

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2010/11

Annual Bulletin published 28 July 2011

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Introduction

The Police Service of Northern Ireland publishes figures on the levels and trends of crime in Northern Ireland, based on police recorded crime data. PSNI also publishes data on those incidents and crimes which have a hate motivation. Statistics on hate motivated incidents and crimes recorded by the police are not a National Statistics product.

The hate motivations recorded by PSNI are listed below, along with their definitions:

Racist

A racist incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person. A racial group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins (this includes UK National origins i.e. Scottish, English, Welsh and Irish) and references to a person's racial group refer to any racial group into which he/she falls. Racial group includes the Irish Traveller community.

Homophobic

A homophobic incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person. Homophobia can be defined as a fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics.

Sectarian

A sectarian incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be sectarian by the victim or any other person. The term 'sectarian', whilst not clearly defined, is a term almost exclusively used in Northern Ireland to describe incidents of bigoted dislike or hatred of members of a different religious or political group. It is broadly accepted that within the Northern Ireland context an individual or group must be perceived to be Catholic or Protestant, Nationalist or Unionist, or Loyalist or Republican.

Faith/Religious

A faith/religious incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the faith of the victim or so perceived by the victim or any other person. A faith or religious group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to religious belief or lack of religious belief. This would include Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and different sects within a religion. It also includes people who hold no religious belief at all.

Disability (or Disablist)

A disability related incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the victim because of their disability or so perceived by the victim or any other person. Disability can be defined as any physical or mental impairment which has substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

Transphobic

A transphobic incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be transphobic by the victim or any other person. Gender should not be confused with sexual orientation. A transsexual is a person who has 'gender dysphoria' or dissatisfaction with his or her own birth gender. Transsexuals may be lesbian, gay, bisexual or heterosexual and may or may not consider an incident perpetrated against them to be homophobic.

A crime will be recorded as having a hate motivation where it meets the relevant definition provided above. Not all hate motivated incidents will result in the recording of a crime. Hate motivated crimes are classified according to the Home Office Counting Rules and form a subset of the overall police recorded crime statistics. Further details of the background and recording practice in relation to police recorded crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#). These recording practices, methods of counting detections and crime types apply equally to crimes with a hate motivation.

Incidents and crimes with a racist or homophobic motivation have been collated by PSNI in their current format since 2004/05. Sectarian, faith/religion and disability motivated incidents and crimes have been collated since 2005/06. Incidents and crimes with a transphobic motivation have been collated since 2006/07. This information is used widely within PSNI as management information and to monitor performance on hate motivation related targets against the Policing Plan. The figures are also used by government departments and other voluntary and statutory agencies to inform debate and policy development regarding the impact of incidents of this nature on Northern Ireland.

While crimes included within the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland are individually checked for compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules by the PSNI's Central Statistics Unit, the identification of a hate motivation is derived from a motivation 'tick box' on the system used by PSNI to record crime. The motivation is identified and completed by a police officer or member of police staff for each such reported incident or crime. The correct application of a hate motivation for all such incidents/crimes is not quality

assured by the PSNI's Central Statistics Unit, but quarterly audits and data quality checks are conducted in an attempt to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected.

Hate motivated incidents and crimes in Northern Ireland are currently published as an annual bulletin providing finalised figures for the latest financial year, along with trends and commentary. Quarterly updates providing a summary of the latest hate motivated incidents and crimes are published during the year, these statistics being provisional and subject to change.

The publication date for the annual bulletin is made available via the PSNI Internet site, along with the date of each quarterly update:

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm.

Copies of 'Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2010/11' are available from the PSNI Internet site:

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm. This link also provides access to the latest quarterly updates and to annual reports dating back to 2004/05. The main tables in this bulletin are also available in excel format, one spreadsheet for each type of

hate motivation, and are available at:

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm.

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

For further information about the domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police in Northern Ireland, or to contact the PSNI Responsible Statistician please:

Email: statistics@psni.police.uk;

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

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

Changes to crime classifications implemented from 2011/12

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

The realigned crime classification has been in use within PSNI since 1st April 2011. This bulletin is the first using the realigned classification and contains a data series covering each financial year from 2004/05 through to 2010/11. Previously published figures for the financial years up to and including 2010/11 are still available in the Domestic Abuse and Hate Motivation Statistics Archive on the PSNI Internet site:

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics_archive.htm.

All hate motivated incident and crime figures relating to 2011/12 onwards will be published using the crime classification presented in this bulletin.

Conventions used in figures and tables

While the detection rates are rounded to one decimal place, the detection rate change in % pts is calculated on the unrounded detection rates and then rounded to one decimal place.

'-' indicates that for offences recorded a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50, and that for offences detected a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

'..' indicates that data are not available.

Disclosure control has been applied to some tables in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Where this applies cells have been merged or suppressed in order to ensure the identity of individuals/organisations or any private information relating to them is not revealed. '**' indicates a cell has been suppressed.

Please note that population rates in this bulletin are expressed per 10,000 population, rather than the per 1,000 population as found in the Police Recorded Crime and Domestic Abuse Incident and Crime bulletins.

1 Overview of Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes

PSNI's Central Statistics Unit started compiling statistics on racist and homophobic incidents and crimes in April 2004. The system which was in use at that time for crime recording (the integrated crime information system or 'ICIS') was modified to enable incidents to be identified as having a one of these motivations. Where an incident was given this marker, each crime recorded within that incident was also identified as having a racist or homophobic motivation. While PSNI compiled statistics on incidents with racist and homophobic motivations prior to 2004/05, the method of data collection and definitions of crimes and crime types was not comparable and so these figures are not included within this bulletin. The compilation of incidents and crimes with a sectarian, faith/religion or disability motivation started within PSNI from 2005/06, while those with a transphobic motivation started in 2006/07.

The current system on which crime is recorded, NICHE, was introduced from 1st April 2007. This system refined the process for recording crimes with a hate motivation in that the marker identifying an incident or crime as hate motivated could be applied to each incident or crime separately. In other words a crime which may have been recorded within an incident identified as hate motivated, but which did not itself have a hate motivation, would not have the hate motivation marker applied. However this did not have a great impact on the number of hate motivated crimes recorded.

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.

1.1 Hate motivated incidents: Table 1.1 outlines the number of each type of hate motivated incident recorded. As there are a small number of incidents where more than one type of hate motivation has been attributed to the incident, summing up the totals for each year from Table 1.1 will provide a higher total than the number of incidents actually recorded.

Table 1.1 Number of incidents with a hate motivation, 2004/05 to 2010/11

	Numbers						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Racist incidents	813	936	1,047	976	990	1,038	842
Homophobic incidents	196	220	155	160	179	175	211
Sectarian incidents	..	1,701	1,695	1,584	1,595	1,840	1,437
Faith/religion incidents	..	70	136	68	46	23	21
Disability incidents	..	70	48	49	44	58	38
Transphobic incidents	..	..	32	7	10	14	22

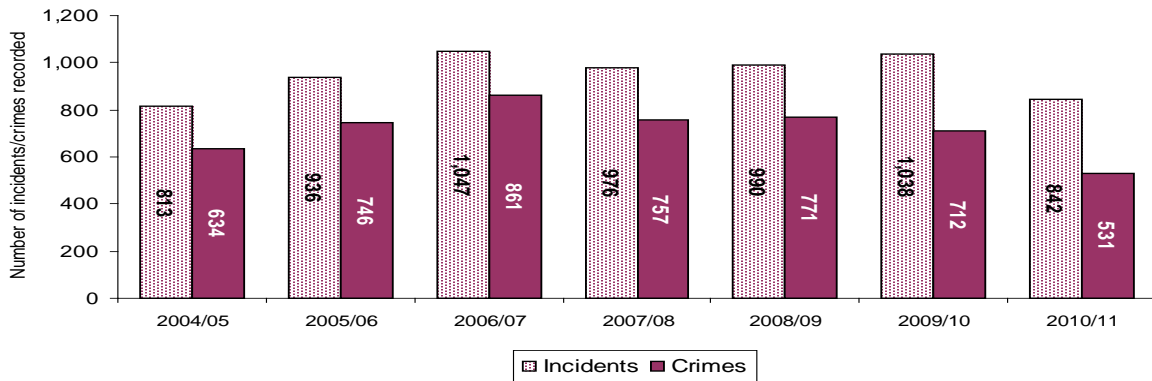
1.2 Hate motivated crimes: Table 1.2 outlines the number of each type of hate motivated crime recorded. As there may be more than one crime recorded within an individual incident, it is possible for the number of crimes with a particular hate motivation to be higher than the number of incidents with that motivation.

Table 1.2 Number of crimes with a hate motivation, 2004/05 to 2010/11

	Numbers						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Racist crimes	634	746	861	757	771	712	531
Homophobic crimes	151	148	117	114	134	112	137
Sectarian crimes	..	1,470	1,217	1,056	1,017	1,264	995
Faith/religion crimes	..	78	120	62	35	15	17
Disability crimes	..	38	26	42	28	41	31
Transphobic crimes	..	..	14	4	2	4	8

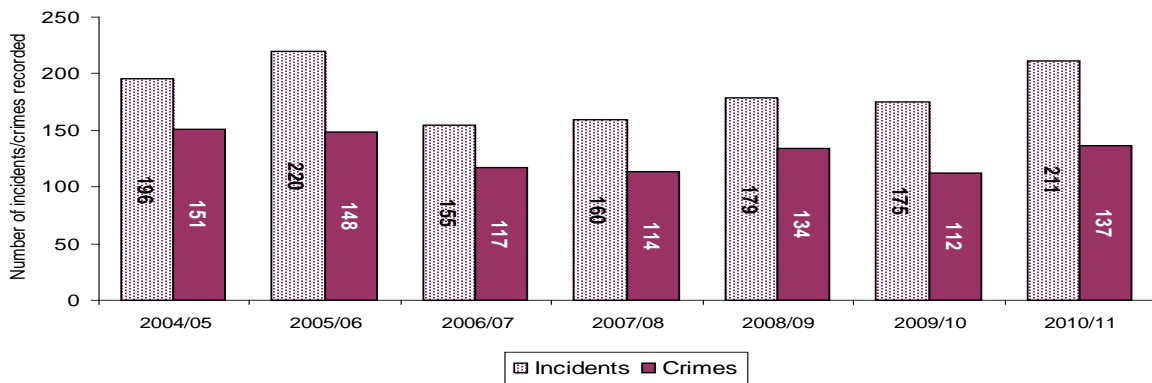
1.3 Racist motivated incidents and crimes: The number of racist incidents fell by 196 (18.9 per cent) between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The number of racist crimes also fell, from 712 in 2009/10 to 531 in 2010/11 (25.4 per cent). At 531, this is the lowest number of racist crimes recorded since the data series began in 2004/05. The number of racist incidents recorded by the police per 10,000 population is between 5 and 6, while for the number of racist crimes the figure is between 3 and 5 per 10,000 population.

