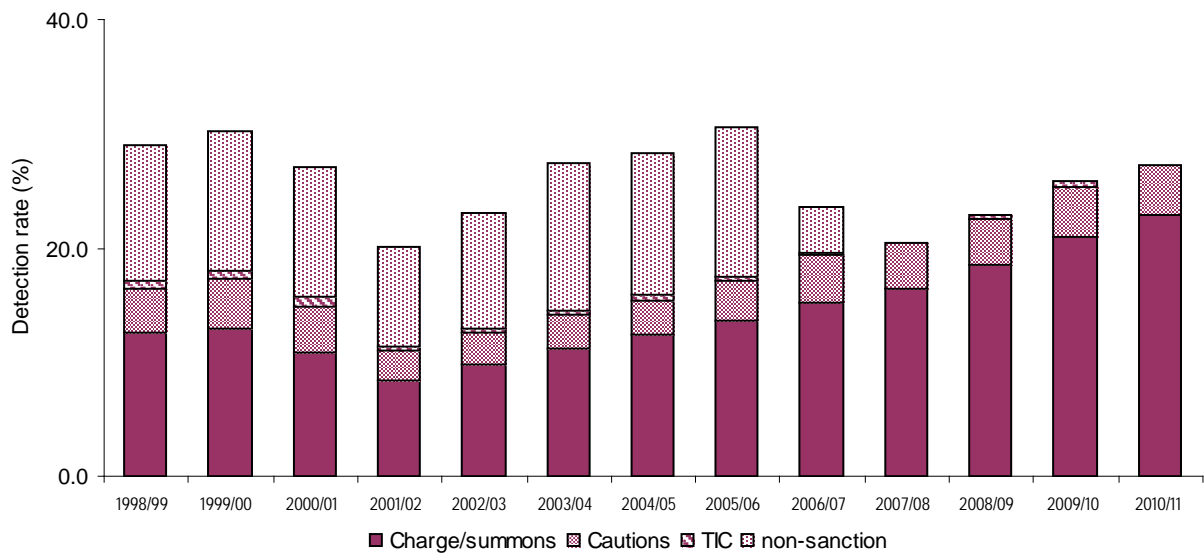


Table 5.2 Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11^{1,2}

Offence	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
														% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ⁴
1 Murder ⁵	40.8	86.2	56.8	57.1	64.3	80.8	76.5	184.0	73.9	60.0	83.3	94.4	95.0	0.6
4.1 Manslaughter	50.0	60.0	25.0	133.3	0.0	50.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	120.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0
4.2 Infanticide	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Attempted murder	42.4	52.5	16.9	24.4	24.3	47.1	46.5	40.7	57.6	50.7	49.2	48.2	51.8	3.6
4.3 Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving ⁶	75.0	73.2	69.0	34.8	74.2	104.0	70.4	64.0	85.7	69.2	92.9	100.0	100.0	0.0
4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	-	-	-
4.8 Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent	16.3	37.6	29.9	20.1	26.8	28.4	28.5	36.3	39.7	42.3	39.4	32.0	43.2	11.2
5B Use of substance or object to endanger life	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.7	63.6	66.7	3.1
5C Possession of items to endanger life	37.0	41.4	35.4	19.5	25.2	42.7	41.8	27.3	40.7	23.5	26.3	13.6	19.4	5.8
<i>Explosives</i>	23.9	34.8	17.0	12.7	12.1	50.0	17.4	8.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	5.3	5.3
<i>Firearms / Ammunition</i>	42.6	43.2	45.8	23.2	35.6	37.3	59.4	43.3	60.0	40.0	42.9	30.0	41.7	11.7
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	19.9	29.4	16.9	16.3	18.8	19.6	19.8	24.1	23.5	21.0	25.2	28.3	33.1	4.8
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7 Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
4.9 Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
4.10 Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	30.3	33.3	28.9	23.4	29.2	18.6	20.2	22.4	25.3	27.6	30.2	34.2	36.1	1.9
<i>AOABH</i>	19.0	18.9	16.8	13.8	17.4	13.6	15.5	17.8	20.7	23.7	25.7	30.6	32.3	1.7
<i>Assault on police with injury</i>	83.3	89.0	81.1	74.7	76.7	85.7	89.0	84.3	87.3	81.7	98.8	87.2	91.5	4.3
8K Poisoning or female genital mutilation	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violence against the person - with injury	28.7	34.0	28.3	22.8	28.2	19.4	20.8	23.3	26.0	28.1	30.7	33.9	36.6	2.7
3A Conspiracy to murder	50.0	83.3	33.3	0.0	80.0	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	-
3B Threats to kill	37.4	32.8	27.9	26.1	22.6	24.3	32.6	37.0	34.4	32.4	36.5	36.5	39.8	3.3
6 Endangering railway passengers	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
7 Endangering life at sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
10A Possession of firearms with intent	62.5	66.7	72.7	30.0	34.2	37.9	58.8	64.3	65.5	50.0	38.7	26.7	37.0	10.3
10C Possession of other weapons	82.8	79.9	72.9	64.1	80.8	74.5	74.5	78.0	75.8	63.9	72.5	68.5	75.9	7.4
10D Possession of article with blade or point	-	-	-	50.0	100.0	50.0	116.7	44.4	84.2	83.7	73.4	78.0	82.4	4.4
8L Harassment	16.8	20.8	24.5	14.1	12.0	12.5	15.9	14.1	13.0	9.4	9.5	12.7	14.9	2.2
<i>Harassment</i>	23.1	34.1	43.5	31.7	31.7	28.1	28.1	23.6	17.6	11.6	11.4	15.1	17.0	1.9
<i>Intimidation</i>	13.7	6.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.6	3.8	2.5	4.3	3.5	2.3	3.0	5.7	2.7
11 Cruelty to and neglect of children	23.8	8.6	29.6	27.8	15.1	31.5	32.4	35.5	50.0	30.8	20.5	24.1	26.6	2.5
12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years	-	0.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	200.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
13 Child abduction	23.3	0.0	4.4	5.3	5.0	2.7	2.3	10.9	11.4	11.1	18.9	16.7	29.2	12.5
14 Procuring illegal abortion	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	16.7	-
104 Assault without injury on a constable	84.8	89.8	88.0	78.0	88.3	92.9	84.1	86.7	86.9	78.6	90.3	92.6	92.1	-0.5
<i>Assault on police without injury</i>	83.3	89.2	85.7	75.5	87.9	87.5	84.1	86.7	86.9	78.6	90.3	92.6	92.1	-0.5
<i>Obstructing/Resisting police⁸</i>	87.3	90.4	90.1	80.9	88.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105A Assault without injury	14.1	16.8	16.0	12.3	12.7	14.1	10.5	11.8	14.8	18.4	20.8	26.1	28.8	2.7
Violence against the person - without injury	19.9	23.9	23.0	17.7	20.2	22.5	22.8	24.4	27.7	29.2	33.7	38.3	41.8	3.5
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	22.9	26.9	24.6	19.2	22.4	20.6	21.7	23.8	26.7	28.6	32.1	36.0	39.2	3.2

