

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2012/13

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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 (HOCR) 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 & Wales and those for Northern Ireland. Details of the relevant guidance are available through a [two-page NCRS fact sheet](#) and the [Home Office Counting Rules](#).

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

Data Use

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, to monitor performance on crime and detection rate targets against the Policing Plan, to inform PSNI policy and to provide information in support of operational research identifying appropriate allocation of police resource. The figures are also used by the Northern Ireland Policing Board and at local level by Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) 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 figures are also used in response to both Assembly and Parliamentary questions, informing public debate and concerns around criminal activity. Information is used by academic researchers and the media, examining local and national public interest in current affairs relating to crime levels. There is a demand for crime figures from businesses, either keen to identify crimes that may affect their business or to identify demand for any related business service they may provide. Members of the public would also forward requests for crime information specific to their area of interest or specific to the area in which they live or work.

Data Quality

Each crime and detection included within the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland is individually checked for compliance with the [Home Office Counting Rules](#).

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. A risk based approach has been applied to the

running of these quality checks, with priority given to those that have a direct impact on the quality of published recorded crime figures.

In addition to these data quality checks, Statistics Branch has developed a risk-based audit process examining incident reports that do not result in a crime being recorded. Further information is available in Section 4.2 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

Data Availability

Information that is published in the monthly and annual crime bulletins has been examined to make sure it meets levels of quality and completeness appropriate for publication. The proportion of records for which information is unavailable is identified in the bulletins and accompanying spreadsheets. There will be some variables held on the operational system for which the level of missing or incomplete information is too high to allow for inclusion in the bulletins, or where the data quality is not sufficient for publication.

Crime classifications are published at levels for which disclosure issues have been considered, including the geographic level at which the information is produced and also the length of time period covered. The [confidentiality protection arrangements](#) document on the PSNI internet site provides additional information on PSNI's arrangements for maintaining the confidentiality of statistical data and statistical disclosure control. Details on the availability of information relating to victim characteristics can be found in Section 4.5 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

Publication

Annual data are published on a financial year basis (ie 1st April to 31st March), with the annual bulletin providing finalised figures for the latest financial year along with trends and commentary. This ties in with PSNI's statutory obligation to report on performance on a financial year basis.

Provisional recorded crime figures are published each month on a rolling 12 month basis and financial year to date basis. Provisional figures remain subject to change until the annual data are published. Provisional figures in each monthly bulletin supersede those published in previous monthly updates.

The publication date for the monthly bulletin covering the final crime figures for the latest financial year is pre-announced and can be found via the [UK National Statistics Publication Hub](#). This is also made available via a [publication schedule](#) on the PSNI Internet site, along with the publication date of each monthly update and annual trends bulletin.

The main tables in this bulletin are also available in [excel format](#).

The PSNI Internet site has a [crime statistics archive](#) containing information relating to crime figures dating back to 1968.

Crime Statistics User Guide

Further details on Police Recorded Crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). This is a reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics. The guide provides background information on:

- definitions relating to crimes, incidents and detections, including a description of the crime types included within the crime bulletins;
- recording practices, including PSNI data collection, quality and audit processes;
- data timeliness and availability; and
- the geographic areas for which crimes are available (statistics for geographies other than policing area and policing district can be accessed through the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information System \(NINIS\)](#)).

User Feedback

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. [Comments and feedback](#) from users of the crime data are available on the PSNI Internet Site.

Contact Details

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

Email: statistics@psni.police.uk;

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

Telephone: 0845 600 8000 ext 24135, Fax: 028 9092 2998

Changes to crime classifications

On occasion, the structure of the classifications used to compile recorded crime may change.

Alignment of PSNI classifications with England and Wales: During 2010/11 an exercise was conducted to more closely align the crime recording classifications used in PSNI publications with those used for police recorded crime figures in 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 was introduced within PSNI in April 2011.

This exercise realigned the police recorded crime figures for each financial year dating back to 1998/99. Figures at the level of individual classifications differed slightly after reclassification to those figures published prior to reclassification. However the total recorded crime figure for each financial year 1998/99 onwards remained unchanged from the total figure originally published.

Crime classifications consultation November 2011: In November 2011 PSNI's Statistics Branch ran a consultation exercise about proposed changes to reduce the overall number of crime classifications. This was in line with a similar exercise conducted by the Home Office in England and Wales. This resulted in a reduction in the number of crime classifications from 148 to 126 and these changes which were introduced in April 2012.

Crime classifications consultation December 2012: The focus of the consultation launched in December 2012 concerned the presentation of police recorded crime under two broad categories – 'victim-based crime' and 'other crimes against society' in order to improve clarity of presentation. This consultation followed a similar exercise conducted by ONS in respect of police recorded crime in England and Wales. This resulted in a change to the previous classification system implemented from 1st April 2013. All police recorded crime figures published from June 2013 onwards are based on this revised classification, including this trends bulletin.

Figures based on previous classifications are still available in the [Crime Statistics Archive](#) on the PSNI Internet site.

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

Background: 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 Statistics Branch 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.

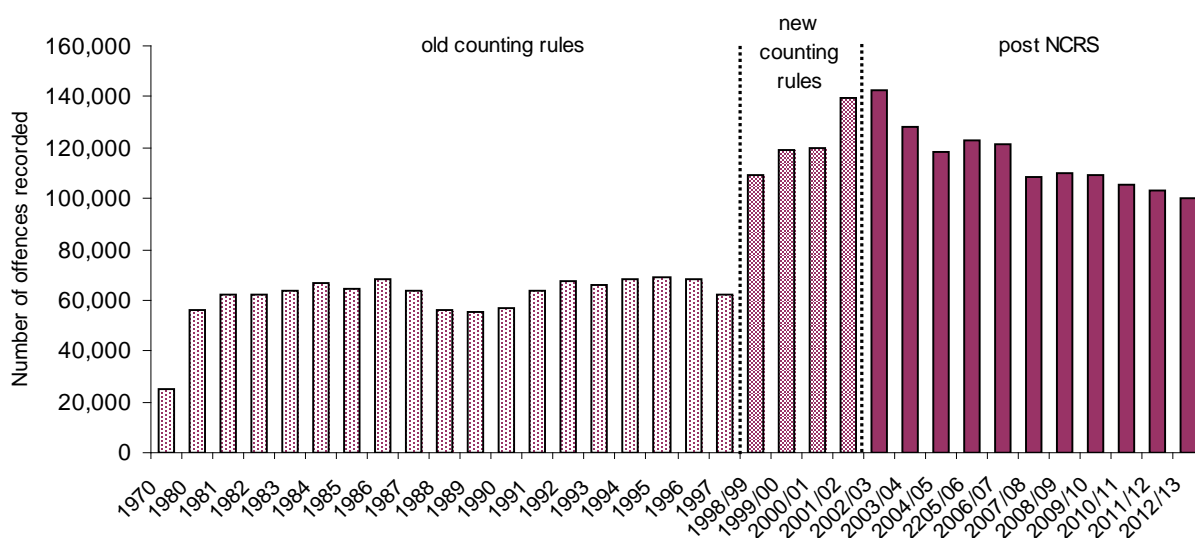
The current system which is used within PSNI to record crime is called NICHE and was introduced from 1st April 2007. Ensuring continuation of the crime recording process and data quality was an integral part of the development of this system. An audit was conducted a few months after the system commenced 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.

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.

Overview of trends in recorded crime

Crime has shown a downwards trend over the last eleven years. It reached a peak of 142,496 in 2002/03 and has since fallen to 100,389 in 2012/13, a decrease of 29.5 per cent. The level of crime in 2012/13 is 2.9 per cent lower than for 2011/12 and is the lowest level recorded since 1998/99 (the first year for which crime data comparable under the revised Home Office Counting Rules is available).

Figure 1.1 Trends in recorded crime, 1970 to 2012/13



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 2012/13 puts the crime rate at 55 per 1,000 population, the lowest rate in the current data series (i.e. since the change in counting rules in 1998/99).

The decrease in crime has mainly been experienced within the offence categories of theft (including burglary) and criminal damage, while offences of violence against the person and sexual offences have shown an upwards trend since 2000/01. As a result the profile of crime has changed in the years between 1998/99 and 2012/13. In 1998/99 violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery accounted for 20 per cent of all recorded crime, while theft (including burglary) and criminal damage accounted for 73 per cent. In 2012/13 theft (including burglary) and criminal damage represented 56 per cent of all recorded crime, with the proportion of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery increasing to represent 33 per cent of all recorded crime.

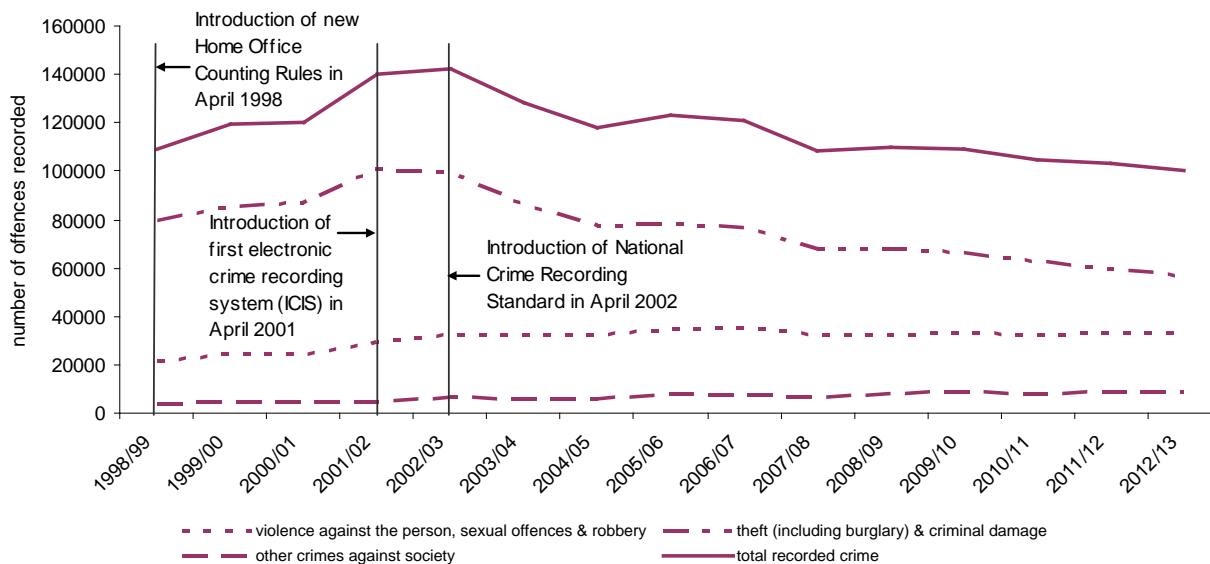
Figure 1.2 Recorded crime by crime type, a comparison of 1998/99 and 2012/13



Overview of trends in recorded crime by type of crime

Figure 1.3 shows the trends for the main types of crime since 1998/99, reflecting both the decreasing levels of crime and also the changing profile of crime described previously.

Figure 1.3 Trends in recorded crime by crime type, 1998/99 to 2012/13



Victim-based crimes: In 2012/13 robbery, all theft offences and criminal damage fell to their lowest levels since 1998/99. The robbery level peaked in 2002/03 and the overall robbery figure for 2012/13 has more than halved over the past decade. Within theft offences, burglary reached its highest level in 2002/03 with the figure for 2012/13 being the lowest level recorded since 1998/99, lower than 2002/03 by 48 per cent. Within theft, vehicle offences also continued their downwards trend from the peak in 2002/03 to the lowest level recorded in 2012/13 which is 74 per cent lower than 2002/03. All other theft offences reached their lowest level in 2007/08 and since then have shown a general increasing trend. Criminal damage has decreased year on year since 2006/07.

Offences of violence against the person have shown an upwards trend since 2000/01, reaching a peak in 2006/07. The level fell again in 2007/08 and since then figures have remained fairly constant. The 2012/13 figure shows a small decrease on 2011/12. Sexual offences have also shown an upwards trend since 2000/01, the figure for 2012/13 is the highest level recorded since 1998/99.

Other crimes against society: Drug offences are at their highest level since 1998/99. The number of such offences has increased year on year since 2006/07. Offences of this nature can be influenced by police activities (see Section 2.1 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#)), for example the PSNI ran a high profile operation specifically targeted at 'street level drug dealing' during the latter half of 2012 (Operation Torus).

Possession of weapons offences showed a generally upwards trend between 1998/99 and 2009/10. Since then levels have fallen year on year, although the level recorded in 2012/13 is still higher than for any year prior to 2006/07. The trend for public order offences is only comparable from 2005/06, due to the introduction that year of offences relating to breaches of anti-social behaviour, non-molestation and sex offender orders. The level recorded in 2005/06 was 2,007 with the second highest level of 1,995 recorded in 2009/10. Since 2009/10 figures have fallen year on year.

The levels for miscellaneous crimes against society tend to fluctuate without showing any real trend. The figure of 2,191 for 2012/13 was 123 offences lower than for 2011/12.

Other fraud: These offences showed a downwards trend between 1998/99 and 2007/08 and since then there has been a rising trend, with 2012/13 showing an increase of 451 offences on the previous year.

Overview of trends in recorded crime by policing area

The majority of policing areas experienced their highest crime levels to date more than ten years ago, prior to 2003/04. Only two policing areas reached their highest crime levels to date within the last five years; Dungannon & South Tyrone reached a peak in 2009/10 with levels falling each year since, and Fermanagh showed an upwards trend to reach its highest level in 2011/12 before falling by 9.1 per cent in 2012/13.

In 2012/13 a number of policing areas experienced their lowest crime levels since 1998/99; Down, North Down, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and each policing area within H District (Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne and Moyle). Armagh, Craigavon, Newry & Mourne, and Limavady policing areas have shown a downward trend in recent years.

Crime levels in Cookstown were relatively flat between 2006/07 and 2010/11. An increase of 9.6 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12 was followed by a fall of 20.4 per cent to 2012/13, with 2012/13 showing the second lowest level of crime recorded.

Crime levels in other policing areas including East, North, South and West Belfast, Ards, Banbridge, Castlereagh, Omagh and Strabane have remained relatively stable in recent years.

Antrim policing area has shown a general upwards trend since 2008/09, while crime levels in Foyle have increased each year since 2010/11. Magherafelt showed a year on year increase between 2008/09 and 2011/12 before falling by 4.5 per cent in 2012/13.

Overview of trends in sanction detection rates

The sanction detection rate rose each year between 2001/02 and 2010/11 when it reached 27.3%, before falling by 1 percentage point to 26.3% in 2011/12. At 26.4% the sanction detection rate for 2012/13 is very similar to the previous year. PSNI introduced discretionary disposals during 2011/12 and this may have contributed to the fall in the sanction detection rate experienced in the last two years.

In 2012/13 the following main crime types achieved their highest sanction detection rates since 1998/99; robbery (21.3%), vehicle offences (20.1%) and public order offences (64.1%).

The sanction detection rate for violence with injury increased year on year from 19.5% in 2003/04 and reached a peak of 36.9% in 2010/11, before falling to 33.4% in 2012/13. Violence without injury shows a similar trend, increasing year on year from 16.8% in 2001/02 to 40.2% in 2010/11 before falling to 32.5% in 2012/13. The introduction of discretionary disposals may have had some impact on the fall in the sanction detection rate for violence without injury, due to its use in relation to assaults without injury.

The sanction detection rate for overall burglary of 12.6% achieved in 2011/12 was only been bettered by a rate of 12.8% in 1998/99. The rate fell to 11.8% in 2012/13. In 2012/13 the sanction detection rates for domestic burglary and non-domestic burglary were lower than for 2011/12.

The sanction detection rate for rape offences was at its lowest point in 2009/10 (11.7%) and then increased each year to 18.1% in 2011/12, before falling to 14.6% in 2012/13. Other sexual offences reached their highest sanction detection rate of 30.4% in 2011/12 but fell again to 22.7% in 2012/13.

The introduction of discretionary disposals may have had an impact on the fall in the sanction detection rate for the theft offences such as shoplifting and also for making off without payment.

Table 1.1 Recorded crime: numbers and rates per 1,000 population for violence against the person, theft (including burglary) and criminal damage, and vehicle offences, 1970 to 2012/13

Year	Total recorded violence against the person	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population ¹	Total recorded theft (including burglary) and criminal damage	Theft (including burglary) and criminal damage per 1,000 population ¹	Total recorded vehicle offences ²	Vehicle offences 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	20,830	14	2,467	2	24,810	16
1980	2,371	2	46,886	31	11,091	7	56,316	37
1981	2,875	2	50,711	33	11,597	8	62,496	41
1982	2,967	2	50,717	33	11,428	7	62,020	40
1983	2,934	2	53,035	34	12,289	8	63,984	41
1984	3,389	2	54,610	35	11,926	8	66,779	43
1985	3,458	2	51,861	33	12,243	8	64,584	41
1986	4,205	3	53,481	34	13,225	8	68,255	43
1987	4,198	3	48,870	31	13,552	9	63,860	40
1988	3,469	2	43,644	28	13,330	8	55,890	35
1989	3,338	2	42,777	27	12,012	8	55,147	35
1990	3,374	2	45,369	28	13,485	8	57,198	36
1991	3,955	2	49,933	31	15,661	10	63,492	40
1992	4,102	3	52,857	33	16,493	10	67,532	42
1993	4,597	3	50,660	31	15,740	10	66,228	40
1994	4,793	3	52,078	32	15,529	9	67,886	41
1995	5,150	3	52,711	32	14,509	9	68,808	42
1996	5,640	3	53,002	32	14,958	9	68,549	41
1997	5,154	3	47,927	29	14,049	8	62,222	37
1997/98 ^{3,4}	4,967	3	46,247	28	13,048	8	59,922	36
1998/99 ⁴	6,616	4	59,265	35	15,760	9	76,644	46
1998/99 ⁵	18,498	11	79,694	48	16,508	10	109,053	65
1999/00	21,482	13	85,742	51	17,940	11	119,111	71
2000/01	21,396	13	87,340	52	18,053	11	119,912	71
2001/02 ⁶	26,115	15	101,292	60	20,448	12	139,786	83
2002/03 ⁶	28,425	17	99,335	59	20,850	12	142,496	84
2003/04	28,953	17	86,157	51	15,962	9	127,953	75
2004/05	29,311	17	77,262	45	12,333	7	118,124	69
2005/06	30,822	18	78,257	45	10,135	6	123,194	71
2006/07	31,802	18	76,838	44	9,256	5	121,144	69
2007/08	29,506	17	68,120	39	8,301	5	108,468	62
2008/09	29,365	17	68,102	38	7,906	4	110,094	62
2009/10	29,752	17	66,451	37	8,221	5	109,139	61
2010/11	29,327	16	62,955	35	6,933	4	105,040	58
2011/12	30,445	17	60,028	33	6,017	3	103,389	57
2012/13	30,305	17	56,570	31	5,339	3	100,389	55

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.

