

Police Service of Northern Ireland

# Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2014/15

Annual Bulletin published 06 August 2015

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# Introduction

## Assessment of police recorded crime in Northern Ireland and continued designation as a National Statistic

In January 2014 the UK Statistics Authority cancelled the designation of police recorded crime statistics in England & Wales in January 2014 because of concerns regarding the quality and integrity of police recorded crime in England & Wales; the lack of assurance of the data integrity in Scotland resulted in the designation of these statistics being cancelled in July 2014.

As a result of these concerns, the Authority commenced an assessment of police recorded crime in Northern Ireland in June 2014. In addition to this assessment, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) were invited to conduct a crime data integrity audit within PSNI during September 2014 similar to those they conducted in England & Wales during 2014. The outcome of the audit was published on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2015 in the report [Crime data integrity – inspection of the Police Service of Northern Ireland](#). The main findings in relation to data quality were:

- a crime recording accuracy rate of 97 per cent with a confidence interval of +/-2 per cent;
- 98 per cent of crimes correctly classified; and
- 84 per cent recorded within the 72-hour limit allowed under the Home Office Counting Rules.

The UK Statistics Authority assessment was concluded after the publication of the HMIC report; the Authority's [assessment report Number 301 Statistics on Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland \(Police Service of Northern Ireland\)](#) was published on 28<sup>th</sup> May. This report judged that the police recorded crime statistics in Northern Ireland can remain designated as a National Statistic in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (subject to implementing two requirements and reporting on these to the Authority by December 2015).

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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

While this monthly update presents the level of crime recorded by the police, there is an alternative but complementary measure of crime, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) which is published by the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland. Each source of crime information has different strengths and limitations but can be looked at together to provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone. Details around the need for both recorded crime figures and the NICS can be found in paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 of the bulletin [Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2013/14 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 2013/14 that around 46 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.

### Variations in crime trends: crime survey data and police recorded crime figures in England & Wales and Northern Ireland

An analysis of variation in crime trends looking at comparable crime categories between the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and the police recorded crime series for England and Wales was conducted by the Office for National Statistics and published in January 2013. Updated analysis for England and Wales was made available in the [User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales](#) in July 2014. This study identified that, while both sets of figures showed crime to be falling, after 2006/07 the rate of reduction for police recorded crime was around twice the rate of the CSEW. This raised questions about the quality of the police recorded crime figures and was one of the issues that led to the UK Statistics Authority removing the National Statistics designation from the police recorded crime figures in England and Wales. In Northern Ireland the police recorded crime figures did not show the same rate of decrease as either the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) or the police recorded crime figures in England and Wales. [Please note that the NICS was not conducted in 2002/03 and so comparisons were made instead with 2003/04. In addition, while NICS figures for 2013/14 are currently available, additional analysis has yet to be conducted for this time period to identify the comparable sub-set of crimes required to update the Northern Ireland figures below]. Further details can be found on page 5 of the [Police Recorded Crime Statistics User Guide](#).

#### Percentage reduction in comparable crime categories 2002/03 to 2013/14 (England and Wales)

	Percentage change 2002/03-2007/08	Percentage change 2007/08-2012/13	Percentage change 2012/13-2013/14	Percentage change 2002/03-2013/14
Police recorded crime	-20	-32	-2	-47
CSEW	-16	-19	-14	-42

#### Percentage reduction in comparable crime categories 2003/04 to 2012/13 (Northern Ireland)

	Percentage change 2003/04- 2006/07	Percentage change 2006/07- 2011/12	Percentage change 2011/12- 2012/13	Percentage change 2003/04- 2012/13
Police recorded crime	-7	-20	-3	-27
NICS	-28	-28	4	-46

One of the two requirements from the UK Statistics Authority assessment is that, in conjunction with DoJNI (who are responsible for conducting the NICS), further analysis and comparison of crime trends from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey and Police Recorded Crime should be undertaken to include, where feasible, comparisons by crime types.

### Data Quality and Auditing

The quality assurance processes mentioned above have been set in place to ensure that the numbers and types of crimes being recorded are, as far as is possible, recorded in compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules. Further details of the data quality checks and processes that PSNI has in place are available in section 4 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

As mentioned previously in this bulletin, in light of the crime recording issues in England & Wales and Scotland, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) were invited to conduct a crime data integrity audit within PSNI during September 2014, similar to those they conducted in England & Wales during 2014. The outcome of the audit was published on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2015 in the report [Crime data integrity – inspection of the Police Service of Northern Ireland](#). The main findings in relation to data quality were:

- a crime-recording accuracy rate of 97 percent with a confidence interval of +/-2 percent;
- 98 percent of crimes correctly classified; and
- 84 percent recorded within the 72-hour limit allowed under HOCR.

HMIC made seven recommendations to PSNI as a result of the crime data integrity audit. One of the two requirements from the UK Statistics Authority assessment is that PSNI should publicly state how it plans to address two of the recommendations judged to be relevant to the quality assurance of police recorded crime data. This information will be published once agreed and made available in the relevant documentation on the PSNI internet site.

## 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 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 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> 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 the form of [summary tables](#), [general crime pivot tables](#) and [victim characteristic pivot tables](#) in both excel format and open data format

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

## Related information available on the PSNI internet site

### Anti-Social Behaviour Statistics

These statistics are updated on a monthly basis and published at the same time as the police recorded crime monthly updated. The latest publications and those that have been archived can be accessed through:

[http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/update\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics-2.htm](http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_antisocial_behaviour_statistics-2.htm)

Publication schedule: [http://www.psnipolice.uk/asb\\_publication\\_schedule.pdf](http://www.psnipolice.uk/asb_publication_schedule.pdf)

### Domestic Abuse Statistics

These statistics are updated on a quarterly basis (in August, November, February and May), with a more comprehensive trends publication made available annually. The latest publications and those that have been archived can be accessed through:

[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_domestic\\_abuse\\_statistics-2.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_abuse_statistics-2.htm)

Publication schedule: [http://www.psni.police.uk/domestic\\_abuse\\_publication\\_schedule.pdf](http://www.psni.police.uk/domestic_abuse_publication_schedule.pdf)

### Hate Motivation Statistics

These statistics are updated on a quarterly basis (in August, November, February and May), with a more comprehensive trends publication made available annually. The latest publications and those that have been archived can be accessed through:

[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_hate\\_motivation\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_hate_motivation_statistics.htm)

Publication schedule: [http://www.psni.police.uk/hate\\_motivations\\_publication\\_schedule.pdf](http://www.psni.police.uk/hate_motivations_publication_schedule.pdf)

### Drug Seizure Statistics

These statistics report on numbers of drug seizure incidents, quantities of drugs seized and drug related arrests. They are updated on a monthly basis, with publication normally happening on the third Wednesday of each month. The latest publications and those that have been archived can be accessed through:

[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_drug\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_drug_statistics.htm)

Publication schedule: [http://www.psni.police.uk/drug\\_publication\\_schedule.pdf](http://www.psni.police.uk/drug_publication_schedule.pdf)

### Geographic availability of police recorded crime statistics

Figures are available for a range of additional geographic areas through the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information System \(NINIS\)](#). These figures are updated on an annual basis.

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.

### 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](mailto:statistics@psni.police.uk);

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

Telephone: 028 9065 0222 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013. All police recorded crime figures published from June 2013 onwards are based on this revised classification.

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

## Key Points

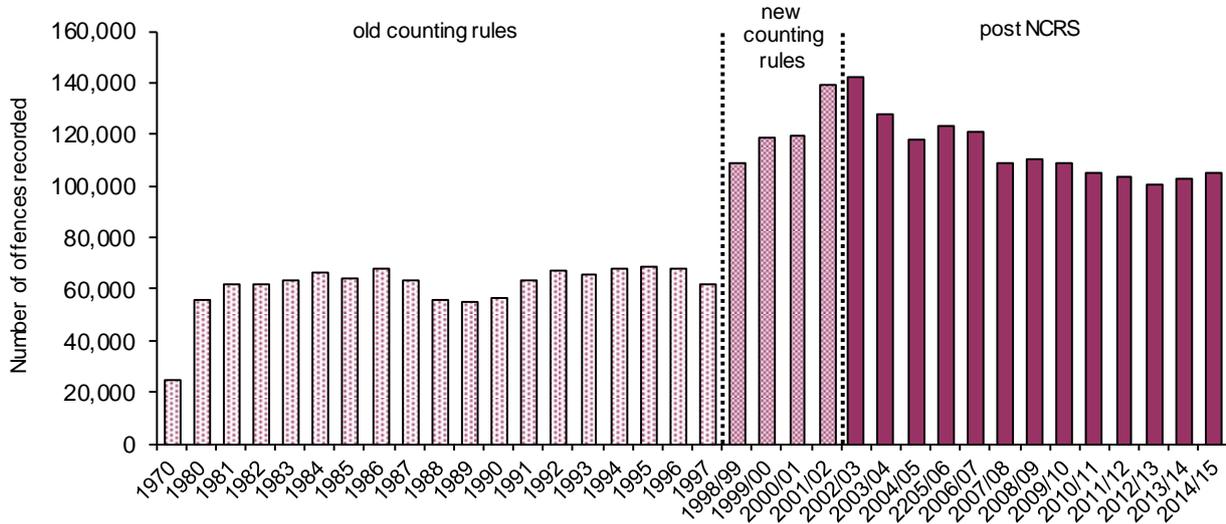
- Crime has shown an overall downwards trend over the last twelve years. It reached a peak of 142,496 in 2002/03 before falling to 100,389 in 2012/13, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99. Crime has since risen over the last two years to 102,746 in 2013/14 and again to 105,072 in 2014/15. (Section 1 Overview)
- The level of crime recorded in 2014/15 is the fifth lowest crime figure recorded since 1998/99. (Section 1 Overview)
- In 2014/15 there were 57 crimes recorded per 1,000 population, compared with the peak of 84 crimes per 1,000 population in 2002/03. (Section 1 Overview)
- 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 2014/15 theft (including burglary) and criminal damage represented 53 per cent of all recorded crime, with the proportion of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offences increasing to represent 36 per cent of all recorded crime. (Section 1 Overview)
- In 2014/15 robbery, burglary, vehicle offences and criminal damage each fell to their lowest levels since 1998/99. (Section 2 Trends)
- Offences of violence against the person, sexual offences and drug offences recorded their highest levels in 2014/15. (Section 2 Trends)
- During 2014/15 around 70 per cent of all crimes had a person victim, 3 per cent a police officer victim, 18 per cent a business/organisation victim and 9 per cent were state-based. (Section 4 Victims)
- Of the 73,450 offences recorded in 2014/15 where there was a person victim, nine per cent were persons aged under 18, 84 per cent were aged 18-64 and 7 per cent were aged 65 or over. (Section 4 Victims)
- There were 15 crime victims under the age of 18 per 1,000 of the population under 18, 55 crime victims aged 18-64 per 1,000 of the population aged 18-64 and 17 crime victims aged 65 or over per 1,000 of the population aged 65+. (Section 4 Victims)
- There were 105,072 offences recorded in 2014/15 and 28,884 offences detected giving an outcome rate of 27.5%, an increase in the outcome rate of 0.3 percentage points when compared with 2013/14. (Section 5 Outcomes)

### Overview of trends in recorded crime

Crime has shown an overall downwards trend over the last twelve years. It reached a peak of 142,496 in 2002/03 before falling to 100,389 in 2012/13, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99 (the first year for which crime data comparable under the revised Home Office Counting Rules is available). Crime has since risen over the last two years to 102,746 in 2013/14 and again to 105,072 in 2014/15.

The level of crime recorded in 2014/15 shows an increase of 2.3 per cent on the previous year and is the fifth lowest crime figure recorded since 1998/99.

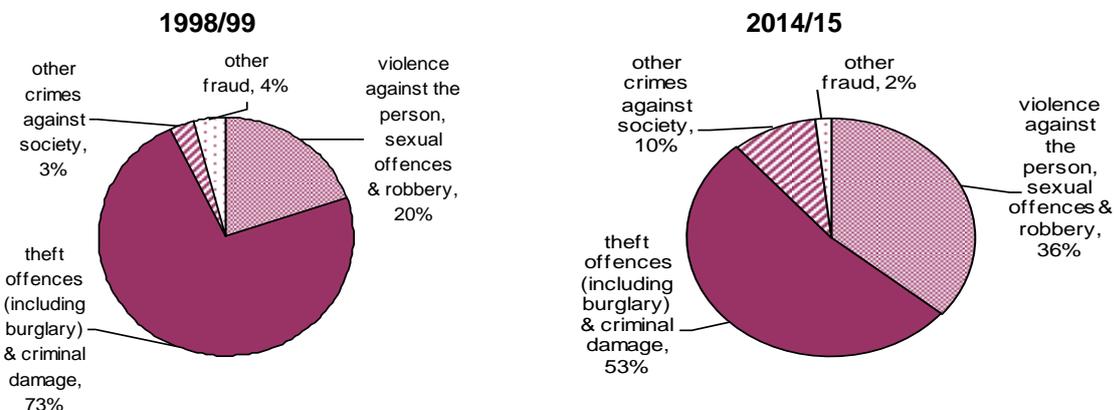
**Figure 1.1 Trends in recorded crime, 1970 to 2014/15**



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 crime rate has remained similar over the last five years ranging from 55 crimes per 1,000 population in 2012/13 (the lowest crime rate recorded) to 58 crimes per 1,000 population in 2010/11. The rate for 2014/15 is 57 per 1,000 population, the same as the rate in 2011/12.

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 2014/15. 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 2014/15 theft (including burglary) and criminal damage represented 53 per cent of all recorded crime, with the proportion of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offences increasing to represent 36 per cent of all recorded crime.

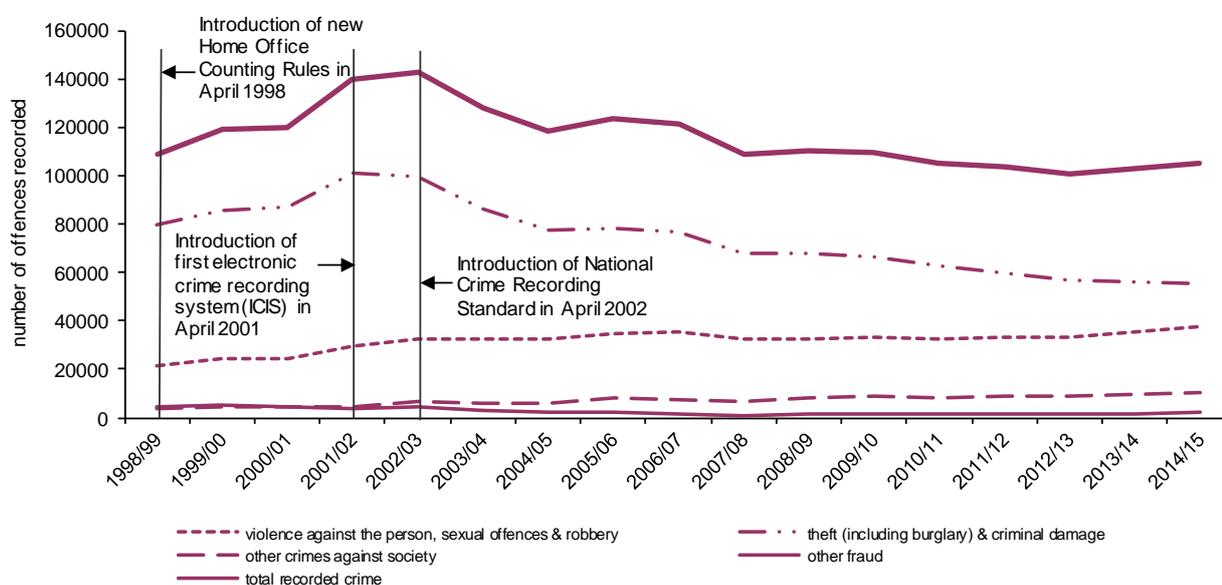
**Figure 1.2 Recorded crime by crime type, a comparison of 1998/99 and 2014/15**



## 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 2014/15**



**Victim-based crimes:** In 2014/15 robbery, burglary and criminal damage fell to their lowest levels since 1998/99. Robbery and burglary levels have more than halved since they reached a peak in 2002/03, while the level of criminal damage in 2014/15 is around half of that recorded in 2001/02 and has decreased year on year since 2006/07.

Within theft, vehicle offences fell to their lowest level recorded in 2014/15 and have fallen by 76 per cent when compared with the peak in 2002/03. All other theft offences (including theft from person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft) reached a peak in 2001/02 before falling to the lowest level recorded in 2007/08. Since then there has been a general upwards trend with the number of such theft offences recorded in 2014/15 being the fifth highest.

Offences of violence against the person showed a general upwards trend between 1998/99 and 2006/07. The level fell again in 2007/08 and figures remained fairly constant until 2012/13. Levels have since risen in each of the last two financial years, with 2014/15 showing a 5.7 per cent increase on 2013/14 to become the highest level recorded since 1998/99.

Sexual offences have shown an upwards trend since 2000/01. The figure for 2014/15 is the highest level recorded since 1998/99 and is more than twice the level recorded in 2000/01.

**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](#)), for example Operation Torus, a high profile operation specifically targeted at 'street level drug dealing' which started during 2012 has continued during 2014/15.

Possession of weapons offences showed an upwards trend between 1998/99 (351 recorded) and 2009/10 (804 recorded) before falling each year to a level of 651 in 2012/13. Levels have increased again in each of the last two financial years, reaching 772 in 2014/15.

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. Public order offences were at their highest during 2005/06, reaching a level of 2,007. Levels have fluctuated since then with a mainly downwards trend since 2009/10; at 1,447 the figure for 2014/15 is the lowest since the peak in 2005/06.

The number of miscellaneous crimes against society has tended to fluctuate over the years with no real trend emerging. The latest figure of 2,768 is the highest seen since 1998/99, when 1,498 offences were recorded, and is similar to the levels recorded in 2002/03, 2005/06 and 2009/10.