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11^{1,2}

Offence	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
														% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ⁴
17 Indecent assault on a male ^{9,10,11}	23.2	24.5	18.1	30.3	17.8	25.0	19.7	10.5	20.8	9.3	14.8	13.6	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male 17+</i> ^{9,10,11}	30.6	14.3	9.5	14.7	17.6	4.3	16.7	12.8	23.3	10.5	16.7	33.3	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male child <17</i> ^{9,10,11}	21.5	26.8	19.4	40.0	17.9	31.3	20.8	9.6	19.2	8.6	13.8	10.0	..	..
17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	6.8	14.5	7.7
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	25.0	7.7	-17.3
19A-19H Rape ¹²	14.8	23.2	18.5	18.5	12.9	20.6	17.9	17.1	12.0	14.5	20.5	11.7	13.8	2.1
<i>Rape</i> ¹²	14.1	20.1	17.2	17.9	11.4	18.9	15.9	16.3	10.9	14.1	19.9	11.7	13.5	1.8
<i>Attempted rape</i> ¹²	20.6	51.6	30.4	22.5	25.0	35.0	40.6	25.7	30.8	18.2	30.4	13.3	20.0	6.7
20 Indecent assault on a female ^{9,10,11}	22.9	25.2	25.4	20.9	19.8	19.6	21.8	17.8	20.7	18.3	25.1	34.5	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female 17+</i> ^{9,10,11}	26.4	30.0	24.7	16.4	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.0	23.0	18.9	25.7	216.7	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female child <17</i> ^{9,10,11}	20.2	22.8	25.7	25.0	21.5	21.4	25.1	17.7	18.7	17.8	24.7	21.0	..	..
20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	21.5	25.2	3.7
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	21.6	12.5	-9.1
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 ^{9,10,11}	11.1	14.3	0.0	16.7	100.0	0.0	15.4	6.3	30.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	..	..
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	6.1	21.0	14.9
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17 ^{9,10,11}	2.0	5.6	3.9	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.9	5.9	6.8	2.8	9.4	15.4	..	..
22B Sexual activity involving a child under 16 ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	14.5	13.9	-0.6
22A Causing sexual activity without consent ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	33.3	-	-
70 Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder ⁹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
71 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography ⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
72 Trafficking for sexual exploitation ^{9,13}	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	33.3	-	0.0	100.0	100.0
74 Gross indecency with a child ^{9,10,11}	28.1	6.3	22.2	43.5	16.7	33.3	16.7	26.8	44.4	6.7	36.3	50.0	..	..
Most serious sexual crime⁹	18.8	22.7	21.1	20.8	16.6	20.1	19.4	16.4	17.8	14.5	19.9	18.3	19.4	1.1
16 Buggery ^{9,10,11,12}	18.6	24.0	17.6	18.5	35.6	20.6	41.2	-	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	..	..
18 Gross indecency between males ^{9,10,11}	94.4	44.4	70.6	60.0	8.3	29.4	122.2	41.2	16.7	36.4	12.5	120.0	..	..
23 Incest or familial sexual offences ⁹	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24 Exploitation of prostitution ⁹	-	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	75.0	0.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	60.0	10.0
25 Abduction of a female ⁹	-	-	-	0.0	9.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution ^{9,14}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature ^{9,15}	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	50.0	50.0
88A Sexual grooming ^{9,15}	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	33.3	37.5	4.2
88C Other miscellaneous sexual offences ⁹	25.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	20.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	200.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
88D Unnatural sexual offences ⁹	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
88E Exposure and voyeurism ^{9,15}	25.2	35.0	29.6	17.7	17.0	23.6	16.3	31.4	26.7	27.0	28.7	32.0	31.9	-0.1
<i>Exposure</i> ⁹	25.2	35.0	29.6	17.7	17.0	23.6	16.5	29.1	25.8	28.1	28.1	32.0	29.8	-2.2
<i>Voyeurism</i> ^{9,15}	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	125.0	50.0	6.3	34.8	31.8	73.3	41.5
Other sexual offences⁹	29.1	34.8	31.6	18.1	18.4	23.3	19.3	32.0	26.0	27.7	28.3	32.4	32.9	0.5
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES⁹	20.1	24.3	22.8	20.1	17.1	20.9	19.3	19.7	19.5	17.1	21.4	21.2	21.7	0.5