Crime figures for England & Wales are available from the [Office for National Statistics](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp3.htm) Internet site. Further information and links to UK and International crime statistics can be found in Section 8 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

2 Trends in Recorded Crime by Type of Crime

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). Appendix 1 of the user guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications. The classification structure implemented from April 2013 presents recorded crime on the basis of victim-based crime and other crimes against society. Northern Ireland continues to record 'other fraud' offences, while in England and Wales these offences are now reported through Action Fraud.

2.1 Victim-based crime

These offences include violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (including burglary) and criminal damage offences.

2.1.1 Violence against the person

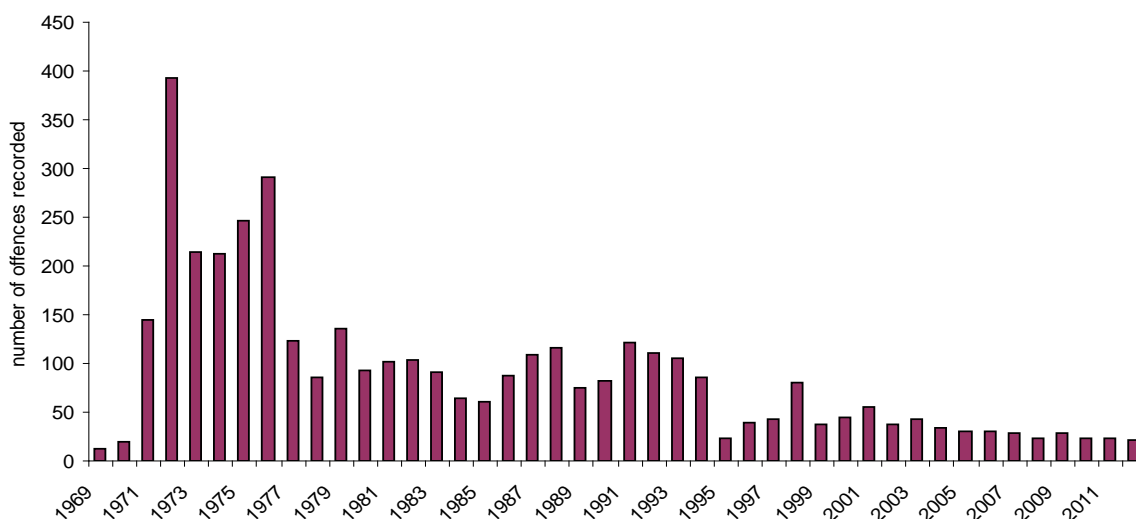
Violence against the person includes a wide range of offences from murder to minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm. Even within the same classification the degree of violence used can vary considerably between incidents.

The number of violence against the person offences showed a general upward trend from a level of 18,498 in 1998/99 to a peak of 31,802 in 2006/07. Since then, levels have been close to 30,000 offences, with the latest figure of 30,305 showing a fall of 0.5 per cent when compared to 2011/12. The largest percentage change between financial years was a 22.1 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 homicide, violence with injury and violence without injury.

Homicide: Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter, corporate 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.

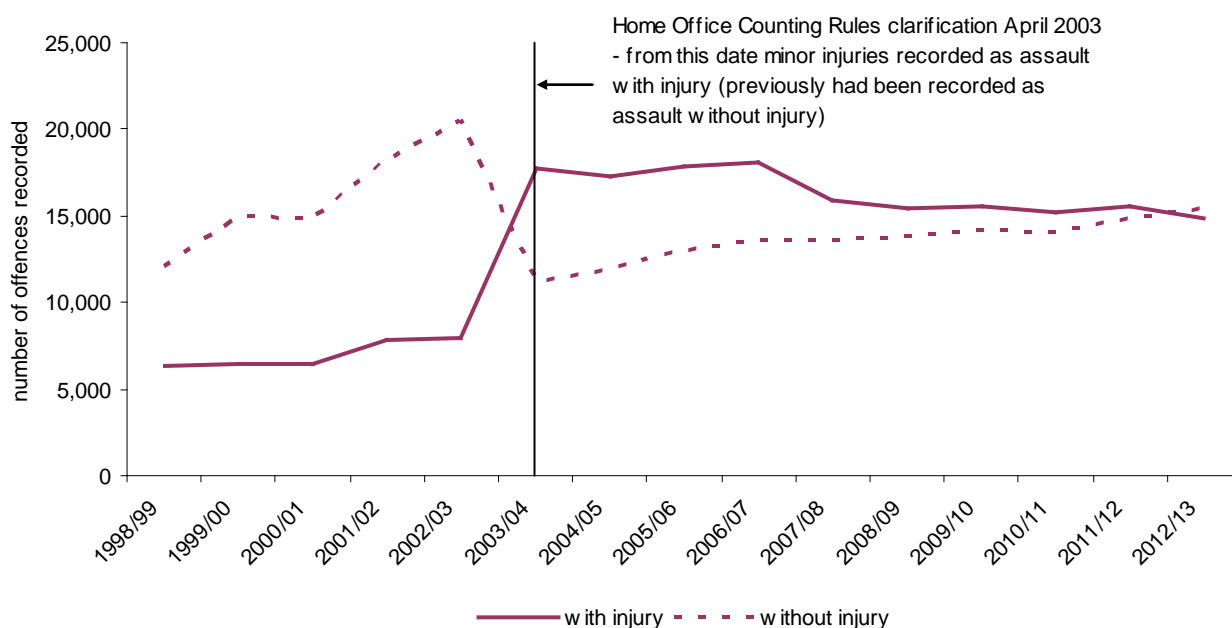
Figure 2.1 Homicides by calendar year 1969 to 2012



In the current data series from 1998/99, the number of murders recorded was at its lowest level in 2011/12 with 16 recorded. There were 17 offences of murder recorded in 2012/13. The figure for 1998/99 includes the 29 persons killed in the Omagh bomb which occurred on 15 August 1998.

Comparability of trends in violence with and without injury: The violence with and without injury 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). As can be seen in figure 2.2, the impact of this was a large increase in violence with injury, particularly the classification 8N Assault with injury which increased from 6,979 in 2002/03 to 17,056 in 2003/04. This also resulted in a corresponding decrease in violence without injury, particularly classification 105A Assault without injury which fell from a level of 16,105 in 2002/03 to 7,345 in 2003/04. However the overall trend for violence against the person was not impacted.

Figure 2.2 Violence with and without injury, 1998/99 to 2012/13



Violence 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 18,127 offences. The latest figure for 2012/13 is 4.8 per cent lower than 2011/12. It is the lowest level seen since 2003/04 and is 18.1 per cent lower than the peak reached in 2006/07. In 2012/13 offences within classification 8N Assault with injury represented more than 90 per cent of all violence with injury offences. Figure 2.3 illustrates the falling levels of assaults resulting in injury (classifications 5D and 8N) compared with the increasing trend in assaults with no injury (classifications 104 and 105A) since 2003/04.

5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm: Increases in the number of offences within this classification 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. The level recorded for this crime type reached a peak in 2009/10 before falling in 2010/11 and again in 2011/12. The level in 2012/13 shows an increase of 132 (13.2 per cent) when compared with 2011/12 and is the second highest level recorded.

8N Assault with injury: These offences were at their highest level in 2006/07, reaching 17,416. Since then the series showed a downwards trend to 2010/11 before increasing again in 2011/12. The 2012/13 figure of 13,477 is 6.1 per cent lower than 2011/12 and is the lowest level recorded since 2003/04. Within the classification of assault with injury, offences of grievous bodily harm and wounding have remained relatively consistent since 2001/02. With the exception of the highest levels of 935 and 901 experienced in 2008/09 and 2011/12 respectively, figures since 2001/02 have fluctuated between 689 recorded in 2005/06 and 814 recorded in 2009/10. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH) was at its highest level in 2006/07 with 15,509 offences recorded. Since then there has been a downward trend with the lowest level since 2003/04 being recorded in 2012/13. The 2012/13 level is 7.9 per cent lower than 2011/12 and 24.5 per cent lower than the peak in 2006/07.

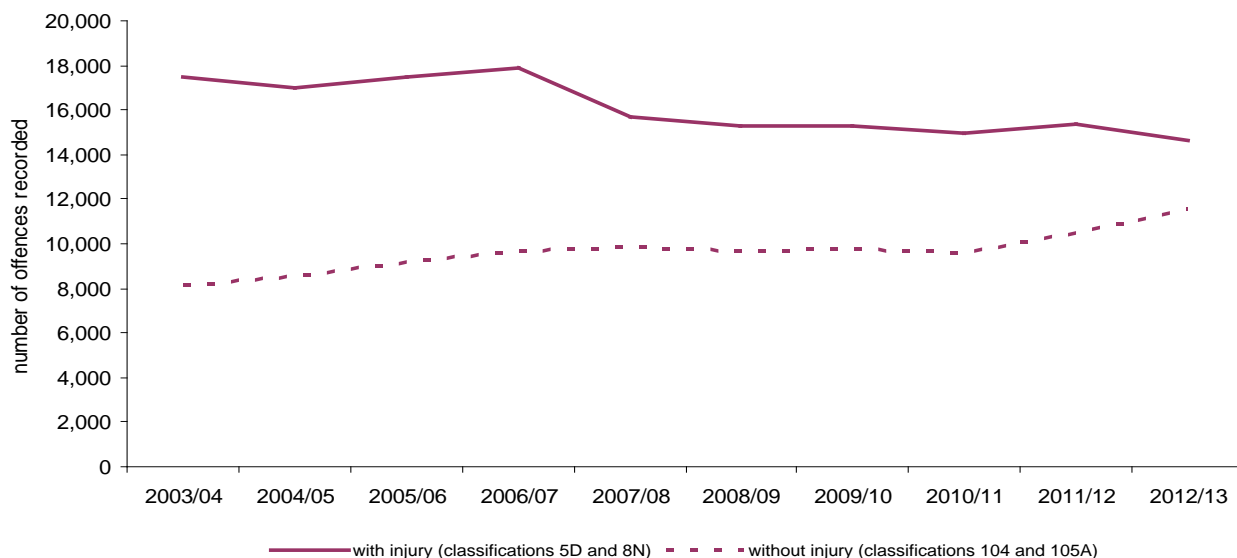
Violence without injury: As with violence against the person with injury, this classification is comparable from 2003/04 onwards. Figures have shown a general upwards trend from this date. The latest figure for 2012/13 shows the highest level recorded since 2003/04 with 15,431 offences, a 4.1 per cent increase on 2011/12 and an increase of 38.2 per cent when compared with 2003/04. Figure 2.3 shows the changing profile of assault offences with and without injury since 2003/04.

Assault without injury (104 Assault without injury on a constable and 105A Assault without injury): Offences of assault on police without injury have mostly increased year on year from a total of 819 in 2003/04 to 2,568 in 2010/11. Levels have since fallen to 2,480 in 2012/13. Offences of assault without injury, comparable from 2003/04 only, showed a relatively flat trend between 2003/04 and 2010/11, with 2010/11 experiencing the lowest level in that time period with 7,024 offences recorded. The level then rose to 7,933 in 2011/12 with a further increase to 9,078 in 2012/13, the highest level experienced since 2003/04.

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 increased year on year to a level of 2,323 recorded in 2010/11 before showing a 7.1 per cent reduction to the 2,159 offences recorded in 2011/12 and a further 22.5 per cent fall to 2012/13. Harassment offences have shown a general upward trend from a level of 234 in 1998/99 to around 1,600 offences recorded in each of the last four years.

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 with levels over the last five years ranging from 404 recorded in 2009/10 to 358 offences recorded in 2012/13, the lowest level recorded since the start of the data series.

Figure 2.3 Comparison of assault offences with and without injury, 2003/04 to 2012/13



2.1.2 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 1,167 which was recorded in 2000/01 to a high of 1,932 recorded in 2012/13. The number of sexual offences recorded in 2012/13 shows a 5.7 per cent increase when compared with 2011/12 and is 65.6 per cent higher than the lowest level recorded in 2000/01. The classification of sexual offences is split into rape and other sexual offences.

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 recorded reached its highest level in 2011/12 with 553 offences recorded. The level recorded in 2012/13 shows a reduction of 20 (-3.6 per cent) when compared with 2011/12.

Other sexual offences: This includes offences of sexual assault and sexual activity, along with offences such as trafficking for sexual exploitation, sexual grooming and exposure / voyeurism.

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 2012/13. The level of 884 indecent/sexual assaults during 2012/13 is the highest recorded, 6 offences higher than the level recorded in 1998/99. 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. There were 660 offences recorded in 2012/13. For indecent/sexual assaults with male victims, there were 89 offences recorded in 2001/02, with the highest level recorded during 2012/13 (224 offences).

Sexual activity: Offences of unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 or under 17 were in place prior to the introduction of the new legislation in February 2009. The offences now in place are sexual activity involving a child under 13 or under 16 and causing sexual activity without consent. Sexual activity offences have generally increased from a level of 42 in 2001/02 to the 2012/13 level of 257. The largest increase occurred between 2007/08 and 2008/09, an increase of 94 offences from 121 to 215.

Exposure and voyeurism: These offences showed a general increase between 1998/99 and the peak in 2004/05 when 405 offences were recorded. 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. Since then the trend has been generally downwards, falling to the current level of 236 recorded in 2012/13.

Many of the classifications included within other sexual offences ceased to apply with the introduction of the new sexual offence legislation. Those classifications not specifically mentioned above tend to have very low levels of offences recorded.

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 2012/13

	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
2011/12	61	6	33	72	4	24
2012/13	55	5	40	65	6	30

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 24 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.

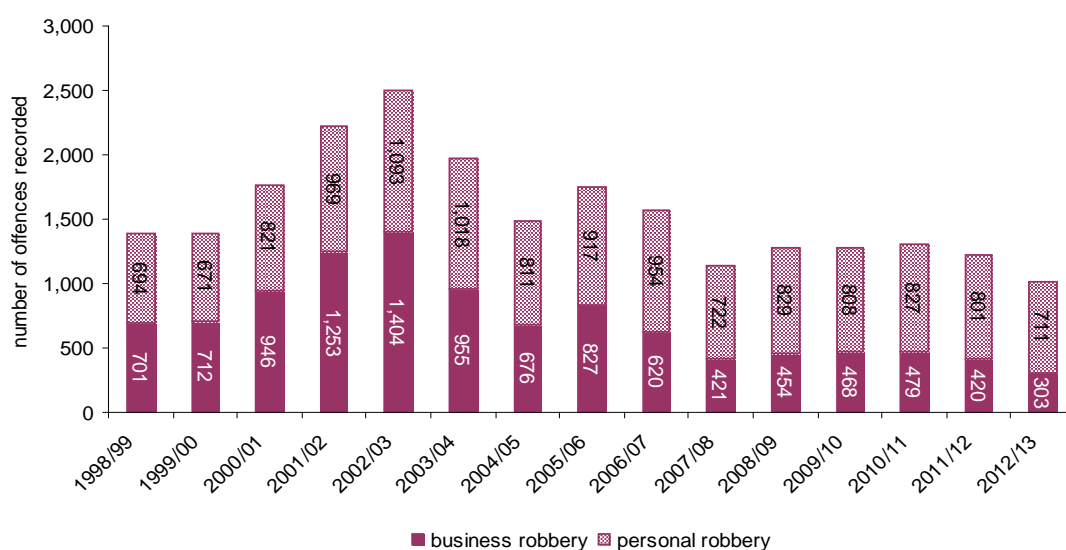
2.1.3 Robbery

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. At 1,014, the level recorded in 2012/13 is the lowest since 1998/99. This represents a fall of 207 when compared with 2011/12 and is 1,483 (59.4 per cent) lower than the peak of 2,497 recorded in 2002/03.

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 2012/13 business robbery represented 30 per cent of all robberies.

Figure 2.4 Number of business and personal robberies recorded, 1998/99 to 2012/13



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. At 208, the number of armed business robbery offences in 2012/13 is currently the lowest level recorded.

Robbery of personal property: Ordinary robbery accounts for around half of all personal robbery. The overall number of personal robbery offences was highest in 2002/03 when it reached 1,093 offences. Between 2008/09 and 2011/12 the number of personal robbery offences remained at a level of just over 800. In 2012/13 the number fell to 711, the third lowest level recorded since 1998/99.