**Other fraud:** 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 the police recorded crime statistics for England & Wales. However in Northern Ireland, during 2014/15, these offences were still being reported to the police and so continue to be included in the PSNI recorded crime statistics for this time period. Other fraud showed an overall downwards trend between 1998/99 (when 4,406 offences were recorded) and 2007/08 (978 offences), followed by a slight upwards trend; the level recorded in 2014/15 was 1,896.

### Overview of trends in recorded crime by policing area

Many policing areas have been showing falling crime trends over the last number of years, with Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Limavady, Ballymena and Moyle showing their lowest crime levels since 1998/99. The level of crime during 2014/15 in Ballymoney, Coleraine and Omagh policing areas was the second lowest level seen since 1998/99.

A number of policing areas show trends which are generally downwards in nature but which have started to increase again in the last year / couple of years or so: Armagh, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Down, North Down, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and Larne.

Fermanagh policing area has shown a rising trend since 1998/99, recording its highest crime level in 2011/12. The level then fell to 2012/13 followed by increases in each of 2013/14 and 2014/15. The overall trend in Magherafelt has also been upwards; year on year increases were seen between 2008/09 and 2011/12 followed by a fall in each of 2012/13 and 2013/14. The level rose again in 2014/15.

Newry & Mourne has shown an overall downwards trend since 2005/06.

Antrim policing area showed an upwards trend between 2008/09 and 2012/13, before falling in each year since.

Ards, Banbridge, Craigavon, Foyle and Strabane policing areas have shown a stable trend over the last eight or nine years; levels in Ards, Craigavon and Strabane increased between 2013/14 and 2014/15, while levels in Banbridge and Foyle fell.

Crime levels in Belfast have remained relatively stable in recent years. East Belfast is showing its highest level of crime in the last eleven years, having increased year on year since 2010/11. South Belfast and West Belfast are showing their highest levels of crime in the last eight years. Levels in North Belfast have not shown much change over the last eleven years, although they have increased slightly in each of the last three years.

### Overview of trends in outcome rates

Prior to April 2013 these figures were mainly presented in the form of sanction detections and sanction detection rates. These included the outcome methods of charge/summons, cautions (adult and juvenile), penalty notices for disorder and offences taken into consideration. The sanction detections and sanction detection rates did not include discretionary disposals or indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender.

Since April 2013 the figures have been presented as outcomes, covering the methods of charge/summons, cautions (adult and juvenile), penalty notices for disorder, offences taken into consideration, discretionary disposals and indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender. For this reason, most of the outcome figures in this bulletin are shown dating back to 2007/08 in order to provide a data series that is as comparable as possible, bearing in mind that discretionary disposals were first introduced as an outcome method during 2011/12 and penalty notices for disorder were introduced in June 2012.

The outcome rate rose each year from 2007/08 to 2012/13 when it reached 29.5%. The rate then fell to 27.2% in 2013/14 before increasing again by 0.3 percentage points to 27.5% in 2014/15. PSNI introduced discretionary disposals during 2011/12; these contributed 2.9% to the outcome rate in 2011/12, 3.1% in 2012/13, 2.6% in 2013/14 and 3.1% in 2014/15. Penalty notices for disorder, introduced in June 2012, contributed 0.4% to the outcome rate in 2012/13, 0.8% in 2013/14 and 0.9% in 2014/15.

In 2014/15 violence against the person, sexual offences, burglary and other fraud experienced outcome rates that were lower than for 2013/14. All of the other main crime types showed higher outcome rates over the same time period.

The outcome rate for violence against the person with injury (including homicide) increased year on year from 28.3% in 2007/08 to 37.1% in 2010/11, before falling each year to the current level of 32.2% in 2014/15. Violence against the person without injury shows a similar trend, increasing year on year from 27.3% in 2007/08 to 40.7% in 2011/12 before falling to 28.7% in 2014/15.

The outcome rate for sexual offences rose each year from 17.5% in 2007/08 to 26.8% in 2011/12 before falling each year to 15.3% in 2014/15. The outcome rate for rape reached its highest level during 2008/09 (21.0%), with the lowest rate being recorded in 2014/15 (10.2%). Other sexual offences reached their highest outcome rate of 30.5% in 2011/12 before falling each year to 17.2% in 2014/15.

The outcome rate for robbery offences rose each year between 2008/09 (16.4%) and 2012/13 (21.3%). While the rate fell to 16.5% in 2013/14, it rose again to 19.1% in 2014/15.

The lowest recorded outcome rate for burglary of 10.4% was seen in both 2007/08 and 2014/15. Outcome rates for vehicle offences, theft from the person, shoplifting and all other theft offences rose between 2013/14 and 2014/15 while the outcome rate for bicycle theft fell slightly over the same time period.

At 16.4% the outcome rate for criminal damage reached the highest level recorded since 2007/08.

The outcome rate for drug offences was at its highest level in 2012/13 (86.8%), with 2014/15 experiencing the second highest level (84.0%).

While the outcome rate for possession of weapons offences increased between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (from 62.7% to 65.7%), the level recorded in 2014/15 was the third lowest since 2007/08. The outcome rate for public order offences showed a similar picture, increasing from 55.0% in 2013/14 (the lowest level recorded since 2007/08) to 55.5% in 2014/15 (the second lowest level recorded).

**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 2014/15**

Year	Numbers and rates per 1,000 population							
	Total recorded violence against the person	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Total recorded theft (including burglary) and criminal damage	Theft (including burglary) and criminal damage per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Total recorded vehicle offences <sup>2</sup>	Vehicle offences per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Total recorded offences	Total Offences per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>3,4</sup>	4,967	3	46,247	28	13,048	8	59,922	36
1998/99 <sup>4</sup>	6,616	4	59,265	35	15,760	9	76,644	46
1998/99 <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>7</sup>	21,397	13	87,340	52	18,053	11	119,913	71
2001/02 <sup>6</sup>	26,115	15	101,292	60	20,448	12	139,786	83
2002/03 <sup>6</sup>	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
2013/14	32,403	18	55,912	31	5,609	3	102,746	56
2014/15	34,253	19	55,274	30	6,089	3	105,072	57

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.

7. The number of murders in 2000/01 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 44 to 45), increasing the violence against the person and total recorded offences totals by 1.

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 the majority of 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

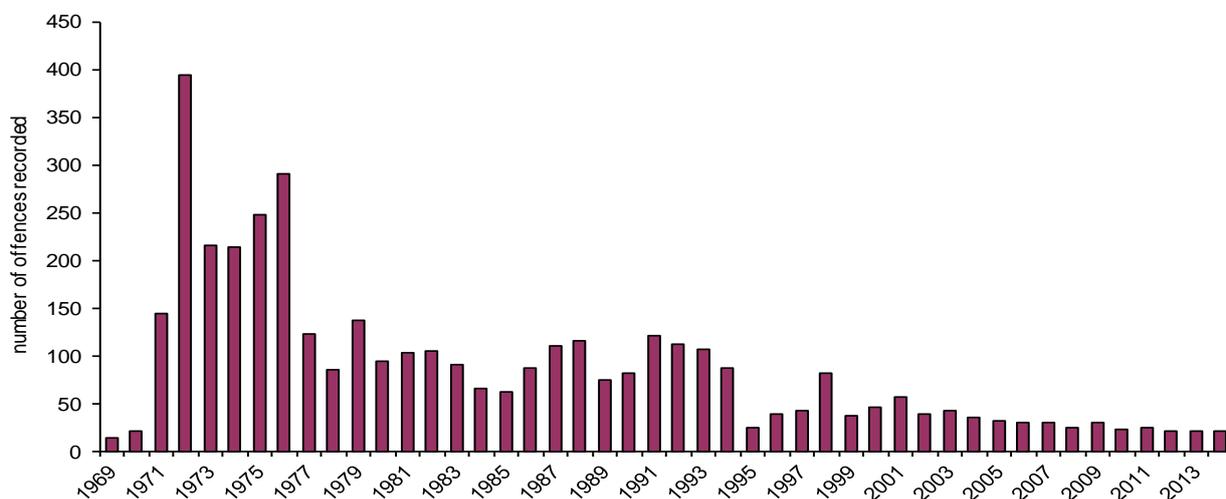
Violence against the person includes a wide range of offences from murder to minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm. Even within the same classification the degree of violence used can vary considerably between incidents.

The number of violence against the person offences showed a general upward trend from a level of 18,498 in 1998/99 to a level of 31,802 in 2006/07. Between 2007/08 and 2012/13 levels were close to 30,000 offences. Levels have increased in each of the last two years to reach 34,253 offences recorded in 2014/15, an increase of 5.7% when compared with 2013/14 and the highest level recorded since 1998/99. The largest percentage change between financial years was a 22.0 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.

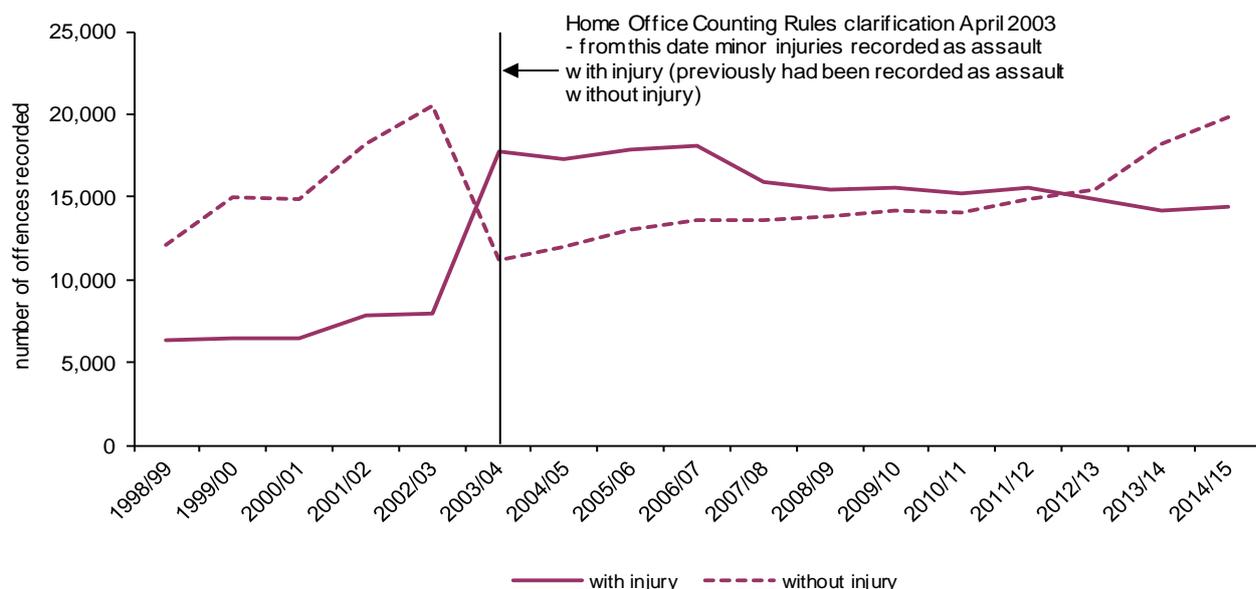
**Figure 2.1 Homicides by calendar year 1969 to 2014**



In the current data series from 1998/99, the number of murders recorded was at its lowest level in both 2011/12 and 2014/15, with 16 recorded. There were 17 offences of murder recorded 2012/13 and 2013/14. 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 2014/15**



**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 2014/15 (14,455 offences) is 2.3 per cent higher than 2013/14 and is the second lowest level seen since 2003/04; it is 20.3 per cent lower than the 2006.07 peak. In 2014/15 offences within classification 8N Assault with injury represented 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.

**2 Attempted murder:** The number of attempted murders was at its lowest level in 1999/00 when 61 were recorded. The level rose each year to 235 in 2002/03, the highest level in the data series. There was a second peak of 172 recorded in 2005/06. Since then the number of attempted murders has remained at a level ranging from 104 in 2012/13 to 134 in 2007/08. There were 116 attempted murders recorded in 2014/15.

**Causing death or serious injury by driving (4.4 dangerous driving, 4.6 careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, 4.8 careless or inconsiderate driving, 4.9 unlicensed drivers):** When looking at these offences combined, there has been an increase in the number recorded over the last few years. They reached a level of 96 in 2009/10, which at that stage was the highest level recorded in the data series. Since then levels generally increased to reach 126 recorded in 2013/14 before falling to 110 in 2014/15.

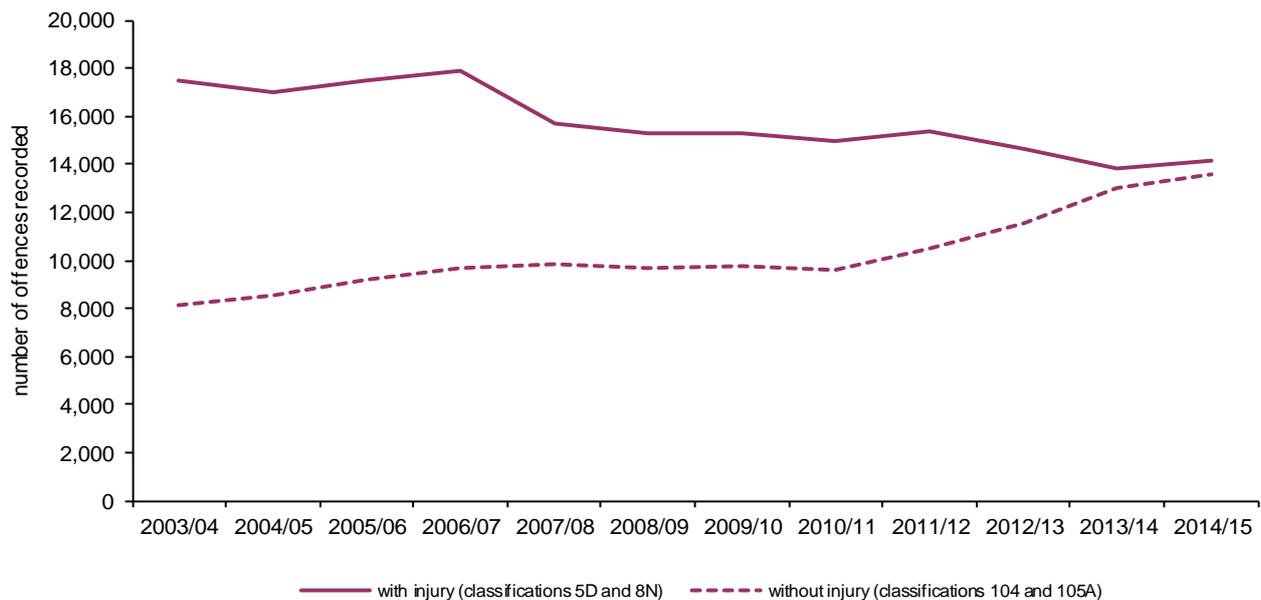
**5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm:** Increases in the number of offences within this classification from 2008/09 should be considered in the context of the following revised technical guidance which was issued by the Home office in April 2008. This guidance was issued to ensure that these 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 of 1,266 in 2009/10 and has fluctuated since then, with 2014/15 showing an increase of 139 offences (from 1,031 to 1,170) when compared with 2013/14.

**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. Levels fell in each of 2012/13 and 2013/14, with 2013/14 experiencing the lowest level recorded since 2003/04. Levels have since increased by 1.2 per cent from 12,809 in 2013/14 to 12,957 in 2014/15. 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 an overall downward trend with the lowest level since 2003/04 being recorded in 2013/14. While the level of 11,535 recorded in 2014/15 is 288 offences higher than 2013/14, it is 25.6 per cent lower than the peak in 2006/07. Assault on police with injury was at its highest levels between 1999/00 and 2007/08, ranging from 987 in 2007/08 to 1,234 in 2002/03. Since 2008/09 levels have been slightly lower, ranging from 729 in 2011/12 to 976 in 2012/13. Levels have fallen in each of the last two years to 704 offences in 2014/15, the lowest recorded since 1998/99.

**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 2014/15 shows the highest level recorded since 2003/04 with 19,774 offences, an 8.4 per cent increase on the previous year and an increase of 77.1 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 increased year on year from a total of 819 in 2003/04 to 2,568 in 2010/11. Since 2010/11 levels have fallen each year to 2,067 in 2014/15. Offences of assault without injury, comparable from 2003/04 only, showed a relatively flat trend between 2003/04 and 2010/11; 2010/11 experienced the lowest level in that time period with 7,024 offences recorded. The level has since risen each year to 11,544 recorded in 2014/15, the highest level experienced since 2003/04 and an increase of 7.2 per cent on 2013/14.

**Figure 2.3 Comparison of assault offences with and without injury, 2003/04 to 2014/15**



**3B Threats to kill:** 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 from 409 offences in 1998/99 to a level of 2,323 recorded in 2010/11 before falling each year to 1,674 recorded during 2012/13. The level has since increased to 2,291 offences recorded in 2014/15, the second highest level since 1998/99.

**8L Harassment (including intimidation):** Looking at harassment offences only, these have shown a general upward trend from a level of 234 in 1998/99 to around 1,600 offences recorded in each of the four years between 2009/10 and 2012/13. Levels of harassment rose by 64.9 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14 (from 1,608 to 2,651), with a further increase of 15.4 per cent in 2014/15 to reach 3,059 offences.

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 levels then dropped to 714 offences recorded in 2006/07. Since then the numbers have ranged from 358 offences recorded in 2012/13 to 548 recorded in 2014/15, with levels increasing in each of the last two years.

**11A Cruelty to children/young persons:** The number of offences recorded generally fell between 1998/99, when 84 offences were recorded, and 2007/08 when there were 28 offences (except for a peak of 89 in 2003/04). Levels rose year on year from 84 in 2008/09 to 184 recorded in 2013/14 before falling to 174 in 2014/15.