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11^{1,2,3}

Offence	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
														% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ⁴
34A Robbery of business property	19.3	18.4	12.9	12.9	14.0	14.3	21.2	15.7	23.7	23.5	22.7	20.3	28.2	7.9
<i>Armed robbery business</i>	18.3	17.8	12.4	12.9	14.4	14.3	21.0	15.9	23.7	26.2	24.5	22.3	28.5	6.2
<i>Ordinary robbery business</i>	22.7	20.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	17.1	22.0	20.6	26.8	20.4	21.5	17.7	27.8	10.1
<i>Hijacking business</i>	14.7	0.0	8.3	6.2	5.3	5.9	21.4	1.5	8.3	11.1	4.3	0.0	25.0	25.0
34B Robbery of personal property	11.4	13.9	6.9	10.8	8.5	10.3	8.4	9.6	14.6	13.4	12.7	17.6	15.0	-2.6
<i>Armed robbery personal</i>	8.9	12.4	5.6	10.8	9.1	10.5	7.7	17.1	14.9	16.0	14.6	17.3	20.1	2.8
<i>Ordinary robbery personal</i>	14.1	12.3	7.0	10.2	6.9	8.5	7.6	8.0	12.3	11.3	11.0	16.6	11.5	-5.1
<i>Hijacking personal</i>	8.8	25.0	8.9	13.2	13.8	17.6	13.7	4.9	23.6	20.3	17.6	22.8	20.6	-2.2
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	15.3	16.2	10.1	12.0	11.6	12.3	14.2	12.5	18.2	17.1	16.2	18.6	19.8	1.2
28A Burglary in a dwelling	13.3	12.0	9.7	7.2	6.5	8.8	10.6	8.6	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	-0.1
28B Attempted burglary in a dwelling	11.0	11.3	8.4	3.8	10.0	4.5	6.9	4.5	4.2	5.3	6.2	6.7	6.3	-0.4
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	19.6	33.8	27.1	20.8	21.7	26.7	35.1	28.9	32.0	24.3	29.2	32.3	28.1	-4.2
Total burglary in a dwelling	13.3	12.1	9.8	7.0	7.0	8.5	10.4	8.3	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.7	-0.3
30A Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	12.3	12.2	12.3	8.6	8.4	11.3	14.4	12.2	12.7	11.5	14.3	12.9	13.6	0.7
30B Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	11.4	12.5	12.2	7.9	4.6	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.9	4.1	8.0	4.8	9.6	4.8
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	100.0	50.0	-	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	20.0	200.0	37.5	9.1	75.0	20.0	-55.0
Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling	12.2	12.2	12.3	8.6	8.0	10.8	13.7	11.7	12.2	10.9	13.6	12.1	13.2	1.1
TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES	12.8	12.2	11.0	7.8	7.5	9.5	11.9	9.8	11.1	10.4	11.4	10.9	11.1	0.2
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.7	31.3	64.7	45.7	58.8	60.9	64.8	3.9
45 Theft from a vehicle	4.8	5.8	3.2	1.7	2.7	4.1	3.8	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.1	3.3	4.1	0.8
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle ¹⁶	11.5	11.4	9.9	7.3	9.7	13.9	15.2	17.0	19.2	18.8	21.9	25.6	27.9	2.3
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle ¹⁶	4.7	4.6	3.5	1.7	3.3	6.7	7.5	7.4	10.4	10.8	13.0	9.7	9.6	-0.1
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES	8.7	8.9	7.2	4.9	5.7	7.9	8.7	10.0	11.3	11.9	12.9	13.3	15.4	2.1
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	50.0	46.7	81.8	90.0	60.0	57.1	61.9	4.8
39 Theft from the person	13.2	9.4	4.7	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	4.9	3.6	3.4	6.1	5.4	9.1	3.7
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	16.1	14.5	12.1	7.4	6.3	6.7	6.7	8.7	9.9	11.7	8.5	11.3	14.0	2.7
41 Theft by an employee	57.4	55.7	46.5	44.7	44.7	38.1	47.8	39.3	49.3	47.0	40.4	54.0	72.4	18.4
42 Theft of mail	45.5	50.0	33.3	8.7	13.3	4.9	1.2	7.3	13.5	1.9	18.2	27.3	9.5	-17.8
43 Dishonest use of electricity	76.9	42.9	50.0	21.4	32.1	31.6	19.0	100.0	50.0	12.5	42.9	76.0	61.3	-14.7
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	3.8	2.5	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	-0.4
46 Shoplifting	55.9	53.0	48.9	40.3	45.7	44.0	46.8	45.6	52.1	51.4	51.0	58.4	54.9	-3.5
47 Theft from an automatic machine or meter	0.0	33.3	38.5	27.3	0.0	5.9	3.4	8.7	24.5	20.8	11.6	8.7	29.2	20.5
49 Other theft	10.1	8.9	7.8	5.0	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.3	6.0	-0.3
54 Handling stolen goods	79.1	83.2	81.3	73.1	78.9	78.1	77.8	69.6	68.9	66.5	61.4	74.8	73.7	-1.1
TOTAL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	26.3	25.0	23.1	15.4	16.0	15.8	17.1	18.6	21.6	21.6	22.5	27.5	25.0	-2.5

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11^{1,2,3}

Offence														Percentages	
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ⁴	
51 Fraud by Company Director, Sole Trader etc	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	
52 False accounting	90.9	93.8	80.0	71.4	0.0	34.8	350.0	72.0	50.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
53A-53J Fraud by false representation etc ^{18,19}	26.1	29.7	21.2	14.9	15.0	16.4	17.7	18.4	16.4	17.2	19.4	18.5	28.6	10.1	
53D Other fraud (not covered elsewhere incl deception) ¹⁸	35.4	41.1	33.1	24.3	22.9	25.0	30.6	30.8	30.3	33.1	31.0	29.8	40.1	10.3	
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information ¹⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7	-	50.0	62.5	60.0	-2.5
53F Fraud by abuse of position ¹⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	83.3	15.4	35.0	22.2	-12.8
53H Making or supplying articles for use in fraud ¹⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	150.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	-42.9
53J Possession of articles for use in fraud ¹⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	50.0	63.6	76.9	69.6	-7.3
Making off without payment	4.5	4.6	4.6	2.8	3.0	6.0	4.7	4.2	3.8	5.8	11.5	10.0	16.7	6.7	
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription / 61 Other forgery	39.6	27.1	13.7	9.9	16.7	28.8	44.7	27.6	47.4	50.0	38.8	51.5	74.6	23.1	
61A Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	96.2	94.7	95.7	56.3	-39.4
814 Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records	58.3	62.1	82.9	56.3	77.2	68.2	76.5	79.7	84.4	62.5	56.3	61.7	90.7	29.0	
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES	27.2	29.8	20.9	14.5	15.6	18.3	21.5	20.5	20.0	20.5	23.6	23.6	33.0	9.4	
56A Arson endangering life	50.0	50.0	33.3	33.3	34.5	45.3	22.2	25.3	24.0	19.5	25.0	14.3	18.3	4.0	
56B Arson not endangering life	6.1	6.4	4.0	3.7	3.1	5.2	3.9	4.2	4.8	6.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	-0.2	
58A-D Criminal damage (to 06/07 only) ²⁰	16.4	13.0	8.7	1.3	1.4	4.6	5.4	6.9	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	5.9	7.0	6.0	4.7	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.6	8.0	8.6	9.1	11.4	11.4	0.0	
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	8.1	9.8	10.5	6.3	8.3	9.1	9.3	10.3	12.0	13.0	13.5	15.0	16.5	1.5	
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	6.0	6.8	5.8	4.3	5.4	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.3	8.8	10.1	11.5	11.9	0.4	
58D Other criminal damage	14.2	11.1	10.6	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.5	11.1	12.4	13.4	15.9	17.4	1.5	
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	35.1	34.1	22.0	16.9	13.6	16.0	18.7	18.5	20.2	22.5	30.3	28.3	31.4	3.1	
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	7.3	7.9	7.1	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.2	7.5	9.0	9.7	10.7	12.3	12.9	0.6	
of which:															
Explosives offences	21.9	6.3	1.5	2.7	2.3	9.6	20	22.9	21.1	23.5	13.6	20.7	12.2	-8.5	
Petrol bombing offences	20.6	23.7	22.6	3.4	5	4.6	14.1	9	5.4	16.9	30	21.2	0	-21.2	
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME²¹	14.3	14.2	12.2	8.3	9.0	10.3	11.3	11.5	13.1	13.3	14.8	16.8	17.2	0.4	
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	87.6	88.6	89.5	73.8	67.4	74.8	80.0	81.9	83.2	81.9	74.3	75.3	75.5	0.2	
Drug trafficking	87.6	88.6	89.5	73.8	67.4	74.8	80.0	81.9	83.2	81.9	74.3	75.3	75.5	0.2	
92B Possession of controlled drugs ²²	88.3	86.6	84.0	72.8	67.3	71.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences	33.3	66.7	100.0	-	100.0	66.7	200.0	0.0	75.0	100.0	33.3	83.3	53.3	-30.0	
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) ²²	74.6	86.3	83.6	72.5	56.4	53.3	56.4	56.2	76.3	69.7	81.8	69.2	72.4	3.2	
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ²²	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.3	73.8	92.5	77.0	84.9	89.6	91.8	2.2
Drug non-trafficking	85.2	86.5	83.9	72.7	65.8	68.2	68.7	70.8	87.8	74.4	83.8	82.9	85.1	2.2	
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	85.6	86.7	84.8	72.9	66.0	69.2	70.3	72.1	86.9	75.9	81.9	81.3	83.0	1.7	