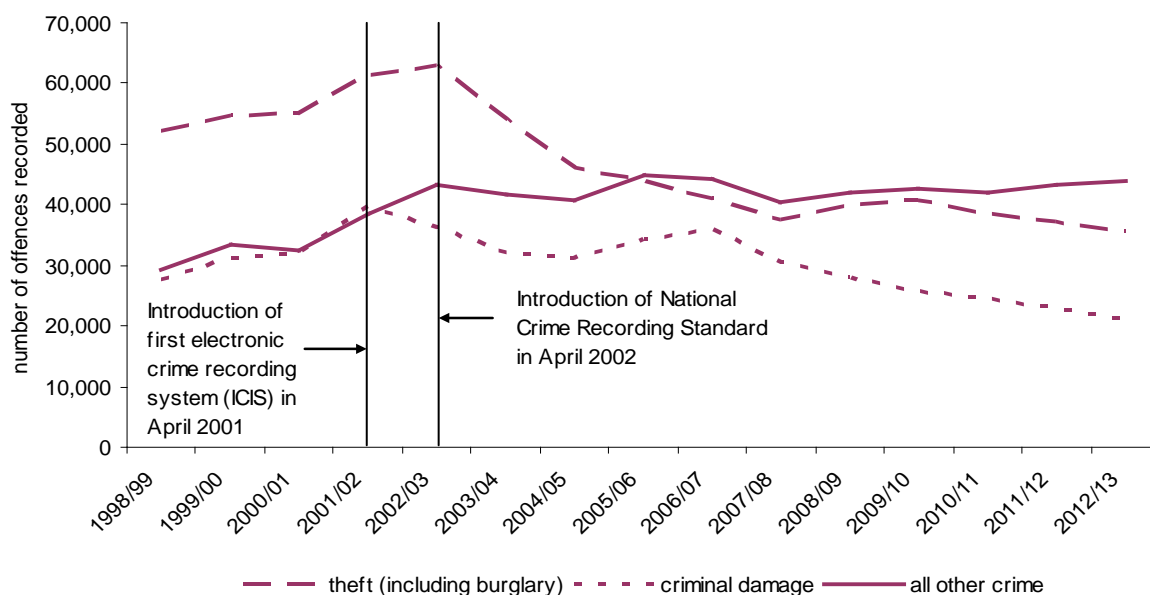
2.1.4 Theft offences (including burglary) and criminal damage

Theft offences include domestic and non-domestic burglary, vehicle offences, theft from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and all other theft offences. Criminal damage includes arson offences.

Theft offences (including burglary) rose each year between 1998/99 and 2002/03 to reach a peak of 63,053 and in 2002/03 accounted for 44 per cent of all recorded crime. Since then the level of these offences has shown a downward trend, with the 2012/13 figure of 35,611 being the lowest level recorded since 1998/99 and representing 35 per cent of all recorded crime.

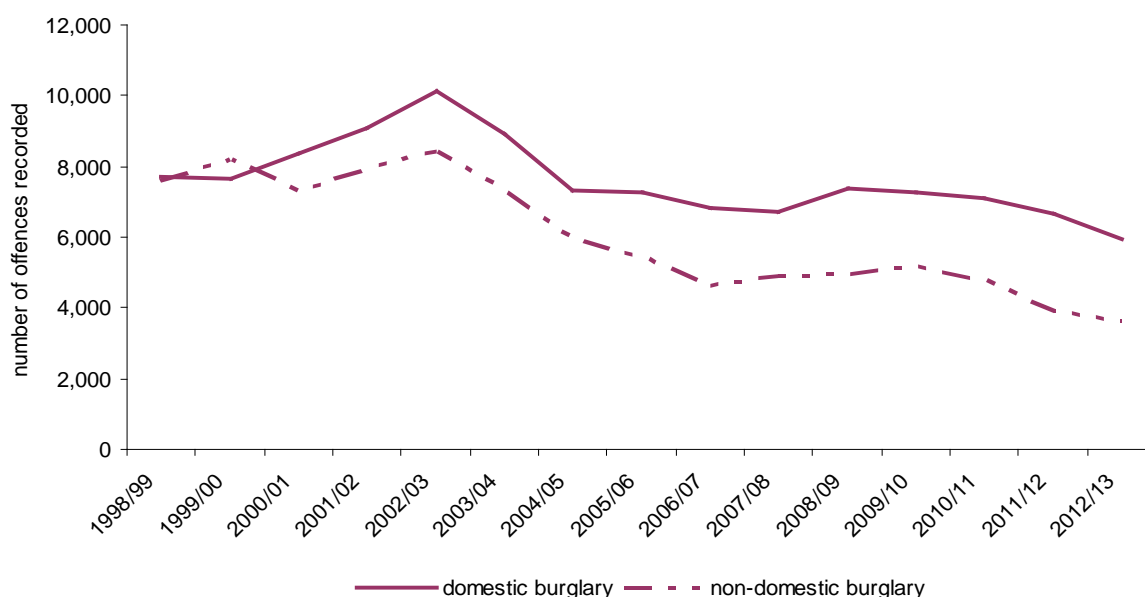
Criminal damage offences reached a peak of 39,748 offences recorded in 2001/12 before showing a general downwards trend, with the exception of increases between 2004/05 and 2006/07. There were 20,959 criminal damage offences recorded during 2012/13, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99. At its peak in 2001/02 criminal damage accounted for 28 per cent of all recorded crime, in 2012/13 this figure has fallen to 21 per cent.

Figure 2.5 Trends in theft (including burglary), criminal damage and all other crime, 1998/99 to 2012/13



Burglary: The number of burglaries recorded was at its highest in 2002/03 when 18,531 offences were recorded. The lowest level of recorded burglaries since the start of the data series was experienced in 2012/13 with 9,581 recorded, a 9.4 per cent reduction on 2011/12. In 1998/99 and 1999/00 the number of burglaries was reasonably evenly split between those which were domestic and those which were non-domestic. In more recent years the proportion of domestic burglaries has been closer to 60 per cent and, in 2012/13, 62 per cent of all burglaries were domestic.

Figure 2.6 Domestic and non-domestic burglaries, 1998/99 to 2012/13

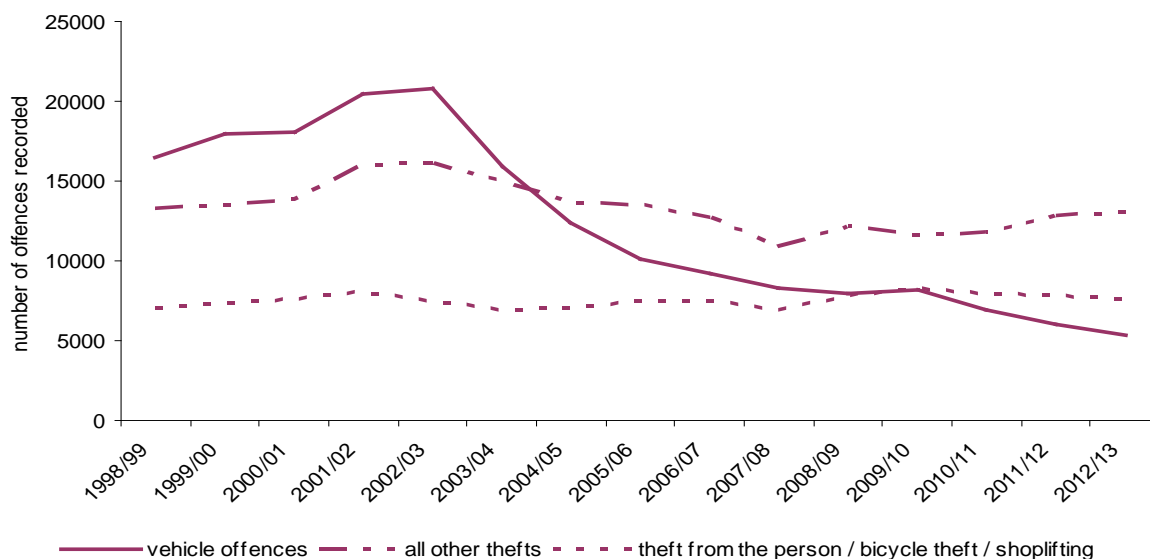


Domestic burglary: These offences showed an upwards trend between 1998/99 and 2002/03 when a level of 10,122 offences were recorded. Between 2002/03 and 2004/05 the number of domestic burglaries fell by 2,820 (27.9 per cent). Since 2008/09 the number of domestic burglaries recorded has fallen year on year from 7,350 to 5,945 in 2012/13, currently the lowest level recorded since 1998/99.

Non-domestic burglary: 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 2012/13 (3,636 offences), a 7.5 per cent decrease on 2012/13.

Theft offences (excluding burglary): These offences showed a general increase between 1998/99 and 2001/02 reaching a level of 44,555, followed by a small decrease in 2002/03 with 44,522 offences recorded. Between 2002/03 and 2007/08 theft offences fell year on year before increasing again to 2009/10. In the last three years levels have remained similar, varying by 660 offences. There were 26,030 theft offences recorded in 2012/13, the lowest level since 1998/99.

Figure 2.7 Comparison of theft offences, 1998/99 to 2012/13



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, decreasing year on year with the exception of a 4.0 per cent increase between 2008/09 and 2009/10. At 5,339, the total for 2012/13 is the lowest level recorded showing a decrease of 11.3 per cent on 2011/12.

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 52 per cent of all offences against vehicles in 2012/13.

Theft from the person: 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 showed a downward trend with the level falling to 530 offences recorded in 2010/11. Since then increases have been seen in 2011/12 and 2012/13, with 2012/13 now standing at 661 offences, an increase of 52 offences when compared with 2011/12.

Bicycle theft: 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 1,073 recorded in 2012/13 showed an increase of 15 (1.4 per cent) on 2012/13 and the fourth highest level since 1998/99.

Shoplifting: Shoplifting offences have also remained relatively constant. There was a general upward trend between 2003/04 and 2009/10 when the highest level of shoplifting was experienced, with 6,754 offences recorded. Levels have since fallen year on year with 2012/13 showing a 5.0 per cent decrease on the previous year.

All other theft offences: These offences reached a peak in 2002/03 with 16,157 recorded, while the lowest level was experienced in 2007/08 with 10,898 offences recorded. Since then these offences have shown an increasing trend, with the total for 2012/13 of 13,067 showing an increase of 2.0 per cent when compared with 2011/12.

Offences recorded in classification 49 Other Theft have accounted for at least 71 per cent of all other theft offences, in 2012/13 this figure was 83 per cent. The trend for these offences was in an overall downwards direction between 2002/03 when 11,893 offences were recorded and 2007/08 when there were 8,316

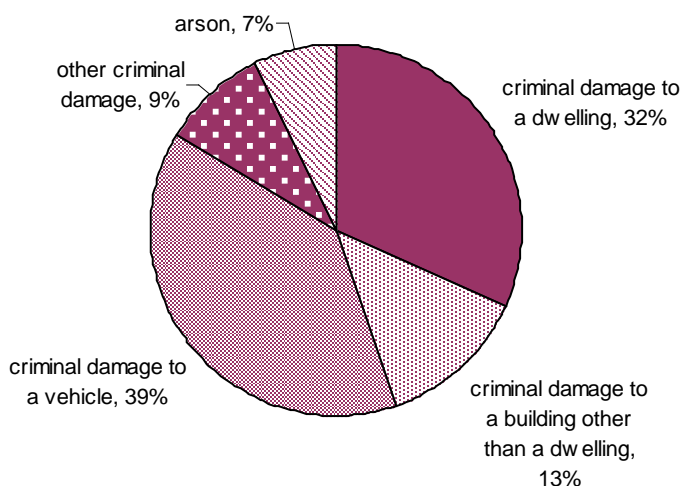
offences. Since then there has been an upwards trend, with the current level of 10,873 recorded in 2012/13 showing an increase of 1.2 per cent when compared with 2011/12.

The change in classifications implemented from April 2013 saw offences of making off without payment move into the all other theft offences classification. These offences reached a peak of 3,081 in 2001/02 and have since shown a general downwards trend, falling to the lowest level of 970 offences recorded in 2012/13. 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>).

While the levels are low in comparison to most theft offences, dishonest use of electricity has seen a year on year increase from 8 offences recorded in 2007/08 to 159 offences recorded in 2012/13.

Criminal damage offences: Criminal damage offences increased each year between 1998/99 and 2001/02 to reach a level of 39,748 offences recorded. There was an increase of 7,558 offences recorded (23.5 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 35,827 offences recorded, however since then levels have fallen year on year. There were 20,959 offences recorded in 2012/13, the lowest level recorded in this data series and 7.9 per cent lower than 2011/12.

Figure 2.8 Criminal damage by type of damage, 2012/13



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 1,498, the number of offences recorded in 2012/13 is the lowest recorded since 1998/99 and is 5.5 per cent lower than 2011/12. 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 to a dwelling: Levels increased between 1998/99 and 2001/02, reaching a peak of 12,224 offences recorded. The level then fell to 2004/05 before increasing again to 2006/07. Since then the number of offences recorded has decreased year on year, with the 6,654 offences in 2012/13 representing the lowest level recorded.

Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling: Levels increased to a peak of 6,820 in 2001/02. Between 2003/04 and 2006/07 levels remained reasonably constant at below 5,300. There was a downwards trend to 2011/12 when 2,490 offences were recorded, the lowest level since 1998/99. In 2012/13 there were 2,725 offences recorded, an increase of 9.4 per cent on the previous year.

Criminal damage to a vehicle: These offences show the same trend as for criminal damage to a dwelling. The highest level recorded was 14,055 in 2001/02. Levels have fallen year on year since 2006/07 with 8,160 offences in 2012/13, the lowest number recorded.

Other criminal damage: These offences showed a general increase between 1998/99, when 2,339 offences were recorded, and 2006/07 (4,033 offences recorded). Between 2007/08 and 2011/12 the number of offences fell from 3,402 to 3,002, a decrease of 11.8 per cent. Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the number of offences fell by 36.0 per cent to a level of 1,922 which is the lowest level recorded.

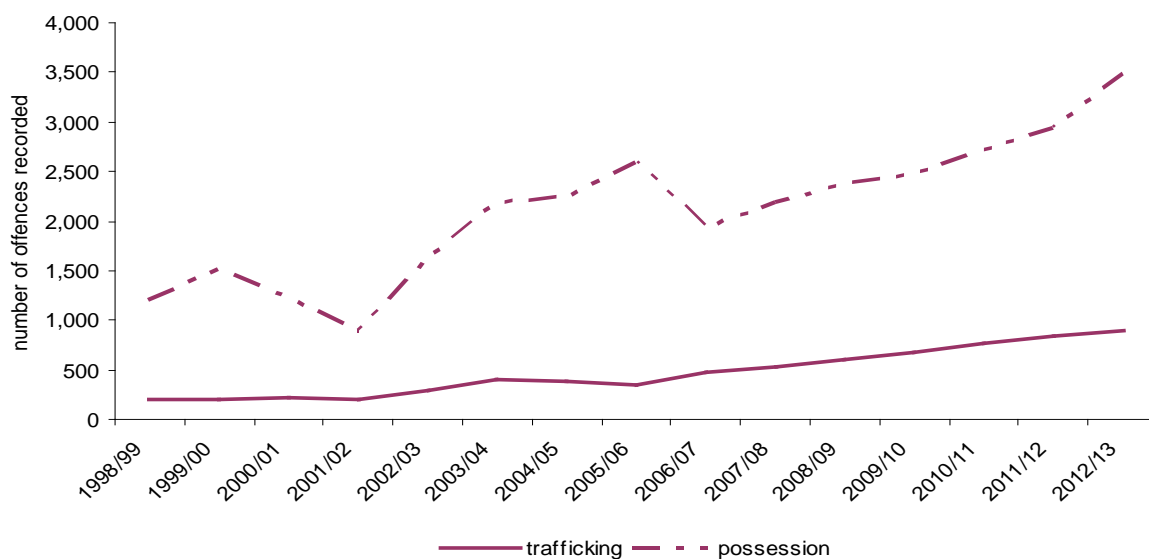
2.2 Other crimes against society

These offences include drug offences, possession of weapons offences, public order offences and miscellaneous crimes against society.

2.2.1 Drug offences

The recording of drug offences by police is particularly dependent on police activities and priorities (see Section 2.1 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#)), for example the PSNI ran a high profile operation specifically targeted at 'street level drug dealing' during the latter half of 2012 (Operation Torus). Since 1998/99 there has been a general 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 2012/13 is 4,378, an increase of 15.8 per cent when compared with 2011/12 and the highest level recorded in the data series.

Figure 2.9 Trafficking of drugs and possession of drug offences, 1998/99 to 2012/13



Trafficking of drugs: In 1998/99 these offences accounted for 14 per cent of all drug offences, in 2012/13 they accounted for 20 per cent. The trend has shown a steady increase and, at 890, the 2012/13 figure is the highest recorded since 1998/99 and 5.2 per cent higher than 2011/12.

Possession of drugs: 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 2012/13 cannabis possession now accounts for just over two thirds of all possession offences. Since 2004/05 possession of other controlled drugs has increased year on year to a level of 1,099 in 2012/13, while possession of cannabis has increased year on year since 2006/07 to a level of 2,374, the highest recorded.

2.2.2 Possession of weapons offences

The change in classifications implemented from April 2013 sees this grouping of offences introduced for the first time. The majority of these offences were previously included within violence against the person. These offences showed a general upwards trend between 1998/99 and 2009/10, when the level peaked at 804 offences recorded. Since then levels have fallen each year with 651 offences recorded in 2012/13.

2.2.3 Public order offences

This classification, which contains violent disorder and other offences against the state and public order, was also introduced through the revised classifications implemented in April 2013. Offences were previously included in other miscellaneous offences. Other offences against the state and public order include offences such as breaches of orders, bomb hoax related offences and offences under anti-terrorist legislation. 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, resulting in an additional 1,400 offences being recorded in that financial year. Levels for other offences against the state and public order have fallen since the 1,908 offences recorded in 2005/06, with 1,398 offences recorded in 2012/13.

Bomb hoax related offences peaked in 2002/03 with 927 offences recorded. The second highest level recorded was in the following year with 582 offences, a fall of 345 (37.2 per cent) on 2002/03. The latest figure for 2012/13 is 191 offences, a fall of 142 when compared with 2011/12.

Violent disorder offences also peaked in 2002/03 with 246 offences recorded, before falling to 64 offences recorded in 2003/04. Levels then showed a general increase to 164 offences recorded in 2009/10, and have since fallen. There were 119 such offences recorded in 2012/13, an increase of 19 on 2011/12.