**13 Child abduction:** These offences have shown lower levels in more recent years. There were peaks of 76 recorded in 2001/02 and 79 in 2006/07. Since 2008/09 levels have ranged from 24 recorded in 2010/11 to 43 in both 2012/13 and 2014/15.

### 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 recorded in 2000/01 to a high of 2,734 recorded in 2014/15; levels have increased each year since 2011/12. The number of sexual offences recorded in 2014/15 shows a 22.4 per cent increase when compared with 2013/14 and is more than twice the 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. Between 2010/11 and 2013/14 the number of rape offences recorded ranged between 533 and 553 before increasing to 737 offences recorded in 2014/15. This is the highest level recorded since 1998/99 and shows an increase of 187 on the number recorded the previous year. The increase in the number of rape offences recorded during 2014/15 may in part be due to clarification received from the Home Office in relation to the issue of consent. This is an area that has been the subject of considerable debate from a crime recording perspective. [Crown Prosecution Service guidance](#) on the subject was issued to police forces which assisted with the application of the rules for recording rape offences set out by the Home Office.

**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 did not show any overall upwards or downwards trend over the time period 1998/99 to 2012/13. However the number of indecent/sexual assaults has risen in each year since 2011/12 from 792 offences to the current level of 1,192 in 2014/15, the highest level recorded since 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 938 recorded in 2014/15, an increase of 160 on the previous year. For indecent/sexual assaults with male victims the lowest level of 89 offences was recorded in 2001/02; there were 254 offences recorded during each of 2013/14 and 2014/15, the highest level recorded since 1998/99.

**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. Between 1999/00 and 2006/07 the number of sexual activity offences recorded ranged between 42 in 2001/02 and 97 in 1999/00, with 167 recorded in 1998/99 and 121 recorded in 2007/08. Between 2008/09 and 2011/12 levels were higher and ranged between 212 and 228. Since 2012/13 levels have increased each year from 257 recorded in 2012/13 to 491 recorded in 2014/15.

**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. While the trend since 2004/05 has been generally downwards there have been increases each year since 2011/12, when 234 offences were recorded, to the current level of 289 offences.

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 illustrates this point for offences of rape and sexual assault / sexual activity.

**Table 2.1 Rape and sexual assault/sexual activity offences: length of time between the date the offence occurred and the date the offence was reported, 1998/99 to 2014/15**

	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
2013/14	49	5	46	59	4	37
2014/15	55	6	39	65	3	31

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 between 1998/99 and 2012/13 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; in 2013/14 this rose to 29 per cent but fell again to 24 per cent in 2014/15.

The proportion of rape and sexual assaults during 2014/15 that have been reported more than twelve months after the offence occurred have fallen back to the levels recorded during 2012/13. In both 2013/14 and 2014/15 there were 9 per cent of offences reported between one and five years after the offence occurred. Looking at offences where the gap was between six and ten years the proportions were 4 per cent in both 2013/14 and 2014/15. The percentage where the gap between the offence occurring and being reported was eleven or more years for 2013/14 was 27 per cent, compared with 22 per cent in 2014/15. The focus on cases of historic sexual abuse in the media and the Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse in Northern Ireland between 1922 and 1995 may have had an impact on increasing the number of historic sexual offences recorded, particularly during 2013/14.

### 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 880, the level recorded in 2014/15 is the lowest since 1998/99. This

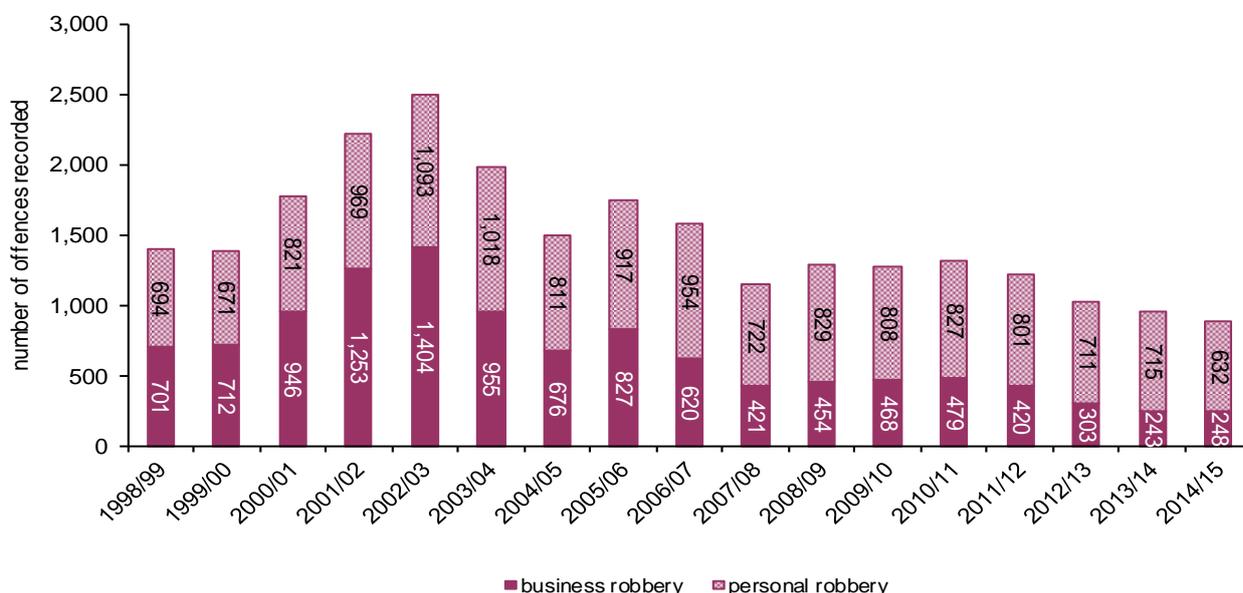
represents a fall of 78 when compared with 2013/14 and is 1,617 (64.8 per cent) lower than the peak of 2,497 recorded in 2002/03.

Between 1998/99 and 2002/03, when robbery reached its peak of 2,497 offences recorded, business robbery represented more than half of all robberies. However since 2003/04 this proportion has fallen and in 2014/15 business robbery represented 28 per cent of all robberies.

**Robbery of business property:** Armed business robbery accounts for at least 60 per cent of all business robbery. In 2004/05 this reached a proportion of 82 per cent, while the latest figure represents 73 per cent. Armed business robbery increased each year between 1998/99 and 2002/03 when it reached a peak of 1,068 offences. The trend has been downwards since then; at 181, the number of armed business robbery offences in 2014/15 is the second lowest level recorded, showing an increase of 12 when compared with 2013/14.

**Robbery of personal property:** Ordinary robbery accounts for around half of all personal robbery; in 2013/14 ordinary robbery represented 58 per cent 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 before falling to 711 in 2012/13. At 632, the level recorded in 2014/15 is the lowest since 1998/99.

**Figure 2.4 Number of business and personal robberies recorded, 1998/99 to 2014/15**



**Hijacking offences:** These offences are included in the figures for robbery of business and personal property but are more specifically linked to a robbery where a vehicle has been taken. The highest number of hijacking offences was in 2005/06 with 290 recorded (representing 16.6 per cent of all robberies). Since then the number has ranged between 92 recorded in 2007/08 and 181 recorded in 2011/12. There were 109 hijacking offences recorded during 2014/15 (representing 12.4 per cent of all robberies recorded), the third lowest level since the peak in 2005/06. The majority of hijacking offences fall within robbery of personal property; in 2014/15, 98 of the 109 hijacking offences recorded fell within robbery of personal property.

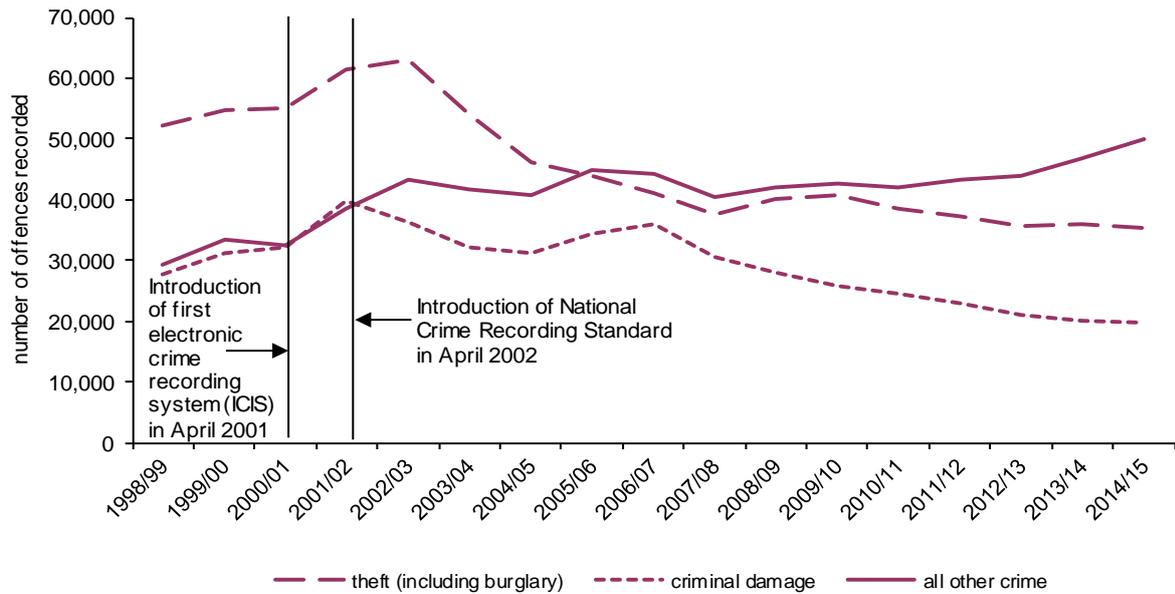
### 2.1.4 Theft offences (including burglary) and criminal damage

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. The 2014/15 figure of 35,444 is 579 offences (1.6 per cent) lower than the previous year and represents 34 per cent of all recorded crime.

Criminal damage offences reached a peak of 39,748 offences recorded in 2001/02 before showing a general downwards trend, with the exception of increases between 2004/05 and 2006/07. There were 19,830 criminal damage offences recorded during 2014/15, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99 and 59 offences lower than the previous year. At its peak in 2001/02 criminal damage accounted for 28 per cent of all recorded crime, in 2013/14 this figure has fallen to 19 per cent.

**Figure 2.5 Trends in theft (including burglary), criminal damage and all other crime, 1998/99 to 2014/15**

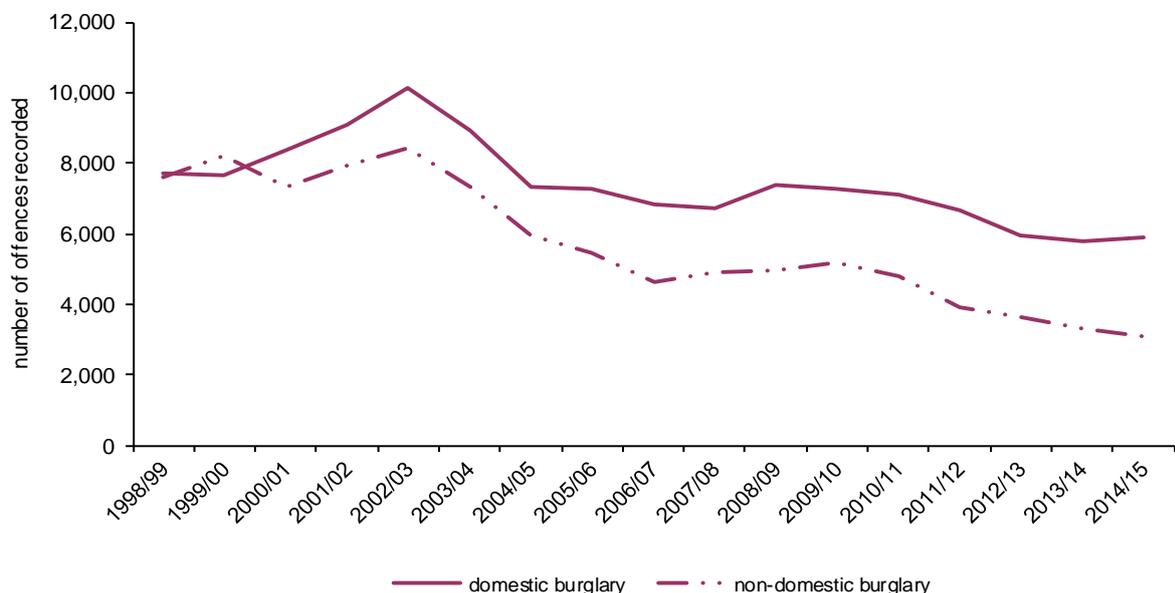


**Burglary:** The number of burglaries recorded was at its highest in 2002/03 when 18,531 offences were recorded. The lowest level of recorded burglaries since the start of the data series was experienced in 2014/15 with 8,937 recorded, a 1.4 per cent reduction on 2013/14. The number of burglaries recorded has fallen year on year since 2009/10. 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 year the proportion of burglaries that are domestic has been closer to 60 per cent and, in 2014/15, 66 per cent of all burglaries were domestic.

**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 fell year on year from 7,350 to 5,753 in 2013/14. While the level rose again by 120 (2.1 per cent) in 2014/15, this is the second lowest level recorded since 1998/99 and is 42.0 per cent lower than the level recorded in 2002/03.

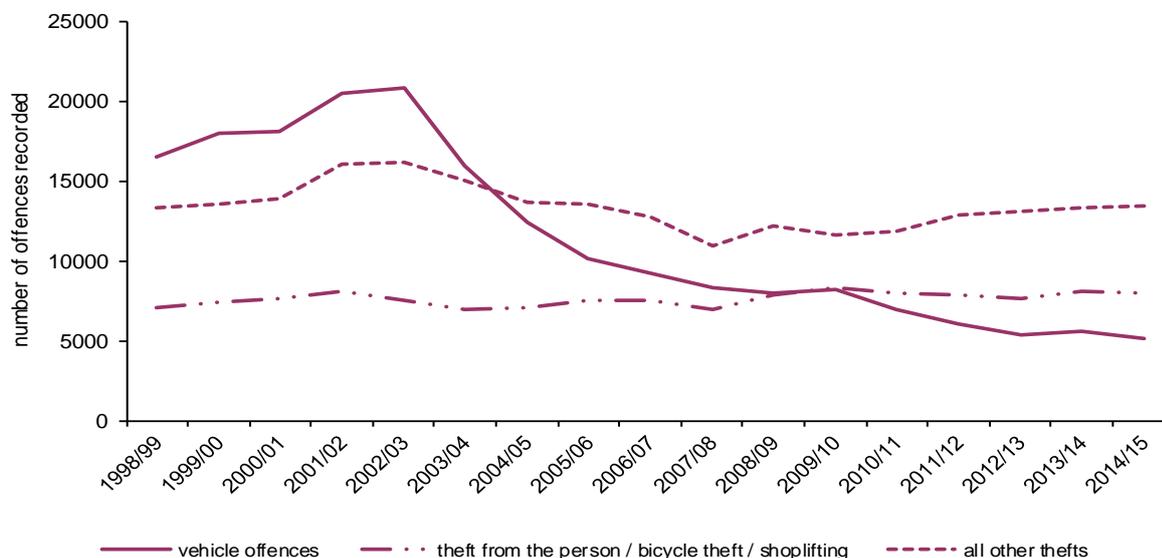
**Non-domestic burglary:** Since 2000/01 these offences have followed a similar trend to domestic burglary, albeit at a lower level. The highest figure was recorded in 2002/03 (8,409 offences), while the lowest level was achieved in 2014/15 (3,064 offences), a 7.5 per cent decrease on 2013/14 and a fall of 63.6 per cent when compared with 2002/03. Levels have fallen year on year since 2009/10.

**Figure 2.6 Domestic and non-domestic burglaries, 1998/99 to 2014/15**



**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 five years levels have remained similar, varying by 926 offences. There were 26,507 theft offences recorded in 2014/15, the third lowest level since 1998/99 and a 1.7 per cent decrease on the level recorded in 2013/14.

**Figure 2.7 Comparison of theft offences, 1998/99 to 2014/15**



**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 5,089, the total for 2014/15 is the lowest level recorded showing a decrease of 520 offences (9.3 per cent) on 2013/14.

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 33 per cent and theft from a vehicle 53 per cent of all offences against vehicles in 2013/14.

**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. Levels then increased to 661 recorded in 2012/13 before falling again to 514 in 2014/15.

**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. Levels increased year on year between 2009/10 when 983 offences were recorded and 2013/14 with 1,097 offences recorded. At 966, the figure for 2014/15 shows a fall of 131 (11.9 per cent) when compared with 2013/14.

**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 then fell each year to 2012/13 before increasing again in each of the last two years. The level of 6,495 in 2014/15 is the second highest recorded since 1998/99 and shows an increase of 1.9 per cent on 2013/14.

**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 levels increasing year on year since 2009/10. The total for 2014/15 of 13,443 shows an increase of 1.1 per cent when compared with 2013/14.

Offences recorded in classification 49 Other Theft account for at least 71 per cent of all other theft offences, in 2014/15 this figure was 78 per cent. The trend for these offences was in an overall downwards direction

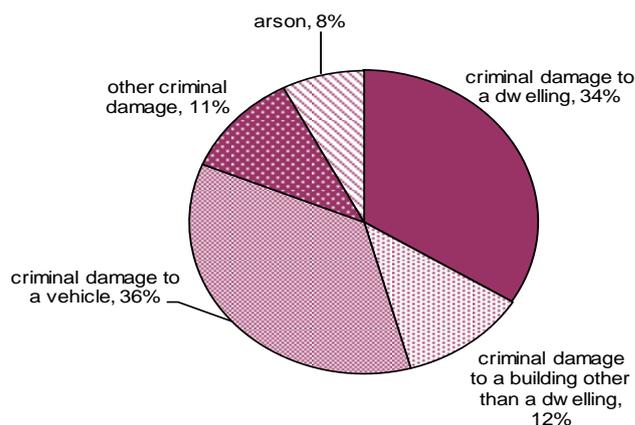
between 2002/03 when 11,893 offences were recorded and 2007/08 when there were 8,316 offences. Since then there was an upwards trend to 2013/14 with 11,217 recorded, while 2014/15 shows a fall of 6.1 per cent when compared with 2013/14.