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2010/11^{1,2,3}

Offence														Percentages
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ⁴
10B Possession of firearms offences	62.5	47.6	51.9	23.9	22.5	28.6	25.4	23.3	53.1	64.2	60.7	64.6	60.6	-4.0
81 Other firearms offences	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	27.3	54.5	20.0	62.5	56.5	35.3	42.9	7.6
15 Concealing an infant close to birth	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Bigamy	200.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	50.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	300.0	50.0	0.0	-50.0
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc	92.7	89.1	88.0	82.4	80.0	89.8	82.6	85.7	73.3	71.4	59.2	73.2	71.0	-2.2
35 Blackmail	22.0	27.8	35.7	8.1	15.4	17.6	8.8	17.9	15.5	19.2	16.3	12.0	34.1	22.1
36 Kidnapping	38.0	40.4	36.7	9.5	10.8	17.5	14.7	4.2	24.1	14.5	25.3	30.9	23.5	-7.4
62 Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64 Riot	64.7	114.3	25.0	9.5	22.5	47.4	100.0	50.0	61.5	71.4	40.0	68.4	69.6	1.2
65 Violent disorder	84.1	103.6	84.4	49.2	55.6	97.8	76.9	86.2	88.1	82.9	78.7	84.8	84.3	-0.5
66 Other offences against the State and public order	27.2	14.5	13.9	6.9	9.7	9.7	3.6	47.6	55.1	55.0	54.5	55.2	61.7	6.5
<i>Bomb hoax related offences</i>	2.0	2.5	5.3	3.8	8.0	6.7	1.9	2.7	9.6	4.1	4.0	4.8	5.3	0.5
<i>Breach of anti-social behaviour order²³</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	84.4	77.6	93.5	88.1	95.0	6.9
<i>Breach of non-molestation order²³</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.4	69.7	62.9	67.9	70.9	73.7	2.8
<i>Breach sex offender orders etc²³</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	86.7	100.0	88.0	85.2	82.3	-2.9
<i>Offences under anti-terrorist legislation</i>	96.9	88.0	83.9	52.9	61.9	73.1	25.0	118.8	85.7	40.0	42.9	42.9	57.9	15.0
<i>Other²⁴</i>	133.3	63.6	100.0	57.1	100.0	100.0	60.0	66.7	55.0	59.1	57.5	44.8	72.0	27.2
67 Perjury	200.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	16.7	50.0	33.3
68 Libel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69 Offender Management Act ²⁵	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries	33.3	75.0	0.0	200.0	10.0	66.7	20.0	21.1	200.0	33.3	28.6	100.0	250.0	150.0
76 Aiding suicide	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
78 Immigration acts	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	75.0	66.7	77.8	11.1
79 Perverting the course of justice	47.8	33.3	100.0	27.3	25.3	24.7	30.3	29.9	35.3	28.5	29.4	32.9	31.6	-1.3
80 Absconding from lawful custody	62.5	52.9	90.9	16.0	28.6	35.1	35.1	39.7	36.7	64.7	66.7	58.3	75.0	16.7
82 Customs and Revenue offences	-	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
83 Bail offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
84 Trade descriptions etc	41.2	41.8	60.6	12.9	40.5	74.2	26.9	54.3	63.5	56.5	39.6	66.7	74.3	7.6
85 Health and Safety offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	21.4	63.6	45.5	43.5	50.0	38.2	52.9	23.9	41.9	58.3	37.3	35.5	30.5	-5.0
87 Protection from eviction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89 Adulteration of food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 Other knives offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91 Public health offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	100.0	-
94 Planning laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc ²⁶	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
99 Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	21.6	26.9	14.4	7.8	3.0	6.3	7.0	9.3	5.8	36.4	47.4	59.4	54.2	-5.2
802 Dangerous driving	59.5	76.2	88.9	78.4	74.6	77.2	75.5	82.4	89.1	92.2	100.0	99.6	99.9	0.3
<i>Dangerous driving</i>	61.5	77.2	95.8	75.9	80.1	78.0	76.2	83.1	90.6	92.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	-0.3
<i>Dangerous driving causing GBI etc</i>	48.0	69.0	51.6	120.0	45.1	71.7	68.6	72.0	70.2	84.6	100.0	95.3	101.1	5.8
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	55.5	50.2	50.3	25.6	25.6	39.2	37.8	51.8	58.6	61.0	62.4	65.8	68.5	2.7
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	17.2	18.1	15.8	11.3	13.0	14.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3	1.5

Please note: Detailed notes to accompany this table are available on the following page.