Figure 1.1 Trends in racist motivated incidents and crimes, 2004/05 to 2010/11



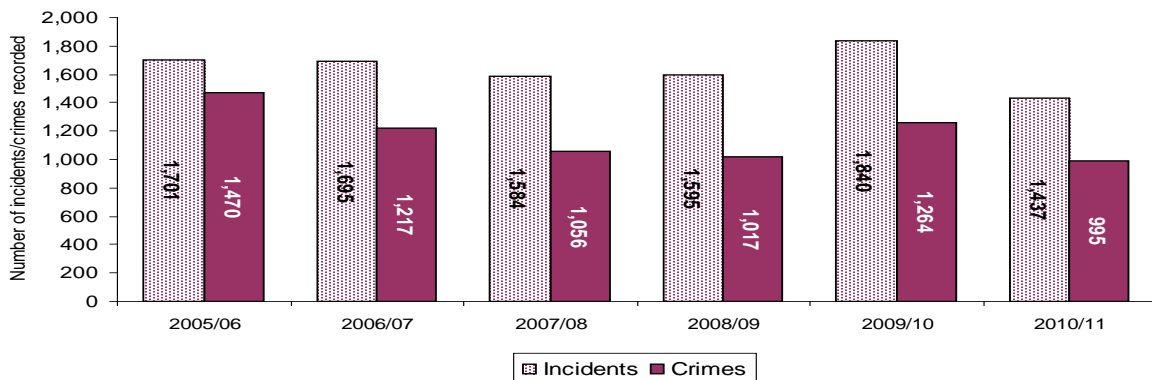
1.4 Homophobic motivated incidents and crimes: The number of homophobic incidents rose by 36 (20.6 per cent) between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The number of homophobic crimes also increased, from 112 in 2009/10 to 137 in 2010/11 (22.3 per cent). The number of homophobic incidents recorded by the police per 10,000 population is 1. The figure is the same for the number of homophobic crimes.

Figure 1.2 Trends in homophobic motivated incidents and crimes, 2004/05 to 2010/11



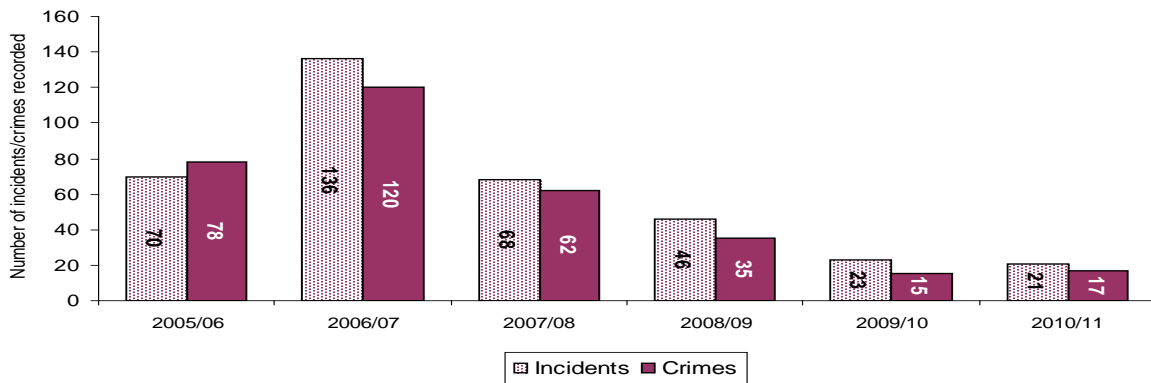
1.5 Sectarian motivated incidents and crimes: The number of sectarian incidents fell by 403 (21.9 per cent) between 2009/10 and 2010/11. At 1,437, this is the lowest level of sectarian motivated incidents recorded since the series began in 2005/06. The number of sectarian crimes also fell, from 1,264 in 2009/10 to 995 in 2010/11 (21.3 per cent), the first time the number of sectarian crimes has fallen below 1,000 since the data series began in 2005/06. The number of sectarian incidents recorded by the police per 10,000 population is between 8 and 10, while for the number of sectarian crimes the figure is between 6 and 9 per 10,000 population.

Figure 1.3 Trends in sectarian motivated incidents and crimes, 2005/06 to 2010/11



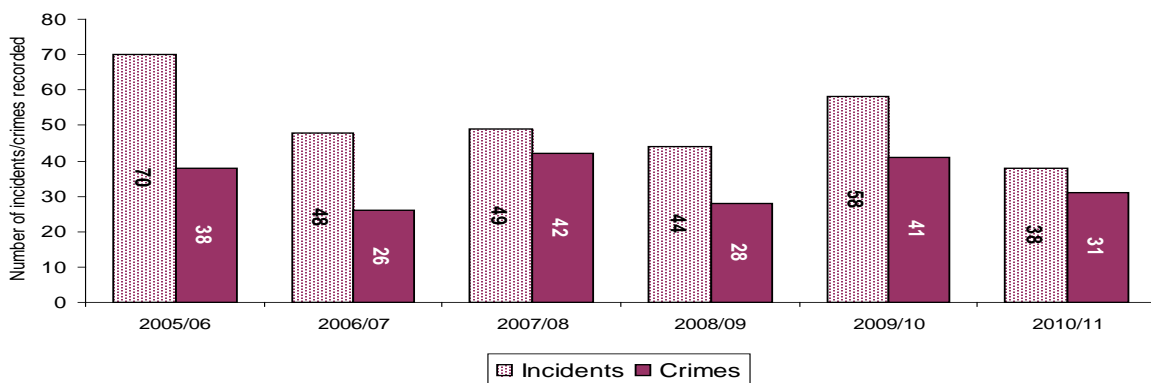
1.6 Faith/religion motivated incidents and crimes: Increasingly rigorous data checks have been carried out on the application of the motivations for faith/religion incidents and crimes, to ensure that the definition is being clearly adhered to. These improvements have had an impact in reducing the levels of these incidents recorded in more recent years and should be considered when examining the trends shown below in Figure 1.4. The number of faith/religion incidents fell by 2 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 to the lowest level recorded since the start of the data series. Over the same time period the number of faith/religion crimes increased by 2. The numbers of incidents and crimes with a faith/religion motivation are too small to provide a meaningful population rate.

Figure 1.4 Trends in faith/religion motivated incidents and crimes, 2005/06 to 2010/11



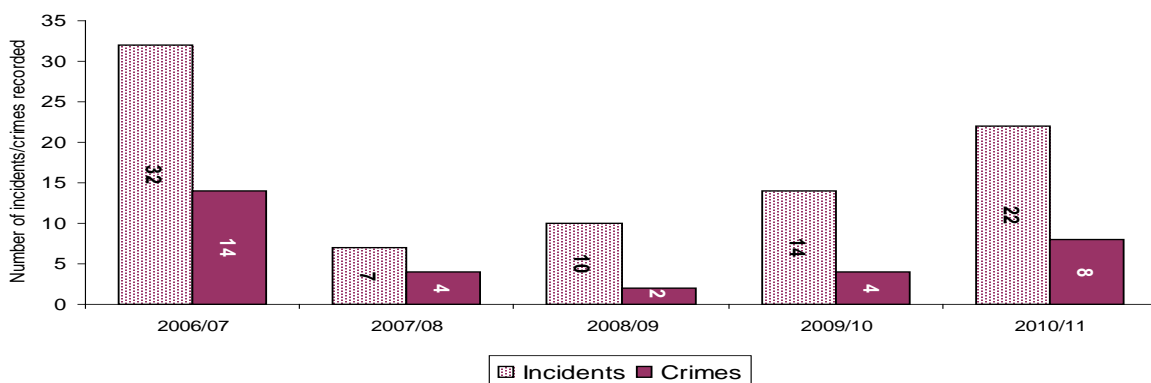
1.7 Disability motivated incidents and crimes: The number of disability incidents fell by 20 (34.5 per cent) between 2009/10 and 2010/11 to the lowest level recorded since the start of the data series. Over the same time period the number of disability crimes fell by 10. The numbers of incidents and crimes with a disability motivation are too small to provide a meaningful population rate.

Figure 1.5 Trends in disability motivated incidents and crimes, 2005/06 to 2010/11



1.8 Transphobic motivated incidents and crimes: There were 8 more transphobic incidents recorded in 2010/11 than were recorded in 2009/10, and 4 more transphobic crimes recorded over the same time period. The numbers of incidents and crimes with a transphobic motivation are too small to provide a meaningful population rate.

Figure 1.6 Trends in transphobic motivated incidents and crimes, 2006/07 to 2010/11



1.9 Attacks on symbolic premises: Attacks on symbolic premises are recorded where a crime has a sectarian motivation, where the premises is the intended target of the attack, and where the premises are one of the following; a church or chapel, a GAA or Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall, an Orange Hall or Apprentice Boys Hall, or a school. These figures are a subset of sectarian motivated crimes and are available back to 2007/08.

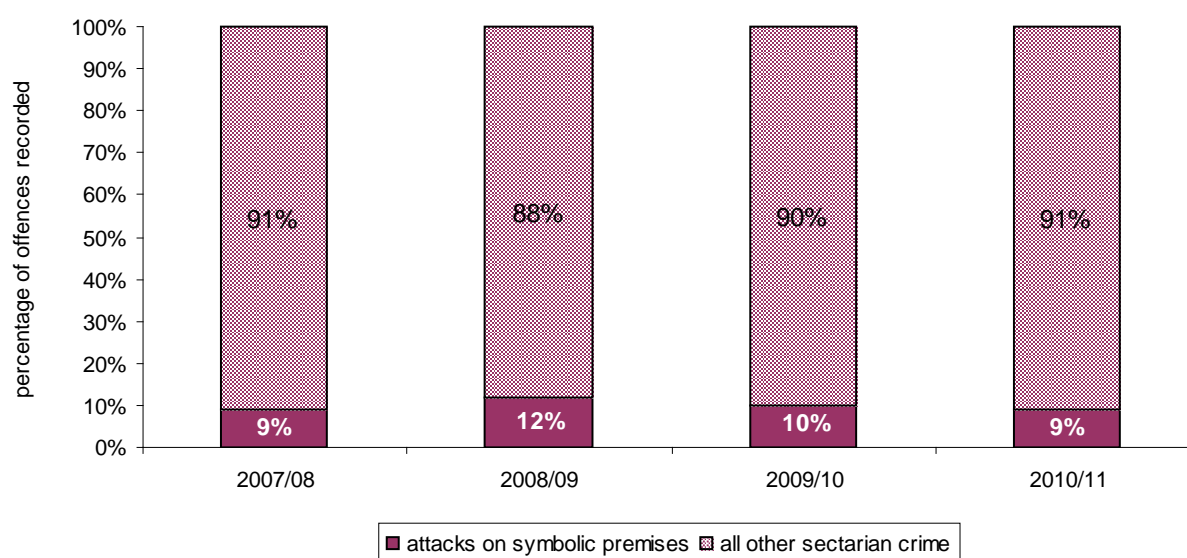
Figures for 2010/11 are lower than those for 2009/10 for each category of symbolic premises.

Table 1.3 Attacks on symbolic premises, 2007/08 to 2010/11¹

Type of Symbolic Premises	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Church or Chapel	19	37	24	23
GAA or Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall	6	10	15	8
Orange or Apprentice Boys Hall	63	61	72	58
School	6	13	15	*

¹ Cell suppression has been applied to ensure that the identity of individuals/organisations or any private information relating to them is not revealed.

Figure 1.7 Attacks on symbolic premises as a proportion of all sectarian crimes, 2007/08 to 2010/11



2 Racist Motivations: Trends 2004/05 to 2010/11

2.1 Trends in incidents, crimes and detections with a racist motivation

The number of racist incidents fell by 196 (18.9 per cent) between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The number of racist crimes also fell, from 712 in 2009/10 to 531 in 2010/11 (25.4 per cent). At 531, this is the lowest number of racist crimes recorded since the data series began in 2004/05. The sanction detection rate was at its highest in 2009/10 (16.2%) but fell by 2.8 percentage points to a level of 13.4% in 2010/11.

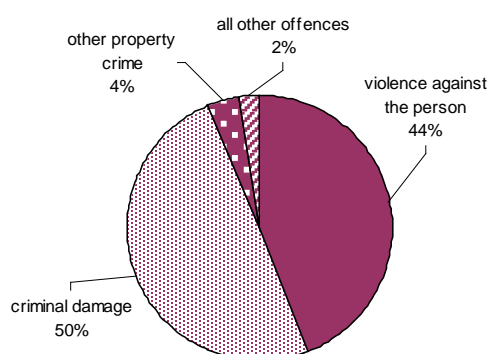
Table 2.1 Racist motivations: incidents, crimes and sanction detection rates, 2004/05 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Racist incidents	813	936	1,047	976	990	1,038	842
Racist crimes	634	746	861	757	771	712	531
Sanction detection rate (racist motivation)	11.0	13.1	11.7	11.4	12.5	16.2	13.4

2.2 Trends in crimes with a racist motivation by crime type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). Appendix 1 of this guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications.