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 before showing a general downwards trend to 957 offences recorded in 2013/14, the lowest level since 1998/99. 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/>). Levels then rose by 718 to 1,675 offences of making off without payment in 2014/15, this level being similar to those seen prior to 2010/11. A factor which may have contributed to this rise is a change in the Home Office Counting Rules, introduced in April 2014, which has made it more difficult for crimes of making off without payment to meet the criteria which allow offences to be removed from the crime figures (no crime'd).

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, before falling by one to 158 offences recorded in 2013/14. This was followed by an increase of 175 offences to 333 recorded in 2014/15, more than twice the level recorded the previous year.

**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 it's 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 19,830 offences recorded in 2014/15, the lowest level recorded in this data series and 0.3 per cent lower than 2013/14.

**Figure 2.8 Criminal damage by type of damage, 2014/15**



**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 then fell each year to 1,496 offences recorded in 2013/14, the lowest recorded since 1998/99. The level recorded in 2014/15 is 1,513, 17 higher than 2013/14. 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. The number of offences recorded decreased year on year between 2006/07 and 2013/14, falling to the lowest level recorded of 6,366 offences. The level rose again in 2014/15 to 6,710, the third lowest level recorded since 1998/99.

**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 has since been an overall downwards trend, falling to 2,353 offences in 2014/15, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99.

**Criminal damage to a vehicle:** Levels increased between 1998/99 and 2001/02 to reach 14,055 offences recorded before falling each year to 11,052 recorded in 2004/05. Increases in each of 2005/06 and 2006/07 were followed by year on year decreases to the current level of 7,047 recorded in 2014/15, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99.

**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. The level has since increased to 2,207 in 2014/15.

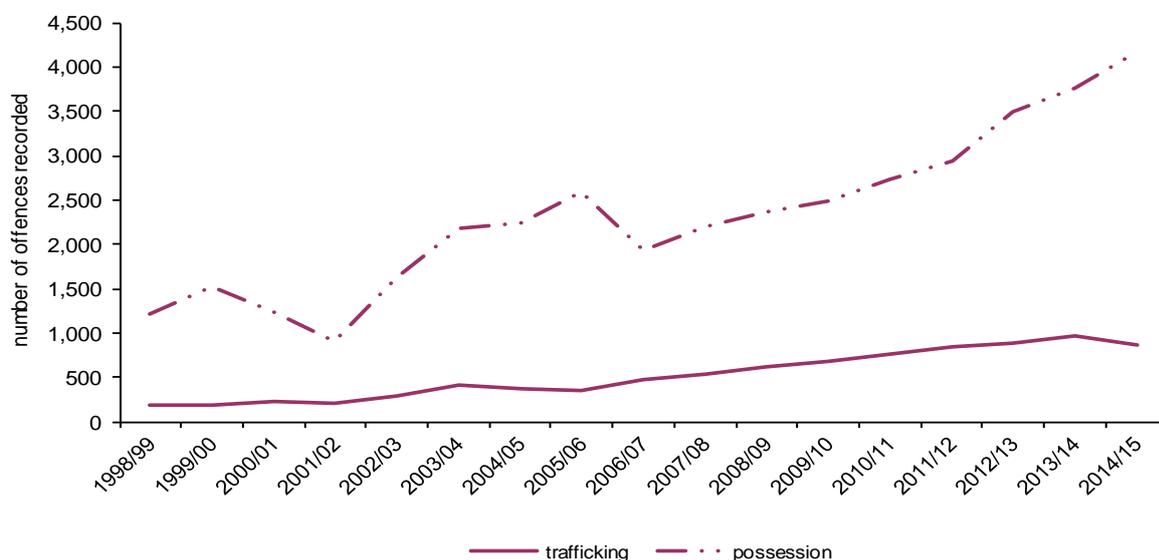
## 2.2 Other crimes against society

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' which started during 2012 and continued during 2014/15 (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 2014/15 is 5,048, an increase of 6.7 per cent when compared with 2013/14 and the highest level recorded in the data series.

**Figure 2.9 Trafficking of drugs and possession of drug offences, 1998/99 to 2014/15**



**Trafficking of drugs:** In 1998/99 these offences accounted for 14 per cent of all drug offences; in 2014/15 they accounted for 17 per cent. Trafficking offences showed a year on year increase between 2005/06 (349 offences) and 2013/14 (968 offences, the highest recorded since 1998/99). The level then fell in 2014/15 to 871 offences recorded, a decrease of 10.0 per cent on 2013/14.

**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 2014/15 cannabis possession accounted for 60 per cent of all possession offences. Since 2004/05 possession of other controlled drugs has increased year on year to a level of 1,420 in 2014/15 (an increase of 20.6 per cent on 2013/14), while possession of cannabis has increased year on year since 2006/07 to a level of 2,749 in 2014/15, an increase of 6.9 per cent on 2013/14.

### 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. Levels then fell each year between 2009/10 and 2012/13 when 651 offences were recorded. The number of possession of weapons offences recorded rose in each of the last two years to the current level of 772 in 2014/15.

### 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 1,404 offences recorded in 2014/15, a fall of 65 offences on 2013/14.

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 2014/15 is 147 offences, the second lowest level recorded since the start of the data series in 1998/99.

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 43 such offences recorded in 2014/15, the third lowest level recorded since 1998/99.

### 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 five years with 699 recorded in 2010/11, 701 in 2011/12, 674 in both 2012/13 and 2013/14 and 695 in 2014/15. 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, 97 per cent of offences of threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage in 2014/15 were 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. Levels then fell each year to 405 offences recorded in 2012/13. Since then levels have increased in each of the last two years to reach 612 offences in 2014/15, the highest level recorded since the start of the data series in 1998/99.

**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 with 251 offences recorded in 2014/15, the fourth highest level in the data series.

**Obscene publications and protected sexual material:** The number of offences recorded between 1998/99 and 2010/11 showed a general upwards trend and ranged from 11 recorded in 1999/00 and 2000/01 to 62 recorded in 2006/07 and 2009/10. Since 2010/11 levels have risen year on year from 59 to 231 recorded in 2014/15. The level recorded during 2014/15 is the highest in the data series and represents an increase of 88 offences when compared with 2013/14 when 143 offences were recorded; this increase is also the largest increase seen between any two years in the data series.

## 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 1,896 offences recorded in 2014/15, an increase of 67 offences when compared with 2013/14.

**Table 2.2 Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2014/15<sup>1</sup>**

Offence	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Numbers and percentage change	
													change 2013/14 & 2014/15	% change 2013/14 to 2014/15
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>														
<b>TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES<sup>28</sup></b>	<b>18,498</b>	<b>29,311</b>	<b>30,882</b>	<b>31,802</b>	<b>29,506</b>	<b>29,365</b>	<b>29,752</b>	<b>29,327</b>	<b>30,445</b>	<b>30,305</b>	<b>32,403</b>	<b>34,253</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Homicide<sup>28</sup></b>	<b>75</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
1 Murder <sup>4,28</sup>	71	34	25	23	25	24	18	20	16	17	17	16	-1	-
4.1 Manslaughter	4	6	3	1	5	2	4	8	7	3	3	5	2	-
4.10 Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	-
4.2 Infanticide	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Violence with injury<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>17,275</b>	<b>17,812</b>	<b>18,127</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>15,474</b>	<b>15,550</b>	<b>15,221</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>14,854</b>	<b>14,136</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2.3</b>
2 Attempted murder	85	129	172	118	134	124	114	110	114	104	113	116	3	2.7
4.3 Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-
4.7 Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
4.4 Causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving <sup>6</sup>	69	77	73	84	52	55	52	44	29	38	41	27	-14	-
4.6 Causing death or serious injury by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs <sup>6</sup>	0	1	2	1	0	4	7	0	14	0	1	11	10	-
4.8 Causing death or serious injury by careless or inconsiderate driving <sup>6</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	6	37	58	52	68	83	71	-12	-14.5
4.9 Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc <sup>6</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	-
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking <sup>8</sup>	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm <sup>4,7</sup>	564	403	416	480	546	791	1,266	1,102	997	1,129	1,031	1,170	139	13.5
5E Endangering life	155	60	55	28	17	25	34	39	43	36	56	102	46	82.1
<i>of which:</i>														
Explosives	46	23	25	12	7	12	12	19	14	11	12	11	-1	-
Firearms / Ammunition	108	32	30	15	10	7	10	12	17	9	4	11	7	-
8N Assault with injury <sup>5</sup>	5,471	16,604	17,094	17,416	15,184	14,468	14,040	13,867	14,346	13,477	12,809	12,957	148	1.2
Grievous bodily harm and Wounding <sup>4</sup>	709	768	689	745	756	935	814	795	901	783	780	714	-66	-8.5
AOABH <sup>5</sup>	3,924	14,820	15,262	15,509	13,439	12,694	12,393	12,236	12,713	11,715	11,247	11,535	288	2.6
Assault on police with injury	837	1,014	1,142	1,155	987	837	831	834	729	976	769	704	-65	-8.5
Poisoning to aggrieve	1	2	1	7	2	2	2	2	3	3	13	4	-9	-
<b>Violence without injury<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>11,995</b>	<b>13,041</b>	<b>13,651</b>	<b>13,542</b>	<b>13,865</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>14,078</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>15,431</b>	<b>18,246</b>	<b>19,774</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>8.4</b>
3A Conspiracy to murder	6	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	-1	-
3B Threats to kill	409	1,371	1,391	1,728	1,826	2,100	2,223	2,323	2,159	1,674	1,883	2,291	408	21.7
8L Harassment	715	1,909	2,317	2,077	1,730	1,839	2,030	1,955	1,959	1,966	3,107	3,607	500	16.1
Harassment	234	947	1,274	1,363	1,269	1,456	1,626	1,587	1,597	1,608	2,651	3,059	408	15.4
Intimidation	481	962	1,043	714	461	383	404	368	362	358	456	548	92	20.2
11A Cruelty to children/young persons	84	37	33	39	28	84	88	109	116	132	184	174	-10	-5.4
13 Child abduction	30	43	64	79	54	37	36	24	38	43	40	43	3	-
14 Procuring illegal abortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	3	2	-
36 Kidnapping	71	68	48	54	69	91	68	68	51	56	55	45	-10	-18.2
104 Assault without injury on a constable	594	1,104	1,282	1,570	1,840	2,021	2,349	2,568	2,564	2,480	2,204	2,067	-137	-6.2
Assault on police without injury	365	1,104	1,282	1,570	1,840	2,021	2,349	2,568	2,564	2,480	2,204	2,067	-137	-6.2
Obstructing/Resisting police <sup>9</sup>	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105A Assault without injury <sup>5</sup>	10,170	7,463	7,904	8,104	7,993	7,689	7,386	7,024	7,933	9,078	10,771	11,544	773	7.2

**Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2014/15<sup>1</sup>**

Offence	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Numbers and percentage change		
													change 2013/14 & 2014/15	% change 2013/14 to 2014/15	
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>															
<b>TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>22.4</b>	
<b>Rape</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>34.0</b>	
19A-19H Rape <sup>11</sup>	318	379	391	457	415	404	461	550	553	533	550	737	187	34.0	
Rape <sup>11</sup>	284	347	356	431	382	381	446	525	529	501	506	711	205	40.5	
Attempted rape <sup>11</sup>	34	32	35	26	33	23	15	25	24	32	44	26	-18	-	
<b>Other sexual offences<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>18.6</b>	
16 Buggery <sup>10,11,12,13</sup>	43	17	0	4	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Indecent assault on a male <sup>10,12,13</sup>	185	132	162	159	150	128	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indecent assault on a male 17+ <sup>10,12,13</sup>	36	36	47	60	57	48	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indecent assault on a male child <17 <sup>10,12,13</sup>	149	96	115	99	93	80	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	17	44	83	94	100	102	115	13	12.7	
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	14	36	104	94	124	152	139	-13	-8.6	
18 Gross indecency between males <sup>10,12,13</sup>	18	9	17	6	11	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 Indecent assault on a female <sup>10,12,13</sup>	693	615	646	638	665	573	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indecent assault on a female 17+ <sup>10,12,13</sup>	307	284	295	296	317	257	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indecent assault on a female child <17 <sup>10,12,13</sup>	386	331	351	342	348	316	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	55	349	441	423	458	515	621	106	20.6	
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	23	51	192	181	202	263	317	54	20.5	
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 <sup>10,12,13</sup>	18	13	16	13	15	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	7	49	62	74	94	119	193	74	62.2	
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17 <sup>10,12,13</sup>	149	52	51	73	106	160	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22B Sexual activity involving a child under 16 <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	23	145	166	138	162	217	293	76	35.0	
22A Causing sexual activity without consent <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	0	0	1	4	5	1	-	
23 Incest or familial sexual offences <sup>10</sup>	7	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	4	4	0	-	
25 Abduction of a female <sup>10</sup>	0	5	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
70 Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder <sup>10</sup>	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	2	-6	-	
71 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	4	5	2	7	1	-6	-	
72 Trafficking for sexual exploitation <sup>10,14</sup>	..	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	12	0	2	5	3	-	
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature <sup>10,15</sup>	..	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	1	2	3	1	-	
74 Gross indecency with a child <sup>10,12,13</sup>	32	18	41	36	45	91	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
88A Sexual grooming <sup>10,15</sup>	..	2	2	1	5	3	6	8	9	10	8	4	-4	-	
88C Other miscellaneous sexual offences <sup>10</sup>	12	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	11	3	1	4	3	-	
88D Unnatural sexual offences <sup>10</sup>	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	
88E Exposure and voyeurism <sup>10,15</sup>	119	405	328	330	315	293	344	310	234	236	280	289	9	3.2	
Exposure <sup>10</sup>	119	393	320	318	299	270	322	295	217	211	262	270	8	3.1	
Voyeurism <sup>10,15</sup>	..	12	8	12	16	23	22	15	17	25	18	19	1	-	

**Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2014/15<sup>1</sup>**

Offence	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Numbers and percentage change	
													change 2013/14 & 2014/15	% change 2013/14 to 2014/15
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>														
<b>TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>-78</b>	<b>-8.1</b>
34A Robbery of business property	701	676	827	620	421	454	468	479	420	303	243	248	5	2.1
<i>Armed robbery business</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7.1</i>
<i>Ordinary robbery business</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>-17.6</i>
<i>Hijacking business</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>
34B Robbery of personal property	694	811	917	954	722	829	808	827	801	711	715	632	-83	-11.6
<i>Armed robbery personal</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>-25</i>	<i>-12.1</i>
<i>Ordinary robbery personal</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>-60</i>	<i>-14.5</i>
<i>Hijacking personal</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<b>TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)</b>	<b>52,143</b>	<b>46,235</b>	<b>43,961</b>	<b>41,011</b>	<b>37,694</b>	<b>40,198</b>	<b>40,589</b>	<b>38,472</b>	<b>37,270</b>	<b>35,611</b>	<b>36,023</b>	<b>35,444</b>	<b>-579</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Total theft - burglary offences</b>	<b>15,296</b>	<b>13,267</b>	<b>12,727</b>	<b>11,461</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>12,331</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>11,849</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>9,581</b>	<b>9,067</b>	<b>8,937</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Total domestic burglary</b>	<b>7,719</b>	<b>7,302</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>6,831</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>5,753</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2.1</b>
28A Burglary in a dwelling	7,217	6,487	6,457	6,108	5,974	6,457	6,451	6,313	5,884	5,177	4,970	5,047	77	1.5
28B Attempted burglary in a dwelling	400	758	753	673	664	821	719	704	689	710	706	746	40	5.7
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	102	57	45	50	74	72	99	64	77	58	77	80	3	3.9
<b>Total non-domestic burglary</b>	<b>7,577</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>4,874</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>5,191</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
30A Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	7,138	5,413	4,932	4,168	4,381	4,483	4,629	4,229	3,506	3,200	2,941	2,723	-218	-7.4
30B Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	438	550	535	459	485	487	558	529	423	427	371	338	-33	-8.9
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	1	2	5	3	8	11	4	10	1	9	2	3	1	-
<b>Total theft - vehicle offences</b>	<b>16,508</b>	<b>12,333</b>	<b>10,135</b>	<b>9,256</b>	<b>8,301</b>	<b>7,906</b>	<b>8,221</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>-520</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking <sup>8</sup>	..	6	16	51	94	187	233	250	224	238	178	204	26	14.6
45 Theft from a vehicle	6,075	5,371	4,404	3,994	3,395	3,823	4,018	3,350	3,126	2,770	3,070	2,708	-362	-11.8
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle <sup>16</sup>	9,715	4,451	3,708	3,367	3,242	2,769	2,743	2,469	2,066	1,900	1,943	1,684	-259	-13.3
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle <sup>16</sup>	718	2,505	2,007	1,844	1,570	1,127	1,227	864	601	431	418	493	75	17.9
<b>Total theft from the person</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>-10.8</b>
39 Theft from the person	234	1,162	774	861	791	637	591	530	609	661	576	514	-62	-10.8
<b>Total bicycle theft</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>-131</b>	<b>-11.9</b>
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	1,220	912	1,029	907	861	997	983	1,027	1,058	1,073	1,097	966	-131	-11.9
<b>Total theft - shoplifting</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>6,754</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1.9</b>
46 Shoplifting	5,645	4,967	5,738	5,745	5,257	6,214	6,754	6,371	6,201	5,890	6,372	6,495	123	1.9
<b>Total all other theft offences</b>	<b>13,240</b>	<b>13,594</b>	<b>13,558</b>	<b>12,781</b>	<b>10,898</b>	<b>12,113</b>	<b>11,580</b>	<b>11,762</b>	<b>12,805</b>	<b>13,067</b>	<b>13,302</b>	<b>13,443</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1.1</b>
35 Blackmail	41	34	39	58	52	49	50	44	35	61	70	77	7	10.0
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	615	868	781	778	565	531	640	550	603	777	719	663	-56	-7.8
41 Theft by an employee	378	316	305	361	328	342	278	214	222	201	163	149	-14	-8.6
42 Theft of mail	22	84	96	96	52	22	22	21	12	24	15	17	2	-
43 Dishonest use of electricity	13	21	7	14	8	35	100	119	142	159	158	333	175	110.8
47 Theft from an automatic machine or meter	1	117	184	233	53	189	46	24	8	2	3	1	-2	-
49 Other theft	10,286	10,003	10,184	9,284	8,316	9,136	8,732	9,434	10,743	10,873	11,217	10,528	-689	-6.1
49A Making off without payment <sup>29</sup>	1884	2151	1962	1957	1524	1809	1712	1356	1040	970	957	1,675	718	75.0

**Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2014/15<sup>1</sup>**

Offence	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Numbers and percentage change	
													change 2013/14 & 2014/15	% change 2013/14 to 2014/15
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>														
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES</b>	<b>27,551</b>	<b>31,027</b>	<b>34,296</b>	<b>35,827</b>	<b>30,426</b>	<b>27,904</b>	<b>25,862</b>	<b>24,483</b>	<b>22,758</b>	<b>20,959</b>	<b>19,889</b>	<b>19,830</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
56A Arson endangering life	4	72	95	125	113	104	126	164	160	145	134	143	9	6.7
56B Arson not endangering life	1,993	1,939	2,238	2,303	2,131	1,898	1,854	1,720	1,425	1,353	1,362	1,370	8	0.6
58A-D Criminal damage (to 06/07 only) <sup>17</sup>	250	92	131	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	7,711	9,565	10,424	11,179	9,288	8,635	7,975	7,496	7,114	6,654	6,366	6,710	344	5.4
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	5,199	5,161	5,297	5,248	4,069	3,259	2,918	2,580	2,490	2,725	2,585	2,353	-232	-9.0
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	10,055	11,052	12,611	12,864	11,423	10,595	9,842	9,170	8,567	8,160	7,339	7,047	-292	-4.0
58D Other criminal damage	2,339	3,146	3,500	4,033	3,402	3,413	3,147	3,353	3,002	1,922	2,103	2,207	104	4.9
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>														
<b>TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Trafficking of drugs</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>-10.0</b>
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	193	375	349	475	530	607	668	762	846	890	968	871	-97	-10.0
<b>Possession of drugs</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>11.0</b>
92B Possession of controlled drugs <sup>18</sup>	943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences	3	1	1	4	5	3	6	15	10	15	16	8	-8	-
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) <sup>18</sup>	260	436	475	569	785	790	815	918	961	1,099	1,177	1,420	243	20.6
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) <sup>18</sup>	..	1,810	2,119	1,365	1,401	1,574	1,657	1,790	1,963	2,374	2,571	2,749	178	6.9
<b>TOTAL POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6.2</b>
10A Possession of firearms with intent	16	17	28	29	42	31	30	27	34	21	23	22	-1	-
10B Possession of firearms offences	96	138	150	98	81	84	82	99	97	92	88	82	-6	-6.8
10C Possession of other weapons	238	462	477	565	617	592	584	482	463	392	476	499	23	4.8
10D Possession of article with blade or point	0	6	18	38	43	64	91	119	109	139	134	161	27	20.1
81 Other firearms offences	1	11	11	10	16	23	17	14	11	7	6	8	2	-
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
62A Violent disorder	80	30	99	85	96	127	164	125	100	119	67	43	-24	-35.8
<i>Riot</i>	17	4	12	26	14	5	19	23	23	58	33	12	-21	-
<i>Violent disorder</i>	63	26	87	59	82	122	145	102	77	61	34	31	-3	-
66 Other offences against the State and public order	136	500	1,908	1,628	1,506	1,768	1,831	1,557	1,579	1,398	1,469	1,404	-65	-4.4
<i>Bomb hoax related offences</i>	101	471	446	405	222	426	475	320	333	191	202	147	-55	-27.2
<i>Breach of anti-social behaviour order</i> <sup>19</sup>	..	..	3	32	58	124	135	119	80	73	57	51	-6	-10.5
<i>Breach of non-molestation order</i> <sup>19</sup>	..	..	1,423	1,149	1,183	1,121	1,104	950	974	924	1,010	1,023	13	1.3
<i>Breach sex offender orders etc</i> <sup>19</sup>	..	..	2	15	16	50	81	124	124	133	129	103	-26	-20.2
<i>Offences under anti-terrorist legislation</i>	32	24	16	7	5	7	7	19	15	19	10	16	6	-
<i>Other</i> <sup>20</sup>	3	5	18	20	22	40	29	25	53	58	61	64	3	4.9

**Table 2.2 (cont) Recorded crime by offence, 1998/99 to 2014/15<sup>1</sup>**

Offence	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Numbers and percentage change	
													change 2013/14 & 2014/15	% change 2013/14 to 2014/15
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>														
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>14.6</b>
15 Concealing an infant close to birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
24 Exploitation of prostitution <sup>10</sup>	0	0	4	1	4	3	2	5	8	13	9	16	7	-
26 Bigamy	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	-1	-
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution <sup>10,21</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0	0	0	-
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc	178	121	105	101	112	142	123	93	99	62	82	71	-11	-13.4
33A Possession of items for use in fraud <sup>22</sup>	..	..	..	1	18	17	20	28	32	38	45	27	-18	-
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime <sup>23</sup>	..	6	15	11	10	15	14	21	26	29	35	34	-1	-
54 Handling stolen goods	435	311	240	225	191	220	226	194	185	166	168	179	11	6.5
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	111	406	504	495	467	524	583	513	497	405	453	612	159	35.1
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription / 61 Other forgery	427	441	457	293	132	338	235	130	161	156	202	217	15	7.4
61A Possession of false documents	..	..	..	5	26	57	47	48	28	32	23	24	1	-
67 Perjury	1	1	2	6	3	12	6	4	5	3	6	6	0	-
69 Offender Management Act <sup>24</sup>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	21	36	15	-
76 Aiding suicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
79 Perverting the course of justice	23	99	127	102	144	231	258	234	252	236	257	251	-6	-2.3
80 Absconding from lawful custody	8	37	58	49	17	30	24	28	17	16	12	8	-4	-
83 Bail offences	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	14	34	46	62	60	51	62	59	95	124	143	231	88	61.5
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc <sup>25</sup>	..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
99 Other offences	116	364	378	362	104	110	134	97	95	88	92	198	106	115.2
802 Dangerous driving	148	550	728	714	513	746	865	699	701	674	674	695	21	3.1
814 Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records	36	98	74	77	56	119	128	97	109	142	192	163	-29	-15.1
<b>OTHER FRAUD<sup>26</sup></b>														
<b>TOTAL OTHER FRAUD<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.7</b>
51 Fraud by Company Director, Sole Trader etc	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
52 False accounting	11	2	25	4	1	7	4	1	0	0	1	0	-1	-
53D Other fraud (not covered elsewhere incl deception) <sup>27</sup>	4,395	2,157	2,249	1,800	970	1,201	1,156	1,331	1,348	1,786	1,781	1,847	66	3.7
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information <sup>22</sup>	..	..	..	26	0	2	8	5	9	9	8	4	-4	-
53F Fraud by abuse of position <sup>22</sup>	..	..	..	0	6	13	20	27	23	36	39	45	6	-
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES<sup>28</sup></b>	<b>109,053</b>	<b>118,124</b>	<b>123,194</b>	<b>121,144</b>	<b>108,468</b>	<b>110,094</b>	<b>109,139</b>	<b>105,040</b>	<b>103,389</b>	<b>100,389</b>	<b>102,746</b>	<b>105,072</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2.3</b>

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

Although figures for the financial years 1999/00 through to 2003/04 are not shown in this table, they are available in the accompanying [summary tables](#).

## 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 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.
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. 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.
8. The offence of aggravated vehicle taking was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004.
9. The offence of obstructing police was removed from the notifiable offence list in April 2003.
10. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
11. 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).
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.
28. The number of murders for 2000/01 has been revised upwards by 1. This has correspondingly increased by 1 the totals for homicide, violence against the person and total recorded crime all offences.
29. From April 2014 there was a change introduced in the Home Office Counting Rules making it more difficult for crimes of making off without payment to meet the criteria which allow offences to be removed from the crime figures (ie for the crime to be cancelled or "no crime'd"). This may have contributed to the increase seen in this classification between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

'..' 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 2014<sup>1,2</sup>**

	Murder	Manslaughter <sup>3</sup>	Infanticide <sup>3</sup>	Corporate Manslaughter <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>5</sup>	53	4	0	-	57
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
2013	19	1	0	1	21
2014	12	5	0	3	20

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).

5. The number of murders for 2001 has been revised upward by 1 (from 52 to 53) with the total homicide figure for 2001 changing from 56 to 57.

**Table 2.4 Homicides, 1998/99 to 2014/15**

	Murder	Manslaughter	Infanticide	Corporate Manslaughter <sup>1</sup>	Numbers Homicide
1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	71	4	0	-	75
1999/00	29	5	0	-	34
2000/01 <sup>3</sup>	45	4	0	-	49
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	0	26
2009/10	18	4	0	0	22
2010/11	20	8	0	0	28
2011/12	16	7	0	1	24
2012/13	17	3	0	0	20
2013/14	17	3	0	1	21
2014/15	16	5	0	3	24

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. The number of murders in 2000/01 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 44 to 45), with the homicide figure changing from 48 to 49.

### 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 instruments<sup>1</sup> by crime type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2014/15**

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	2013/14	2014/15
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	5	8	7	8	7	7	3	3
Attempted murder	50	44	31	33	40	28	27	41
Threats to kill	100	102	105	67	74	84	72	80
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm <sup>3</sup>	569	521	600	520	492	558	574	573
Robbery	207	236	228	215	249	238	200	216
Rape / sexual assaults <sup>4</sup>	3	9	7	8	7	13	13	11
<b>Total selected offences</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>924</b>

**Table 3.2 Proportion of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments<sup>1</sup> by crime type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2014/15**  
(i.e. 13 per cent of all homicides in 2014/15 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 (%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	17	31	32	29	29	35	14	13
Attempted murder	37	35	27	30	35	27	24	35
Threats to kill	5	5	5	3	3	5	4	3
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm <sup>3</sup>	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4
Robbery	18	18	18	16	20	23	21	25
Rape / sexual assaults <sup>4</sup>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total selected offences</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

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, infanticide and corporate manslaughter. The proportion of homicides involving a knife or sharp instrument shown in table 2 for 2011/12 and 2013/14 have been revised to include the offences of corporate manslaughter recorded in each of those years in the base for calculating the proportions.

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

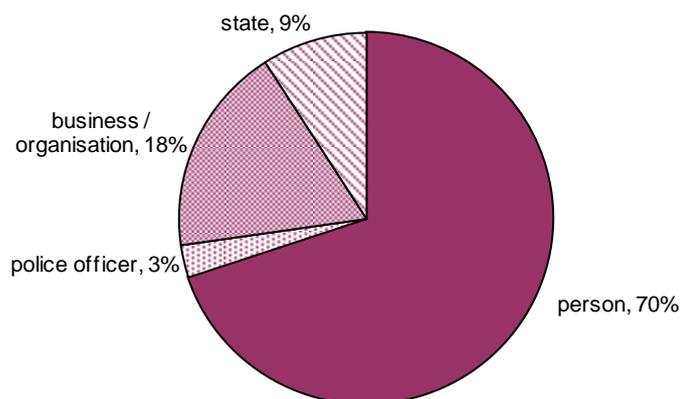
4. Includes indecent assault on a male/female (classifications 17/20) and sexual assault on a male/female (classifications 17A/17B/20A/20B), as well as 19A-19H Rape.

## 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 2014/15 show that around 70 per cent of all crimes have a person victim, 3 per cent a police officer victim, 18 per cent a business/organisation victim and 9 per cent are state-based.

**Figure 4.1 Crimes recorded by type of victim, 2014/15**



There were 73,450 persons identified as victims of crime in 2014/15, 2,971 police officers and 19,089 businesses/organisations. There were 9,562 state-based offences recorded. The table below shows the main crime classifications split by victim type for 2014/15.

**Table 4.1 Percentage of each victim type recorded by type of crime, 2014/15**

	Person (%)	Police Officer (%)	Business / Organisation (%)	Percentages State (%)
<b>VICTIM-BASED CRIME</b>				
Violence against the person	91	9	0	0
Sexual offences	98	1	0	0
Robbery	72	0	28	0
Theft offences - burglary	77	0	23	0
Theft offences	60	0	40	0
Criminal damage	73	0	26	0
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>				
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 <sup>1</sup>	21	0	2	77
Other fraud	51	0	49	0
<b>Total recorded crime – all offences</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 [victim characteristic pivot tables](#) which accompany this bulletin, through pivot tables which allow manipulation of data by age band, crime type and financial year.

## 4.1 Age profile 2014/15: age of victim

There were 73,450 offences recorded in 2014/15 where there was a person victim. Nine percent of this total were persons aged under 18 (6,566 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 six per cent of those victims who were under 18 at the time the offence occurred were victims of violence against the person offences, 23 per cent were victims of sexual offences, 10 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 15 crime victims under the age of 18 per 1,000 of the population under 18. The rate per 1,000 of the under 18 population for violence against the person was 10, while the rate for sexual offences was 3.

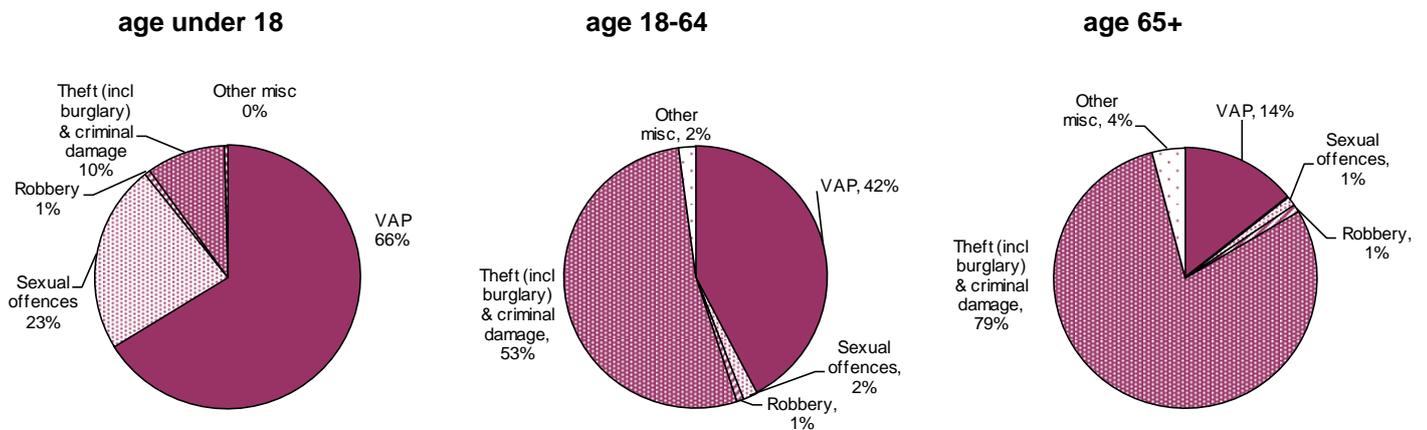
**Victim aged 18-64:** Forty two per cent of victims aged between 18 and 64 were victims of violence against the person offences, 23 per cent were victims of theft offences, 21 per cent were victims of criminal damage and 9 per cent were victims of burglary. Two per cent were victims of a sexual offence.

**Crime rates victim aged 18-64:** There were 55 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 29 and for violence against the person the rate was 23. The rate was 1 for sexual offences and less than 1 for robbery.

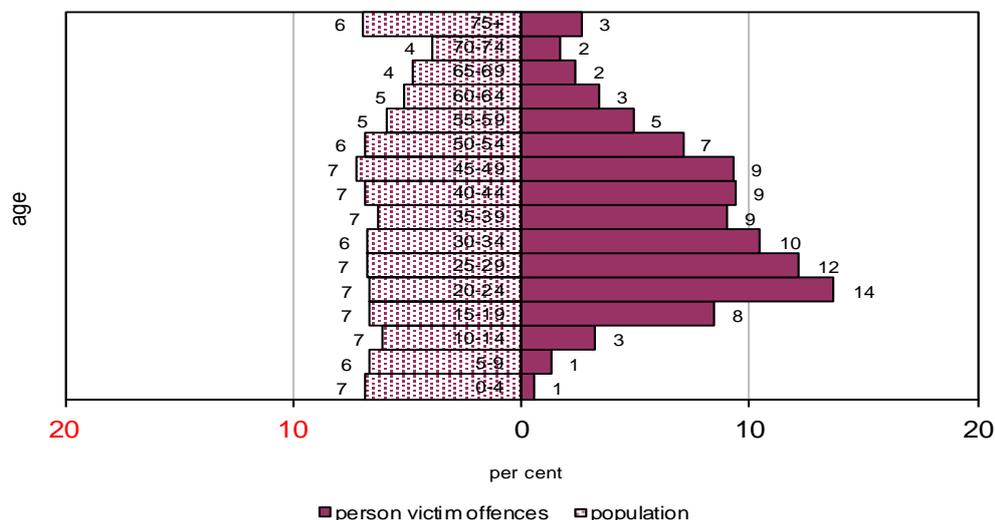
**Victim aged 65+:** Twenty nine per cent of victims aged 65 or over were victims of theft, while 25 per cent were victims of burglary and 25 per cent were victims of criminal damage. Fourteen per cent were victims of violence against the person offences.