Notes to accompany Table 5.2

1. Between 1998/99 and 2000/01 crimes were recorded through a paper-based system where a completed form was forwarded to the PSNI Central Statistics Unit for input onto a stand-alone system, from which crime figures were then extracted. In April 2001 PSNI introduced electronic recording through an integrated crime information system (ICIS), resulting in more low level crime being captured than would have occurred through the previous crime recording process. This system remained in place until the end of 2006/07. In April 2007, the NICHE record management system was introduced for crime recording, a product specifically designed for police services to record and manage occurrences. Further information on the administrative data sources within PSNI can be obtained from the PSNI website:
http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics/officialstatistics-newpage.htm
2. The detection figures provided in this table 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 divided by the total number of recorded offences.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard. Much of the impact of introducing NCRS was experienced by PSNI in 2001/02, through the introduction of an integrated crime information system (ICIS) within PSNI which improved the capture of low level crimes. This improved capture of low level crimes may also have an impact on the detection rate as it tends to be harder to detect crimes of this nature.
4. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.
5. The number of murders detected in 2005/06 includes detections (when a person was charged) for those killed in the Omagh bomb which occurred on 15 August 1998. The wounding with intent and wounding offences recorded in connection with the Omagh bomb were cleared up by means of a non sanction detection method and so are not included in the figures presented in this table.
6. Prior to 2008/09 classification 4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving was the only classification of this nature. From 2008/09 onwards these offences are split across classifications 4.4, 4.6, 4.8 and 4.9.
7. The offence of aggravated vehicle taking was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004.
8. The offence of obstructing police was removed from the notifiable offence list in April 2003.
9. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
10. Offences classified as 17 Indecent assault on a male, 20 Indecent assault on a female, 21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14, 22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17, 74 Gross indecency with a child, 16 Buggery and 18 Gross indecency between males relate to legislation that existed prior to that introduced in February 2009. From April 2010 offences are no longer recorded using these classifications (see 11. below).
11. Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today. Please note that for an offence recorded under the previous legislation but detected from 1st April 2010 the detection will be recorded against the previous legislation, although no detection rate will be calculated as no offences will have been recorded.
12. Up to 2003/04 the offence of rape could only be committed against a female. However the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 redefined the offence so that buggery without consent would constitute an offence of rape (i.e. rape could then be committed against a male).
13. Even though the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009, Sections 57-59 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (trafficking for sexual exploitation) continue to apply.
14. The reclassification exercise conducted during 2010/11 identified that, within Northern Ireland, offences of soliciting for the purposes of prostitution had not been identified as notifiable offences. This omission has been rectified and these offences are included in the recorded crime figures from April 2011.
15. Offences were originally implemented through the Sexual Offences Act 2003.
16. From 1st April 2002, a change in the Home Office Counting Rules meant that most attempted thefts/unauthorised taking of motor vehicles previously recorded in Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle are now recorded as Vehicle interference.
17. These offences were added to the data series from 1st April 2003.
18. For offences of Fraud by false representation, counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to a per account basis from January 2007. From 1st April 2007 these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.
19. New offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force in January 2007.
20. This classification contains explosives and petrol bombing offences for which information prior to 2007/08 is not available to classify to dwelling, building other than a dwelling, vehicle or other. Please note that offences of this nature recorded up to 2006/07 but detected after 2006/07 will be included in this classification, although no detection rate will be calculated as no offences will have been recorded. .
21. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
22. Cannabis was classified as a Class B drug until 29 January 2004 when it was reclassified to a Class C drug. Cannabis was then reclassified back to a Class B drug on 26 January 2009. The systems from which the crime figures were extracted did not record the type of Class B or Class C drug until the first cannabis reclassification took place. Therefore it is not possible to provide a complete data series separately identifying cannabis possession offences. Please note that offences of this nature recorded up to 2003/04 but detected after 2003/04 will be included in this classification, although no detection rate will be calculated as no offences will have been recorded.
23. These offences were added to the data series in 2005/06.
24. The sub-classification of 'Other' includes offences such as affray, unlawful assembly and offences relating to incitement to hatred.
25. While the Offender Management Act offences which are included in the notifiable offence list do not extend to Northern Ireland, offences which do extend to Northern Ireland and are similar in nature are recorded in this classification.
26. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2002.

..' in the table indicates that data are not available.

'-' indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

Table 5.3 Number of detections and detection rate by method of detection, 1998/99 to 2010/11

Method of detection	Numbers and percentages												
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	<i>Number of detections</i>												
Charge/summons	13,679	15,419	13,052	11,808	13,896	14,375	14,631	16,874	18,379	17,750	20,385	22,910	23,989
Adult cautions ¹	2,511	3,148	2,795	2,079	2,393	2,227	2,206	2,437	2,578	2,303	2,613	2,788	2,994
Juvenile cautions ²	1,696	2,038	1,927	1,427	1,554	1,427	1,421	1,741	2,553	2,022	1,904	2,020	1,596
TICs ³	841	927	1,151	439	612	534	457	437	275	125	371	412	97
Total sanction detections	18,727	21,532	18,925	15,753	18,455	18,563	18,715	21,489	23,785	22,200	25,273	28,130	28,676
Offender under age ^{4,5}	200	203	245	219	177	169	211	236	159	..	..	..	..
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	10,757	11,913	10,874	10,140	12,051	14,361	12,230	13,386	3,392	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed ^{4,6}	1,806	2,053	2,232	1,652	1,438	1,542	1,788	2,141	1,004	22	5	5	3
Offender died before proceedings ^{4,6}	65	101	71	116	137	156	110	115	54	3	3	4	4
Other ^{4,5}	84	202	175	262	548	302	290	297	234	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	12,912	14,472	13,597	12,389	14,351	16,530	14,629	16,175	4,843	25	8	9	7
All detections	31,639	36,004	32,522	28,142	32,806	35,093	33,344	37,664	28,628	22,225	25,281	28,139	28,683
Total number of offences⁷	109,053	119,111	119,912	139,786	142,496	127,953	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040
	<i>Detection rates (%)⁸</i>												
Charge/summons	12.5	12.9	10.9	8.4	9.8	11.2	12.4	13.7	15.2	16.4	18.5	21.0	22.8
Adult cautions ¹	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9
Juvenile cautions ²	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5
TICs ³	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Total sanction detections	17.2	18.1	15.8	11.3	13.0	14.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3
Offender under age ^{4,5}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	9.9	10.0	9.1	7.3	8.5	11.2	10.4	10.9	2.8	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed ^{4,6}	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings ^{4,6}	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{4,5}	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	11.8	12.2	11.3	8.9	10.1	12.9	12.4	13.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections	29.0	30.2	27.1	20.1	23.0	27.4	28.2	30.6	23.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3

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. Offences asked to be taken into consideration at court.

4. From 1 April 2007, new rules governing non-sanction detections significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.

5. From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can longer be claimed as a detection.

6. From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can only be claimed as a detection for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where the Public Prosecution Service is satisfied that there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction but has decided not to proceed with the case, or where the case cannot be proceeded with because the offender has died.

7. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

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

'..' in the table indicates that data are not available.

6 Geographic Patterns of Crime

As a general rule crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the incident occurred. This section provides details on recorded crime, sanction detection rates and population rates for each policing district and policing area within Northern Ireland.

The policing areas are based on the local government district boundaries for Northern Ireland, with Belfast being split into East, North, South and West. Policing areas have then been grouped together to form the eight policing districts as shown in Figure 6.1. The tables in this section group the policing areas within each district.

While the policing boundaries described in this section have changed since those in place in 1998/99, postcode information has been used to create a comprehensive data series based on the current boundaries.

Care should be taken when comparing crime rates at policing district and policing area level as some of the differences between areas may reflect variations in the composition of those areas, such as the degree of urbanisation, level of deprivation and the balance between the resident population, day-time population and night-time economy. Where there is an increased day-time population or night-time economy relative to the resident population, the number of crimes relative to the real population of potential victims may be over-represented.