Figure 2.1 Crimes with a racist motivation by crime type, 2010/11



2.2.1 Violence against the person with a racist motivation

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

The level of violence against the person offences with a racist motivation has remained relatively steady since 2004/05. The highest level was recorded in 2005/06 (334 offences). The lowest level was recorded in 2010/11 (234 offences) and showed a decrease of 14.6 per cent when compared with 2009/10.

Violence against the person offences with a racist motivation represent around 1 per cent of all violence against the person offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland.

2.2.2 Property crime with a racist motivation

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

Property crimes with a racist motivation increased from 359 offences recorded in 2004/05 to a peak of 528 recorded in 2006/07. Since then levels have fallen in each financial year to a figure of 284 recorded in 2010/11 which is the lowest level recorded since the data series began, and is 33.8 per cent lower than 2009/10.

In relation to property crimes with a racist motivation recorded during 2010/11, criminal damage offences accounted for 93 per cent of such offences. Property crimes with a racist motivation account for between 0.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent of all property crime recorded by the police.

Table 2.2 Recorded crime with a racist motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Offence								Numbers
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	change 2009/10 to 2010/11
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	10	10	19	7	18	12	17	5
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	99	156	158	128	117	79	85	6
All other violence against the person with injury	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	-2
Violence against the person - with injury	110	167	178	135	137	93	102	9
3B Threats to kill	10	25	10	20	17	24	21	-3
8L Harassment	60	68	48	50	44	46	39	-7
105A Assault without injury	75	66	72	69	87	101	71	-30
All other violence against the person without injury	8	8	6	0	4	10	1	-9
Violence against the person - without injury	153	167	136	139	152	181	132	-49
Total violence against the person offences	263	334	314	274	289	274	234	-40
Robbery offences	9	7	9	9	12	6	10	4
Burglary offences	16	23	11	15	10	15	6	-9
Offences against vehicles	8	5	8	9	5	5	7	2
Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	13	11	8	9	8	7	8	1
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	20	24	47	37	28	22	16	-6
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	189	222	312	243	253	239	143	-96
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	67	48	97	105	113	83	69	-14
58B/58D All other criminal damage	43	53	43	44	40	47	28	-19
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	3	4	2	9	6	11	7	-4
Total criminal damage offences	322	351	501	438	440	402	263	-139
Total property crime¹	359	390	528	471	463	429	284	-145
All other offences	3	15	10	3	7	3	3	0
Total recorded crime (racist motivation) - all offences	634	746	861	757	771	712	531	-181

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

Table 2.3 Recorded crime with a racist motivation as a percentage of all recorded crime by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Offence								Percentages
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	
All other violence against the person with injury	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	
Violence against the person - with injury	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	
3B Threats to kill	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	
8L Harassment	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	
105A Assault without injury	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	
All other violence against the person without injury	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	
Violence against the person - without injury	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	
Total violence against the person offences	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	
Robbery offences	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	
Burglary offences	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Offences against vehicles	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	1.9	
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	
58B/58D All other criminal damage	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.4	
Total criminal damage offences	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	
Total property crime¹	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	
All other offences	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Total recorded crime (racist motivation) - all offences	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

2.3 Victims of racist crimes

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

The introduction of the NICHE system in 2007/08 has enabled a breakdown of crime by the type of victim to be provided from this date. This breakdown for crimes with a racist motivation is shown in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4 Racist crimes recorded by type of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Person victim	93%	94%	93%	95%
Business / Organisation	6%	5%	7%	5%
State-based offence	0%	1%	1%	0%
Number of racist crimes	757	771	712	531

2.3.1 Racist crimes: ethnicity of victims

In relation to person victim details available during the period 2007/08 to 2010/11, the ethnicity of victims of racist crimes is available in at least 86 per cent of records. As a number of different ethnicity classifications have been used within the PSNI crime recording systems (both historically and currently), the ethnicity classifications provided in Table 2.5 are grouped together in a way that allows comparisons to be made. The ethnicity classifications have been grouped into Asian (includes Asian, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Oriental, Other Asian, Pakistani), Black (includes Afro Caribbean, Black African, Black Caribbean, Black Other), Mixed/Other (includes Arabic or North African, Mixed, Other Ethnic Group), White (includes Dark European, Irish Traveller, North European, South European, White, White European) and Missing/Unknown.

The white and asian ethnicities are the most frequently recorded in relation to victims of crimes with a racist motivation. In 2010/11 white ethnicity accounting for 54 per cent and asian ethnicity accounted for 18 per cent of all racist crimes with a person victim. In order to provide a greater level of understanding of these figures, the most frequently recorded victim nationalities for these ethnicities are also shown in Table 2.5.

Figure 2.2 Ethnicity of victims of racist crimes, comparison of 2007/08 with 2010/11

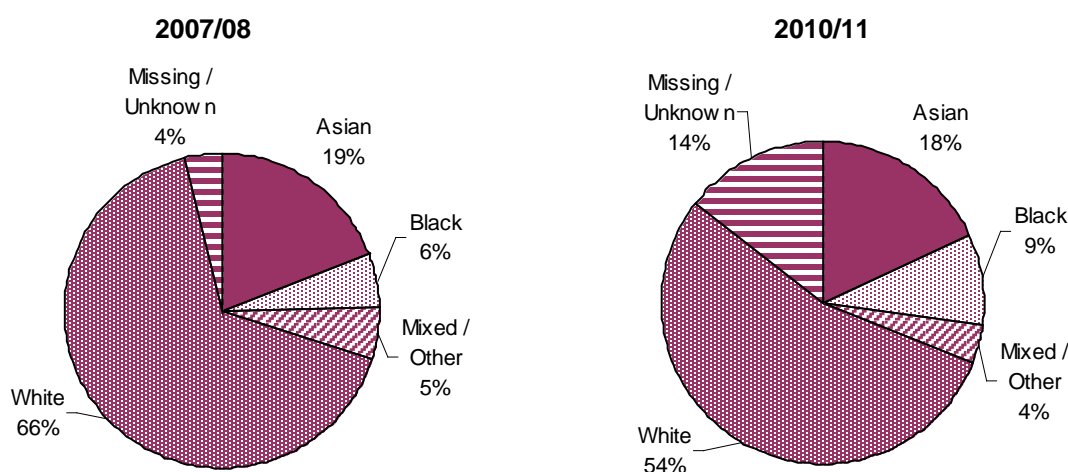


Table 2.5 Racist crimes by ethnicity and nationality¹ of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Ethnicity (<i>Nationality</i>)	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Asian: <i>of which</i>	135	135	123	91
<i>India</i>	30	40	28	26
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	36	21	22	20
<i>China</i>	21	25	14	14
<i>All other nationalities</i>	34	33	43	24
<i>Nationality missing</i>	14	16	16	7
Black	40	57	42	46
Mixed/Other	36	17	30	20
White: <i>of which</i>	468	459	393	274
<i>Poland</i>	152	178	129	88
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	91	81	97	78
<i>Lithuania</i>	29	37	38	20
<i>Slovakia</i>	30	28	12	3
<i>Latvia</i>	12	12	8	10
<i>Portugal</i>	22	21	10	5
<i>Romania</i>	17	5	7	10
<i>All other nationalities</i>	64	62	59	41
<i>Nationality missing</i>	51	35	33	19
Ethnicity Missing/Unknown Person	27	57	71	72
Number of racist crimes with a person victim	706	725	659	503

1. Not all nationalities have been listed in this table as, for most of the nationalities identified, the numbers are so small that they would be unlikely to be made available once disclosure control has been applied. Within Asian ethnicity there were up to 18 different nationalities identified, for Black ethnicity the number was also up to 18, for the ethnicity Mixed/Other there were up to 12 different nationalities identified and for White ethnicity there were up to 34 different nationalities identified.

2.3.2 Racist crimes: age and gender of victims

Between 8 per cent and 10 per cent of victims of racist crimes are under the age of 18, while 88 to 89 per cent are between the ages of 18 and 64. In up to 3 per cent of crimes with a racist motivation, the victim age is unknown.

Table 2.6 Racist crimes by age of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Victim age	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
under 18	54	66	60	50
18-64	628	644	584	446
65+	3	6	4	5
age unknown	21	9	11	2
Number of racist crimes with a person victim	706	725	659	503

In relation to the gender of victims of racist crimes, between 30 per cent and 34 per cent are female, and between 65 per cent and 70 per cent are male. In up to 2 per cent of crimes with a racist motivation the gender of the victim is unknown.

Table 2.7 Racist crimes by gender of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Victim gender	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
female	210	232	221	173
male	494	489	427	329
gender unknown	2	4	11	1
Number of racist crimes with a person victim	706	725	659	503

2.4 Detection of crimes with a racist motivation

2.4.1 Definition of 'Detected crime'

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

Section 2.4 of the [Crime User Guide](#) describes in detail what detections are, the recording practice in relation to detections and changes to this practice that have affected the recording of detections and detection rates.

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

In this section the levels and trends in detections and detection rates of those crimes with a racist motivation in Northern Ireland are examined, with the main focus being on sanction detections. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use when examining longer term trends in detection rates. Instead, a focus on sanction detection rates allows more meaningful comparisons to be made on these figures dating back to 2004/05.

2.4.2 Comparison of detection rates (racist motivation), 2009/10 and 2010/11

There were 531 crimes with a racist motivation recorded in 2010/11, 71 were detected and all were by means of a sanction detection. The number of detections fell by 44 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and there was a fall in the overall detection rate of 2.8 percentage points from 16.2% to 13.4%.

Sanction detection rates by offence group (racist motivation): The sanction detection rate for violence against the person with a racist motivation in 2010/11 was 19.7%, a decrease of 10.6 percentage points on 2009/10, while the sanction detection rate for property crime with a racist motivation was 8.1%, an increase of 1.1 percentage points on 2009/10.

Comparison of sanction detection rates for crimes with a racist motivation and all crimes recorded by the police: In 2010/11 sanction detection rates for crimes with a racist motivation tended to be lower than those for all crimes recorded by the police, regardless of crime type. The sanction detection rate for violence against the person where there was a racist motivation was 19.5 percentage points lower than the sanction detection rate for all violence against the person offences and for property crime with a racist motivation the sanction detection rate was 9.1 percentage points lower. The sanction detection rate for all crimes where there was a racist motivation was 13.9 percentage points lower than the sanction detection rate for all crimes recorded by the police.