**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 14, 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, 2014/15**



**Figure 4.3 Age profile of crime victims compared with Northern Ireland population profile, 2014/15**



## 4.2 Age profile 2014/15: type of crime

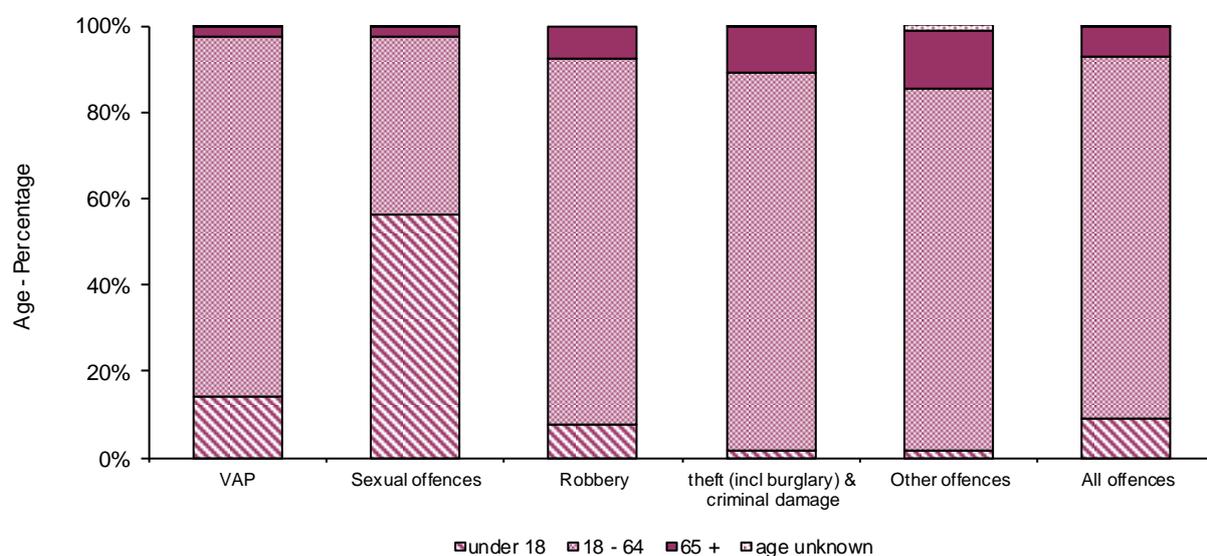
**Violence against the person:** The majority of victims were in the 18-64 age group (84 per cent), with 14 per cent aged under 18 and 2 per cent aged 65+. The age of the victim was unknown in less than 1 per cent of cases.

**Sexual offences:** Fifty six per cent of victims were under 18 at the time the offence occurred, while 41 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 64. Two per cent were aged 65 or above.

**Robbery:** Eighty five per cent of victims were aged 18-64, with 7 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, 2014/15**



## 5 Outcomes

This section of the bulletin looks at the levels and trends in outcomes and outcome rates in Northern Ireland. There have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as an outcome since 1998/99. Section 2.4 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#) describes in detail what outcomes are, the recording practice in relation to outcomes and changes to this practice that have affected the recording of outcomes and outcome rates.

Prior to April 2013 these figures were mainly presented in the form of sanction detections and sanction detection rates. These included the outcome methods of charge/summons, cautions (adult and juvenile), penalty notices for disorder and offences taken into consideration. The sanction detections and sanction detection rates did not include discretionary disposals or indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender.

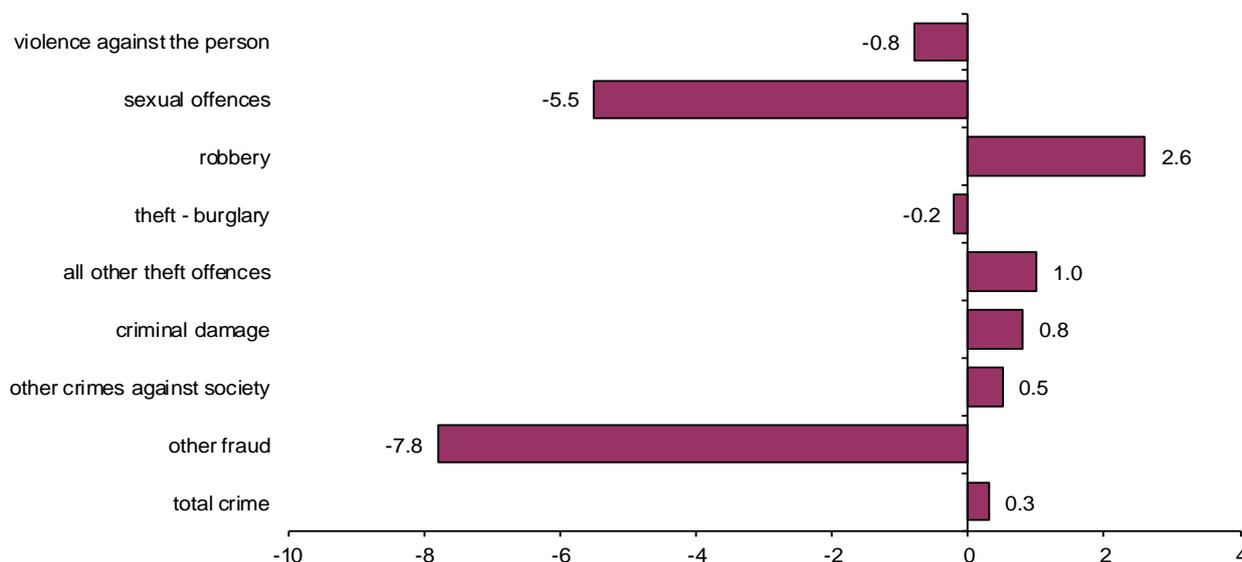
For this reason, most outcome figures in this bulletin are shown dating back to 2007/08 in order to provide a data series that is as comparable as possible, bearing in mind that discretionary disposals were first introduced as an outcome method during 2011/12, with penalty notices for disorder introduced in June 2012.

Outcome rates refer to the number of outcomes 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 outcome 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).

### 5.1 Comparison of outcome rates, 2013/14 and 2014/15

There were 105,072 offences recorded in 2014/15 and 28,884 offences detected giving an outcome rate of 27.5%. In 2013/14 there were 27,976 offences detected, with an outcome rate of 27.2%. The number of offences recorded increased by 2,326 and the number of outcomes rose by 908 between 2013/14 and 2014/15; this resulted in an increase in the outcome rate of 0.3 percentage points.

**Figure 5.1 Percentage point change in the main recorded crime type outcome rates, 2014/15 compared with 2013/14**



**Outcome rates by offence group:** Between 2013/14 and 2014/15 robbery showed the largest outcome rate increase of 2.6 percentage points, followed by all other theft offences (1.0 percentage points), criminal damage (0.8 percentage points) and other crimes against society (0.5 percentage points). The largest falls in outcome rates were experienced in other fraud (-7.8 percentage points) and sexual offences (-5.5 percentage points).

**Outcomes by method of outcome:** The outcome rate in respect of charge/summons showed a slight increase from 20.7% in 2013/14 to 20.9% in 2014/15. The adult caution rate fell slightly from 2.3% to 1.9% and the juvenile caution rate also fell slightly from 0.8% to 0.7%. The rate for discretionary disposals rose from 2.6% to 3.1% and penalty notices for disorder showed a slight increase from 0.8% in 2013/14 to 0.9% in 2014/15.

**Table 5.1 Crime outcomes by crime type and method of disposal, 2014/15**

	Total recorded crime	Charge/summons	Cautions	Discretionary disposals	Penalty Notice for Disorder	TIC	Numbers and percentages	
							No prosecution directed	Offender died before proceedings
<i>Outcomes (number)</i>								
<b>VICTIM-BASED CRIME</b>								
Violence against the person	34,253	8,724	750	854	0	0	0	1
Sexual offences	2,734	385	17	13	0	0	0	3
Robbery	880	165	1	2	0	0	0	0
Theft - burglary	8,937	856	43	24	0	2	0	0
Theft - vehicle offences	5,089	875	30	12	0	2	0	0
All other theft offences	21,418	2,999	450	1,016	883	0	0	0
Criminal damage	19,830	2,320	234	628	70	0	0	0
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>								
Drug offences	5,048	2,597	1,118	524	0	0	0	0
Possession of weapons offences	772	419	51	37	0	0	0	0
Public order offences	1,447	780	22	1	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2,768	1,402	43	58	0	0	0	0
<b>OTHER FRAUD</b>								
Other fraud	1,896	388	35	50	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,072</b>	<b>21,910</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Outcomes (rate, %)</i>								
<b>VICTIM-BASED CRIME</b>								
Violence against the person	30.2	25.5	2.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual offences	15.3	14.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Robbery	19.1	18.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Theft - burglary	10.4	9.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Theft - vehicle offences	18.1	17.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other theft offences	25.0	14.0	2.1	4.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	16.4	11.7	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>								
Drug offences	84.0	51.4	22.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Possession of weapons offences	65.7	54.3	6.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public order offences	55.5	53.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	54.3	50.7	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>OTHER FRAUD</b>								
Other fraud	24.9	20.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## 5.2 Trends in outcome rates over time

Figure 5.2 shows the trend in the overall outcome rate since 1998/99. Northern Ireland experienced a drop in the overall outcome 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 outcome rate, from 30.6% in 2005/06 to 23.6% in 2006/07.

From April 2007 some of the methods allowed for claiming outcomes that did not result in a sanction against the offender were discontinued altogether, and the overall outcome rate within Northern Ireland fell further, from 23.6% in 2006/07 to 20.5% in 2007/08.

The outcome rate then rose each year from 2008/09 to 2012/13 when it reached 29.5%, before falling by 2.3 percentage points to 27.2% in 2013/14. The outcome rate has since increased to 27.5% in 2014/15. However it should be remembered that discretionary disposals were included as an outcome method from 2011/12 and penalty notices for disorder were introduced in June 2012, both of which will have had an impact on the increase in outcome rate in 2011/12 and 2012/13.

**Figure 5.2 Outcome rates, 1998/99 to 2014/15**

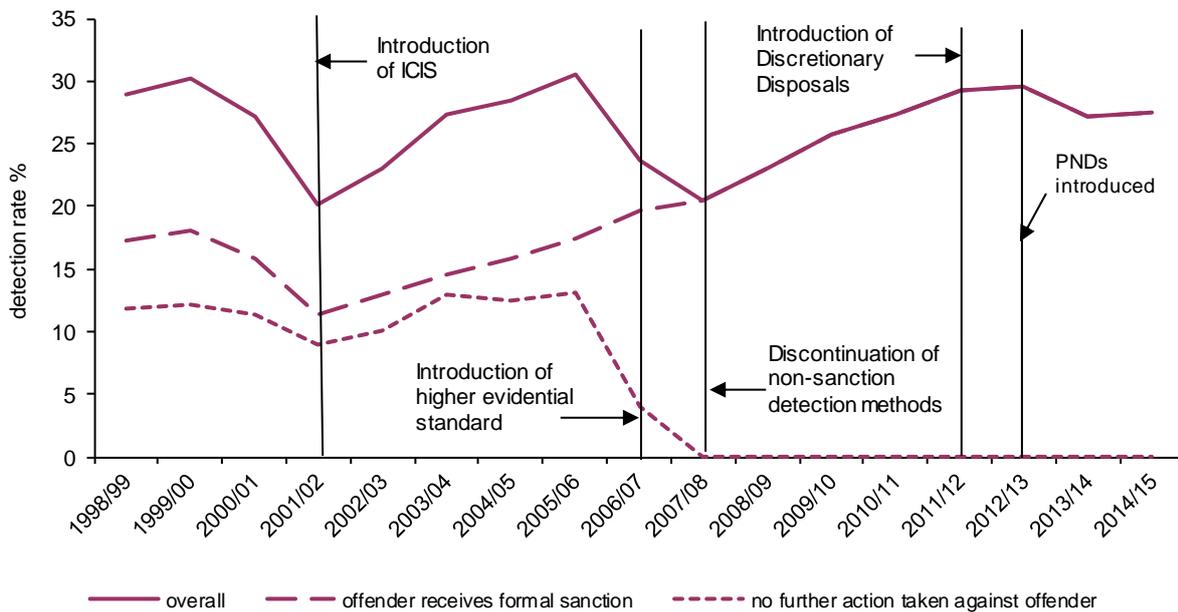
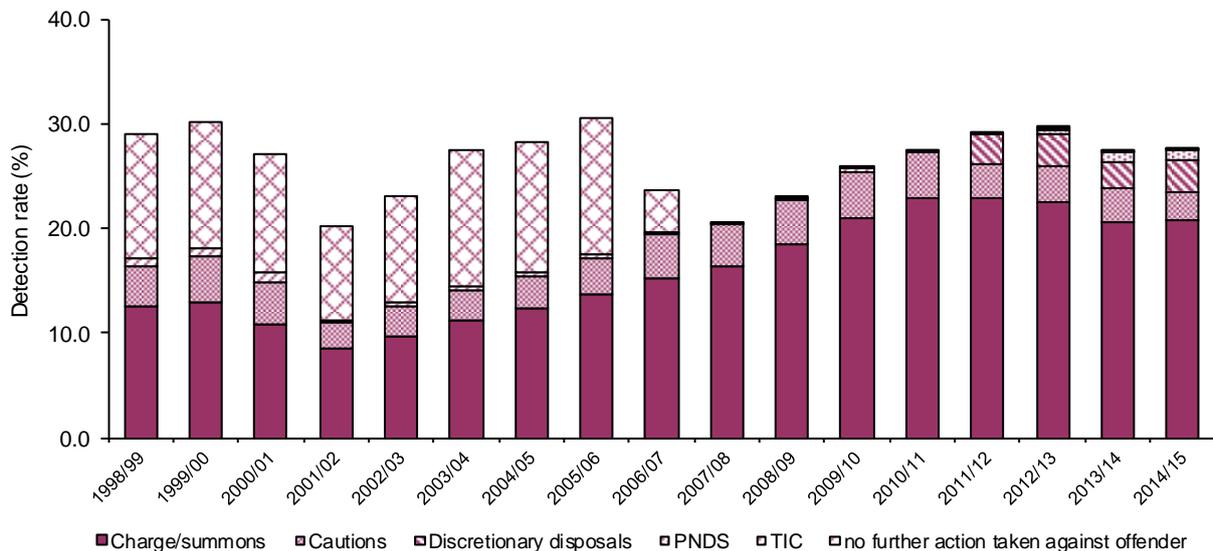


Figure 5.3 illustrates the move away from the use of those outcomes not resulting in a sanction against the offender, following the introduction of the higher evidential standard in 2006/07 and the limited use of outcome methods where no action was taken against the offender from 2007/08. The increase in the use of charge / summons as an outcome method can also clearly be seen.

**Figure 5.3 Outcome rates by method of disposal, 1998/99 to 2014/15**



The charge/summons outcome rate was at its lowest level in 2001/02 (8.4%) before increasing year on year since to a rate of 22.9% in 2011/12. The charge/summons outcome rate then fell to 20.7% in 2013/14 before increasing slightly to 20.9% in 2014/15. The outcome rate for adult cautions was at its lowest level in 2001/02 (1.5%) and then generally increased to a rate of 2.9% in 2010/11; the rate for 2014/15 is 1.9%. The outcome rate for juvenile cautions has fluctuated between 0.7% (recorded in 2014/15) and 2.1% (recorded in 2006/07). Adult and juvenile cautions accounted for 19 per cent of all outcomes in 2007/08, this proportion has since decreased and currently stands at 10 per cent. The TIC outcome rate reached 1% in 2000/01 but has been less than 1% in all other years. Discretionary disposals, which were introduced in 2011/12, had an outcome rate of 3.1% in 2014/15, the same rate as recorded in 2012/13 and 0.5 percentage points higher than that

recorded in 2013/14. Penalty notices for disorder, which were introduced in June 2012, had an outcome rate of 0.4% in 2012/13 rising to 0.9% in 2014/15.

**Trends in outcome rates by offence group:** While the main crime types of robbery, vehicle offences and public order offences achieved their highest outcome rates during 2012/13, each showed a fall between 2012/13 and 2013/14 before increasing again in 2014/15. Robbery fell from 21.3% to 16.5% (the second lowest rate since 2007/08) before increasing to 19.1% in 2014/15. Vehicle offences fell from 20.6% to 16.7% before increasing to 18.1% in 2014/15, the second highest rate since 2007/08. Public order offences fell from 64.5% to 55.0% (the lowest rate since 2007/08) before increasing slightly to 55.5% in 2014/15.

The outcome rate for violence with injury increased year on year from 28.2% in 2007/08 and reached a peak of 37.0% in 2010/11; the outcome rate has since fallen year on year to 32.2% in 2014/15. Violence without injury shows a similar trend, increasing year on year from 27.3% in 2007/08 to 40.7% in 2011/12 before falling to 28.7% in 2014/15.

The outcome rate for rape offences was at its highest point in 2008/09 (21.0%) before falling to 12.8% following year. The outcome rate then increased to 18.1% in 2011/12. The outcome rate currently stands at 10.2%, a fall of 6.4 percentage points when compared with 2013/14 and the lowest rate since 2007/08. The outcome rate for other sexual offences increased year on year from 17.9% in 2007/08 to 30.5% in 2011/12 before falling year on year to 17.2% in 2014/15.

The outcome rate for overall burglary was at its highest in 2011/12 (12.8%) and has since fallen to 10.4% in 2014/15, the same outcome rate as recorded in 2007/08 and the lowest level recorded in the data series. Since 2007/08 the domestic burglary outcome rate was at its highest in 2011/12 (12.1%) while the lowest outcome rate of 8.8% was experienced in 2014/14. The outcome rate for non-domestic burglary was 10.9% in 2007/08 and reached 13.9% in 2011/12; the outcome rate in 2014/15 is 13.3%.