While the tables in this report provide policing district and policing area figures at overall crime level, figures are available by crime type from pivot tables contained within the spreadsheet which accompanies this report. The spreadsheet can be found at: http://www.psn.police.uk/police_recorded_crime_in_northern_ireland_1998-99_to_2010-11.xls

Additional geographic breakdowns of crime, such as by ward and parliamentary constituency, are available on the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) Internet site: <http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk/>

Figure 6.1 Map of policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland

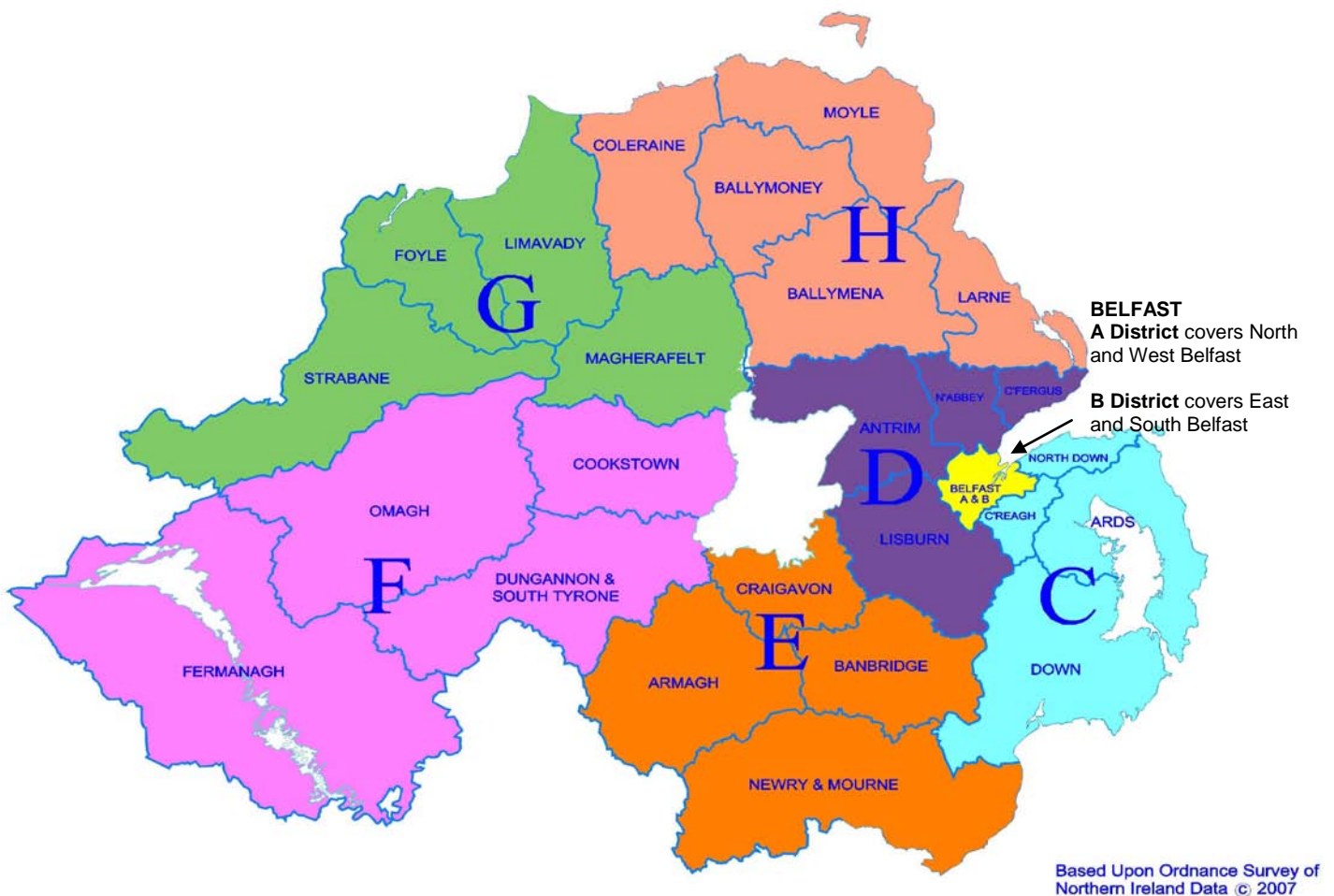


Table 6.1 Recorded crime by policing district and policing area, 1998/99 to 2010/11^{1,2}