Figure 2.3 Sanction detection rates by crime type, racist motivated crimes and all crimes recorded by the police, 2010/11

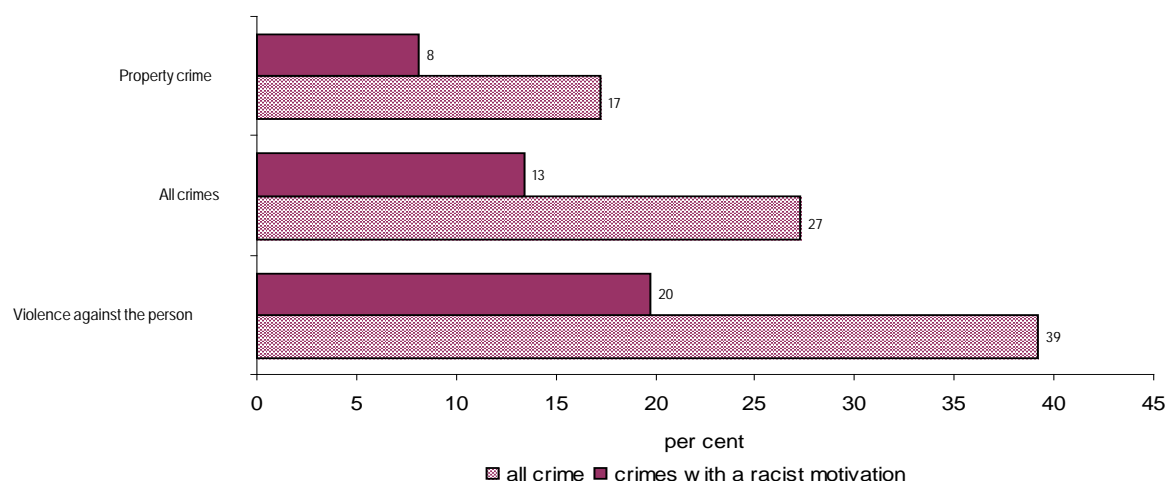


Table 2.8 Crimes with a racist motivation detected by offence group and method of detection, 2010/11

Offence group	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	Numbers and percentages	
				TICs	Non-sanction detections
<i>Number of detections</i>					
Violence against the person	234	33	13	0	0
Burglary, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	21	1	0	0	0
Criminal damage	263	18	4	0	0
All other offences	13	2	0	0	0
Total	531	54	17	0	0
	All detection methods	Charge / summons	Cautions	TICs	Non-sanction detections
<i>Detection Rate(%)</i>					
Violence against the person	19.7	14.1	5.6	0.0	0.0
Burglary, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	8.4	6.8	1.5	0.0	0.0
All other offences	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13.4	10.2	3.2	0.0	0.0

2.4.3 Trends in detection rates over time (racist motivation)

Figure 2.4 shows the trend in the overall detection rate, as well as by the sanction and non-sanction split, for crimes with a racist motivation since 2004/05. It should be noted that the sanction detection rate for 2004/05 will have been impacted to some extent by the fact that this was the first year of the racist crime data series. Each year, detections will be recorded for crimes that were recorded in previous years. As there were no crimes identified as having a racist motivation prior to 2004/05, the detection rate for this financial year was based solely on those offences with a racist motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year. Any impact of this will have been experienced to a much lesser extent in later financial years.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. This restricted the use of non-sanction detection methods, in particular the detection method of complainant declined to prosecute which, between 2004/05 and 2006/07, accounted for the majority of non-sanction detections for crimes with a racist motivation.

From April 2007 some of the methods allowed for claiming non-sanction detections were discontinued altogether. The overall result of these changes was that the detection rate for racist crimes fell from 20.5% in 2005/06 to 13.4% in 2006/07 and again to 11.4% in 2007/08. The overall detection rate increased in 2008/09 and again 2009/10 but fell in 2010/11 and now stands at 13.4%.

Figure 2.4 Detection rates for crimes with a racist motivation, 2004/05 to 2010/11

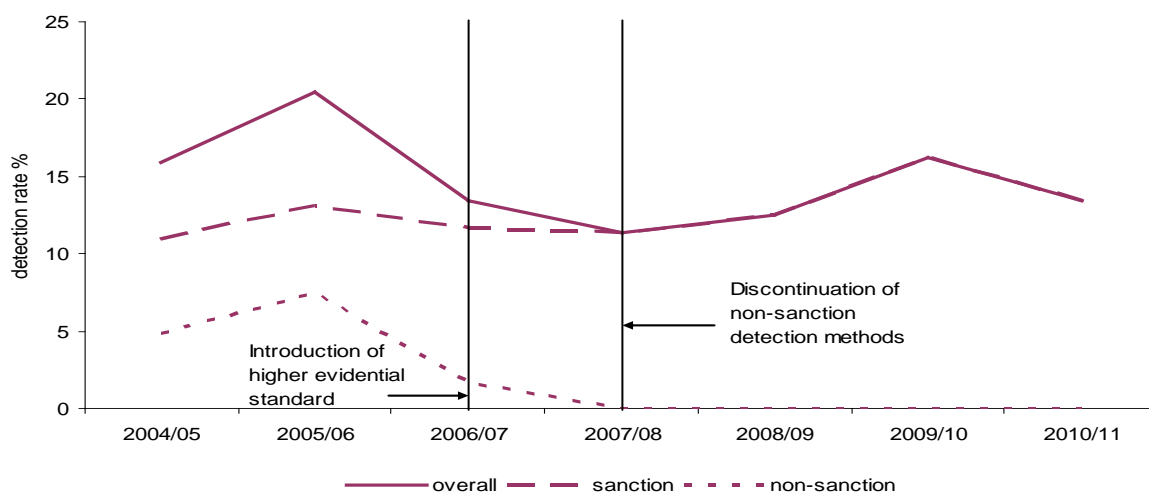


Figure 2.5 shows the impact that adopting the higher evidential standard and the subsequent limitation in the use of non-sanction detection methods had on the overall detection rate for crimes with a racist motivation. In 2004/05 and 2005/06 non-sanction detections accounted for around one third of all detections for crimes with a racist motivation. While there has been an overall increase in the sanction detection rate, the figure of 13.4% for 2010/11 is only 2.4 percentage points higher than the sanction detection rate recorded in 2004/05.

Figure 2.5 Detection rates for crimes with a racist motivation by method of detection, 2004/05 to 2010/11

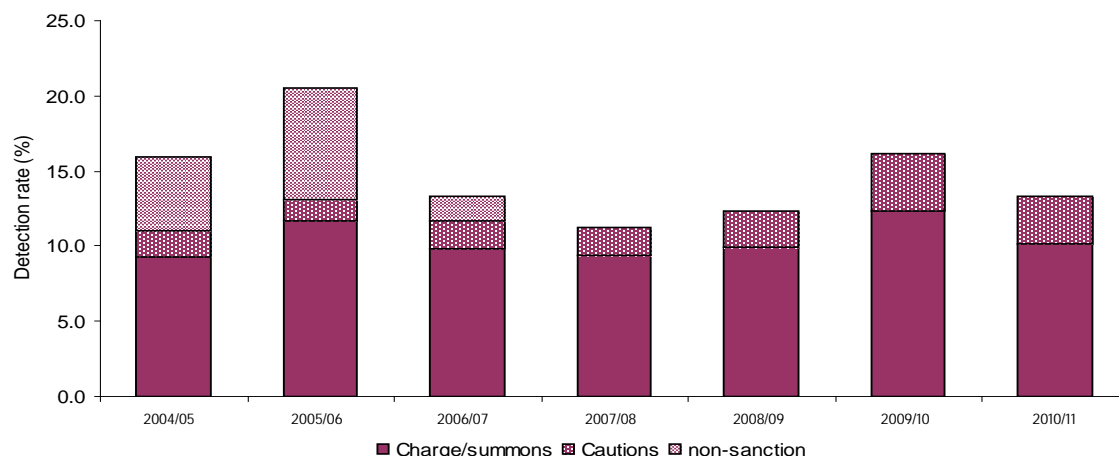


Table 2.9 Sanction detection rates for crime with a racist motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Offence	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
								% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	40.0	10.0	26.3	57.1	16.7	33.3	17.6	-15.7
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	19.2	14.1	29.7	17.2	22.2	40.5	22.4	-18.2
All other violence against the person with injury	100.0	0.0	100.0	-	50.0	50.0	-	-
Violence against the person - with injury	21.8	13.8	29.8	19.3	21.9	39.8	21.6	-18.2
3B Threats to kill	10.0	48.0	10.0	10.0	47.1	37.5	23.8	-13.7
8L Harassment	13.3	14.7	6.3	6.0	11.4	4.3	0.0	-4.3
105A Assault without injury	9.3	19.7	19.4	20.3	16.1	25.7	25.4	-0.4
All other violence against the person without injury	100.0	50.0	133.3	-	75.0	90.0	100.0	10.0
Violence against the person - without injury	15.7	23.4	19.1	13.7	19.7	25.4	18.2	-7.2
Total violence against the person offences	18.3	18.6	25.2	16.4	20.8	30.3	19.7	-10.6
Robbery offences	0.0	14.3	22.2	44.4	16.7	33.3	20.0	-13.3
Burglary offences	6.3	17.4	9.1	13.3	40.0	13.3	0.0	-13.3
Offences against vehicles	0.0	0.0	12.5	33.3	20.0	20.0	0.0	-20.0
Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	42.9	12.5	-30.4
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	0.0	12.5	2.1	2.7	0.0	4.5	6.3	1.7
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	2.6	2.7	2.2	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	0.3
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	10.4	22.9	4.1	6.7	4.4	1.2	5.8	4.6
58B/58D All other criminal damage	14.0	9.4	9.3	22.7	20.0	21.3	28.6	7.3
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	33.3	25.0	0.0	22.2	50.0	9.1	28.6	19.5
Total criminal damage offences	5.9	7.4	3.2	6.8	6.1	6.0	8.4	2.4
Total property crime³	5.8	7.7	3.4	7.6	6.9	7.0	8.1	1.1
All other offences	33.3	33.3	20.0	33.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total recorded crime (racist motivation) - all offences	11.0	13.1	11.7	11.4	12.5	16.2	13.4	-2.8

1. The detection figures provided in this table are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2004/05. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

Offences detected in any particular year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100. The sanction detection rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by the total number of recorded offences.

The two definitions mentioned above should be taken into account when considering the sanction detection rate for 2004/05. As there were no crimes identified as having a racist motivation prior to 2004/05, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a racist motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

3. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

⁴- indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

Table 2.10 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection for crimes with a racist motivation, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Method of detection	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	59	87	85	71	77	88	54
Adult cautions ¹	5	4	8	8	7	4	4
Juvenile cautions ²	6	7	8	6	11	23	13
TICs ³	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total sanction detections	70	98	101	86	96	115	71
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	27	44	11	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{4,6}	2	11	2	0	0	0	0
Other ^{4,5}	2	0	1	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	31	55	14	0	0	0	0
All detections	101	153	115	86	96	115	71
Total number of offences⁷	634	746	861	757	771	712	531
	<i>Detection Rate (%)⁸</i>						
Charge/summons	9.3	11.7	9.9	9.4	10.0	12.4	10.2
Adult cautions ¹	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8
Juvenile cautions ²	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	3.2	2.4
TICs ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	11.0	13.1	11.7	11.4	12.5	16.2	13.4
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	4.3	5.9	1.3	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{4,6}	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{4,5}	0.3	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	4.9	7.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections	15.9	20.5	13.4	11.4	12.5	16.2	13.4

1. Adult cautions include adult cautions and adult informed warnings.

2. Juvenile cautions include juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.

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

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

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

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

7. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

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

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

2.5 Geographic patterns of incidents and crimes with a racist motivation

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 2.6. The tables in this section group the policing areas within each district.

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

<http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk/>

While the tables in this section provide policing district and policing area figures for crimes with a racist motivation at overall crime level, figures are available by crime type from pivot tables contained within the spreadsheets which accompany this report:

http://www.psni.police.uk/racist_incidents_and_crimes_in_northern_ireland_2004-05_to_2010-11.xls.