The outcome rate for theft offences (including burglary) showed a general increase from a level of 15.1% in 2007/08 to reach 20.8% in 2012/13; the current level in 2014/15 is 20.3%. Criminal damage offences had an outcome rate of 9.5% in 2007/08 and increased year on year to 16.2% in 2012/13; the outcome rate for 2014/15 is 16.4%, the highest outcome rate recorded since 2007/08.

The outcome rate for drug offences was 75.9% in 2007/08 and showed a general increase to reached its highest level of 86.8% in 2012/13; the outcome rate in 2014/15 is 84.0%, the second highest level since 2007/08. At 82.7%, the 2014/15 outcome rate for drug trafficking offences is the highest recorded since the start of the data series. For possession of drugs offences the outcome rate in 2014/15 (84.2%) is the third highest recorded.

**Table 5.2 Recorded crime outcome rates by offence, 2007/08 to 2014/15<sup>1,2</sup>**

Offence	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Percentages % point change between 2013/14 and 2014/15 <sup>3</sup>
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>									
<b>TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Homicide<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>-31.5</b>
1 Murder <sup>17</sup>	64.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	106.3	82.4	88.2	62.5	-25.7
4.1 Manslaughter	120.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	14.3	166.7	66.7	0.0	-66.7
4.10 Corporate manslaughter	..	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.0
4.2 Infanticide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Violence with injury<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
2 Attempted murder	50.7	49.2	48.2	51.8	50.0	45.2	42.5	45.7	3.2
4.3 Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
4.7 Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving <sup>4</sup>	80.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	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 <sup>4</sup>	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.0
4.8 Causing death or serious injury by careless or inconsiderate driving <sup>4</sup>	..	100.0	89.2	101.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
4.9 Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc <sup>4</sup>	..	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm	43.0	39.7	32.0	43.3	40.8	33.7	30.6	33.2	2.6
5E Endangering life	23.5	28.0	32.4	30.8	60.5	50.0	48.2	45.1	-3.1
<i>of which:</i>									
Explosives	0.0	16.7	0.0	5.3	57.1	63.6	41.7	54.5	12.9
Firearms / Ammunition	40.0	42.9	30.0	41.7	41.2	22.2	50.0	45.5	-4.5
8N Assault with injury	27.3	29.9	33.8	35.9	35.7	35.1	32.3	31.3	-1.1
Grievous bodily harm and Wounding	21.0	25.2	28.3	33.1	28.9	26.9	26.4	27.2	0.8
AOABH	23.7	25.7	30.6	32.3	32.9	32.2	29.3	27.6	-1.6
Assault on police with injury	81.7	98.8	87.2	91.5	92.7	76.4	83.5	94.9	11.4
Poisoning to aggrieve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	7.7	0.0	-7.7
<b>Violence without injury</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
3A Conspiracy to murder	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	100.0	-	-
3B Threats to kill	32.4	36.5	36.5	39.8	42.6	33.1	31.8	34.5	2.7
8L Harassment	9.4	9.5	12.7	14.9	13.2	14.3	10.1	13.1	3.0
Harassment	11.6	11.4	15.1	17.0	15.7	17.0	11.5	14.8	3.3
Intimidation	3.5	2.3	3.0	5.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.5	1.5
11A Cruelty to children/young persons	35.7	20.2	23.9	26.6	21.6	35.6	28.8	17.8	-11.0
13 Child abduction	11.1	18.9	16.7	29.2	28.9	27.9	27.5	18.6	-8.9
14 Procuring illegal abortion	-	-	-	16.7	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
36 Kidnapping	14.5	25.3	30.9	23.5	39.2	19.6	25.5	22.2	-3.2
104 Assault without injury on a constable	78.6	90.3	92.6	92.1	95.7	93.6	92.6	91.1	-1.5
Assault on police without injury	78.6	90.3	92.6	92.1	95.7	93.6	92.6	91.1	-1.5
Obstructing/Resisting police <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105A Assault without injury	18.4	20.8	26.1	28.8	29.6	26.0	21.7	21.4	-0.3

**Table 5.2 (cont) Recorded crime outcome rates by offence, 2007/08 to 2014/15<sup>1,2</sup>**

Offence	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Percentages % point change between 2013/14 and 2014/15 <sup>3</sup>
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>									
<b>TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
<b>Rape</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
19A-19H Rape	16.1	21.0	12.8	14.4	18.1	15.0	16.5	10.2	-6.4
<i>Rape</i>	15.7	20.2	12.6	14.1	18.1	14.0	15.6	10.0	-5.6
<i>Attempted rape</i>	21.2	34.8	20.0	20.0	16.7	31.3	27.3	15.4	-11.9
<b>Other sexual offences<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
16 Buggery <sup>6,7,8</sup>	0.0	50.0	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Indecent assault on a male <sup>6,7,8</sup>	9.3	14.8	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male 17+</i> <sup>6,7,8</sup>	10.5	16.7	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a male child &lt;17</i> <sup>6,7,8</sup>	8.6	13.8	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over <sup>6</sup>	..	5.9	6.8	14.5	24.5	17.0	12.7	8.7	-4.0
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 <sup>6</sup>	..	0.0	25.0	7.7	23.4	5.6	23.7	15.1	-8.6
18 Gross indecency between males <sup>6,7,8</sup>	36.4	12.5	120.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Indecent assault on a female <sup>6,7,8</sup>	18.3	25.1	34.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female 17+</i> <sup>6,7,8</sup>	18.9	25.7	216.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indecent assault on a female child &lt;17</i> <sup>6,7,8</sup>	17.8	24.7	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over <sup>6</sup>	..	5.5	21.8	25.2	27.2	24.5	22.3	20.1	-2.2
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 <sup>6</sup>	..	0.0	21.6	12.5	29.3	26.2	25.1	16.7	-8.4
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 <sup>6,7,8</sup>	6.7	10.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 <sup>6</sup>	..	14.3	6.1	21.0	21.6	18.1	13.4	10.4	-3.1
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17 <sup>6,7,8</sup>	2.8	9.4	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
22B Sexual activity involving a child under 16 <sup>6</sup>	..	0.0	15.2	13.9	15.9	13.0	10.1	7.5	-2.6
22A Causing sexual activity without consent <sup>6</sup>	..	33.3	33.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23 Incest or familial sexual offences <sup>6</sup>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	50.0	0.0	-50.0
25 Abduction of a female <sup>6</sup>	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder <sup>6</sup>	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	100.0
71 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography <sup>6</sup>	..	-	0.0	0.0	120.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	-14.3
72 Trafficking for sexual exploitation <sup>6,9</sup>	33.3	-	0.0	100.0	66.7	-	0.0	20.0	20.0
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature <sup>6,10</sup>	0.0	66.7	0.0	50.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74 Gross indecency with a child <sup>6,7,8</sup>	6.7	36.3	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
88A Sexual grooming <sup>6,10</sup>	20.0	0.0	33.3	37.5	55.6	30.0	12.5	0.0	-12.5
88C Other miscellaneous sexual offences <sup>6</sup>	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
88D Unnatural sexual offences <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
88E Exposure and voyeurism <sup>6,10</sup>	27.0	28.7	32.0	31.9	37.2	38.6	35.4	30.1	-5.3
<i>Exposure</i> <sup>6</sup>	28.1	28.1	32.0	29.8	36.4	39.3	34.7	29.6	-5.1
<i>Voyeurism</i> <sup>6,10</sup>	6.3	34.8	31.8	73.3	47.1	32.0	44.4	36.8	-7.6

**Table 5.2 (cont) Recorded crime outcome rates by offence, 2007/08 to 2014/15<sup>1,2</sup>**

Offence									Percentages
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% point change between 2013/14 and 2014/15 <sup>3</sup>
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>									
<b>TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
34A Robbery of business property	23.8	23.1	20.3	28.2	27.1	33.7	30.0	23.8	-6.3
<i>Armed robbery business</i>	26.6	24.8	22.3	28.5	27.3	38.9	31.4	24.3	-7.1
<i>Ordinary robbery business</i>	20.4	22.3	17.7	27.8	31.6	27.0	27.9	26.8	-1.2
<i>Hijacking business</i>	11.1	4.3	0.0	25.0	8.0	4.8	16.7	0.0	-16.7
34B Robbery of personal property	14.5	12.7	17.6	15.1	17.4	16.0	11.9	17.2	5.4
<i>Armed robbery personal</i>	17.0	14.6	17.3	20.1	17.2	18.6	13.6	18.2	4.6
<i>Ordinary robbery personal</i>	12.0	11.0	16.6	11.5	14.9	15.9	9.9	14.2	4.2
<i>Hijacking personal</i>	24.3	17.6	22.8	21.6	23.7	12.4	16.7	26.5	9.9
<b>TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total theft - burglary offences</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Total domestic burglary</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
28A Burglary in a dwelling	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	12.2	11.8	10.2	9.1	-1.1
28B Attempted burglary in a dwelling	5.3	6.2	6.7	6.3	10.2	7.5	4.8	5.0	0.1
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	24.3	29.2	32.3	28.1	26.0	22.4	19.5	26.3	6.8
<b>Total non-domestic burglary</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
30A Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	11.5	14.3	12.9	13.6	14.9	13.9	12.5	14.2	1.7
30B Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	4.1	8.0	4.8	9.6	5.4	8.4	8.6	5.6	-3.0
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	37.5	9.1	75.0	20.0	100.0	11.1	50.0	66.7	16.7
<b>Total theft - vehicle offences</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking <sup>8</sup>	45.7	58.8	60.9	64.8	74.6	73.5	68.0	60.8	-7.2
45 Theft from a vehicle	4.9	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	4.7	5.8	1.1
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle <sup>16</sup>	18.8	21.9	25.6	27.9	33.9	36.7	32.1	34.2	2.1
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle <sup>16</sup>	10.8	13.0	9.7	9.6	11.6	20.0	11.5	12.6	1.1
<b>Total theft from the person</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>
39 Theft from the person	3.4	6.1	5.4	9.1	4.8	7.0	4.7	8.0	3.3
<b>Total bicycle theft</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.0	-0.4
<b>Total theft - shoplifting</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
46 Shoplifting	51.4	51.0	58.4	54.9	56.6	61.0	59.6	60.4	0.8
<b>Total all other theft offences</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
35 Blackmail	19.2	16.3	12.0	34.1	20.0	19.7	7.1	13.0	5.8
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	11.7	8.5	11.3	14.0	14.6	14.7	11.4	11.2	-0.2
41 Theft by an employee	47.0	40.4	54.0	72.4	52.7	57.7	74.8	53.7	-21.2
42 Theft of mail	1.9	18.2	27.3	9.5	41.7	12.5	6.7	17.6	11.0
43 Dishonest use of electricity	12.5	42.9	76.0	61.3	74.6	74.2	72.8	45.6	-27.1
47 Theft from an automatic machine or meter	20.8	11.6	8.7	29.2	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49 Other theft	5.1	5.7	6.3	6.0	7.9	7.6	6.6	6.7	0.1
49A Making off without payment	5.8	11.5	10.0	16.7	22.9	26.5	22.4	19.2	-3.2

**Table 5.2 (cont) Recorded crime outcome rates by offence, 2007/08 to 2014/15<sup>1,2</sup>**

Offence	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Percentages
									% point change between 2013/14 and 2014/15 <sup>3</sup>
<b>VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES</b>									
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
56A Arson endangering life	19.5	25.0	14.3	18.3	22.5	26.9	23.1	25.2	2.0
56B Arson not endangering life	6.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	6.1	4.2	4.7	4.1	-0.6
58A-D Criminal damage (to 06/07 only) <sup>11</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	8.6	9.1	11.4	11.4	13.8	14.7	14.5	13.8	-0.8
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	13.0	13.5	15.0	16.5	20.4	23.6	23.3	24.5	1.2
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	8.8	10.1	11.5	11.9	15.0	14.6	13.9	15.6	1.7
58D Other criminal damage	12.4	13.4	15.9	17.4	24.8	24.5	21.8	25.3	3.5
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>									
<b>TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Trafficking of drugs</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	81.9	74.3	75.3	75.5	76.5	81.7	71.2	82.7	11.5
<b>Possession of drugs</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
92B Possession of controlled drugs <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences	100.0	33.3	83.3	53.3	70.0	86.7	81.3	87.5	6.3
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) <sup>12</sup>	69.7	81.8	69.2	72.4	71.4	82.6	70.2	73.0	2.8
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) <sup>12</sup>	77.0	84.9	89.6	91.8	88.4	90.6	89.1	90.1	0.9
<b>TOTAL POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
10A Possession of firearms with intent	50.0	38.7	26.7	37.0	58.8	57.1	21.7	40.9	19.2
10B Possession of firearms offences	64.2	60.7	64.6	60.6	67.0	70.7	67.0	79.3	12.2
10C Possession of other weapons	63.9	72.5	68.5	75.9	71.5	70.4	60.1	62.9	2.8
10D Possession of article with blade or point	83.7	73.4	78.0	82.4	85.3	79.1	75.4	71.4	-3.9
81 Other firearms offences	62.5	56.5	35.3	42.9	54.5	71.4	83.3	50.0	-33.3
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
62A Violent disorder	81.3	77.2	82.9	81.6	85.0	78.2	64.2	65.1	0.9
<i>Riot</i>	71.4	40.0	68.4	69.6	78.3	74.1	60.6	41.7	-18.9
<i>Violent disorder</i>	82.9	78.7	84.8	84.3	87.0	82.0	67.6	74.2	6.5
66 Other offences against the State and public order	55.1	54.5	55.2	61.7	55.7	63.3	54.6	55.2	0.6
<i>Bomb hoax related offences</i>	4.1	4.0	4.8	5.3	8.4	35.6	6.9	4.8	-2.2
<i>Breach of anti-social behaviour order</i>	77.6	93.5	88.1	95.0	95.0	87.7	93.0	88.2	-4.7
<i>Breach of non-molestation order</i>	62.9	67.9	70.9	73.7	64.5	62.4	58.4	59.7	1.3
<i>Breach sex offender orders etc</i>	100.0	88.0	85.2	82.3	89.5	93.2	79.8	84.5	4.6
<i>Offences under anti-terrorist legislation</i>	40.0	42.9	42.9	57.9	60.0	68.4	70.0	56.3	-13.8
<i>Other</i> <sup>13</sup>	63.6	57.5	44.8	72.0	52.8	67.2	57.4	25.0	-32.4

**Table 5.2 (cont) Recorded crime outcome rates by offence, 2007/08 to 2014/15<sup>1,2</sup>**

Offence	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Percentages
									% point change between 2013/14 and 2014/15 <sup>3</sup>
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>									
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
15 Concealing an infant close to birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/0
24 Exploitation of prostitution <sup>6</sup>	50.0	66.7	50.0	60.0	75.0	38.5	44.4	25.0	-19.4
26 Bigamy	0.0	300.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	-	-	-	-
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution <sup>6,14</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc	71.4	59.2	73.2	71.0	56.6	58.1	58.5	64.8	6.3
33A Possession of items for use in fraud	61.1	41.2	65.0	57.1	40.6	31.6	24.4	25.9	1.5
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	90.0	60.0	57.1	61.9	76.9	69.0	25.7	44.1	18.4
54 Handling stolen goods	66.5	61.4	74.8	73.7	77.3	72.3	78.6	70.9	-7.6
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	22.5	30.3	28.3	31.4	37.6	31.9	32.7	23.4	-9.3
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription / 61 Other forgery	50.0	38.8	51.5	74.6	49.1	45.5	30.2	32.7	2.5
61A Possession of false documents	96.2	94.7	95.7	56.3	75.0	84.4	82.6	83.3	0.7
67 Perjury	33.3	16.7	16.7	50.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
69 Offender Management Act <sup>15</sup>	-	100.0	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	23.8	33.3	9.5
76 Aiding suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79 Perverting the course of justice	29.9	29.4	32.9	31.6	34.5	35.2	33.5	31.1	-2.4
80 Absconding from lawful custody	64.7	66.7	58.3	75.0	88.2	56.3	100.0	87.5	-12.5
83 Bail offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	58.3	37.3	35.5	30.5	34.7	37.9	30.1	24.7	-5.4
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc <sup>25</sup>	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99 Other offences	48.1	41.8	66.4	72.2	74.7	75.0	45.7	41.4	-4.2
802 Dangerous driving	92.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	0.1
814 Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records	62.5	56.3	61.7	90.7	76.1	80.3	76.6	84.0	7.5
<b>OTHER FRAUD<sup>16</sup></b>									
<b>TOTAL OTHER FRAUD<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>
51 Fraud by Company Director, Sole Trader etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 False accounting	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
53D Other fraud (not covered elsewhere incl deception) <sup>27</sup>	31.0	29.8	40.1	37.7	37.7	32.6	24.3	-8.3	31.0
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information <sup>22</sup>	50.0	62.5	60.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	75.0	-25.0	50.0
53F Fraud by abuse of position <sup>22</sup>	15.4	35.0	22.2	60.9	27.8	25.6	46.7	21.0	15.4
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
<b>TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>

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

## Notes to accompany Table 5.2

1. Between 1998/99 and 2000/01 crimes were recorded through a paper-based system where a completed form was forwarded to 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 outcome figures provided in this table are based on the following outcome methods; charge/summons, cautions (adult and juvenile), discretionary disposals, penalty notices for disorder, offences taken into consideration and indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender (died before proceedings or PPS did not prosecute). There have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as an outcome since 1998/99, an explanation of which can be found in the User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland. For this reason figures are shown dating back to 2007/08 in order to provide a data series that is as comparable as possible, bearing in mind that discretionary disposals were first introduced as an outcome method during 2011/12 and penalty notices for disorder were introduced in June 2012.  
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 outcome rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up divided by the total number of recorded offences.
3. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.
4. 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.
5. The offence of obstructing police was removed from the notifiable offence list in April 2003.
6. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
7. 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).
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Offences were originally implemented through the Sexual Offences Act 2003.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. The sub-classification of 'Other' includes offences such as affray, unlawful assembly and offences relating to incitement to hatred.
14. The reclassification exercise conducted during 2010/11 identified that, within Northern Ireland, offences of soliciting for the purposes of prostitution had not been identified as notifiable offences. This omission has been rectified and these offences are included in the recorded crime figures from April 2011.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. The number of outcomes for murder have been revised upwards by 2 for 2012/13 and have also been revised upwards by 1 for 2013/14. This has increased the total number of outcomes for homicide, violence against the person and total recorded crime all offences accordingly. While this has resulted in the outcome rates for murder and homicide being revised upwards, there is no change to the outcome rates for violence against the person and total recorded crime all offences.