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages													
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 ³	2001/02 ⁴	2002/03 ⁴	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	7,850	9,875	10,029	12,619	12,137	9,698	8,637	8,435	8,644	8,361	8,424	8,253	7,897	-4.3
West Belfast	6,863	7,940	7,254	6,511	6,346	5,431	5,337	6,625	6,634	5,532	5,164	5,599	5,517	-1.5
A District	14,713	17,815	17,283	19,130	18,483	15,129	13,974	15,060	15,278	13,893	13,588	13,852	13,414	-3.2
East Belfast	6,481	7,083	6,950	7,164	8,429	6,351	5,455	5,372	4,964	5,031	5,503	5,182	4,975	-4.0
South Belfast	13,254	14,503	14,664	18,191	18,389	15,267	14,500	13,080	13,420	11,665	12,243	11,648	11,445	-1.7
B District	19,735	21,586	21,614	25,355	26,818	21,618	19,955	18,452	18,384	16,696	17,746	16,830	16,420	-2.4
Ards	3,472	4,432	4,608	5,112	4,969	4,310	3,718	3,577	3,734	3,073	2,780	2,951	2,885	-2.2
Castlereagh	3,086	3,427	3,218	4,802	4,221	3,561	2,917	3,227	2,562	2,112	2,448	2,210	2,179	-1.4
Down	3,908	4,304	4,119	4,642	5,245	4,568	3,758	4,280	4,409	4,219	3,986	4,220	3,931	-6.8
North Down	4,053	3,612	3,841	5,806	5,849	5,060	4,372	4,558	4,558	3,751	3,476	3,368	3,284	-2.5
C District	14,519	15,775	15,786	20,362	20,284	17,499	14,765	15,642	15,263	13,155	12,690	12,749	12,279	-3.7
Antrim	3,019	2,958	2,739	4,282	3,957	3,495	3,209	3,056	3,099	2,917	2,878	3,150	3,279	4.1
Carrickfergus	2,011	2,533	2,096	2,288	2,211	1,822	1,760	1,724	1,832	1,872	1,890	1,611	1,615	0.2
Lisburn	6,792	7,635	8,512	8,527	8,558	8,675	8,009	8,431	7,594	6,335	6,001	6,270	5,884	-6.2
Newtownabbey	4,229	4,968	4,947	6,162	6,671	6,259	5,275	5,300	5,329	4,397	4,332	4,160	4,223	1.5
D District	16,051	18,094	18,294	21,259	21,397	20,251	18,253	18,511	17,854	15,521	15,101	15,191	15,001	-1.3
Armagh	2,076	2,049	2,352	2,699	2,967	2,712	2,594	2,927	2,815	2,364	2,655	2,517	2,437	-3.2
Banbridge	1,484	1,594	1,741	2,364	2,624	2,465	2,187	2,350	2,544	2,154	2,010	1,907	1,969	3.3
Craigavon	4,752	5,239	5,390	6,067	6,406	6,386	5,594	6,077	5,531	5,407	5,766	5,822	5,286	-9.2
Newry & Mourne	4,452	4,535	4,838	5,177	5,517	5,074	5,362	5,915	5,786	5,304	5,560	5,685	5,350	-5.9
E District	12,764	13,417	14,321	16,307	17,514	16,637	15,737	17,269	16,676	15,229	15,991	15,931	15,042	-5.6
Cookstown	1,506	1,873	1,801	1,971	1,894	1,892	1,996	2,192	1,897	1,829	1,852	1,779	1,779	0.0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	2,392	2,435	2,761	2,625	2,840	2,536	2,591	2,816	2,612	2,545	2,721	3,040	2,761	-9.2
Fermanagh	2,030	2,323	2,508	2,610	2,539	2,625	2,503	3,065	3,004	3,104	2,808	2,952	2,904	-1.6
Omagh	2,694	2,258	2,130	2,980	3,162	2,798	2,462	2,545	2,754	2,469	2,457	2,281	2,346	2.8
F District	8,622	8,889	9,200	10,186	10,435	9,851	9,552	10,618	10,267	9,947	9,838	10,052	9,790	-2.6
Foyle	6,171	7,132	6,161	7,799	7,888	7,902	7,796	8,664	8,263	7,402	7,657	7,656	7,446	-2.7
Limavady	1,659	1,786	2,010	1,946	1,979	2,075	2,226	2,497	2,643	2,519	2,588	2,186	2,166	-0.9
Magherafelt	1,276	1,372	1,238	1,662	1,673	1,710	1,338	1,750	1,684	1,712	1,453	1,509	1,573	4.2
Strabane	2,070	2,142	2,404	2,531	2,547	2,460	2,023	2,021	1,963	1,696	1,696	1,617	1,629	0.7
G District	11,176	12,432	11,813	13,938	14,087	14,147	13,383	14,932	14,553	13,329	13,394	12,968	12,814	-1.2
Ballymena	3,843	3,306	3,965	4,286	4,594	4,328	4,231	4,096	4,064	3,507	3,616	3,856	3,361	-12.8
Ballymoney	1,067	1,037	1,012	1,175	1,294	953	1,062	1,102	1,054	956	1,134	1,076	994	-7.6
Coleraine	3,864	4,085	3,877	4,644	4,676	4,813	4,822	5,043	5,310	3,946	4,588	4,195	3,643	-13.2
Larne	1,872	1,873	1,883	2,127	1,925	1,722	1,569	1,517	1,553	1,562	1,635	1,506	1,541	2.3
Moyle	827	802	784	1,017	989	1,005	821	952	888	727	773	933	741	-20.6
H District	11,473	11,103	11,521	13,249	13,478	12,821	12,505	12,710	12,869	10,698	11,746	11,566	10,280	-11.1
Northern Ireland	109,053	119,111	119,912	139,786	142,496	127,953	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	-3.8

1. Between 1998/99 and 2000/01 crimes were recorded through a paper-based system where a completed form was forwarded to the PSNI Central Statistics Unit for input onto a stand-alone system, from which crime figures were then extracted. In April 2001 PSNI introduced electronic recording through an integrated crime information system (ICIS), resulting in more low level crime being captured than would have occurred through the previous crime recording process. This system remained in place until the end of 2006/07. In April 2007, the NICHE record management system was introduced for crime recording, a product specifically designed for police services to record and manage occurrences. Further information on the administrative data sources within PSNI can be obtained from the PSNI website: http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics/officialstatistics-newpage.htm

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

3. Figures for 2000/01 at policing area and policing district will not add to the Northern Ireland total as there were 80 crimes in this financial year which were not assigned to policing areas.

4. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard. Much of the impact of introducing NCRS was experienced by PSNI in 2001/02, through the introduction of an integrated crime information system (ICIS) within PSNI which improved the capture of low level crimes.

Table 6.2 Sanction detection rates by policing district and policing area, 1998/99 to 2010/11¹