Figure 2.6 Map of policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland

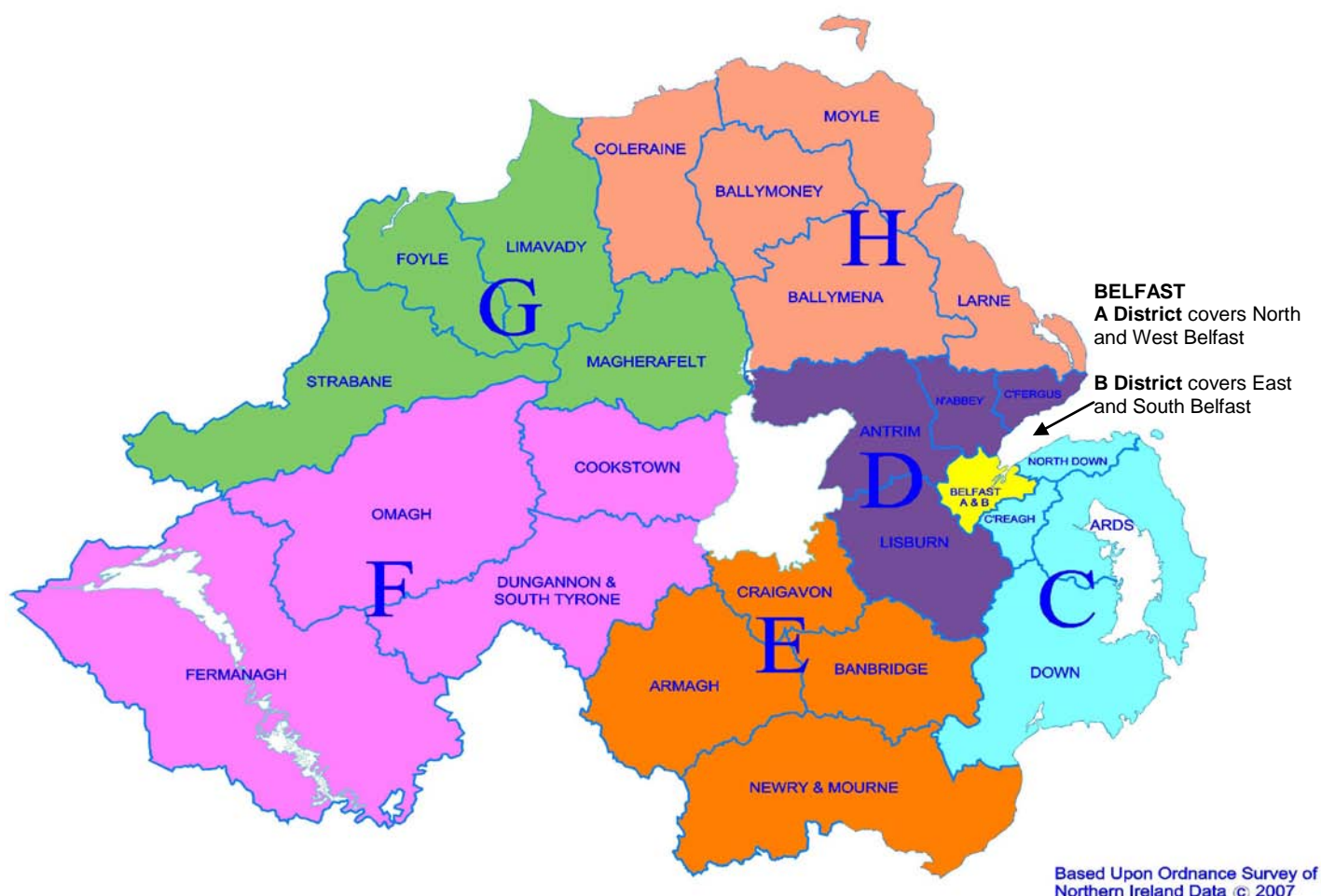


Table 2.11 Incidents with a racist motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	76	62	82	98	103	106	114	8
West Belfast	13	13	18	20	12	32	28	-4
A District	89	75	100	118	115	138	142	4
East Belfast	54	74	79	81	85	112	61	-51
South Belfast	159	106	126	149	169	174	156	-18
B District	213	180	205	230	254	286	217	-69
Ards	25	28	31	18	21	21	29	8
Castlereagh	12	21	23	33	39	34	24	-10
Down	8	13	17	8	12	31	25	-6
North Down	19	20	47	35	19	21	19	-2
C District	64	82	118	94	91	107	97	-10
Antrim	23	37	66	50	30	19	23	4
Carrickfergus	21	6	18	18	15	8	5	-3
Lisburn	28	43	58	37	38	33	34	1
Newtownabbey	15	52	78	84	64	46	43	-3
D District	87	138	220	189	147	106	105	-1
Armagh	14	20	14	15	5	15	11	-4
Banbridge	1	4	10	4	3	6	3	-3
Craigavon	79	78	71	81	68	52	43	-9
Newry & Mourne	15	35	42	24	31	27	25	-2
E District	109	137	137	124	107	100	82	-18
Cookstown	16	21	17	11	18	15	10	-5
Dungannon & South Tyrone	69	102	58	38	42	60	25	-35
Fermanagh	18	29	33	31	15	18	15	-3
Omagh	6	13	23	12	17	18	6	-12
F District	109	165	131	92	92	111	56	-55
Foyle	40	27	19	15	25	55	40	-15
Limavady	7	7	9	8	10	11	19	8
Magherafelt	9	17	22	16	14	13	8	-5
Strabane	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	3
G District	59	53	53	41	50	80	71	-9
Ballymena	52	53	41	63	66	55	31	-24
Ballymoney	8	7	6	1	7	8	6	-2
Coleraine	22	37	26	17	48	41	30	-11
Larne	0	2	8	3	7	4	1	-3
Moyle	1	7	2	4	6	2	4	2
H District	83	106	83	88	134	110	72	-38
Northern Ireland	813	936	1,047	976	990	1,038	842	-196

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

Table 2.12 Recorded crime with a racist motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	49	31	57	77	81	75	74	-1
West Belfast	15	8	12	9	11	27	9	-18
A District	64	39	69	86	92	102	83	-19
East Belfast	32	48	52	64	60	62	34	-28
South Belfast	108	73	87	101	131	113	89	-24
B District	140	121	139	165	191	175	123	-52
Ards	22	23	23	18	9	14	16	2
Castlereagh	4	16	21	15	32	23	15	-8
Down	4	6	15	6	9	28	17	-11
North Down	14	11	30	20	9	11	11	0
C District	44	56	89	59	59	76	59	-17
Antrim	21	23	69	47	28	16	16	0
Carrickfergus	14	3	11	10	8	5	4	-1
Lisburn	19	44	55	24	29	24	18	-6
Newtownabbey	15	49	56	71	54	27	24	-3
D District	69	119	191	152	119	72	62	-10
Armagh	13	19	15	12	5	11	7	-4
Banbridge	0	2	7	3	1	2	4	2
Craigavon	74	69	62	64	65	43	31	-12
Newry & Mourne	17	33	40	16	24	24	24	0
E District	104	123	124	95	95	80	66	-14
Cookstown	24	15	14	5	15	12	6	-6
Dungannon & South Tyrone	55	91	54	36	35	53	24	-29
Fermanagh	11	28	28	28	13	8	13	5
Omagh	5	8	23	16	14	21	5	-16
F District	95	142	119	85	77	94	48	-46
Foyle	29	22	19	17	21	38	26	-12
Limavady	6	5	8	8	6	7	12	5
Magherafelt	10	20	20	9	10	8	2	-6
Strabane	4	2	3	2	0	0	4	4
G District	49	49	50	36	37	53	44	-9
Ballymena	39	51	43	56	54	36	25	-11
Ballymoney	8	7	6	1	3	5	2	-3
Coleraine	21	31	20	15	33	15	14	-1
Larne	0	2	9	3	5	3	1	-2
Moyle	1	6	2	4	6	1	4	3
H District	69	97	80	79	101	60	46	-14
Northern Ireland	634	746	861	757	771	712	531	-181

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

Table 2.13 Sanction detection rates with a racist motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Policing District/Area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
								% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
North Belfast	8.2	9.7	7.0	5.2	11.1	9.3	4.1	-5.3
West Belfast	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	25.9	11.1	-14.8
A District	10.9	7.7	5.8	5.8	9.8	13.7	4.8	-8.9
East Belfast	6.3	4.2	19.2	6.3	1.7	3.2	11.8	8.5
South Belfast	8.3	8.2	28.7	18.8	9.9	21.2	11.2	-10.0
B District	7.9	6.6	25.2	13.9	7.3	14.9	11.4	-3.5
Ards	13.6	26.1	0.0	38.9	11.1	35.7	6.3	-29.5
Castlereagh	25.0	12.5	14.3	6.7	21.9	21.7	20.0	-1.7
Down	25.0	16.7	13.3	16.7	44.4	3.6	0.0	-3.6
North Down	35.7	0.0	10.0	25.0	11.1	27.3	18.2	-9.1
C District	22.7	16.1	9.0	23.7	22.0	18.4	10.2	-8.3
Antrim	4.8	4.3	2.9	4.3	10.7	31.3	31.3	0.0
Carrickfergus	7.1	100.0	9.1	20.0	12.5	20.0	0.0	-20.0
Lisburn	15.8	2.3	16.4	25.0	13.8	29.2	33.3	4.2
Newtownabbey	0.0	2.0	7.1	5.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
D District	7.2	5.0	8.4	9.2	16.0	18.1	17.7	-0.3
Armagh	15.4	10.5	6.7	8.3	20.0	0.0	14.3	14.3
Banbridge	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
Craigavon	8.1	7.2	14.5	7.8	10.8	18.6	6.5	-12.2
Newry & Mourne	11.8	15.2	5.0	6.3	8.3	29.2	25.0	-4.2
E District	9.6	9.8	9.7	7.4	10.5	18.8	15.2	-3.6
Cookstown	41.7	6.7	14.3	20.0	20.0	33.3	16.7	-16.7
Dungannon & South Tyrone	14.5	22.0	9.3	16.7	11.4	5.7	25.0	19.3
Fermanagh	0.0	21.4	14.3	14.3	30.8	37.5	23.1	-14.4
Omagh	0.0	12.5	13.0	0.0	50.0	23.8	20.0	-3.8
F District	18.9	19.7	11.8	12.9	23.4	16.0	22.9	7.0
Foyle	6.9	31.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	13.2	30.8	17.6
Limavady	33.3	40.0	0.0	12.5	16.7	14.3	8.3	-6.0
Magherafelt	20.0	0.0	25.0	22.2	40.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Strabane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
G District	12.2	18.4	10.0	13.9	13.5	11.3	22.7	11.4
Ballymena	0.0	21.6	0.0	10.7	9.3	22.2	8.0	-14.2
Ballymoney	12.5	14.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coleraine	9.5	35.5	15.0	6.7	6.1	26.7	21.4	-5.2
Larne	-	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
H District	4.3	23.7	8.8	8.9	7.9	20.0	10.9	-9.1
Northern Ireland	11.0	13.1	11.7	11.4	12.5	16.2	13.4	-2.8

1. The detection figures are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2004/05. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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

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

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

¹ '-' indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

3 Homophobic Motivations: Trends 2004/05 to 2010/11

3.1 Trends in incidents, crimes and detections with a homophobic motivation

The number of homophobic incidents increased by 36 (20.6 per cent) between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The number of homophobic crimes also rose, from 112 in 2009/10 to 137 in 2010/11 (22.3 per cent). The sanction detection rate reached its highest level in 2008/09 (21.6%) but fell to 18.8% in 2009/10 and again in 2010/11 to stand at 17.5%.

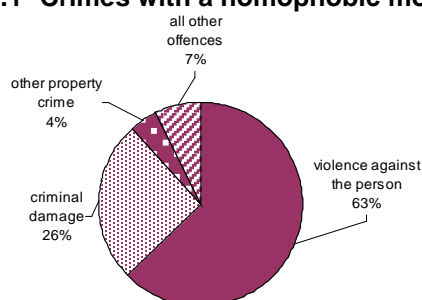
Table 3.1 Homophobic motivations: Incidents, crimes and sanction detection rates, 2004/05 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Homophobic incidents	196	220	155	160	179	175	211
Homophobic crimes	151	148	117	114	134	112	137
Sanction detection rates (homophobic motivation)	13.2	20.3	15.4	15.8	21.6	18.8	17.5

3.2 Trends in crimes with a homophobic motivation by crime type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). Appendix 1 of this guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications.