2.2.4 Miscellaneous crimes against society

There is a wide range of offence types included within this classification, such as dangerous driving, forgery offences, handling stolen goods, going equipped for stealing, threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage, perverting the course of justice and obscene publications/protected sexual material.

Dangerous driving: This is currently the largest category within miscellaneous crimes against society. There was a general upwards trend in the number of dangerous driving offences recorded between 148 offences recorded in 1998/99 and 865 recorded in 2009/10. Figures have remained similar over the last three years with 699 recorded in 2010/11, 701 in 2011/12 and 674 in 2012/13. 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 the increases experienced prior to 2010/11.

Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage: Although the majority of offences classified to other crimes against society have no person or business victim, 98 per cent of offences of threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage are recorded with businesses or individuals as the victim. These offences showed a general increase from 1998/99 to reach a peak of 583 offences in 2009/10. Since then levels have fallen each year to 405 offences recorded in 2012/13.

Perverting the course of justice: These offences showed a general upwards trend from a level of 23 offences recorded in 1998/99 to 258 in 2009/10. The largest single increase was from 144 offences in 2007/08 to 231 offences in 2008/09. Since then the number of offences recorded each year has remained relatively constant.

2.3 Other fraud

From April 2013 the responsibility for recording the majority of fraud offences was transferred from police forces in England & Wales to Action Fraud. Offences previously recorded within the fraud and forgery classification and which continue to be recorded by all police forces are:

- Making off without payment – now included in the ‘all other theft’ classification;
- Possession of items for use in fraud, other forgery, possession of false documents and fraud/forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records – now included in miscellaneous crimes against society.

However in Northern Ireland reports of fraud continue to be recorded by PSNI, as responsibility for dealing with these offences has not been transferred to Action Fraud. Therefore offences of fraud by Company Director, Sole Trader etc, false accounting, other fraud (not covered elsewhere including deception), fraud by failing to disclose information and bankruptcy and insolvency offences continue to be included in the PSNI recorded crime figures, in the classification ‘other fraud’.

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.

There were 4,406 offences of other fraud recorded in 1998/99, increasing to the highest recorded level of 4,902 in 1999/00. Numbers then generally fell to 2007/08 when 978 offences were recorded. Since then there has been a generally upwards trend with 1,831 offences recorded in 2012/13, an increase of 32.7 per cent on the previous year.

Table 2.2 Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13¹

Offence	1998/99 ²	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Numbers and percentage changes					
												2012/13	change	% change 2011/12 to 2012/13			
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES																	
1 Murder ⁴	71	42	26	34	25	23	25	24	18	20	16	17	1	-			
4.1 Manslaughter	4	3	6	6	3	1	5	2	4	8	7	3	-4	-			
4.10 Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-
4.2 Infanticide	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-			
Homicide	75	45	33	41	29	24	30	26	22	28	24	20	-4	-			
2 Attempted murder	85	235	121	129	172	118	134	124	114	110	114	104	-10	-8.8			
4.3 Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-			
4.4 Causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving ⁵	69	81	84	77	73	84	52	55	52	44	29	38	9	-			
4.6 Causing death or serious injury by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	4	7	0	14	0	-14	-			
4.8 Causing death or serious injury by careless or inconsiderate driving ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	37	58	52	68	16	30.8
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm ^{4,6}	564	475	402	403	416	480	546	791	1,266	1,102	997	1,129	132	13.2			
5E Endangering life	155	133	90	60	55	28	17	25	34	39	43	36	-7	-			
<i>of which:</i>																	
		<i>Explosives</i>		46	58	38	23	25	12	7	12	12	19	14	11	-3	-
		<i>Firearms / Ammunition</i>		108	73	51	32	30	15	10	7	10	12	17	9	-8	-
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking ⁷	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	-
4.9 Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	5	2	-3	-
8N Assault with injury ⁸	5,471	6,979	17,056	16,604	17,094	17,416	15,184	14,468	14,040	13,867	14,346	13,477	-869	-6.1			
		<i>Grievous bodily harm and Wounding⁴</i>		709	789	734	768	689	745	935	814	795	901	783	-118	-13.1	
		<i>AOABH⁸</i>		3,924	4,955	15,190	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,393	12,236	12,713	11,715	-998	-7.9
		<i>Assault on police with injury</i>		837	1,234	1,132	1,014	1,142	1,155	987	837	831	834	729	976	247	33.9
		<i>Poisoning to aggrieve</i>		1	1	0	2	1	7	2	2	2	3	3	0	-	
Violence with injury⁸	6,344	7,904	17,754	17,275	17,812	18,127	15,934	15,474	15,550	15,221	15,600	14,854	-746	-4.8			
3A Conspiracy to murder	6	5	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	2	2	-			
3B Threats to kill	409	893	985	1,371	1,391	1,728	1,826	2,100	2,223	2,323	2,159	1,674	-485	-22.5			
8L Harassment	715	1,690	1,810	1,909	2,317	2,077	1,730	1,839	2,030	1,955	1,959	1,966	7	0.4			
		<i>Harassment</i>		234	562	701	947	1,274	1,363	1,269	1,456	1,626	1,587	1,597	1,608	11	0.7
		<i>Intimidation</i>		481	1,128	1,109	962	1,043	714	461	383	404	368	362	358	-4	-1.1
11A Cruelty to children/young persons	84	53	89	37	33	39	28	84	88	109	116	132	16	13.8			
13 Child abduction	30	60	37	43	64	79	54	37	36	24	38	43	5	-			
14 Procuring illegal abortion	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	-1	-			
36 Kidnapping	71	74	80	68	48	54	69	91	68	68	51	56	5	9.8			
104 Assault without injury on a constable	594	1,595	819	1,104	1,282	1,570	1,840	2,021	2,349	2,568	2,564	2,480	-84	-3.3			
		<i>Assault on police without injury</i>		365	717	819	1,104	1,282	1,570	1,840	2,021	2,349	2,568	2,564	2,480	-84	-3.3
		<i>Obstructing/Resisting police⁹</i>		229	878	
105A Assault without injury ⁸	10,170	16,105	7,345	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	7,933	9,078	1,145	14.4			
Violence without injury⁸	12,079	20,476	11,166	11,995	13,041	13,651	13,542	13,865	14,180	14,078	14,821	15,431	610	4.1			
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	18,498	28,425	28,953	29,311	30,882	31,802	29,506	29,365	29,752	29,327	30,445	30,305	-140	-0.5			

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13¹

Offence	1998/99 ²	Numbers and percentage changes											change	% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
		2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES														
19A-19H Rape ¹⁰	318	357	394	379	391	457	415	404	461	550	553	533	-20	-3.6
<i>Rape¹⁰</i>	284	317	354	347	356	431	382	381	446	525	529	501	-28	-5.3
<i>Attempted rape¹⁰</i>	34	40	40	32	35	26	33	23	15	25	24	32	8	-
Rape	318	357	394	379	391	457	415	404	461	550	553	533	-20	-3.6
16 Buggery ^{10,11,12,13}	43	45	34	17	0	4	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
17 Indecent assault on a male ^{11,12,13}	185	118	196	132	162	159	150	128	59	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male 17+^{11,12,13}</i>	36	34	46	36	47	60	57	48	9	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male child <17^{11,12,13}</i>	149	84	150	96	115	99	93	80	50	..	..	..	..	..
17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	44	83	94	100	6	6.4
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	36	104	94	124	30	31.9
18 Gross indecency between males ^{11,12,13}	18	12	17	9	17	6	11	16	5	..	..	..	..	..
20 Indecent assault on a female ^{11,12,13}	693	515	638	615	646	638	665	573	174	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female 17+^{11,12,13}</i>	307	231	287	284	295	296	317	257	12	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female child <17^{11,12,13}</i>	386	284	351	331	351	342	348	316	162	..	..	..	..	..
20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	349	441	423	458	35	8.3
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	51	192	181	202	21	11.6
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 ^{11,12,13}	18	1	10	13	16	13	15	19	3	..	..	..	..	..
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	49	62	74	94	20	27.0
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17 ^{11,12,13}	149	43	58	52	51	73	106	160	26	..	..	..	..	..
22B Sexual activity involving a child under 16 ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	145	166	138	162	24	17.4
22A Causing sexual activity without consent ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	0	0	1	1	-
23 Incest or familial sexual offences ¹¹	7	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	6	-
25 Abduction of a female ¹¹	0	11	7	5	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-
70 Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder ¹¹	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	-
71 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	4	5	2	-3	-
72 Trafficking for sexual exploitation ^{11,14}	..	..	..	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	12	0	-12	-
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature ^{11,15}	..	..	..	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	1	1	-
74 Gross indecency with a child ^{11,12,13}	32	36	24	18	41	36	45	91	26	..	..	..	..	..
88A Sexual grooming ^{11,15}	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	3	6	8	9	10	1	-
88C Other miscellaneous sexual offences ¹¹	12	5	3	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	11	3	-8	-
88D Unnatural sexual offences ¹¹	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
88E Exposure and voyeurism ^{11,15}	119	289	360	405	328	330	315	293	344	310	234	236	2	0.9
<i>Exposure¹¹</i>	119	289	360	393	320	318	299	270	322	295	217	211	-6	-2.8
<i>Voyeurism^{11,15}</i>	..	..	..	12	8	12	16	23	22	15	17	25	8	-
Other sexual offences¹¹	1,278	1,081	1,349	1,271	1,271	1,268	1,324	1,435	1,337	1,378	1,275	1,399	124	9.7
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES¹¹	1,596	1,438	1,743	1,650	1,662	1,725	1,739	1,839	1,798	1,928	1,828	1,932	104	5.7

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13¹

Offence	1998/99 ²	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Numbers and percentage changes		
												2012/13	change	% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES														
34A Robbery of business property	701	1,404	955	676	827	620	421	454	468	479	420	303	-117	-27.9
<i>Armed robbery business</i>	486	1,068	729	553	602	469	256	310	337	333	297	208	-89	-30.0
<i>Ordinary robbery business</i>	181	260	175	109	160	127	147	121	113	126	98	74	-24	-24.5
<i>Hijacking business</i>	34	76	51	14	65	24	18	23	18	20	25	21	-4	-
34B Robbery of personal property	694	1,093	1,018	811	917	954	722	829	808	827	801	711	-90	-11.2
<i>Armed robbery personal</i>	146	307	313	259	240	282	188	198	220	229	256	199	-57	-22.3
<i>Ordinary robbery personal</i>	333	634	574	450	452	545	460	529	487	496	389	383	-6	-1.5
<i>Hijacking personal</i>	215	152	131	102	225	127	74	102	101	102	156	129	-27	-17.3
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	1,395	2,497	1,973	1,487	1,744	1,574	1,143	1,283	1,276	1,306	1,221	1,014	-207	-17.0
28A Burglary in a dwelling	7,217	8,942	7,987	6,487	6,457	6,108	5,974	6,457	6,451	6,313	5,884	5,177	-707	-12.0
28B Attempted burglary in a dwelling	400	1,097	911	758	753	673	664	821	719	704	689	710	21	3.0
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	102	83	45	57	45	50	74	72	99	64	77	58	-19	-24.7
Total domestic burglary	7,719	10,122	8,943	7,302	7,255	6,831	6,712	7,350	7,269	7,081	6,650	5,945	-705	-10.6
30A Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	7,138	7,487	6,513	5,413	4,932	4,168	4,381	4,483	4,629	4,229	3,506	3,200	-306	-8.7
30B Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	438	918	800	550	535	459	485	487	558	529	423	427	4	0.9
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	1	4	4	2	5	3	8	11	4	10	1	9	8	-
Total non-domestic burglary	7,577	8,409	7,317	5,965	5,472	4,630	4,874	4,981	5,191	4,768	3,930	3,636	-294	-7.5
Total theft - burglary offences	15,296	18,531	16,260	13,267	12,727	11,461	11,586	12,331	12,460	11,849	10,580	9,581	-999	-9.4
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking ⁷	..	..	..	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	224	238	14	6.3
45 Theft from a vehicle	6,075	7,140	7,506	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	3,126	2,770	-356	-11.4
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle ¹⁶	9,715	8,410	5,369	4,451	3,708	3,367	3,242	2,769	2,743	2,469	2,066	1,900	-166	-8.0
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle ¹⁶	718	5,300	3,087	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	601	431	-170	-28.3
Total theft - vehicle offences	16,508	20,850	15,962	12,333	10,135	9,256	8,301	7,906	8,221	6,933	6,017	5,339	-678	-11.3
39 Theft from the person	234	1,624	1,288	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	661	52	8.5
Total theft from the person	234	1,624	1,288	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	661	52	8.5
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	1,220	816	862	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	1,073	15	1.4
Total bicycle theft	1,220	816	862	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	1,073	15	1.4
46 Shoplifting	5,645	5,075	4,743	4,967	5,738	5,745	5,257	6,214	6,754	6,371	6,201	5,890	-311	-5.0
Total theft - shoplifting	5,645	5,075	4,743	4,967	5,738	5,745	5,257	6,214	6,754	6,371	6,201	5,890	-311	-5.0
35 Blackmail	41	39	51	34	39	58	52	49	50	44	35	61	26	-
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	615	896	846	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	603	777	174	28.9
41 Theft by an employee	378	367	323	316	305	361	328	342	278	214	222	201	-21	-9.5
42 Theft of mail	22	30	61	84	96	96	52	22	22	21	12	24	12	-
43 Dishonest use of electricity	13	28	19	21	7	14	8	35	100	119	142	159	17	12.0
47 Theft from an automatic machine or meter	1	15	17	117	184	233	53	189	46	24	8	2	-6	-
49 Other theft	10,286	11,893	11,209	10,003	10,184	9,284	8,316	9,136	8,732	9,434	10,743	10,873	130	1.2
49A Making off without payment	1,884	2889	2434	2151	1962	1957	1524	1809	1712	1356	1040	970	-70	-6.7
Total all other theft offences	13,240	16,157	14,960	13,594	13,558	12,781	10,898	12,113	11,580	11,762	12,805	13,067	262	2.0
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	52,143	63,053	54,075	46,235	43,961	41,011	37,694	40,198	40,589	38,472	37,270	35,611	-1,659	-4.5

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13¹

Offence	1998/99 ²	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Numbers and percentage changes		
												2012/13	change	% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES														
56A Arson endangering life	4	58	53	72	95	125	113	104	126	164	160	145	-15	-9.4
56B Arson not endangering life	1,993	2,540	2,083	1,939	2,238	2,303	2,131	1,898	1,854	1,720	1,425	1,353	-72	-5.1
58A-D Criminal damage (to 06/07 only) ¹⁷	250	222	109	92	131	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	7,711	11,285	10,190	9,565	10,424	11,179	9,288	8,635	7,975	7,496	7,114	6,654	-460	-6.5
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	5,199	5,879	5,162	5,161	5,297	5,248	4,069	3,259	2,918	2,580	2,490	2,725	235	9.4
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	10,055	13,092	11,516	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	8,567	8,160	-407	-4.8
58D Other criminal damage	2,339	3,206	2,969	3,146	3,500	4,033	3,402	3,413	3,147	3,353	3,002	1,922	-1,080	-36.0
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	27,551	36,282	32,082	31,027	34,296	35,827	30,426	27,904	25,862	24,483	22,758	20,959	-1,799	-7.9
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY														
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	193	291	405	375	349	475	530	607	668	762	846	890	44	5.2
Trafficking of drugs	193	291	405	375	349	475	530	607	668	762	846	890	44	5.2
92B Possession of controlled drugs ¹⁸	943	1,397	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences	3	2	3	1	1	4	5	3	6	15	10	15	5	-
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) ¹⁸	260	234	360	436	475	569	785	790	815	918	961	1,099	138	14.4
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ¹⁸	..	..	..	1,810	2,119	1,365	1,401	1,574	1,657	1,790	1,963	2,374	411	20.9
Possession of drugs	1,206	1,633	2,184	2,247	2,595	1,938	2,191	2,367	2,478	2,723	2,934	3,488	554	18.9
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	1,399	1,924	2,589	2,622	2,944	2,413	2,721	2,974	3,146	3,485	3,780	4,378	598	15.8
10A Possession of firearms with intent	16	38	29	17	28	29	42	31	30	27	34	21	-13	-
10B Possession of firearms offences	96	160	161	138	150	98	81	84	82	99	97	92	-5	-5.2
10C Possession of other weapons	238	375	385	462	477	565	617	592	584	482	463	392	-71	-15.3
10D Possession of article with blade or point	0	4	6	6	18	38	43	64	91	119	109	139	30	27.5
81 Other firearms offences	1	1	1	11	11	10	16	23	17	14	11	7	-4	-
TOTAL POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	351	578	582	634	684	740	799	794	804	741	714	651	-63	-8.8
62A Violent disorder	80	246	64	30	99	85	96	127	164	125	100	119	19	19.0
<i>Riot</i>	17	138	19	4	12	26	14	5	19	23	23	58	35	-
<i>Violent disorder</i>	63	108	45	26	87	59	82	122	145	102	77	61	-16	-20.8
66 Other offences against the State and public order	136	953	609	500	1,908	1,628	1,506	1,768	1,831	1,557	1,579	1,398	-181	-11.5
<i>Bomb hoax related offences</i>	101	927	582	471	446	405	222	426	475	320	333	191	-142	-42.6
<i>Breach of anti-social behaviour order¹⁹</i>	..	..	..	..	3	32	58	124	135	119	80	73	-7	-8.8
<i>Breach of non-molestation order¹⁹</i>	..	..	..	..	1,423	1,149	1,183	1,121	1,104	950	974	924	-50	-5.1
<i>Breach sex offender orders etc¹⁹</i>	..	..	..	..	2	15	16	50	81	124	124	133	9	7.3
<i>Offences under anti-terrorist legislation</i>	32	21	26	24	16	7	5	7	7	19	15	19	4	-
<i>Other²⁰</i>	3	5	1	5	18	20	22	40	29	25	53	58	5	9.4
TOTAL PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	216	1,199	673	530	2,007	1,713	1,602	1,895	1,995	1,682	1,679	1,517	-162	-9.6

Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13¹

Offence	1998/99 ²	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Numbers and percentage changes		
												2012/13	change	% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY														
15 Concealing an infant close to birth	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
24 Exploitation of prostitution ¹¹	0	1	2	0	4	1	4	3	2	5	8	13	5	-
26 Bigamy	1	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	-2	-
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution ^{11,21}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	3	-
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc	178	125	128	121	105	101	112	142	123	93	99	62	-37	-37.4
33A Possession of items for use in fraud ²²	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	17	20	28	32	38	6	-
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime ²³	..	..	2	6	15	11	10	15	14	21	26	29	3	-
54 Handling stolen goods	435	317	360	311	240	225	191	220	226	194	185	166	-19	-10.3
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	111	295	324	406	504	495	467	524	583	513	497	405	-92	-18.5
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription / 61 Other forgery	427	765	417	441	457	293	132	338	235	130	161	156	-5	-3.1
61A Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	57	47	48	28	32	4	-
67 Perjury	1	1	1	1	2	6	3	12	6	4	5	3	-2	-
69 Offender Management Act ²⁴	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2	-
76 Aiding suicide	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
79 Perverting the course of justice	23	75	97	99	127	102	144	231	258	234	252	236	-16	-6.3
80 Absconding from lawful custody	8	28	57	37	58	49	17	30	24	28	17	16	-1	-
83 Bail offences	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	14	30	34	34	46	62	60	51	62	59	95	124	29	30.5
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc ²⁵	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
99 Other offences	116	761	365	364	378	362	104	110	134	97	95	88	-7	-7.4
802 Dangerous driving	148	276	396	550	728	714	513	746	865	699	701	674	-27	-3.9
814 Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records	36	57	110	98	74	77	56	119	128	97	109	142	33	30.3
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	1,498	2,736	2,296	2,469	2,739	2,509	1,860	2,618	2,729	2,252	2,314	2,191	-123	-5.3
OTHER FRAUD²⁶														
51 Fraud by Company Director, Sole Trader etc	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
52 False accounting	11	6	23	2	25	4	1	7	4	1	0	0	0	-
53D Other fraud (not covered elsewhere incl deception) ²⁷	4,395	4,357	2,964	2,157	2,249	1,800	970	1,201	1,156	1,331	1,348	1,786	438	32.5
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information ²²	..	..	..	..	..	26	0	2	8	5	9	9	0	-
53F Fraud by abuse of position ²²	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	13	20	27	23	36	13	-
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
TOTAL OTHER FRAUD	4,406	4,364	2,987	2,159	2,275	1,830	978	1,224	1,188	1,364	1,380	1,831	451	32.7
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	109,053	142,496	127,953	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	103,389	100,389	-3,000	-2.9

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

Although figures for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

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 PSNI's Statistics Branch 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.
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.
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. 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).
11. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
12. 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 13. below).
13. 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.
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. 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. 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.
18. 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.
19. These offences were added to the data series in 2005/06.
20. The sub-classification of 'Other' includes offences such as affray, unlawful assembly and offences relating to incitement to hatred.
21. 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.
22. New offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force in January 2007.
23. These offences were added to the data series from 1st April 2003.
24. 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.
25. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2002.
26. In England & Wales offences such as fraud by false representation (deception) are reported to Action Fraud and from April 2013 these figures are no longer included in police recorded crime statistics. However in Northern Ireland these offences are still reported to the police and so continue to be included in the PSNI recorded crime statistics.
27. 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.

'..' 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 2012^{1,2}

	Murder	Manslaughter ³	Infanticide ³	Corporate Manslaughter ⁴	Numbers Homicide
1969	5	8		-	13
1970	14	6		-	20
1971	123	21		-	144
1972	376	17		-	393
1973	200	15		-	215
1974	205	8		-	213
1975	238	9		-	247
1976	280	11		-	291
1977	116	5	2	-	123
1978	82	2	1	-	85
1979	128	7	1	-	136
1980	85	5	3	-	93
1981	95	7	0	-	102
1982	99	5	0	-	104
1983	86	4	1	-	91
1984	63	2	0	-	65
1985	59	2	0	-	61
1986	85	2	0	-	87
1987	100	6	3	-	109
1988	111	5	0	-	116
1989	67	8	0	-	75
1990	71	11	0	-	82
1991	114	7	0	-	121
1992	108	3	0	-	111
1993	101	5	0	-	106
1994	82	3	1	-	86
1995	22	1	1	-	24
1996	35	4	0	-	39
1997	40	2	0	-	42
1998	80	1	0	-	81
1999	29	8	0	-	37
2000	42	3	0	-	45
2001	52	4	0	-	56
2002	35	3	0	-	38
2003	35	6	1	-	42
2004	30	4	0	-	34
2005	26	3	2	-	31
2006	27	3	0	-	30
2007	26	3	0	-	29
2008	20	4	0	0	24
2009	25	4	0	0	29
2010	15	8	0	0	23
2011	17	6	0	1	24
2012	17	4	0	0	21

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.

4. Corporate manslaughter – Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 (came into force 6 April 2008)

Table 2.4 Homicides, 1998/99 to 2012/13

	Murder	Manslaughter	Infanticide	Corporate Manslaughter ¹	Numbers Homicide
1998/99 ²	71	4	0	-	75
1999/00	29	5	0	-	34
2000/01	44	4	0	-	48
2001/02	49	3	0	-	52
2002/03	42	3	0	-	45
2003/04	26	6	1	-	33
2004/05	34	6	1	-	41
2005/06	25	3	1	-	29
2006/07	23	1	0	-	24
2007/08	25	5	0	-	30
2008/09	24	2	0	-	26
2009/10	18	4	0	-	22
2010/11	20	8	0	-	28
2011/12	16	7	0	1	24
2012/13	17	3	0	0	20

1. Corporate manslaughter – Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 (came into force 6 April 2008)

2. 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 back to 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.

Please note: the records used to provide the figures in tables 3.1 and 3.2 are identified from an operational crime recording system and, as such, may be subject to change where more up-to-date weapon information becomes available.

Table 3.1 Selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments¹ by crime type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2012/13

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

Table 3.2 Proportion of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments¹ by crime type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2012/13
(i.e. 35 per cent of all homicides in 2012/13 involved knives or sharp instruments)

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

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

2. Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

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

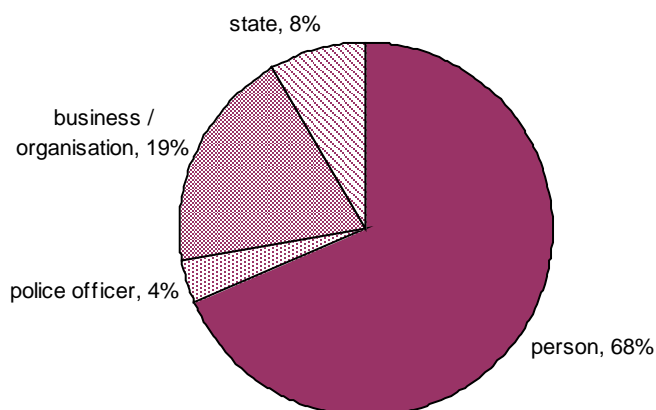
4. Includes indecent assault on a male/female (classifications 17/20) and sexual assault on a male/female (classifications 17A/17B/20A/20B), as well as 19A-19H Rape.

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. Details on the availability of information relating to victim characteristics can be found in Section 4.5 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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 2012/13 show that around 68 per cent of all crimes have a person victim, 4 per cent a police officer victim, 19 per cent a business/organisation victim and 8 per cent are state-based.

Figure 4.1 Crimes recorded by type of victim, 2012/13



There were 68,765 persons identified as victims of crime in 2012/13, 3,679 police officers and 19,513 businesses/organisations. There were 8,432 state-based offences recorded. The table below shows the main crime classifications split by victim type for 2012/13.

Table 4.1 Percentage of each victim type recorded by type of crime, 2012/13

	Person (%)	Police Officer (%)	Business / Organisation (%)	Percentages State (%)
VICTIM-BASED CRIME				
Violence against the person	88	12	0	0
Sexual offences	98	1	0	0
Robbery	70	0	30	0
Theft offences - burglary	72	0	28	0
Theft offences	62	0	38	0
Criminal damage	73	0	27	0
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY				
Drug offences	0	0	0	100
Possession of weapons offences	0	0	0	100
Public order offences	0	0	0	100
Miscellaneous crimes against society ¹	17	0	1	82
Other fraud	50	0	50	0
Total recorded crime – all offences	68	4	19	8

¹ While the majority of miscellaneous crimes against society are state-based, there are a few which can have a person or business victim, mostly offences relating to Classification 59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage.

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.

4.1 Age profile 2012/13: age of victim

There were 68,765 offences recorded in 2012/13 where there was a person victim. Eight per cent of this total were persons aged under 18 (5,816 offences), 84 per cent were aged 18-64 and 7 per cent were aged 65 or over. Age information was unavailable for less than 1 per cent of all person victims.

Victim aged under 18: Sixty seven per cent of those victims under the age of 18 were victims of violence against the person offences, 18 per cent were victims of sexual offences, 13 per cent were victims of theft offences (including burglary) and criminal damage, and 1 per cent were robbery victims.

Crime rates victim aged under 18: There were 13 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 9, while the rate for sexual offences was 2.

Victim aged 18-64: Thirty eight per cent of victims aged between 18 and 64 were victims of violence against the person offences, 24 per cent were victims of criminal damage, 24 per cent were victims of theft offences and 10 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 52 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 theft (including burglary) and criminal damage was 30, was 20 for violence against the person, was less than 1 for sexual offences and less than 1 for robbery.

Victim aged 65+: Thirty one per cent of victims aged 65 or over were victims of theft, 29 per cent were victims of criminal damage, 24 per cent were victims of burglary and 11 per cent were victims of violence against the person offences.

Crime rates victim aged 65+: There were 17 crime victims aged 65 or over per 1,000 of the population aged 65+. The rate per 1,000 of the 65+ population for theft (including burglary) and criminal damage was 15, while the rate for violence against the person offences was 2.

Figure 4.2 Percentage of victims by age band in each main crime type, 2012/13

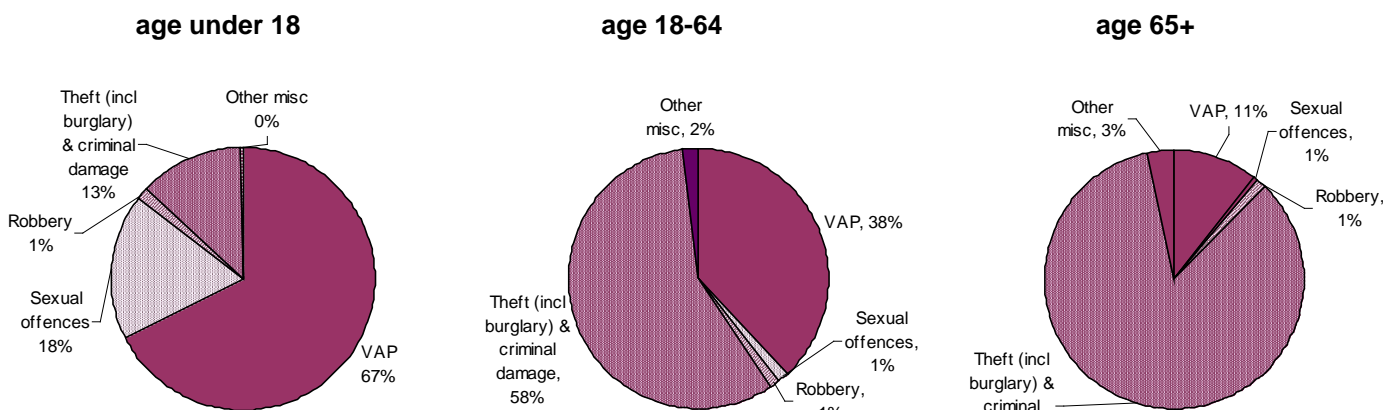


Figure 4.3 Age profile of crime victims compared with Northern Ireland population profile, 2012/13



4.2 Age profile 2012/13: type of crime

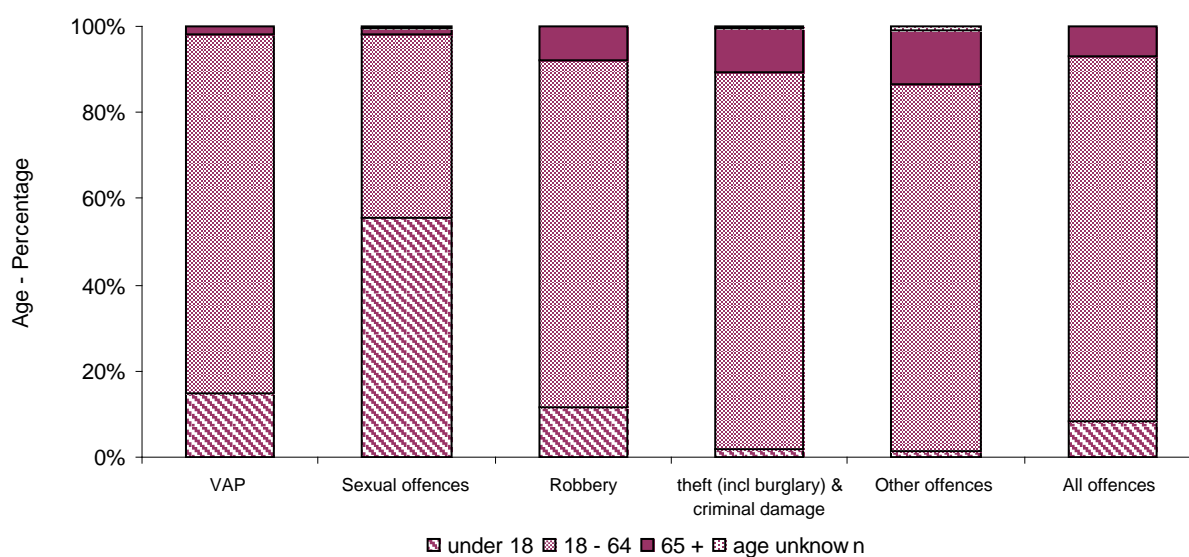
Violence against the person: The majority of victims were in the 18-64 age group (83 per cent), with 15 per cent aged under 18 and 2 per cent aged 65+. The age of the victim was unknown in less than 1 per cent of cases.

Sexual offences: Fifty six per cent of victims were under the age of 18, while 42 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 64. The remaining 1 per cent were aged 65 or above.

Robbery: Four out of five victims were aged 18-64 (81 per cent), with 12 per cent aged under 18 and 8 per cent aged 65+. The age of the victim was unknown in less than 1 per cent of cases.

Theft offences (including burglary) and criminal damage: Eighty seven per cent of victims were aged 18-64, with 11 per cent aged 65 or above and 2 per cent aged under 18. In less than 1 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 types, 2012/13



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). Penalty Notices for Disorder were introduced within Northern Ireland as a sanction detection method in June 2012 for less serious offences such as shoplifting and low value criminal damage. 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 [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#) 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).

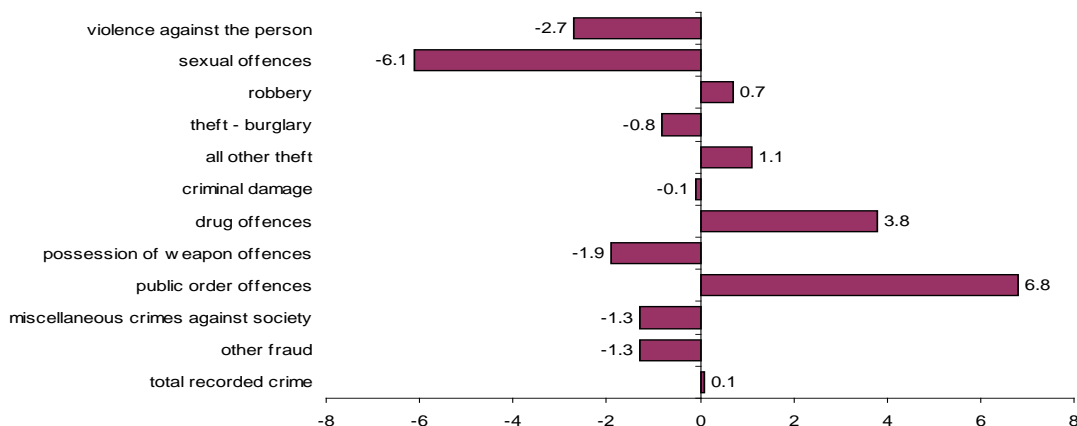
This section of the bulletin looks at the levels and trends in detections and detection rates in Northern Ireland, focusing on sanction detections. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use 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, 2011/12 and 2012/13

There were 100,389 offences recorded in 2012/13 and 26,505 offences detected, two of which were by means of a non-sanction detection. In 2011/12 there were 27,185 offences detected in total, all of which were detected by means of a sanction detection. The number of detections (both sanction and non-sanction) fell by 680 between 2011/12 and 2012/13, from 27,185 to 26,505. At 26.4%, the overall detection rate remained similar to the 2011/12 rate of 26.3%. With 359 offences during 2012/13 being detected by means of a penalty notice for disorder, the introduction of this disposal method did not have a large impact on either the sanction or the overall detection rate.

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

Figure 5.1 Percentage point change in the main recorded crime type sanction detection rates, 2012/13 compared with 2011/12



Detection rates by offence group: Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 public order offences showed the largest increase in sanction detection rate of 6.8 percentage points, with drug offences increasing by 3.3 percentage points, robbery offences by 0.7 percentage points and theft offences (including burglary) by 0.3 percentage points. The remaining classifications showed decreases in their sanction detection rates, the largest being a fall of 6.1 percentage points in sexual offences.