Policing District/Area														Percentages
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
North Belfast	17.0	15.8	14.5	6.3	10.5	11.1	13.3	14.6	18.3	20.5	24.6	26.0	28.2	2.2
West Belfast	13.2	13.3	13.9	11.2	12.2	10.6	13.5	15.5	17.2	15.5	20.2	20.5	23.7	3.2
A District	15.2	14.7	14.2	8.0	11.1	10.9	13.4	15.0	17.8	18.5	22.9	23.8	26.3	2.5
East Belfast	15.6	15.3	14.3	9.4	8.9	15.9	15.5	17.6	20.2	19.6	18.3	23.4	25.4	2.0
South Belfast	20.8	21.6	17.9	10.1	12.2	14.1	16.4	17.5	20.3	20.4	22.1	26.1	29.0	2.9
B District	19.1	19.5	16.7	9.9	11.2	14.6	16.1	17.5	20.3	20.2	20.9	25.3	27.9	2.6
Ards	16.8	19.9	14.0	13.2	15.2	13.7	13.2	14.1	17.6	21.3	22.9	28.2	28.8	0.6
Castlereagh	13.5	12.7	11.0	9.9	8.7	12.0	14.5	13.1	18.1	22.1	17.7	24.6	26.2	1.6
Down	15.8	12.4	14.3	9.3	13.2	15.5	19.3	19.4	16.4	23.5	17.7	20.9	25.2	4.3
North Down	15.5	18.3	12.6	12.5	13.8	18.5	21.0	23.3	23.9	21.2	22.9	29.8	30.8	1.0
C District	15.4	15.9	13.1	11.3	12.9	15.2	17.3	18.0	19.2	22.1	20.3	25.6	27.7	2.1
Antrim	14.6	20.0	16.9	5.2	8.8	9.0	14.0	19.0	18.9	19.4	25.4	25.6	23.1	-2.5
Carrickfergus	17.2	16.3	15.1	10.5	12.8	14.3	19.6	15.3	18.7	20.4	21.9	22.0	24.7	2.7
Lisburn	14.3	16.3	12.6	10.9	10.9	11.2	13.8	13.1	17.3	20.3	23.1	25.5	28.1	2.6
Newtownabbey	12.9	13.5	12.9	7.0	7.9	10.9	11.7	9.5	12.5	17.6	16.2	23.6	21.3	-2.3
D District	14.3	16.1	13.6	8.6	9.8	11.0	13.8	13.3	16.3	19.4	21.4	24.6	24.8	0.2
Armagh	17.2	18.5	17.1	14.0	17.1	21.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.7	24.2	23.2	22.9	-0.3
Banbridge	20.0	22.5	21.4	15.0	20.2	18.0	17.3	14.2	12.1	17.9	21.6	24.9	26.5	1.6
Craigavon	20.4	21.4	18.3	11.2	11.3	10.1	12.9	16.0	20.3	18.7	22.4	25.1	29.9	4.8
Newry & Mourne	15.7	17.6	13.3	11.3	11.6	13.5	15.1	18.0	16.8	19.8	25.3	30.4	26.1	-4.3
E District	18.2	19.8	16.8	12.2	13.7	14.1	16.2	18.0	18.7	20.1	23.6	26.7	27.0	0.3
Cookstown	21.2	24.9	19.1	20.3	17.1	22.3	18.5	24.8	31.1	27.0	30.2	33.4	35.7	2.3
Dungannon & South Tyrone	18.7	20.7	17.1	17.6	17.4	18.5	14.0	20.7	28.2	21.3	23.7	22.1	24.9	2.8
Fermanagh	21.9	23.7	19.5	14.1	14.4	15.0	11.5	20.4	25.1	22.2	26.3	28.5	30.4	1.9
Omagh	15.0	20.1	20.8	17.5	19.3	21.1	21.1	29.1	32.2	27.7	36.3	31.0	33.4	2.4
F District	18.7	22.2	19.0	17.2	17.2	19.0	16.1	23.5	28.9	24.2	28.8	28.0	30.5	2.5
Foyle	17.5	17.9	17.3	13.4	15.0	17.0	16.0	17.7	16.3	14.2	21.9	25.5	28.0	2.5
Limavady	20.9	19.1	15.5	15.3	15.0	16.4	15.5	20.9	23.2	21.7	29.4	32.0	33.1	1.1
Magherafelt	18.4	18.5	17.0	12.6	12.7	14.2	21.5	13.5	19.8	16.1	29.4	28.2	30.2	2.0
Strabane	16.3	18.9	13.1	16.7	16.5	18.6	17.2	20.7	27.4	20.7	23.3	23.1	26.6	3.5
G District	17.9	18.3	16.1	14.2	15.0	16.8	16.7	18.1	19.5	16.7	24.3	26.6	28.9	2.3
Ballymena	21.9	23.6	23.7	17.4	19.4	19.8	19.2	13.8	19.2	23.6	28.5	30.3	28.1	-2.2
Ballymoney	18.3	24.1	18.7	14.8	18.6	17.0	14.2	15.3	18.9	19.7	16.7	19.1	18.4	-0.7
Coleraine	19.5	20.9	16.2	13.4	16.9	16.2	19.6	25.3	21.8	28.6	23.6	27.0	30.2	3.2
Larne	19.1	19.0	18.8	9.7	15.6	15.9	15.3	17.6	17.5	24.6	22.0	22.5	19.7	-2.8
Moyle	10.8	15.2	14.3	11.6	17.5	16.7	11.3	15.3	19.5	17.9	14.0	22.7	21.7	-1.0
H District	19.5	21.3	19.3	14.1	17.8	17.5	17.9	19.1	20.1	24.8	23.6	26.5	26.2	-0.3
Northern Ireland	17.2	18.1	15.8	11.3	13.0	14.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3	1.5

1. 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.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

Table 6.3 Recorded crime per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 1998/99 to 2010/11^{1,2}

Policing District/Area	Rate per 1,000 population												
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
North Belfast	94	120	122	156	152	122	110	108	111	107	108	105	101
West Belfast	106	124	114	104	103	89	88	109	110	92	85	92	91
A District	99	122	119	133	130	108	100	109	110	100	98	100	96
East Belfast	91	101	100	105	124	95	82	81	75	76	83	78	75
South Belfast	196	218	222	279	285	239	229	207	213	185	194	184	181
B District	143	158	159	190	203	165	154	143	142	129	137	130	127
Ards	49	62	63	70	67	58	50	48	49	40	36	38	37
Castlereagh	47	52	48	72	64	54	44	49	39	32	37	33	33
Down	62	68	65	72	81	70	56	63	65	61	57	60	56
North Down	53	48	51	76	76	66	56	58	58	48	44	42	41
C District	53	57	57	73	72	62	52	55	53	45	43	43	41
Antrim	62	61	56	88	81	71	64	60	60	55	54	58	61
Carrickfergus	54	68	56	61	58	47	45	44	46	47	47	40	40
Lisburn	62	70	78	78	78	79	73	76	67	56	52	54	50
Newtownabbey	53	62	62	77	83	78	66	66	66	54	52	50	51
D District	58	66	66	77	77	73	65	66	63	54	52	52	51
Armagh	39	39	44	50	54	49	47	52	50	41	46	43	41
Banbridge	38	40	43	57	62	57	50	52	56	46	43	40	41
Craigavon	60	66	67	75	79	78	67	72	64	61	63	63	56
Newry & Mourne	52	53	56	59	62	57	59	65	62	56	57	58	54
E District	50	52	55	62	66	62	58	62	59	53	55	54	50
Cookstown	47	58	56	60	57	57	59	64	55	52	52	49	49
Dungannon & South Tyrone	51	51	58	55	59	52	53	55	50	47	49	54	48
Fermanagh	36	41	44	45	44	45	42	51	50	51	45	47	46
Omagh	56	47	44	62	65	56	49	50	54	48	47	44	44
F District	47	48	50	55	55	52	50	54	52	49	48	48	47
Foyle	59	67	58	74	74	74	73	81	77	68	70	70	68
Limavady	51	56	63	60	60	62	65	73	77	73	76	64	65
Magherafelt	33	35	31	42	41	42	32	42	40	40	33	34	35
Strabane	55	57	63	66	66	64	52	52	50	43	43	41	41
G District	52	58	55	64	65	64	61	67	65	59	59	57	56
Ballymena	66	57	68	73	78	73	70	67	66	56	58	61	53
Ballymoney	42	40	38	44	47	34	38	38	36	32	38	35	33
Coleraine	70	73	69	82	83	86	85	89	94	69	80	73	64
Larne	61	61	61	69	62	56	51	49	50	50	52	48	49
Moyle	53	51	50	64	61	62	50	58	54	43	46	55	44
H District	62	60	61	70	71	67	65	66	66	54	59	58	52
Northern Ireland	65	71	71	83	84	75	69	71	70	62	62	61	58

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

2. Crime rates are calculated using the Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates. These estimates can also be obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Internet site:

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>.