Figure 3.1 Crimes with a homophobic motivation by crime type, 2010/11



3.2.1 Violence against the person with a homophobic motivation

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

The level of violence against the person offences with a homophobic motivation has remained relatively steady since 2004/05. The highest level was recorded in 2004/05 (102 offences). The lowest level was recorded in 2009/10 (66 offences). There were 86 offences recorded in 2010/11, an increase of 30.3 per cent when compared with 2009/10.

Violence against the person offences with a homophobic motivation represent 0.2 to 0.3 per cent of all violence against the person offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland.

3.2.2 Property crime with a homophobic motivation

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

The highest level of property crime with a homophobic motivation was in 2005/06 with 46 offences recorded, while the lowest level was recorded the following financial year with 26 offences. There were 41 offences recorded in 2010/11, an increase of 5 offences when compared with 2009/10.

In relation to property crimes with a homophobic motivation recorded during 2010/11, criminal damage offences accounted for 85 per cent of such offences. Property crimes with a homophobic motivation account for up to 0.1 per cent of all property crime recorded by the police.

Table 3.2 Recorded crime with a homophobic motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Offence	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent, 8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	50	45	44	41	44	42	50	8
All other violence against the person with injury	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Violence against the person - with injury	53	46	44	42	44	42	50	8
3B Threats to kill, 8L Harassment	26	26	16	20	24	7	18	11
105A Assault without injury	23	23	18	12	25	16	18	2
All other violence against the person without injury	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	-1
Violence against the person - without injury	49	49	36	32	49	24	36	12
Total violence against the person offences	102	95	80	74	93	66	86	20
Sexual offences	4	4	4	2	7	8	6	-2
Robbery offences	7	2	6	2	2	0	3	3
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	6	6	3	1	2	3	6	3
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	21	28	15	21	12	13	21	8
All other criminal damage offences	10	12	8	14	18	20	14	-6
Total criminal damage offences	31	40	23	35	30	33	35	2
Total property crime¹	37	46	26	36	32	36	41	5
All other offences	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	-1
Total recorded crime (homophobic motivation) - all offences	151	148	117	114	134	112	137	25

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

Table 3.3 Recorded crime with a homophobic motivation as a percentage of all recorded crime by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Offence	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent, 8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
All other violence against the person with injury	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violence against the person - with injury	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3B Threats to kill, 8L Harassment	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
105A Assault without injury	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
All other violence against the person without injury	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violence against the person - without injury	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total violence against the person offences	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sexual offences	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Robbery offences	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
All other criminal damage offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total criminal damage offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total property crime¹	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total recorded crime (homophobic motivation) - all offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

3.3 Victims of homophobic crimes

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

The introduction of the NICHE system in 2007/08 has enabled a breakdown of crime by the type of victim to be provided from this date. This breakdown for crimes with a racist motivation is shown in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4 Homophobic crimes recorded by type of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Person victim	99%	99%	97%	96%
Business / Organisation	1%	1%	0%	4%
State-based offence	0%	0%	3%	1%
Number of homophobic crimes	114	134	112	137

In relation to the sexual orientation of the victims of homophobic crimes, this information is not available for at least 40 per cent of crimes recorded as it is either unknown or the victim refused to provide these details. Therefore it is not feasible to provide any figures on the basis of sexual orientation. However it is possible to provide a breakdown in terms of victim age and gender, although it should be recognised that the victim of a homophobic crime may not themselves be lesbian, gay or bisexual.

3.3.1 Homophobic crimes: age and gender of victims

Between 5 per cent and 8 per cent of victims of homophobic crimes are under the age of 18, while 90 to 95 per cent are between the ages of 18 and 64. In up to 3 per cent of crimes with a homophobic motivation the age of the victim is unknown.

Table 3.5 Homophobic crimes by age of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Victim age	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
under 18	8	6	5	11
18-64	102	126	102	119
65+ / age unknown	3	1	2	1
Number of homophobic crimes with a person victim	113	133	109	131

In relation to the gender of victims of homophobic crimes, between 14 per cent and 23 per cent are female, and between 77 per cent and 86 per cent are male.

Table 3.6 Homophobic crimes by gender of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Victim gender	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
female	26	23	22	18
male	87	110	87	113
gender unknown	0	0	0	0
Number of homophobic crimes with a person victim	113	133	109	131

3.4 Detection of crimes with a homophobic motivation

An explanation is provided on page 16 of this bulletin as to what a detected crime is (see 2.4.1 Definition of 'Detected crime'). In this section the levels and trends in detections and detection rates of those crimes with a homophobic motivation in Northern Ireland are examined, with the main focus being on sanction detections. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use when examining longer term trends in detection rates. Instead, a focus on sanction detection rates allows more meaningful comparisons to be made on these figures dating back to 2004/05.

3.4.1 Comparison of detection rates (homophobic motivation), 2009/10 and 2010/11

There were 137 crimes with a homophobic motivation recorded in 2010/11, 24 were detected and all were by means of a sanction detection. The number of detections rose by 3 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 but there was a fall in the overall detection rate of 1.2 percentage points from 18.8% to 17.5%.

Sanction detection rates by offence group (homophobic motivation): The sanction detection rate for violence against the person with a homophobic motivation in 2010/11 was 20.9%, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points on 2009/10. The sanction detection rate for property crime with a homophobic motivation was 7.3%, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points on 2009/10.

Comparison of sanction detection rates for crimes with a homophobic motivation and all crimes recorded by the police: In 2010/11 sanction detection rates for crimes with a homophobic motivation tended to be lower than those for all crimes recorded by the police, regardless of crime type. The sanction detection rate for violence against the person where there was a homophobic motivation was 18.3 percentage points lower than the sanction detection rate for all violence against the person offences and for property crime the sanction detection rate was 9.9 percentage points lower. The sanction detection rate for all crimes where there was a homophobic motivation was 9.8 percentage points lower than the sanction detection rate for all crimes recorded by the police.

Figure 3.2 Sanction detection rates by crime type, homophobic motivated crimes and all crimes recorded by the police, 2010/11

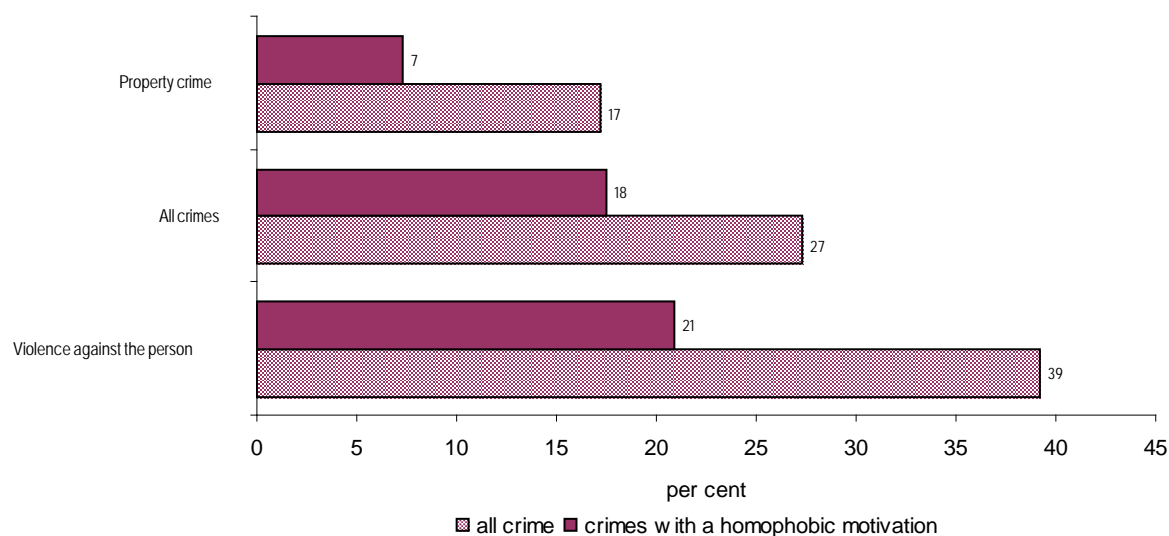


Table 3.7 Crimes with a homophobic motivation detected by offence group and method of detection, 2010/11

Offence group	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	Numbers and percentages	
				TICs	Non-sanction detections
<i>Number of detections</i>					
Violence against the person	86	17	1	0	0
Burglary, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	6	0	0	0	0
Criminal damage	35	2	1	0	0
All other offences	10	3	0	0	0
Total	137	22	2	0	0

	All detection methods	Charge / summons	Cautions	TICs	Non-sanction detections
Violence against the person	20.9	19.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Burglary, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	8.6	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.0
All other offences	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	17.5	16.1	1.5	0.0	0.0

3.4.2 Trends in detection rates over time (homophobic motivation)

Figure 3.3 shows the trend in the overall detection rate, as well as by the sanction and non-sanction split, for crimes with a homophobic motivation since 2004/05. It should be noted that the sanction detection rate for 2004/05 will have been impacted to some extent by the fact that this was the first year of the homophobic crime data series. Each year, detections will be recorded for crimes that were recorded in previous years. As there were no crimes identified as having a homophobic motivation prior to 2004/05, the detection rate for this financial year was based solely on those offences with a homophobic motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year. Any impact of this will have been experienced to a much lesser extent in later financial years.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. This restricted the use of non-sanction detection methods, in particular the detection method of complainant declined to prosecute which, between 2004/05 and 2006/07, accounted for the majority of non-sanction detections for crimes with a homophobic motivation.

From April 2007 some of the methods allowed for claiming non-sanction detections were discontinued altogether. The overall result of these changes was that the detection rate for homophobic crimes fell from 32.4% in 2005/06 to 23.1% in 2006/07 and again to 15.8% in 2007/08.

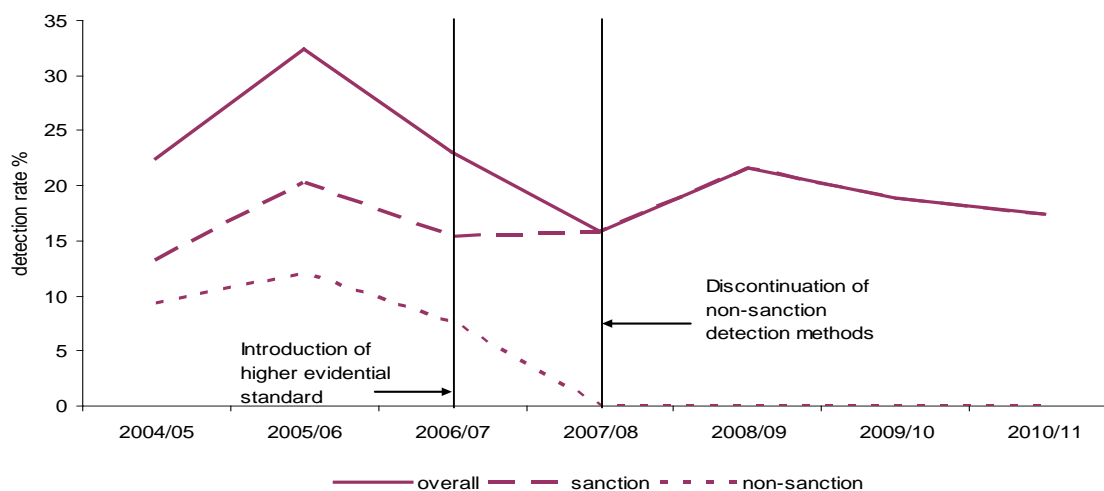
Figure 3.3 Detection rates for crimes with a homophobic motivation, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Figure 3.4 shows the impact that adopting the higher evidential standard and the subsequent limitation in the use of non-sanction detection methods had on the overall detection rate. Between 2004/05 and 2006/07 non-sanction detections accounted for more than one third of all detections of crimes with a homophobic motivation. The highest sanction detection rate of 21.6% was recorded in 2008/09, however the rate then fell in 2009/10 and again in 2010/11.