Detections by method of detection: There was very little change in the sanction detection between 2011/12 and 2012/13. The detection rate in respect of charge/summons changed from 22.9% in 2011/12 to 22.5% in 2012/13. The adult caution rate increased slightly from 2.2% to 2.5% while the juvenile caution rate remained unchanged at 1.0%. Penalty notices for disorder, which were introduced in June 2012, showed a rate of 0.4%.

Table 5.1 Offences detected by crime type and method, 2012/13

	Numbers and percentages					
	Total recorded crime	Charge/summons	Cautions	Penalty Notice for Disorder	TIC	Non-sanction detections
	<i>Number of detections</i>					
VICTIM-BASED CRIME						
Violence against the person	30,305	8,999	980	8	0	0
Sexual offences	1,932	375	21	0	0	2
Robbery	1,014	215	1	0	0	0
Theft - burglary	9,581	991	68	2	74	0
Theft - vehicle offences	5,339	1,007	52	0	15	0
All other theft offences	20,691	3,115	665	301	10	0
Criminal damage	20,959	2,312	306	48	1	0
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY						
Drug offences	4,378	2,368	1,158	0	0	0
Possession of weapons offences	651	382	60	0	0	0
Public order offences	1,517	930	43	0	0	0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2,191	1,322	50	0	0	0
OTHER FRAUD						
Other fraud	1,831	558	66	0	0	0
Total	100,389	22,574	3,470	359	100	2
	All detection methods	Charge/summons	Cautions	Penalty Notice for Disorder	TIC	Non-sanction detections
	<i>Detection Rate (%)</i>					
VICTIM-BASED CRIME						
Violence against the person	33.0	29.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual offences	20.5	19.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Robbery	21.3	21.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Theft - burglary	11.8	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
Theft - vehicle offences	20.1	18.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
All other theft offences	19.8	15.1	3.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	12.7	11.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY						
Drug offences	80.5	54.1	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Possession of weapons offences	67.9	58.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public order offences	64.1	61.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	62.6	60.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER FRAUD						
Other fraud	34.1	30.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	26.4	22.5	3.5	0.4	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 rose each year between 2001/02 and 2010/11 when it reached 27.3%, before falling by 1 percentage point to 26.3% in 2011/12. It remains relatively unchanged at 26.4% in 2012/13.

Figure 5.2 Detection rates, 1998/99 to 2012/13

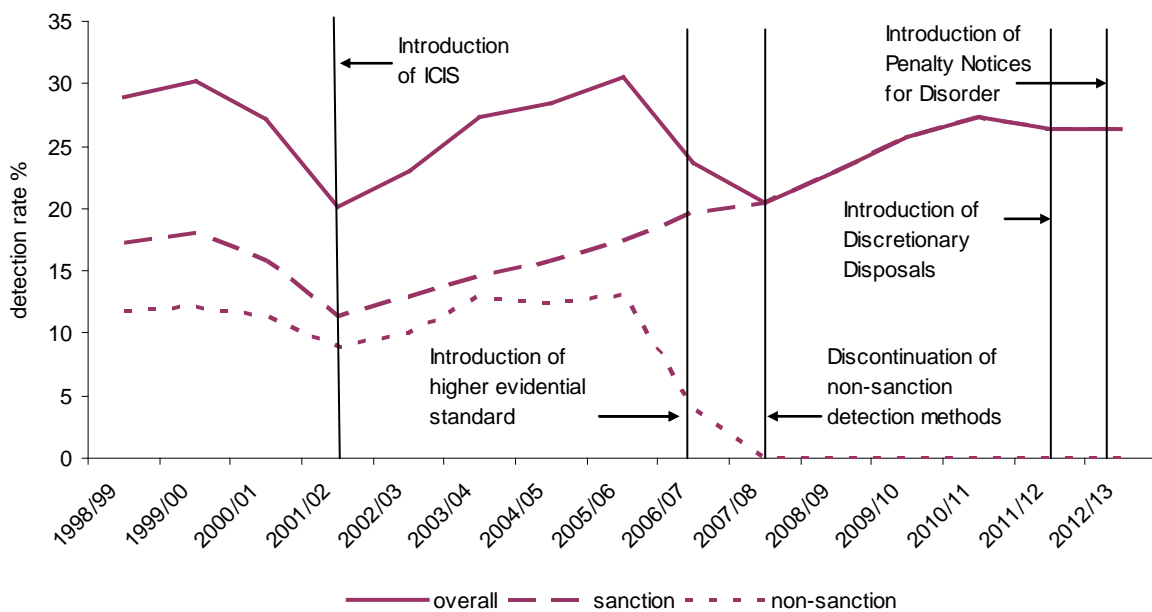
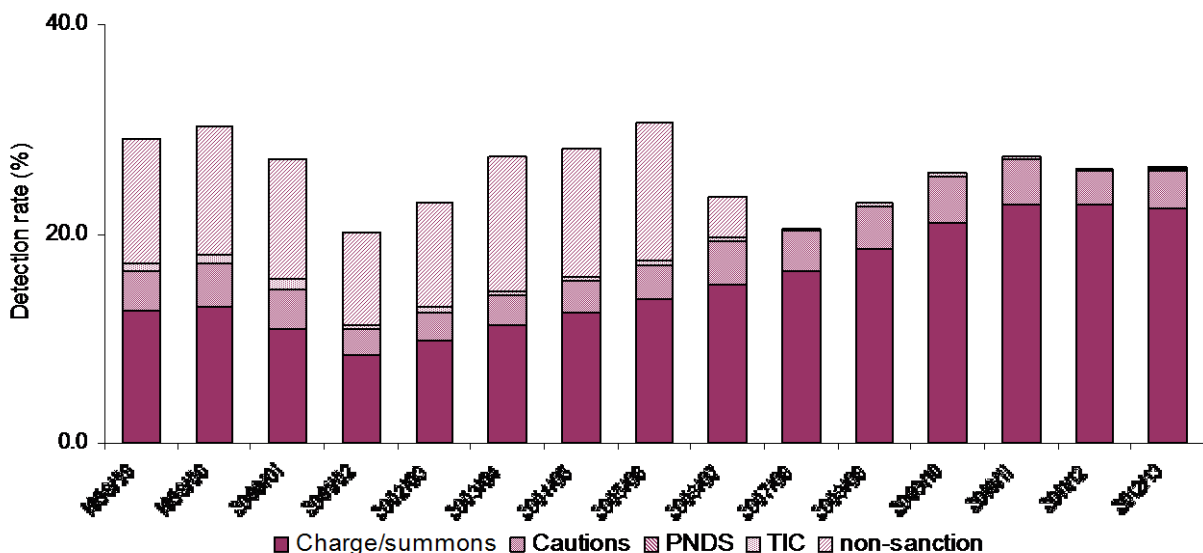


Figure 5.3 illustrates the move away from non-sanction detections following the introduction of the higher evidential standard in 2006/07 and the limited use of non-sanction detection methods from 2007/08. The increase in the use of charge / summons as a detection method can also clearly be seen.

Figure 5.3 Detection rates by method, 1998/99 to 2012/13



The charge/summons detection rate was at its lowest level in 2000/01 (8.4%) before increasing year on year since to a rate of 22.9% in 2011/12. The charge/summons detection rate in 2012/13 shows a slight fall to 22.5%. The detection rate for both adult and juvenile cautions has fluctuated between 2.5% and 4.4% since 1998/99, with a rate of 3.5% achieved in 2012/13. While adult and juvenile cautions accounted for 22 per cent of sanction detections in 2006/07, this proportion has since decreased and now stands at 13 per cent. The TIC detection rate reached 1% in 2000/01 but has been less than 1% in all other years. Penalty notices for disorder, which were introduced in June 2013, had a detection rate of 0.4%.

Trends in detection rates by offence group: In 2012/13 the following main crime types achieved their highest sanction detection rates since 1998/99; robbery (21.3%), vehicle offences (20.1%) and public order offences (64.1%).

The sanction detection rate for violence with injury increased year on year from 19.5% in 2003/04 and reached a peak of 36.9% in 2010/11, before falling to 33.4% in 2012/13. Violence without injury shows a similar trend, increasing year on year from 16.8% in 2001/02 to 40.2% in 2010/11 before falling to 32.5% in 2012/13. The introduction of discretionary disposals may have had some impact on the fall in the sanction detection rate for violence without injury, due to its use in relation to assaults without injury.

The sanction detection rate for rape offences was at its lowest point in 2009/10 (11.7%) and then increased each year to 18.1% in 2011/12, before falling to 14.6% in 2012/13. Other sexual offences reached their highest sanction detection rate of 30.4% in 2011/12 but fell again to 22.7% in 2012/13.

The sanction detection rate for overall burglary of 12.6% achieved in 2011/12 was only been bettered by a rate of 12.8% in 1998/99. The rate then fell to 11.8% in 2012/13. The domestic burglary sanction detection rate of 12.0% achieved in 2011/12 was approaching the highest levels recorded of 12.1% in 1999/00 and 13.3% in 1998/99, however the rate then fell to 11.2% in 2012/13. The sanction detection rate for non-domestic burglary of 13.7% in 2011/12 equalled the highest level which was previously achieved in 2004/05. The sanction detection rate fell in 2012/13, to 12.9%.

The sanction detection rate for theft offences (including burglary) increased from a level of 8.9% in 2001/02 to 18.5% in 2009/10. The current level in 2012/13 is 17.7%. Criminal damage offences had a sanction detection rate of 5.1% in 2001/02 and increased to 12.8% in 2011/12, with a similar rate of 12.7% recorded in 2012/13.

The introduction of discretionary disposals may have had an impact on the fall in the sanction detection rate for the theft offences such as shoplifting and also for making off without payment.

Table 5.2 Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13^{1,2}

Offence	1998/99	2002/03 ³	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Percentages
													% point change 2011/12 to 2012/13 ⁴
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES													
1 Murder ⁵	40.8	64.3	80.8	76.5	184.0	73.9	60.0	83.3	94.4	95.0	106.3	70.6	-35.7
4.1 Manslaughter	50.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	120.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	14.3	166.7	152.4
4.10 Corporate Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	-	-
4.2 Infanticide	-	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide	41.3	60.0	72.7	70.7	162.1	70.8	70.0	76.9	81.8	82.1	79.2	85.0	5.8
2 Attempted murder	42.4	24.3	47.1	46.5	40.7	57.6	50.7	49.2	48.2	51.8	50.0	45.2	-4.8
4.3 Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving ⁶	65.2	55.6	81.0	68.8	69.9	73.8	80.8	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
4.6 Causing death or serious injury by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	200.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-
4.8 Causing death or serious injury by careless or inconsiderate driving ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	89.2	101.7	100.0	100.0	0.0
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm	16.3	26.7	28.4	28.8	36.3	39.8	42.3	39.4	31.9	43.1	40.8	33.4	-7.4
5E Endangering life	36.8	25.6	42.2	38.3	27.3	39.3	23.5	28.0	32.4	30.8	55.8	41.7	-14.1
<i>of which:</i>													
<i>Explosives</i>	23.9	12.1	50.0	17.4	8.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	5.3	57.1	63.6	6.5
<i>Firearms / Ammunition</i>	42.6	35.6	37.3	59.4	43.3	60.0	40.0	42.9	30.0	41.7	41.2	22.2	-19.0
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	0.0	-	-	-
4.9 Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	0.0
8N Assault with injury	29.0	28.0	18.6	20.2	22.5	25.2	27.3	29.9	33.8	35.9	33.2	32.8	-0.4
<i>Grievous bodily harm and Wounding</i>	19.9	18.8	19.6	19.8	24.1	23.5	21.0	25.2	28.3	33.1	28.7	26.7	-2.1
<i>AOABH</i>	19.0	17.4	13.6	15.5	17.8	20.7	23.7	25.7	30.6	32.3	30.1	29.6	-0.5
<i>Assault on police with injury</i>	83.3	76.7	85.7	89.0	84.3	87.3	81.7	98.8	87.2	91.5	92.2	75.6	-16.6
<i>Poisoning to aggrieve</i>	0.0	0.0	-	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	-66.7
Violence with injury	28.6	28.1	19.5	20.9	23.2	26.1	28.2	30.8	34.1	36.9	34.3	33.4	-0.9
3A Conspiracy to murder	50.0	80.0	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	-
3B Threats to kill	37.4	22.6	24.3	32.6	37.0	34.4	32.4	36.5	36.5	39.8	42.3	32.9	-9.4
8L Harassment	16.8	12.0	12.5	15.9	14.1	13.0	9.4	9.5	12.7	14.9	12.3	13.6	1.3
<i>Harassment</i>	23.1	31.7	28.1	28.1	23.6	17.6	11.6	11.4	15.1	17.0	14.7	16.2	1.5
<i>Intimidation</i>	13.7	2.1	2.6	3.8	2.5	4.3	3.5	2.3	3.0	5.7	1.9	2.0	0.0
11A Cruelty to children/young persons	23.8	15.1	31.5	32.4	36.4	53.8	35.7	20.2	23.9	26.6	21.6	35.6	14.1
13 Child abduction	23.3	5.0	2.7	2.3	10.9	11.4	11.1	18.9	16.7	29.2	28.9	27.9	-1.0
14 Procuring illegal abortion	-	0.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	16.7	0.0	-	-
36 Kidnapping	38.0	10.8	17.5	14.7	4.2	24.1	14.5	25.3	30.9	23.5	39.2	19.6	-19.6
104 Assault without injury on a constable	84.8	88.3	92.9	84.1	86.7	86.9	78.6	90.3	92.6	92.1	93.8	91.5	-2.3
<i>Assault on police without injury</i>	83.3	87.9	87.5	84.1	86.7	86.9	78.6	90.3	92.6	92.1	93.8	91.5	-2.3
<i>Obstructing/Resisting police⁸</i>	87.3	88.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105A Assault without injury	14.1	12.7	14.1	10.5	11.8	14.8	18.4	20.8	26.1	28.8	23.5	20.4	-3.1
Violence without injury	18.8	19.0	20.6	20.7	22.3	25.5	27.3	31.8	36.8	40.2	37.0	32.5	-4.5
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	22.2	21.6	20.0	20.9	22.9	25.8	27.8	31.3	35.4	38.5	35.6	33.0	-2.7

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13^{1,2}

Offence	1998/99	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Percentages
													% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES													
19A-19H Rape ⁹	14.8	12.9	20.6	17.9	17.1	12.0	14.5	20.5	11.7	13.8	18.1	14.6	-3.4
<i>Rape⁹</i>	14.1	11.4	18.9	15.9	16.3	10.9	14.1	19.9	11.7	13.5	18.1	13.6	-4.6
<i>Attempted rape⁹</i>	20.6	25.0	35.0	40.6	25.7	30.8	18.2	30.4	13.3	20.0	16.7	31.3	14.6
Rape	14.8	12.9	20.6	17.9	17.1	12.0	14.5	20.5	11.7	13.8	18.1	14.6	-3.4
16 Buggery ^{9,10,11,12}	18.6	35.6	20.6	41.2	-	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	..	..	..	..
17 Indecent assault on a male ^{10,11,12}	23.2	17.8	25.0	19.7	10.5	20.8	9.3	14.8	13.6	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male 17+^{10,11,12}</i>	30.6	17.6	4.3	16.7	12.8	23.3	10.5	16.7	33.3	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male child <17^{10,11,12}</i>	21.5	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 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	6.8	14.5	24.5	17.0	-7.5
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	25.0	7.7	23.4	5.6	-17.8
18 Gross indecency between males ^{10,11,12}	94.4	8.3	29.4	122.2	41.2	16.7	36.4	12.5	120.0	..	..	..	..
20 Indecent assault on a female ^{10,11,12}	22.9	19.8	19.6	21.8	17.8	20.7	18.3	25.1	34.5	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female 17+^{10,11,12}</i>	26.4	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.0	23.0	18.9	25.7	216.7	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female child <17^{10,11,12}</i>	20.2	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 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	21.5	25.2	27.2	23.8	-3.4
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	21.6	12.5	29.3	25.2	-4.0
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 ^{10,11,12}	11.1	100.0	0.0	15.4	6.3	30.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	..	..	..	..
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	6.1	21.0	21.6	18.1	-3.5
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17 ^{10,11,12}	2.0	4.7	3.4	1.9	5.9	6.8	2.8	9.4	15.4	..	..	..	..
22B Sexual activity involving a child under 16 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	14.5	13.9	15.9	13.0	-3.0
22A Causing sexual activity without consent ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	33.3	-	-	0.0	-
23 Incest or familial sexual offences ¹⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
25 Abduction of a female ¹⁰	-	9.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
70 Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder ¹⁰	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
71 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	120.0	0.0	-120.0
72 Trafficking for sexual exploitation ^{10,13}	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	-	0.0	100.0	66.7	-	-
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature ^{10,14}	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	50.0	-	0.0	-
74 Gross indecency with a child ^{10,11,12}	28.1	16.7	33.3	16.7	26.8	44.4	6.7	36.3	50.0	..	..	..	..
88A Sexual grooming ^{10,14}	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	33.3	37.5	55.6	30.0	-25.6
88C Other miscellaneous sexual offences ¹⁰	25.0	20.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	200.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	-36.4
88D Unnatural sexual offences ¹⁰	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88E Exposure and voyeurism ^{10,14}	25.2	17.0	23.6	16.3	31.4	26.7	27.0	28.7	32.0	31.9	36.3	36.0	-0.3
<i>Exposure¹⁰</i>	25.2	17.0	23.6	16.5	29.1	25.8	28.1	28.1	32.0	29.8	35.9	36.5	0.5
<i>Voyeurism^{10,14}</i>	..	..	..	8.3	125.0	50.0	6.3	34.8	31.8	73.3	41.2	32.0	-9.2
Other sexual offences¹⁰	21.4	18.5	21.0	19.7	20.4	22.2	17.8	21.5	24.5	24.7	30.4	22.7	-7.6
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES¹⁰	20.1	17.1	20.9	19.3	19.6	19.5	17.0	21.3	21.2	21.6	26.6	20.5	-6.1