'.' 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 Recorded crime outcomes and outcome rates by method of disposal, 1998/99 to 2014/15**

Method of disposal	1998/99	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Outcomes (number)</i>												
Charge/summons <sup>11</sup>	13,679	14,631	16,874	18,379	17,750	20,385	22,910	23,989	23,625	22,576	21,232	21,910
Adult cautions <sup>1</sup>	2,511	2,206	2,437	2,578	2,303	2,613	2,788	2,994	2,315	2,473	2,325	2,024
Juvenile cautions <sup>2</sup>	1,696	1,421	1,741	2,553	2,022	1,904	2,020	1,596	1,067	997	851	770
Discretionary disposals <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,993	3,133	2,703	3,219
Penalty notices for disorder <sup>4</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	826	953
TICs <sup>5</sup>	841	457	437	275	125	371	412	97	178	100	35	4
No prosecution directed <sup>6,7</sup>	1,806	1,788	2,141	1,004	22	5	5	3	0	1	3	0
Offender died before proceedings <sup>6,7</sup>	65	110	115	54	3	3	4	4	0	1	1	4
Offender under age <sup>6,8</sup>	200	211	236	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complainant declined to prosecute <sup>6,8</sup>	10,757	12,230	13,386	3,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other <sup>6,8</sup>	84	290	297	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>All outcomes<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>31,639</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>37,664</b>	<b>28,628</b>	<b>22,225</b>	<b>25,281</b>	<b>28,139</b>	<b>28,683</b>	<b>30,178</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>27,976</b>	<b>28,884</b>
<b>Total number of offences<sup>9,11</sup></b>	<b>109,053</b>	<b>118,124</b>	<b>123,194</b>	<b>121,144</b>	<b>108,468</b>	<b>110,094</b>	<b>109,139</b>	<b>105,040</b>	<b>103,389</b>	<b>100,389</b>	<b>102,746</b>	<b>105,072</b>
<i>Outcomes (rates, %)<sup>10</sup></i>												
Charge/summons	12.5	12.4	13.7	15.2	16.4	18.5	21.0	22.8	22.9	22.5	20.7	20.9
Adult cautions <sup>1</sup>	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9
Juvenile cautions <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Discretionary disposals <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.1
Penalty notices for disorder <sup>4</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.8	0.9
TICs <sup>5</sup>	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
No prosecution directed <sup>6,7</sup>	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings <sup>6,7</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender under age <sup>6,8</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complainant declined to prosecute <sup>6,8</sup>	9.9	10.4	10.9	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other <sup>6,8</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>All outcomes</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>

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. Discretionary disposals were introduced as an outcome during 2011/12.

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

5. Offences asked to be taken into consideration at court.

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

7. From 1 April 2007 these methods can only be claimed as an outcome 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 prosecute.

8. From 1 April 2007 these methods can longer be claimed as an outcome.

9. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

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

11. The number of murders for 2000/01 has been revised upwards by 1, resulting in an increase of 1 in total recorded crime all offences. The number of outcomes for murder have been revised upwards by 2 for 2012/13 and have also been revised upwards by 1 for 2013/14. This has increased the total number of outcomes for total recorded crime all offences accordingly. While this has increased the number of charge/summons outcomes for 2012/13 by 2 and 2013/14 by 1, this has not resulted in any change to the charge/summons outcome rates or to the outcome rates for total recorded crime all offences.

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

Although figures for the financial years 1999/00 through to 2003/04 are not shown in this table, they are available in the accompanying [summary tables](#).

## 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 the [general crime pivot tables](#) which accompany 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 2014/15<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

Policing district/area	1998/99	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Numbers and percentages	
													change 2013/14 & 2014/15	% change 2013/14 to 2014/15
<b>A District</b>	<b>14,713</b>	<b>13,974</b>	<b>15,060</b>	<b>15,278</b>	<b>13,893</b>	<b>13,588</b>	<b>13,852</b>	<b>13,414</b>	<b>13,012</b>	<b>12,844</b>	<b>13,305</b>	<b>13,759</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>3.4</b>
North Belfast	7,850	8,637	8,435	8,644	8,361	8,424	8,253	7,897	7,504	7,524	7,949	8,064	115	1.4
West Belfast	6,863	5,337	6,625	6,634	5,532	5,164	5,599	5,517	5,508	5,320	5,356	5,695	339	6.3
<b>B District</b>	<b>19,735</b>	<b>19,955</b>	<b>18,452</b>	<b>18,384</b>	<b>16,696</b>	<b>17,746</b>	<b>16,830</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>17,048</b>	<b>17,159</b>	<b>18,675</b>	<b>19,362</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>3.7</b>
East Belfast	6,481	5,455	5,372	4,964	5,031	5,503	5,182	4,975	5,125	5,364	5,743	6,204	461	8
South Belfast	13,254	14,500	13,080	13,420	11,665	12,243	11,648	11,445	11,923	11,795	12,932	13,158	226	1.7
<b>C District</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>15,642</b>	<b>15,263</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>12,690</b>	<b>12,749</b>	<b>12,279</b>	<b>11,179</b>	<b>11,125</b>	<b>11,894</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Ards	3,472	3,718	3,577	3,734	3,073	2,780	2,951	2,885	2,801	2,844	2,686	2,911	225	8.4
Castlereagh	3,086	2,917	3,227	2,562	2,112	2,448	2,210	2,179	1,895	2,186	2,238	2,279	41	1.8
Down	3,908	3,758	4,280	4,409	4,219	3,986	4,220	3,931	3,277	3,177	3,613	3,656	43	1.2
North Down	4,053	4,372	4,558	4,558	3,751	3,476	3,368	3,284	3,206	2,918	3,357	3,425	68	2
<b>D District</b>	<b>16,051</b>	<b>18,253</b>	<b>18,511</b>	<b>17,854</b>	<b>15,521</b>	<b>15,101</b>	<b>15,191</b>	<b>15,001</b>	<b>13,902</b>	<b>13,487</b>	<b>13,245</b>	<b>13,856</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Antrim	3,019	3,209	3,056	3,099	2,917	2,878	3,150	3,279	3,247	3,515	3,373	3,333	-40	-1.2
Carrickfergus	2,011	1,760	1,724	1,832	1,872	1,890	1,611	1,615	1,440	1,338	1,294	1,448	154	11.9
Lisburn	6,792	8,009	8,431	7,594	6,335	6,001	6,270	5,884	5,291	5,140	5,205	5,493	288	5.5
Newtownabbey	4,229	5,275	5,300	5,329	4,397	4,332	4,160	4,223	3,924	3,494	3,373	3,582	209	6.2
<b>E District</b>	<b>12,764</b>	<b>15,737</b>	<b>17,269</b>	<b>16,676</b>	<b>15,229</b>	<b>15,991</b>	<b>15,931</b>	<b>15,042</b>	<b>14,952</b>	<b>14,046</b>	<b>14,708</b>	<b>15,119</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Armagh	2,076	2,594	2,927	2,815	2,364	2,655	2,517	2,437	2,466	2,298	2,190	2,383	193	8.8
Banbridge	1,484	2,187	2,350	2,544	2,154	2,010	1,907	1,969	1,948	1,961	2,145	2,050	-95	-4.4
Craigavon	4,752	5,594	6,077	5,531	5,407	5,766	5,822	5,286	5,438	5,049	5,187	5,685	498	9.6
Newry & Mourne	4,452	5,362	5,915	5,786	5,304	5,560	5,685	5,350	5,100	4,738	5,186	5,001	-185	-3.6
<b>F District</b>	<b>8,622</b>	<b>9,552</b>	<b>10,618</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>9,947</b>	<b>9,838</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>9,790</b>	<b>9,969</b>	<b>9,067</b>	<b>8,608</b>	<b>8,594</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Cookstown	1,506	1,996	2,192	1,897	1,829	1,852	1,779	1,779	1,950	1,552	1,575	1,495	-80	-5.1
Dungannon & South Tyrone	2,392	2,591	2,816	2,612	2,545	2,721	3,040	2,761	2,546	2,421	2,206	2,051	-155	-7
Fermanagh	2,030	2,503	3,065	3,004	3,104	2,808	2,952	2,904	3,182	2,894	2,921	2,983	62	2.1
Omagh	2,694	2,462	2,545	2,754	2,469	2,457	2,281	2,346	2,291	2,200	1,906	2,065	159	8.3
<b>G District</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>13,383</b>	<b>14,932</b>	<b>14,553</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>13,394</b>	<b>12,968</b>	<b>12,814</b>	<b>12,996</b>	<b>13,338</b>	<b>12,786</b>	<b>12,786</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foyle	6,171	7,796	8,664	8,263	7,402	7,657	7,656	7,446	7,820	8,177	8,028	7,909	-119	-1.5
Limavady	1,659	2,226	2,497	2,643	2,519	2,588	2,186	2,166	1,988	2,001	1,758	1,650	-108	-6.1
Magherafelt	1,276	1,338	1,750	1,684	1,712	1,453	1,509	1,573	1,618	1,545	1,497	1,617	120	8
Strabane	2,070	2,023	2,021	1,963	1,696	1,696	1,617	1,629	1,570	1,615	1,503	1,610	107	7.1
<b>H District</b>	<b>11,473</b>	<b>12,505</b>	<b>12,710</b>	<b>12,869</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>11,746</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>10,280</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>9,323</b>	<b>9,525</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
Ballymena	3,843	4,231	4,096	4,064	3,507	3,616	3,856	3,361	3,462	3,070	3,165	2,972	-193	-6.1
Ballymoney	1,067	1,062	1,102	1,054	956	1,134	1,076	994	1,050	857	936	883	-53	-5.7
Coleraine	3,864	4,822	5,043	5,310	3,946	4,588	4,195	3,643	3,672	3,622	3,441	3,494	53	1.5
Larne	1,872	1,569	1,517	1,553	1,562	1,635	1,506	1,541	1,443	1,151	1,297	1,389	92	7.1
Moyle	827	821	952	888	727	773	933	741	704	623	686	587	-99	-14.4
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>109,053</b>	<b>118,124</b>	<b>123,194</b>	<b>121,144</b>	<b>108,468</b>	<b>110,094</b>	<b>109,139</b>	<b>105,040</b>	<b>103,389</b>	<b>100,389</b>	<b>102,746</b>	<b>105,072</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2.3</b>

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. 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 the financial years 1999/00 through to 2003/04 are not shown in this table, they are available in the accompanying [summary tables](#).

**Table 6.2 Outcome rates by policing district and policing area, 2007/08 to 2014/15<sup>1</sup>**

Policing District/Area	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 <sup>3</sup>	2013/14 <sup>3</sup>	2014/15	Percentages
									% point change 2012/13 to 2013/14 <sup>2</sup>
<b>A District</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
North Belfast	20.5	24.6	26.0	28.2	27.5	24.0	22.3	22.2	-0.1
West Belfast	15.5	20.2	20.5	23.7	28.3	28.0	22.9	21.7	-1.2
<b>B District</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
East Belfast	19.7	18.3	23.5	25.4	24.5	24.9	20.9	16.7	-4.2
South Belfast	20.4	22.1	26.1	29.0	27.4	26.7	22.4	23.3	0.9
<b>C District</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Ards	21.3	22.9	28.2	28.8	29.8	26.9	23.3	27.5	4.2
Castlereagh	22.2	17.7	24.6	26.2	28.9	26.3	23.6	29.8	6.2
Down	23.5	17.7	20.9	25.2	27.5	29.6	26.2	31.5	5.2
North Down	21.2	22.9	29.8	30.8	32.7	30.7	26.2	31.4	5.3
<b>D District</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Antrim	19.4	25.4	25.6	23.2	25.6	24.4	22.0	28.4	6.5
Carrickfergus	20.4	21.9	22.0	24.7	26.0	26.1	23.6	27.6	3.9
Lisburn	20.4	23.1	25.5	28.2	30.5	30.5	26.4	30.6	4.2
Newtownabbey	17.7	16.2	23.6	21.3	25.6	27.4	26.9	27.1	0.2
<b>E District</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Armagh	25.7	24.2	23.2	22.9	26.8	26.8	29.6	33.5	3.9
Banbridge	18.0	21.6	24.9	26.5	29.9	27.0	27.3	38.7	11.5
Craigavon	18.7	22.4	25.1	29.9	32.8	32.8	34.0	32.0	-2.0
Newry & Mourne	19.8	25.3	30.4	26.1	32.3	34.4	34.5	34.0	-0.5
<b>F District</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Cookstown	27.0	30.2	33.4	35.7	35.2	37.0	30.3	33.6	3.4
Dungannon & South Tyrone	21.4	23.7	22.1	24.9	29.1	32.1	29.6	28.3	-1.3
Fermanagh	22.2	26.3	28.5	30.4	32.4	34.9	31.2	29.0	-2.2
Omagh	27.7	36.3	31.0	33.4	36.6	40.5	32.3	30.5	-1.8
<b>G District</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Foyle	14.3	21.9	25.5	28.0	28.8	29.8	33.2	29.6	-3.6
Limavady	21.7	29.4	32.1	33.1	34.1	33.4	38.9	30.7	-8.2
Magherafelt	16.1	29.4	28.2	30.3	31.3	35.3	36.7	26.8	-9.9
Strabane	20.7	23.3	23.1	26.6	29.6	33.3	32.3	33.5	1.1
<b>H District</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Ballymena	23.6	28.5	30.3	28.1	31.4	39.4	31.8	29.7	-2.0
Ballymoney	19.7	16.7	19.1	18.4	25.0	34.8	24.1	23.4	-0.7
Coleraine	28.6	23.6	27.0	30.2	31.9	30.6	30.2	26.7	-3.4
Larne	24.6	22.0	22.5	19.7	21.1	24.9	24.1	25.8	1.6
Moyle	17.9	14.0	22.7	21.7	26.4	27.1	22.6	27.4	4.8
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>

1. The outcome figures provided in this table are based on the following outcome methods; charge/summons, cautions (adult and juvenile), discretionary disposals, penalty notices for disorder, offences taken into consideration and indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender (died before proceedings or PPS did not prosecute). There have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as an outcome since 1998/99, an explanation of which can be found in the User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland. For this reason figures are shown dating back to 2007/08 in order to provide a data series that is as comparable as possible, bearing in mind that discretionary disposals were first introduced as an outcome method during 2011/12 and penalty notices for disorder were introduced in June 2012. 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 outcome rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up divided by the total number of recorded crimes.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

3. The number of outcomes for murder have been revised upwards by 2 for 2012/13 and have also been revised upwards by 1 for 2013/14. This has slightly increased the overall 2012/13 outcome rate for H District and Coleraine and has had no impact on the 2013/14 overall outcome rate for any policing districts or policing areas.

**Table 6.3 Recorded crime per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 1998/99 to 2014/15<sup>1,2</sup>**

Policing District/Area	Rate per 1,000 population											
	1998/99	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>A District</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>
North Belfast	94	108	106	108	104	104	101	96	94	94	99	100
West Belfast	106	86	107	107	89	82	89	87	90	87	87	93
<b>B District</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>137</b>
East Belfast	91	80	79	73	74	80	75	72	72	75	80	86
South Belfast	196	225	203	208	180	188	178	174	173	172	187	190
<b>C District</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>
Ards	49	50	48	49	40	36	38	37	36	36	34	37
Castlereagh	47	44	49	39	32	37	33	32	28	32	33	33
Down	62	57	64	66	62	58	61	56	47	45	51	52
North Down	53	57	59	58	48	44	43	42	40	37	42	43
<b>D District</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>
Antrim	62	64	60	61	56	55	59	61	61	65	62	62
Carrickfergus	54	46	44	47	48	48	41	41	37	34	33	37
Lisburn	62	72	75	67	55	52	53	49	44	42	43	44
Newtownabbey	53	65	65	65	53	52	49	50	46	41	39	42
<b>E District</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>
Armagh	39	47	52	50	41	46	43	41	41	38	36	39
Banbridge	38	50	53	56	47	43	40	41	40	40	44	42
Craigavon	60	67	72	64	62	64	64	57	58	53	54	59
Newry & Mourne	52	59	64	62	56	57	58	54	51	47	51	49
<b>F District</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>
Cookstown	47	60	64	55	52	52	49	49	53	41	42	39
Dungannon & South Tyrone	51	53	56	50	47	49	54	48	44	41	37	34
Fermanagh	36	43	52	50	51	46	48	47	51	46	47	47
Omagh	56	50	51	55	49	49	45	46	44	42	37	40
<b>G District</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>
Foyle	59	73	81	77	69	71	71	69	72	75	74	72
Limavady	51	67	75	79	75	78	66	65	59	59	52	49
Magherafelt	33	33	42	40	40	33	34	35	36	34	33	35
Strabane	55	52	52	51	43	43	41	41	39	40	38	40
<b>H District</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>
Ballymena	66	70	67	66	56	57	61	53	54	48	49	46
Ballymoney	42	38	38	36	32	37	35	32	34	27	30	28
Coleraine	70	84	88	92	68	79	72	62	62	61	58	59
Larne	61	51	48	49	49	51	47	48	45	36	40	43
Moyle	53	50	58	54	44	46	55	44	41	36	40	34
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>

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 30<sup>th</sup> April 2013, while revisions for the sub-national population estimates were published on 26<sup>th</sup> 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 to 2003/04 are not shown in this table, they are available in the accompanying [summary tables](#).