Figure 3.4 Detection rates for crimes with a homophobic motivation by method of detection, 2004/05 to 2010/11

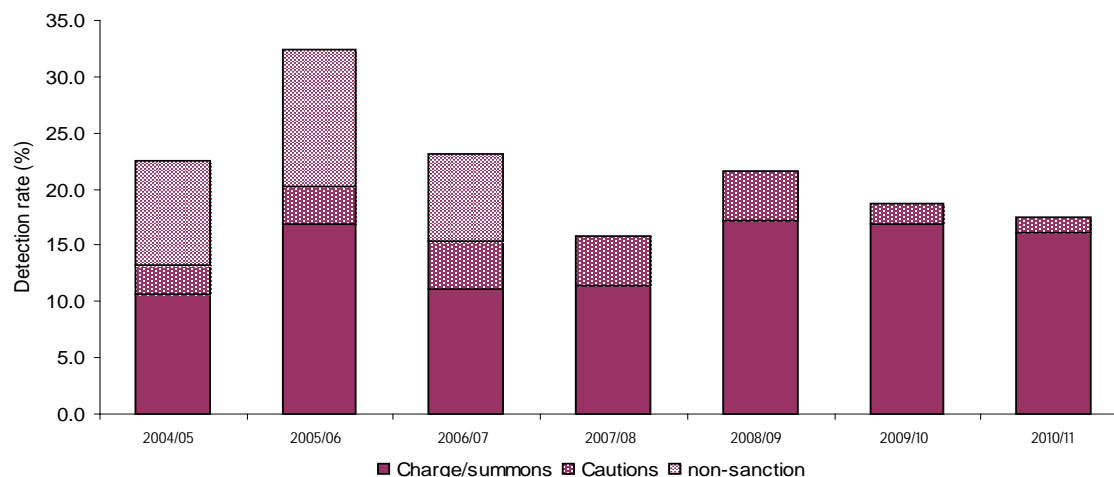


Table 3.8 Sanction detection rates for crime with a homophobic motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Offence	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages	
								% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²	
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent, 8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	20.0	28.9	25.0	19.5	36.4	23.8	28.0	4.2	
All other violence against the person with injury	33.3	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Violence against the person - with injury	20.8	30.4	25.0	21.4	36.4	23.8	28.0	4.2	
3B Threats to kill, 8L Harassment	7.7	23.1	18.8	20.0	16.7	14.3	11.1	-3.2	
105A Assault without injury	13.0	13.0	0.0	16.7	16.0	18.8	11.1	-7.6	
All other violence against the person without injury	-	-	50.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Violence against the person - without injury	10.2	18.4	11.1	18.8	16.3	16.7	11.1	-5.6	
Total violence against the person offences	15.7	24.2	18.8	20.3	25.8	21.2	20.9	-0.3	
Sexual offences	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	14.3	37.5	33.3	-4.2	
Robbery offences	14.3	0.0	16.7	50.0	0.0	-	33.3	-	
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	-33.3	
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	0.0	10.7	0.0	4.8	16.7	0.0	14.3	14.3	
All other criminal damage	10.0	16.7	12.5	7.1	11.1	10.0	0.0	-10.0	
Total criminal damage offences	3.2	12.5	4.3	5.7	13.3	6.1	8.6	2.5	
Total property crime³	8.1	13.0	3.8	5.6	12.5	8.3	7.3	-1.0	
All other offences	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	-	50.0	0.0	-50.0	
Total recorded crime (homophobic motivation) - all offences	13.2	20.3	15.4	15.8	21.6	18.8	17.5	-1.2	

1. The detection figures provided in this table are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2004/05. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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

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

The two definitions mentioned above should be taken into account when considering the sanction detection rate for 2004/05. As there were no crimes identified as having a homophobic motivation prior to 2004/05, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a homophobic motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

3. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

⁴ indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

Table 3.9 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection for crimes with a homophobic motivation, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Method of detection	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	16	25	13	13	23	19	22
Cautions (adult and juvenile) ¹	4	5	5	5	6	2	2
TICs ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sanction detections	20	30	18	18	29	21	24
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{3,4}	13	17	5	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Other ^{3,4}	0	0	0	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections³	14	18	9	0	0	0	0
All detections	34	48	27	18	29	21	24
Total number of offences⁶	151	148	117	114	134	112	137
	<i>Detection Rate (%)⁷</i>						
Charge/summons	10.6	16.9	11.1	11.4	17.2	17.0	16.1
Cautions (adult and juvenile) ¹	2.6	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	1.8	1.5
TICs ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	13.2	20.3	15.4	15.8	21.6	18.8	17.5
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{3,4}	8.6	11.5	4.3	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	0.7	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{3,4}	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections³	9.3	12.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections	22.5	32.4	23.1	15.8	21.6	18.8	17.5

1. Cautions include adult cautions, adult informed warnings, juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.
2. Offences asked to be taken into consideration at court.
3. From 1 April 2007, new rules governing non-sanction detections significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.
4. From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can longer be claimed as a detection.
5. From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can only be claimed as a detection for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where the Public Prosecution Service is satisfied that there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction but has decided not to proceed with the case, or where the case cannot be proceeded with because the offender has died.
6. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
7. The number of crimes that are cleared up by a detection expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences.

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

3.5 Geographic patterns of incidents and crimes with a homophobic motivation

An explanation of the geographic recording of crime is available on page 20 of this bulletin, along with a map of the policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland. While the tables in this bulletin provide policing district and policing area figures for crimes with a homophobic motivation at overall crime level, figures are available by crime type from pivot tables contained within the spreadsheets which accompany this report: http://www.psni.police.uk/homophobic_incidents_and_crimes_in_northern_ireland_2004-05_to_2010-11.xls.

Table 3.10 Incidents with a homophobic motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	27	33	16	17	23	20	22	2
West Belfast	4	2	16	2	6	8	6	-2
A District	31	35	32	19	29	28	28	0
East Belfast	6	9	8	6	15	12	19	7
South Belfast	28	15	14	27	30	22	29	7
B District	34	24	22	33	45	34	48	14
Ards	0	4	4	11	7	3	5	2
Castlereagh	4	5	9	5	13	2	7	5
Down	1	5	2	1	3	1	7	6
North Down	4	3	1	7	3	1	1	0
C District	9	17	16	24	26	7	20	13
Antrim	4	9	1	3	3	6	4	-2
Carrickfergus	1	2	2	4	1	7	3	-4
Lisburn	5	7	6	5	8	10	4	-6
Newtownabbey	9	11	11	8	9	12	6	-6
D District	19	29	20	20	21	35	17	-18
Armagh	0	5	2	1	1	1	2	1
Banbridge	1	0	1	3	1	5	3	-2
Craigavon	1	4	11	4	6	1	5	4
Newry & Mourne	2	6	5	5	3	7	5	-2
E District	4	15	19	13	11	14	15	1
Cookstown	4	2	4	0	3	6	1	-5
Dungannon & South Tyrone	1	6	3	5	2	3	7	4
Fermanagh	3	2	3	4	0	8	1	-7
Omagh	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	3
F District	9	11	11	12	8	21	16	-5
Foyle	69	49	10	23	9	17	26	9
Limavady	3	3	1	2	2	1	8	7
Magherafelt	1	1	2	1	3	6	16	10
Strabane	2	0	3	2	3	3	4	1
G District	75	53	16	28	17	27	54	27
Ballymena	3	7	8	4	7	4	4	0
Ballymoney	4	5	3	1	6	4	3	-1
Coleraine	5	22	5	3	7	0	2	2
Larne	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	2
Moyle	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1
H District	15	36	19	11	22	9	13	4
Northern Ireland	196	220	155	160	179	175	211	36

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

Table 3.11 Recorded crime with a homophobic motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	18	18	10	10	20	15	15	0
West Belfast	3	2	13	2	3	3	3	0
A District	21	20	23	12	23	18	18	0
East Belfast	4	5	3	2	10	6	10	4
South Belfast	24	14	16	15	21	13	18	5
B District	28	19	19	17	31	19	28	9
Ards	0	4	3	6	4	2	2	0
Castlereagh	2	3	4	1	3	0	3	3
Down	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	3
North Down	3	2	1	5	3	1	1	0
C District	6	11	9	13	12	4	10	6
Antrim	4	5	0	4	2	5	7	2
Carrickfergus	1	1	0	3	0	4	4	0
Lisburn	3	6	5	6	4	3	2	-1
Newtownabbey	6	10	9	8	7	7	6	-1
D District	14	22	14	21	13	19	19	0
Armagh	0	4	2	1	1	1	2	1
Banbridge	1	0	1	3	1	5	1	-4
Craigavon	1	0	5	4	6	1	2	1
Newry & Mourne	1	5	5	3	2	9	2	-7
E District	3	9	13	11	10	16	7	-9
Cookstown	1	2	5	0	3	7	1	-6
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0	3	3	2	2	2	7	5
Fermanagh	3	0	0	4	0	1	1	0
Omagh	1	0	1	2	2	2	6	4
F District	5	5	9	8	7	12	15	3
Foyle	55	37	7	22	8	10	16	6
Limavady	5	2	1	1	2	1	5	4
Magherafelt	0	1	1	0	4	4	7	3
Strabane	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	0
G District	62	40	12	23	16	16	29	13
Ballymena	3	6	9	4	10	3	3	0
Ballymoney	4	4	3	0	5	3	3	0
Coleraine	2	11	4	3	6	0	1	1
Larne	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Moyle	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	0
H District	12	22	18	9	22	8	11	3
Northern Ireland	151	148	117	114	134	112	137	25

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

Table 3.12 Sanction detection rates with a homophobic motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Policing District/Area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
								% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
North Belfast	5.6	38.9	0.0	30.0	30.0	33.3	40.0	6.7
West Belfast	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3
A District	4.8	35.0	13.0	25.0	30.4	27.8	38.9	11.1
East Belfast	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0
South Belfast	12.5	7.1	18.8	13.3	14.3	15.4	22.2	6.8
B District	10.7	15.8	15.8	11.8	9.7	10.5	25.0	14.5
Ards	-	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	-50.0
Castlereagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Down	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Down	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C District	16.7	27.3	11.1	7.7	16.7	25.0	0.0	-25.0
Antrim	0.0	40.0	-	50.0	50.0	0.0	14.3	14.3
Carrickfergus	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	25.0	50.0	25.0
Lisburn	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Newtownabbey	0.0	0.0	22.2	25.0	0.0	28.6	16.7	-11.9
D District	7.1	9.1	14.3	28.6	23.1	15.8	26.3	10.5
Armagh	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banbridge	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	-20.0
Craigavon	0.0	-	0.0	25.0	16.7	100.0	0.0	-100.0
Newry & Mourne	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	-11.1
E District	0.0	44.4	30.8	9.1	30.0	18.8	0.0	-18.8
Cookstown	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	14.3	0.0	-14.3
Dungannon & South Tyrone	-	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3
Fermanagh	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	-100.0
Omagh	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	-33.3
F District	0.0	20.0	11.1	12.5	28.6	25.0	13.3	-11.7
Foyle	16.4	21.6	14.3	4.5	0.0	30.0	18.8	-11.3
Limavady	60.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magherafelt	-	0.0	0.0	-	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Strabane	0.0	-	0.0	-	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
G District	19.4	22.5	8.3	8.7	18.8	18.8	10.3	-8.4
Ballymena	0.0	16.7	33.3	25.0	60.0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Ballymoney	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coleraine	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Larne	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Moyle	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
H District	16.7	4.5	16.7	22.2	27.3	12.5	0.0	-12.5
Northern Ireland	13.2	20.3	15.4	15.8	21.6	18.8	17.5	-1.2

1. The detection figures are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2004/05. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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

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

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

¹ '-' indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

4 Sectarian Motivations: Trends 2005/06 to 2010/11

4.1 Trends in incidents, crimes and detections with a sectarian motivation

The number of sectarian incidents fell by 403 (21.9 per cent) between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The number of sectarian crimes also fell, from 1,264 in 2009/10 to 995 in 2010/11 (21.3 per cent). At 28.8% the sanction detection rate reached its highest level in 2010/11, 12.0 percentage points higher than 2009/10.