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13^{1,2,3}

Offence	1998/99	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Percentages
													% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES													
34A Robbery of business property	19.3	14.0	14.3	21.2	15.7	23.7	23.5	22.7	20.3	28.2	27.1	33.7	6.5
<i>Armed robbery business</i>	18.3	14.4	14.3	21.0	15.9	23.7	26.2	24.5	22.3	28.5	27.3	38.9	11.7
<i>Ordinary robbery business</i>	22.7	15.0	17.1	22.0	20.6	26.8	20.4	21.5	17.7	27.8	31.6	27.0	-4.6
<i>Hijacking business</i>	14.7	5.3	5.9	21.4	1.5	8.3	11.1	4.3	0.0	25.0	8.0	4.8	-3.2
34B Robbery of personal property	11.4	8.5	10.3	8.4	9.6	14.6	13.4	12.7	17.6	15.0	17.2	16.0	-1.2
<i>Armed robbery personal</i>	8.9	9.1	10.5	7.7	17.1	14.9	16.0	14.6	17.3	20.1	17.2	18.6	1.4
<i>Ordinary robbery personal</i>	14.1	6.9	8.5	7.6	8.0	12.3	11.3	11.0	16.6	11.5	14.7	15.9	1.3
<i>Hijacking personal</i>	8.8	13.8	17.6	13.7	4.9	23.6	20.3	17.6	22.8	20.6	23.7	12.4	-11.3
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	15.3	11.6	12.3	14.2	12.5	18.2	17.1	16.2	18.6	19.8	20.6	21.3	0.7
28A Burglary in a dwelling	13.3	6.5	8.8	10.6	8.6	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	12.1	11.6	-0.5
28B Attempted burglary in a dwelling	11.0	10.0	4.5	6.9	4.5	4.2	5.3	6.2	6.7	6.3	9.9	7.3	-2.5
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	19.6	21.7	26.7	35.1	28.9	32.0	24.3	29.2	32.3	28.1	26.0	22.4	-3.6
Total domestic burglary	13.3	7.0	8.5	10.4	8.3	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.7	12.0	11.2	-0.8
30A Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	12.3	8.4	11.3	14.4	12.2	12.7	11.5	14.3	12.9	13.6	14.6	13.5	-1.1
30B Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	11.4	4.6	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.9	4.1	8.0	4.8	9.6	5.4	8.2	2.8
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	100.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	20.0	200.0	37.5	9.1	75.0	20.0	100.0	11.1	-88.9
Total non-domestic burglary	12.2	8.0	10.8	13.7	11.7	12.2	10.9	13.6	12.1	13.2	13.7	12.9	-0.8
Total theft - burglary offences	12.8	7.5	9.5	11.9	9.8	11.1	10.4	11.4	10.9	11.1	12.6	11.8	-0.8
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking ⁷	..	..	..	66.7	31.3	64.7	45.7	58.8	60.9	64.8	74.1	73.5	-0.6
45 Theft from a vehicle	4.8	2.7	4.1	3.8	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.1	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.7	0.9
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle ¹⁵	11.5	9.7	13.9	15.2	17.0	19.2	18.8	21.9	25.6	27.9	33.4	36.5	3.1
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle ¹⁵	4.7	3.3	6.7	7.5	7.4	10.4	10.8	13.0	9.7	9.6	10.0	17.6	7.7
Total theft - vehicle offences	8.7	5.7	7.9	8.7	10.0	11.3	11.9	12.9	13.3	15.4	17.2	20.1	2.9
39 Theft from the person	13.2	3.0	2.5	3.1	4.9	3.6	3.4	6.1	5.4	9.1	4.3	6.1	1.8
Total theft from the person	13.2	3.0	2.5	3.1	4.9	3.6	3.4	6.1	5.4	9.1	4.3	6.1	1.8
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	3.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.3	-0.7
Total bicycle theft	3.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.3	-0.7
46 Shoplifting	55.9	45.7	44.0	46.8	45.6	52.1	51.4	51.0	58.4	54.9	45.1	49.5	4.4
Total theft - shoplifting	55.9	45.7	44.0	46.8	45.6	52.1	51.4	51.0	58.4	54.9	45.1	49.5	4.4
35 Blackmail	22.0	15.4	17.6	8.8	17.9	15.5	19.2	16.3	12.0	34.1	20.0	19.7	-0.3
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	16.1	6.3	6.7	6.7	8.7	9.9	11.7	8.5	11.3	14.0	12.1	12.1	0.0
41 Theft by an employee	57.4	44.7	38.1	47.8	39.3	49.3	47.0	40.4	54.0	72.4	44.6	50.2	5.7
42 Theft of mail	45.5	13.3	4.9	1.2	7.3	13.5	1.9	18.2	27.3	9.5	33.3	12.5	-20.8
43 Dishonest use of electricity	76.9	32.1	31.6	19.0	100.0	50.0	12.5	42.9	76.0	61.3	74.6	73.0	-1.7
47 Theft from an automatic machine or meter	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.4	8.7	24.5	20.8	11.6	8.7	29.2	37.5	0.0	-37.5
49 Other theft	10.1	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.8	-0.4
49A Making off without payment	4.5	3.0	6.0	4.7	4.2	3.8	5.8	11.5	10.0	16.7	14.7	14.5	-0.2
Total all other theft offences	11.1	5.2	5.8	5.0	6.2	6.8	6.9	8.0	8.9	9.6	8.7	8.4	-0.3
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	15.5	9.2	10.7	12.3	13.1	15.2	15.1	16.5	18.5	18.4	17.0	17.7	0.7

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13^{1,2,3}

Offence	1998/99	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Percentages
													% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES													
56A Arson endangering life	50.0	34.5	45.3	22.2	25.3	24.0	19.5	25.0	14.3	18.3	21.9	26.2	4.3
56B Arson not endangering life	6.1	3.1	5.2	3.9	4.2	4.8	6.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.6	3.6	-2.0
58A-D Criminal Damage (to 06/07 only) ¹⁶	16.4	1.4	4.6	5.4	6.9	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.6	8.0	8.6	9.1	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.6	0.7
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.3	10.3	12.0	13.0	13.5	15.0	16.5	15.4	16.6	1.1
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	6.0	5.4	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.3	8.8	10.1	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.1	-0.2
58D Other criminal damage	14.2	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.5	11.1	12.4	13.4	15.9	17.4	19.6	19.1	-0.4
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	7.2	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.3	8.9	9.5	10.3	12.0	12.5	12.8	12.7	-0.1
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY													
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	87.6	67.4	74.8	80.0	81.9	83.2	81.9	74.3	75.3	75.5	75.8	81.3	5.6
Trafficking of drugs	87.6	67.4	74.8	80.0	81.9	83.2	81.9	74.3	75.3	75.5	75.8	81.3	5.6
92B Possession of controlled drugs ¹⁷	88.3	67.3	71.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences	33.3	100.0	66.7	200.0	0.0	75.0	100.0	33.3	83.3	53.3	70.0	86.7	16.7
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) ¹⁷	74.6	56.4	53.3	56.4	56.2	76.3	69.7	81.8	69.2	72.4	68.8	78.9	10.1
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ¹⁷	..	..	..	61.3	73.8	92.5	77.0	84.9	89.6	91.8	81.2	81.0	-0.2
Possession of drugs	85.2	65.8	68.2	68.7	70.8	87.8	74.4	83.8	82.9	85.1	77.1	80.3	3.3
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	85.6	66.0	69.2	70.3	72.1	86.9	75.9	81.9	81.3	83.0	76.8	80.5	3.8
10A Possession of firearms with intent	62.5	34.2	37.9	58.8	64.3	65.5	50.0	38.7	26.7	37.0	58.8	57.1	-1.7
10B Possession of firearms offences	62.5	22.5	28.6	25.4	23.3	53.1	64.2	60.7	64.6	60.6	66.0	69.6	3.6
10C Possession of other weapons	82.8	80.8	74.5	74.5	78.0	75.8	63.9	72.5	68.5	75.9	68.5	66.1	-2.4
10D Possession of article with blade or point	..	100.0	50.0	116.7	44.4	84.2	83.7	73.4	78.0	82.4	83.5	73.4	-10.1
81 Other firearms offences	100.0	100.0	0.0	27.3	54.5	20.0	62.5	56.5	35.3	42.9	54.5	71.4	16.9
TOTAL POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	76.4	61.8	59.6	62.9	64.2	72.0	64.2	69.5	66.9	72.9	69.7	67.9	-1.9
62A Violent disorder	80.0	37.0	82.8	80.0	81.8	80.0	81.3	77.2	82.9	81.6	84.0	77.3	-6.7
<i>Riot</i>	64.7	22.5	47.4	100.0	50.0	61.5	71.4	40.0	68.4	69.6	78.3	74.1	-4.1
<i>Violent disorder</i>	84.1	55.6	97.8	76.9	86.2	88.1	82.9	78.7	84.8	84.3	85.7	80.3	-5.4
66 Other offences against the State and public order	27.2	9.7	9.7	3.6	47.6	55.1	55.0	54.5	55.2	61.7	55.7	63.0	7.4
<i>Bomb hoax related offences</i>	2.0	8.0	6.7	1.9	2.7	9.6	4.1	4.0	4.8	5.3	8.4	35.1	26.7
<i>Breach of anti-social behaviour order¹⁸</i>	..	..	..	..	100.0	84.4	77.6	93.5	88.1	95.0	95.0	87.7	-7.3
<i>Breach of non-molestation order¹⁸</i>	..	..	..	..	60.4	69.7	62.9	67.9	70.9	73.7	64.5	62.1	-2.4
<i>Breach sex offender orders etc¹⁸</i>	..	..	..	..	100.0	86.7	100.0	88.0	85.2	82.3	89.5	93.2	3.7
<i>Offences under anti-terrorist legislation</i>	96.9	61.9	73.1	25.0	118.8	85.7	40.0	42.9	42.9	57.9	60.0	68.4	8.4
<i>Other¹⁹</i>	133.3	100.0	100.0	60.0	66.7	55.0	59.1	57.5	44.8	72.0	50.9	67.2	16.3
TOTAL PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	46.8	15.3	16.6	7.9	49.3	56.3	56.6	56.0	57.4	63.2	57.4	64.1	6.8

Table 5.2 (cont) Sanction detection rates by offence, 1998/99 to 2012/13^{1,2,3}

Offence	1998/99	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Percentages
													% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY													
15 Concealing an infant close to birth	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Exploitation of prostitution ¹⁰	-	0.0	0.0	-	75.0	0.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	60.0	75.0	38.5	-36.5
26 Bigamy	200.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	300.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	-	-
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution ^{10,20}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.7	-
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc	92.7	80.0	89.8	82.6	85.7	73.3	71.4	59.2	73.2	71.0	55.6	53.2	-2.3
33A Possession of items for use in fraud ²¹	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	61.1	41.2	65.0	57.1	40.6	31.6	-9.0
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime ²²	..	..	50.0	50.0	46.7	81.8	90.0	60.0	57.1	61.9	76.9	69.0	-8.0
54 Handling stolen goods	79.1	78.9	78.1	77.8	69.6	68.9	66.5	61.4	74.8	73.7	76.8	71.7	-5.1
59 Threat or Possession with Intent to Commit Criminal Damage	35.1	13.6	16.0	18.7	18.5	20.2	22.5	30.3	28.3	31.4	35.6	29.6	-6.0
61 Other forgery	39.6	16.7	28.8	44.7	27.6	47.4	50.0	38.8	51.5	74.6	44.1	41.0	-3.1
61A Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	96.2	94.7	95.7	56.3	53.6	28.1	-25.4
67 Perjury	200.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	16.7	50.0	0.0	33.3	33.3
69 Offender Management Act ²³	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
76 Aiding suicide	-	-	0.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79 Perverting the course of justice	47.8	25.3	24.7	30.3	29.9	35.3	28.5	29.4	32.9	31.6	33.3	35.2	1.8
80 Absconding from lawful custody	62.5	28.6	35.1	35.1	39.7	36.7	64.7	66.7	58.3	75.0	88.2	56.3	-32.0
83 Bail offences	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	21.4	50.0	38.2	52.9	23.9	41.9	58.3	37.3	35.5	30.5	34.7	37.9	3.2
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc ²⁴	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
99 Other offences	27.6	13.5	32.3	16.5	25.4	26.8	48.1	41.8	66.4	72.2	70.5	68.2	-2.3
802 Dangerous driving	61.5	80.1	78.0	76.2	83.1	90.6	92.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	99.9	0.3
814 Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records	58.3	77.2	68.2	76.5	79.7	84.4	62.5	56.3	61.7	90.7	73.4	79.6	6.2
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	59.0	34.0	49.2	50.1	48.2	55.0	57.7	59.3	64.8	66.5	63.9	62.6	-1.3
OTHER FRAUD²⁵													
51 Fraud by Company Director, Sole Trader etc	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 False accounting	90.9	0.0	34.8	350.0	72.0	50.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	-	-
53D Other fraud (not covered elsewhere incl deception) ²⁶	35.4	22.9	25.0	30.6	30.8	30.3	33.1	31.0	29.8	40.1	34.9	34.2	-0.7
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information ²¹	..	..	..	..	..	7.7	-	50.0	62.5	60.0	55.6	44.4	-11.1
53F Fraud by abuse of position ²¹	..	..	..	..	..	-	83.3	15.4	35.0	22.2	52.2	27.8	-24.4
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FRAUD	35.5	22.9	25.0	30.9	31.3	30.1	34.4	30.6	30.0	39.9	35.4	34.1	-1.3
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	17.2	13.0	14.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3	26.3	26.4	0.1

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

Although figures for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

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 PSNI's Statistics Branch 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.
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. 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).
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 12. 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. 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.
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. Offences were originally implemented through the Sexual Offences Act 2003.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. These offences were added to the data series in 2005/06.
19. The sub-classification of 'Other' includes offences such as affray, unlawful assembly and offences relating to incitement to hatred.
20. 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.
21. New offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force in January 2007.
22. These offences were added to the data series from 1st April 2003.
23. 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.
24. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2002.
25. In England & Wales offences such as fraud by false representation (deception) are reported to Action Fraud and from April 2013 these figures are no longer included in police recorded crime statistics. However in Northern Ireland these offences are still reported to the police and so continue to be included in the PSNI recorded crime statistics.
26. 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.

'..' 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 2012/13

Method of detection	1998/99	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Number of detections</i>												
Charge/summons	13,679	13,896	14,375	14,631	16,874	18,379	17,750	20,385	22,910	23,989	23,625	22,574
Adult cautions ¹	2,511	2,393	2,227	2,206	2,437	2,578	2,303	2,613	2,788	2,994	2,315	2,473
Juvenile cautions ²	1,696	1,554	1,427	1,421	1,741	2,553	2,022	1,904	2,020	1,596	1,067	997
TICs ³	841	612	534	457	437	275	125	371	412	97	178	100
Penalty notices for disorder ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359
Total sanction detections	18,727	18,455	18,563	18,715	21,489	23,785	22,200	25,273	28,130	28,676	27,185	26,503
Offender under age ^{5,6}	200	177	169	211	236	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{5,6}	10,757	12,051	14,361	12,230	13,386	3,392	..	..	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed ^{5,7}	1,806	1,438	1,542	1,788	2,141	1,004	22	5	5	3	0	1
Offender died before proceedings ^{5,7}	65	137	156	110	115	54	3	3	4	4	0	1
Other ^{5,6}	84	548	302	290	297	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁵	12,912	14,351	16,530	14,629	16,175	4,843	25	8	9	7	0	2
All detections (sanction & non-sanction)	31,639	32,806	35,093	33,344	37,664	28,628	22,225	25,281	28,139	28,683	27,185	26,505
Total number of offences⁸	109,053	142,496	127,953	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	103,389	100,389
<i>Detection rates (%)⁹</i>												
Charge/summons	12.5	9.8	11.2	12.4	13.7	15.2	16.4	18.5	21.0	22.8	22.9	22.5
Adult cautions ¹	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.5
Juvenile cautions ²	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.0
TICs ³	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Penalty notices for disorder ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
Total sanction detections	17.2	13.0	14.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3	26.3	26.4
Offender under age ^{5,6}	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{5,6}	9.9	8.5	11.2	10.4	10.9	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed ^{5,7}	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings ^{5,7}	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{5,6}	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁵	11.8	10.1	12.9	12.4	13.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections (sanction & non-sanction)	29.0	23.0	27.4	28.2	30.6	23.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3	26.3	26.4

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. Penalty notices for disorder were introduced within Northern Ireland in June 2012.

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

6. From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can no longer be claimed as a detection.

7. 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.

8. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

9. 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.

Although figures for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

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.

Additional geographic breakdowns of crime, such as by ward and parliamentary constituency, are available on the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service](#) (NINIS) Internet site.

Provisional management information drawn from police recorded crime figures, published at street level each month, is available through the [police crime mapping website](#). The figures on the crime mapping website will differ from those provided in this bulletin as they have been extracted from the police administrative system on different dates, and also require a grid reference in order to be mapped.

Further details on the geographic recording of crime in Northern Ireland can be found in Section 7 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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

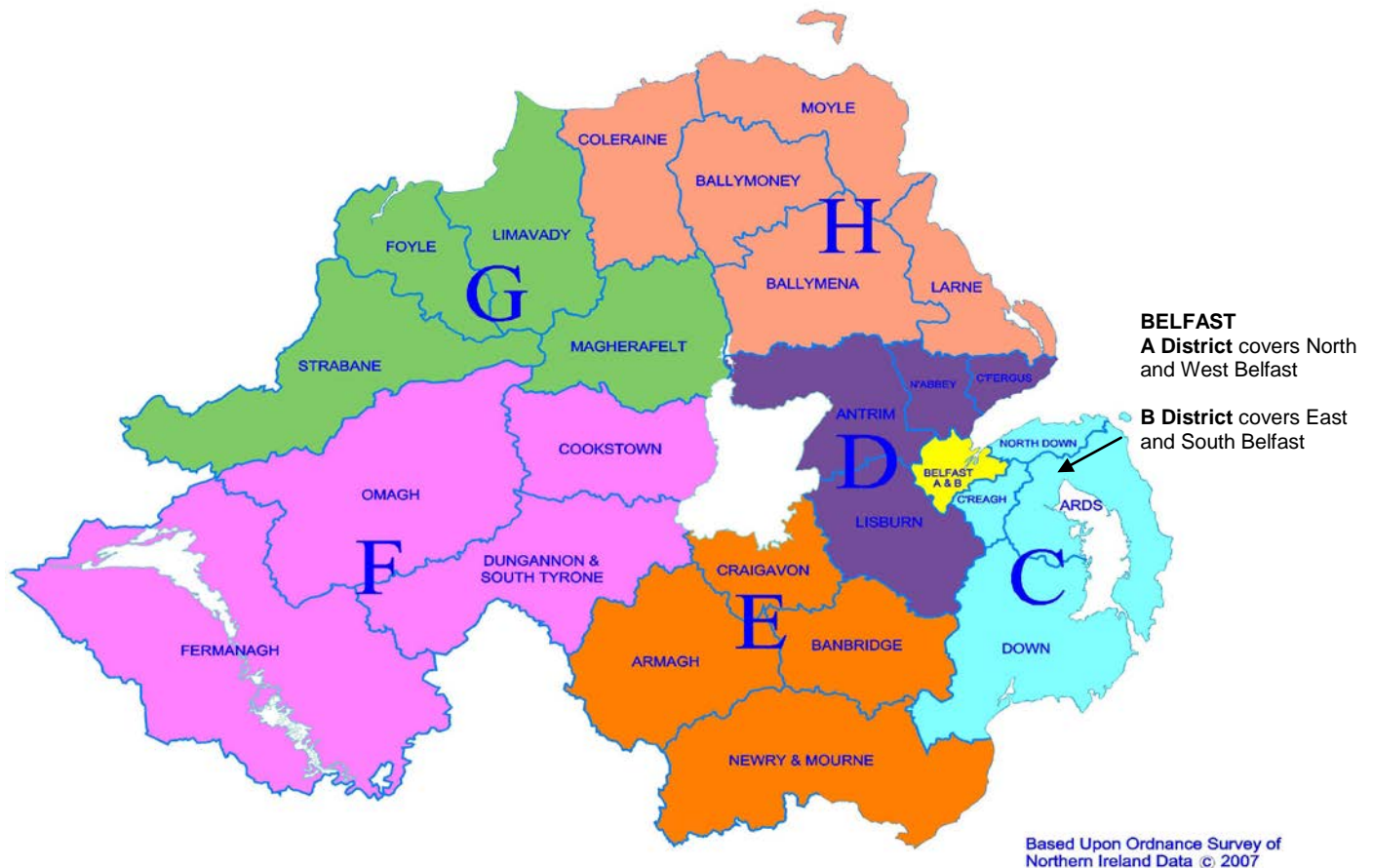


Table 6.1 Recorded crime by policing district and policing area, 1998/99 to 2012/13^{1,2}

Numbers and percentages

Policing district/area	1998/99	2002/03 ⁴	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	change	% change 2011/12 to 2012/13
North Belfast	7,850	12,137	9,698	8,637	8,435	8,644	8,361	8,424	8,253	7,897	7,504	7,524	20	0.3
West Belfast	6,863	6,346	5,431	5,337	6,625	6,634	5,532	5,164	5,599	5,517	5,508	5,320	-188	-3.4
A District	14,713	18,483	15,129	13,974	15,060	15,278	13,893	13,588	13,852	13,414	13,012	12,844	-168	-1.3
East Belfast	6,481	8,429	6,351	5,455	5,372	4,964	5,031	5,503	5,182	4,975	5,125	5,364	239	4.7
South Belfast	13,254	18,389	15,267	14,500	13,080	13,420	11,665	12,243	11,648	11,445	11,923	11,795	-128	-1.1
B District	19,735	26,818	21,618	19,955	18,452	18,384	16,696	17,746	16,830	16,420	17,048	17,159	111	0.7
Ards	3,472	4,969	4,310	3,718	3,577	3,734	3,073	2,780	2,951	2,885	2,801	2,844	43	1.5
Castlereagh	3,086	4,221	3,561	2,917	3,227	2,562	2,112	2,448	2,210	2,179	1,895	2,186	291	15.4
Down	3,908	5,245	4,568	3,758	4,280	4,409	4,219	3,986	4,220	3,931	3,277	3,177	-100	-3.1
North Down	4,053	5,849	5,060	4,372	4,558	4,558	3,751	3,476	3,368	3,284	3,206	2,918	-288	-9.0
C District	14,519	20,284	17,499	14,765	15,642	15,263	13,155	12,690	12,749	12,279	11,179	11,125	-54	-0.5
Antrim	3,019	3,957	3,495	3,209	3,056	3,099	2,917	2,878	3,150	3,279	3,247	3,515	268	8.3
Carrickfergus	2,011	2,211	1,822	1,760	1,724	1,832	1,872	1,890	1,611	1,615	1,440	1,338	-102	-7.1
Lisburn	6,792	8,558	8,675	8,009	8,431	7,594	6,335	6,001	6,270	5,884	5,291	5,140	-151	-2.9
Newtownabbey	4,229	6,671	6,259	5,275	5,300	5,329	4,397	4,332	4,160	4,223	3,924	3,494	-430	-11.0
D District	16,051	21,397	20,251	18,253	18,511	17,854	15,521	15,101	15,191	15,001	13,902	13,487	-415	-3.0
Armagh	2,076	2,967	2,712	2,594	2,927	2,815	2,364	2,655	2,517	2,437	2,466	2,298	-168	-6.8
Banbridge	1,484	2,624	2,465	2,187	2,350	2,544	2,154	2,010	1,907	1,969	1,948	1,961	13	0.7
Craigavon	4,752	6,406	6,386	5,594	6,077	5,531	5,407	5,766	5,822	5,286	5,438	5,049	-389	-7.2
Newry & Mourne	4,452	5,517	5,074	5,362	5,915	5,786	5,304	5,560	5,685	5,350	5,100	4,738	-362	-7.1
E District	12,764	17,514	16,637	15,737	17,269	16,676	15,229	15,991	15,931	15,042	14,952	14,046	-906	-6.1
Cookstown	1,506	1,894	1,892	1,996	2,192	1,897	1,829	1,852	1,779	1,779	1,950	1,552	-398	-20.4
Dungannon & South Tyrone	2,392	2,840	2,536	2,591	2,816	2,612	2,545	2,721	3,040	2,761	2,546	2,421	-125	-4.9
Fermanagh	2,030	2,539	2,625	2,503	3,065	3,004	3,104	2,808	2,952	2,904	3,182	2,894	-288	-9.1
Omagh	2,694	3,162	2,798	2,462	2,545	2,754	2,469	2,457	2,281	2,346	2,291	2,200	-91	-4.0
F District	8,622	10,435	9,851	9,552	10,618	10,267	9,947	9,838	10,052	9,790	9,969	9,067	-902	-9.0
Foyle	6,171	7,888	7,902	7,796	8,664	8,263	7,402	7,657	7,656	7,446	7,820	8,177	357	4.6
Limavady	1,659	1,979	2,075	2,226	2,497	2,643	2,519	2,588	2,186	2,166	1,988	2,001	13	0.7
Magherafelt	1,276	1,673	1,710	1,338	1,750	1,684	1,712	1,453	1,509	1,573	1,618	1,545	-73	-4.5
Strabane	2,070	2,547	2,460	2,023	2,021	1,963	1,696	1,696	1,617	1,629	1,570	1,615	45	2.9
G District	11,176	14,087	14,147	13,383	14,932	14,553	13,329	13,394	12,968	12,814	12,996	13,338	342	2.6
Ballymena	3,843	4,594	4,328	4,231	4,096	4,064	3,507	3,616	3,856	3,361	3,462	3,070	-392	-11.3
Ballymoney	1,067	1,294	953	1,062	1,102	1,054	956	1,134	1,076	994	1,050	857	-193	-18.4
Coleraine	3,864	4,676	4,813	4,822	5,043	5,310	3,946	4,588	4,195	3,643	3,672	3,622	-50	-1.4
Larne	1,872	1,925	1,722	1,569	1,517	1,553	1,562	1,635	1,506	1,541	1,443	1,151	-292	-20.2
Moyle	827	989	1,005	821	952	888	727	773	933	741	704	623	-81	-11.5
H District	11,473	13,478	12,821	12,505	12,710	12,869	10,698	11,746	11,566	10,280	10,331	9,323	-1,008	-9.8
Northern Ireland	109,053	142,496	127,953	118,124	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040	103,389	100,389	-3,000	-2.9

1. Between 1998/99 and 2000/01 crimes were recorded through a paper-based system where a completed form was forwarded to the PSNI Statistics Branch 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.

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.

Although figures for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.2 Sanction detection rates by policing district and policing area, 1998/99 to 2012/13¹

Policing District/Area	1998/99	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Percentages
													% point change 2011/12 to 2012/13 ²
North Belfast	17.0	10.5	11.1	13.3	14.6	18.3	20.5	24.6	26.0	28.2	25.0	22.2	-2.9
West Belfast	13.2	12.2	10.6	13.5	15.5	17.2	15.5	20.2	20.5	23.7	26.8	26.3	-0.5
A District	15.2	11.1	10.9	13.4	15.0	17.8	18.5	22.9	23.8	26.3	25.8	23.9	-1.9
East Belfast	15.6	8.9	15.9	15.5	17.6	20.2	19.6	18.3	23.4	25.4	22.8	23.4	0.7
South Belfast	20.8	12.2	14.1	16.4	17.5	20.3	20.4	22.1	26.1	29.0	25.4	23.9	-1.5
B District	19.1	11.2	14.6	16.1	17.5	20.3	20.2	20.9	25.3	27.9	24.6	23.7	-0.9
Ards	16.8	15.2	13.7	13.2	14.1	17.6	21.3	22.9	28.2	28.8	25.5	23.7	-1.8
Castlereagh	13.5	8.7	12.0	14.5	13.1	18.1	22.1	17.7	24.6	26.2	24.9	21.6	-3.3
Down	15.8	13.2	15.5	19.3	19.4	16.4	23.5	17.7	20.9	25.2	24.4	25.3	1.0
North Down	15.5	13.8	18.5	21.0	23.3	23.9	21.2	22.9	29.8	30.8	29.4	26.1	-3.3
C District	15.4	12.9	15.2	17.3	18.0	19.2	22.1	20.3	25.6	27.7	26.2	24.4	-1.8
Antrim	14.6	8.8	9.0	14.0	19.0	18.9	19.4	25.4	25.6	23.1	21.6	21.5	-0.1
Carrickfergus	17.2	12.8	14.3	19.6	15.3	18.7	20.4	21.9	22.0	24.7	23.8	23.3	-0.4
Lisburn	14.3	10.9	11.2	13.8	13.1	17.3	20.3	23.1	25.5	28.1	27.5	27.6	0.2
Newtownabbey	12.9	7.9	10.9	11.7	9.5	12.5	17.6	16.2	23.6	21.3	22.1	24.0	1.9
D District	14.3	9.8	11.0	13.8	13.3	16.3	19.4	21.4	24.6	24.8	24.2	24.7	0.5
Armagh	17.2	17.1	21.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.7	24.2	23.2	22.9	24.2	25.1	0.9
Banbridge	20.0	20.2	18.0	17.3	14.2	12.1	17.9	21.6	24.9	26.5	26.8	24.8	-2.1
Craigavon	20.4	11.3	10.1	12.9	16.0	20.3	18.7	22.4	25.1	29.9	29.8	29.6	-0.2
Newry & Mourne	15.7	11.6	13.5	15.1	18.0	16.8	19.8	25.3	30.4	26.1	29.2	31.3	2.1
E District	18.2	13.7	14.1	16.2	18.0	18.7	20.1	23.6	26.7	27.0	28.3	28.7	0.5
Cookstown	21.2	17.1	22.3	18.5	24.8	31.1	27.0	30.2	33.4	35.7	30.6	32.2	1.7
Dungannon & South Tyrone	18.7	17.4	18.5	14.0	20.7	28.2	21.3	23.7	22.1	24.9	26.0	29.0	2.9
Fermanagh	21.9	14.4	15.0	11.5	20.4	25.1	22.2	26.3	28.5	30.4	29.4	30.8	1.4
Omagh	15.0	19.3	21.1	21.1	29.1	32.2	27.7	36.3	31.0	33.4	32.5	36.5	4.0
F District	18.7	17.2	19.0	16.1	23.5	28.9	24.2	28.8	28.0	30.5	29.5	32.0	2.4
Foyle	17.5	15.0	17.0	16.0	17.7	16.3	14.2	21.9	25.5	28.0	26.3	27.0	0.7
Limavady	20.9	15.0	16.4	15.5	20.9	23.2	21.7	29.4	32.0	33.1	31.7	29.6	-2.1
Magherafelt	18.4	12.7	14.2	21.5	13.5	19.8	16.1	29.4	28.2	30.2	28.4	31.4	3.0
Strabane	16.3	16.5	18.6	17.2	20.7	27.4	20.7	23.3	23.1	26.6	24.1	28.2	4.0
G District	17.9	15.0	16.8	16.7	18.1	19.5	16.7	24.3	26.6	28.9	27.1	28.0	0.9
Ballymena	21.9	19.4	19.8	19.2	13.8	19.2	23.6	28.5	30.3	28.1	26.9	34.3	7.4
Ballymoney	18.3	18.6	17.0	14.2	15.3	18.9	19.7	16.7	19.1	18.4	21.7	28.9	7.2
Coleraine	19.5	16.9	16.2	19.6	25.3	21.8	28.6	23.6	27.0	30.2	28.8	26.4	-2.4
Larne	19.1	15.6	15.9	15.3	17.6	17.5	24.6	22.0	22.5	19.7	18.6	21.4	2.7
Moyle	10.8	17.5	16.7	11.3	15.3	19.5	17.9	14.0	22.7	21.7	23.2	24.2	1.1
H District	19.5	17.8	17.5	17.9	19.1	20.1	24.8	23.6	26.5	26.2	25.6	28.4	2.8
Northern Ireland	17.2	13.0	14.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.5	23.0	25.8	27.3	26.3	26.4	0.1

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.

Although figures for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.3 Recorded crime per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 1998/99 to 2012/13^{1,2}

Policing District/Area	Rate per 1,000 population												
	1998/99	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
North Belfast	94	150	121	108	106	108	104	104	101	96	94	94	
West Belfast	106	101	87	86	107	107	89	82	89	87	90	87	
A District	99	129	106	98	106	108	97	94	96	92	92	91	
East Belfast	91	123	93	80	79	73	74	80	75	72	72	75	
South Belfast	196	283	236	225	203	208	180	188	178	174	173	172	
B District	143	201	163	151	140	139	126	133	125	121	122	123	
Ards	49	67	58	50	48	49	40	36	38	37	36	36	
Castlereagh	47	64	54	44	49	39	32	37	33	32	28	32	
Down	62	81	70	57	64	66	62	58	61	56	47	45	
North Down	53	76	66	57	59	58	48	44	43	42	40	37	
C District	53	72	62	52	55	53	46	44	44	42	38	38	
Antrim	62	81	71	64	60	61	56	55	59	61	61	65	
Carrickfergus	54	58	48	46	44	47	48	48	41	41	37	34	
Lisburn	62	78	79	72	75	67	55	52	53	49	44	42	
Newtownabbey	53	83	77	65	65	65	53	52	49	50	46	41	
D District	58	77	73	65	65	62	54	52	52	51	47	45	
Armagh	39	54	49	47	52	50	41	46	43	41	41	38	
Banbridge	38	62	57	50	53	56	47	43	40	41	40	40	
Craigavon	60	79	78	67	72	64	62	64	64	57	58	53	
Newry & Mourne	52	62	57	59	64	62	56	57	58	54	51	47	
E District	50	66	62	58	62	59	53	55	54	50	50	46	
Cookstown	47	58	57	60	64	55	52	52	49	49	53	41	
Dungannon & South Tyrone	51	59	52	53	56	50	47	49	54	48	44	41	
Fermanagh	36	44	45	43	52	50	51	46	48	47	51	46	
Omagh	56	65	57	50	51	55	49	49	45	46	44	42	
F District	47	56	52	50	55	52	50	49	49	47	48	43	
Foyle	59	74	74	73	81	77	69	71	71	69	72	75	
Limavady	51	60	63	67	75	79	75	78	66	65	59	59	
Magherafelt	33	42	42	33	42	40	40	33	34	35	36	34	
Strabane	55	67	64	52	52	51	43	43	41	41	39	40	
G District	52	65	65	61	68	66	60	60	58	57	57	59	
Ballymena	66	77	72	70	67	66	56	57	61	53	54	48	
Ballymoney	42	47	34	38	38	36	32	37	35	32	34	27	
Coleraine	70	83	84	84	88	92	68	79	72	62	62	61	
Larne	61	62	56	51	48	49	49	51	47	48	45	36	
Moyle	53	61	62	50	58	54	44	46	55	44	41	36	
H District	62	71	67	65	65	65	54	59	57	51	51	46	
Northern Ireland	65	84	75	69	71	69	62	62	61	58	57	55	

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>. Mid-year population estimates for 2001 to 2011 have been revised to take into account the 2011 Census results. Revisions at the Northern Ireland level were published on 30th April 2013, while revisions for the sub-national population estimates were published on 26th June 2013.

Crime figures for England & Wales are available from the [Office for National Statistics](http://www.ons.gov.uk) Internet site. Further information and links to UK and International crime statistics can be found in Section 8 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

Although figures for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)