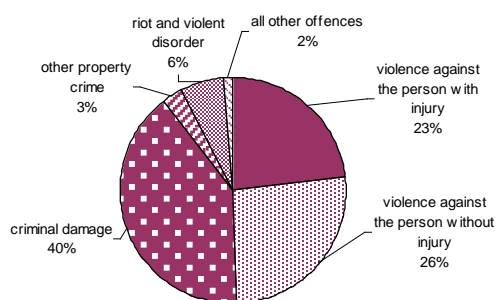
Table 4.1 Sectarian motivations: Incidents, crimes and sanction detection rates, 2005/06 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Sectarian incidents	1,701	1,695	1,584	1,595	1,840	1,437
Sectarian crimes	1,470	1,217	1,056	1,017	1,264	995
Sanction detection rates (sectarian motivation)	11.1	14.4	14.4	15.2	16.9	28.8

4.2 Trends in crimes with a sectarian motivation by crime type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). Appendix 1 of this guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications.

Figure 4.1 Crimes with a sectarian motivation by crime type, 2010/11



4.2.1 Violence against the person with a sectarian motivation

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

The level of violence against the person offences with a sectarian motivation was at its highest level in 2005/06, with 697 offences recorded, while the lowest level was recorded in 2008/09 (422 offences). There were 493 violence against the person offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in 2010/11, a decrease of 14.1 per cent when compared with 2009/10. In 2010/11 violence against the person offences with a sectarian motivation accounted for half of all sectarian crimes.

Violence against the person offences with a sectarian motivation represent between 1 and 2 per cent of all violence against the person offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland.

4.2.2 Property crime with a sectarian motivation

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

The highest level of property crime with a sectarian motivation was in 2005/06 with 703 offences recorded. There were 427 offences recorded in 2010/11, which is the lowest level recorded since the data series started in 2005/06 and shows a fall of 29.9 per cent when compared with 2009/10.

Criminal damage offences with a sectarian motivation account for at least 93 per cent of all property crime with a sectarian motivation, and also account for at least 40 per cent of all sectarian crime. Property crimes with a sectarian motivation account for less than 1 per cent of all property crimes recorded by the police.

Table 4.2 Recorded crime with a sectarian motivation by offence, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Offence	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
2 Attempted murder, 5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	40	40	45	51	78	41	-37
8G Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) and other injury	345	256	231	173	243	189	-54
All other violence against the person with injury	3	2	0	2	4	0	-4
Violence against the person - with injury	388	298	276	226	325	230	-95
3B Threats to kill	40	37	43	33	55	26	-29
8L Harassment: of which	173	94	56	74	74	50	-24
<i>Intimidation</i>	157	73	39	53	58	36	-22
104 Assault without injury on a constable, 105A Assault without injury	91	105	94	74	114	179	65
All other violence against the person without injury	5	5	8	15	6	8	2
Violence against the person - without injury	309	241	201	196	249	263	14
Total violence against the person offences	697	539	477	422	574	493	-81
Robbery offences	7	8	7	9	9	5	-4
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	27	30	35	35	36	29	-7
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	50	59	42	32	49	40	-9
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	267	244	178	167	212	128	-84
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	96	72	71	97	100	58	-42
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	192	151	135	129	143	101	-42
58D Other criminal damage	60	56	27	60	53	58	5
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	11	7	15	13	16	13	-3
Total criminal damage offences	676	589	468	498	573	398	-175
Total property crime¹	703	619	503	533	609	427	-182
64 Riot, 65 Violent disorder	33	26	47	34	49	60	11
All other offences	30	25	22	19	23	10	-13
Total recorded crime (sectarian motivation) - all offences	1,470	1,217	1,056	1,017	1,264	995	-269

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

Table 4.3 Recorded crime with a sectarian motivation as a percentage of all recorded crime by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Offence	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
2 Attempted murder, 5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.0	
8G Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) and other injury	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	
All other violence against the person with injury	2.7	2.3	0.0	2.9	5.9	0.0	
Violence against the person - with injury	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	
3B Threats to kill	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.5	1.1	
8L Harassment: of which	7.5	4.5	3.2	4.0	3.6	2.6	
<i>Intimidation</i>	15.1	10.2	8.5	13.8	14.4	9.8	
104 Assault without injury on a constable, 105A Assault without injury	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.9	
All other violence against the person without injury	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	
Violence against the person - without injury	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	
Total violence against the person offences	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	
Robbery offences	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.1	
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.7	
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	1.8	1.4	1.7	3.0	3.4	2.2	
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	
58D Other criminal damage	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	2.2	1.4	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	
Total criminal damage offences	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	
Total property crime¹	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	
64 Riot, 65 Violent disorder	33.3	30.6	49.0	26.8	29.9	48.0	
All other offences	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Total recorded crime (sectarian motivation) - all offences	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

4.3 Victims of sectarian crimes

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

The introduction of the NICHE system in 2007/08 has enabled a breakdown of crime by the type of victim to be provided from this date. This breakdown for crimes with a sectarian motivation is shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Sectarian crimes recorded by type of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Person victim	80%	74%	77%	77%
Business / Organisation	13%	18%	15%	14%
State-based offence	7%	7%	7%	9%
Number of sectarian crimes	1,056	1,017	1,264	995

In relation to the religious background of the victims of sectarian crimes, this information is not available for at least 47 per cent of crimes recorded as it is either unknown or the victim refused to provide these details. Therefore it is not feasible to provide any figures on the basis of religious background. However it is possible to provide a breakdown in terms of victim age and gender.

4.3.1 Sectarian crimes: age and gender of victims

Based on those crimes where the age of the victim was known, between 17 per cent and 21 per cent of victims of sectarian crimes are under the age of 18, while 75 to 80 per cent are between the ages of 18 and 64. In 2010/11, 19 per cent of victims of sectarian motivated crimes were police officers on duty.

Table 4.5 Sectarian crimes by age of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Victim age	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
under 18	168	122	152	110
18-64	602	587	713	478
65+	31	22	44	25
age unknown: of which	40	25	68	151
<i>victim was a police officer on duty</i>	19	14	61	145
Number of sectarian crimes with a person victim	841	756	977	764

In relation to the gender of victims of sectarian crimes (where this information is known), between 33 per cent and 35 per cent are female, and between 65 per cent and 67 per cent are male.

Table 4.6 Sectarian crimes by gender of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Victim gender	Numbers			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
female	277	260	315	203
male	543	479	601	416
gender unknown: of which	21	17	61	145
<i>victim was a police officer on duty</i>	19	14	61	145
Number of sectarian crimes with a person victim	841	756	977	764

4.4 Detection of crimes with a sectarian motivation

An explanation is provided on page 16 of this bulletin as to what a detected crime is (see 2.4.1 Definition of 'Detected crime'). In this section the levels and trends in detections and detection rates of those crimes with a sectarian motivation in Northern Ireland are examined, with the main focus being on sanction detections. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use when examining longer term trends in detection rates. Instead, a focus on sanction detection rates allows more meaningful comparisons to be made on these figures dating back to 2005/06.

4.4.1 Comparison of detection rates (sectarian motivation), 2009/10 and 2010/11

There were 995 crimes with a sectarian motivation recorded in 2010/11, 287 were detected and all were by means of a sanction detection. The number of detections rose by 74 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and this, combined with a fall of 21.3 per cent in the number of sectarian motivated crimes recorded, led to an increase in the overall detection rate of 12.0 percentage points from 16.9% in 2009/10 to 28.8% in 2010/11.

Sanction detection rates by offence group (sectarian motivation): The sanction detection rate for violence against the person with a sectarian motivation in 2010/11 was 36.9%, an increase of 16.7 percentage points on 2009/10. The sanction detection rate for property crime with a sectarian motivation was 11.9%, an increase of 3.9 percentage points on 2009/10.

Comparison of sanction detection rates for crimes with a sectarian motivation and all crimes recorded by the police: In 2010/11 sanction detection rates for crimes with a sectarian motivation tended to be comparable with those for all crimes recorded by the police. The sanction detection rate for violence against the person where there was a sectarian motivation was 2.3 percentage points lower than the sanction detection rate for all violence against the person offences and for property crime the sanction detection rate was 5.3 percentage points lower. However the sanction detection rate for all crimes where there was a sectarian motivation was 1.5 percentage points higher than the sanction detection rate for all crimes recorded by the police.

Figure 4.2 Sanction detection rates by crime type, sectarian motivated crimes and all crimes Recorded by the police, 2010/11

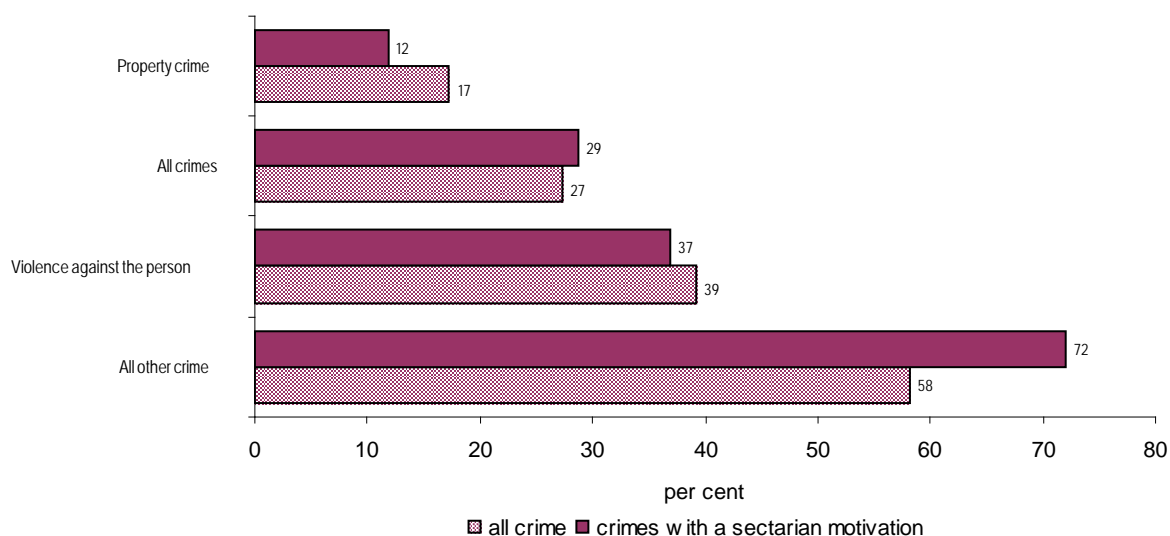


Table 4.7 Crimes with a sectarian motivation detected by offence group and method of detection, 2010/11

Offence group	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	Numbers and percentages	
				TICs	Non-sanction detections
<i>Number of detections</i>					
Violence against the person	493	165	17	0	0
Burglary, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	29	3	2	0	0
Criminal damage	398	38	8	0	0
All other offences	75	47	7	0	0
Total	995	253	34	0	0
	All detection methods	Charge / summons	Cautions	Detection Rate(%)	
				TICs	Non-sanction detections
Violence against the person	36.9	33.5	3.4	0.0	0.0
Burglary, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	17.2	10.3	6.9	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	11.6	9.5	2.0	0.0	0.0
All other offences	72.0	62.7	9.3	0.0	0.0
Total	28.8	25.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

4.4.2 Trends in detection rates over time (sectarian motivation)

Figure 4.3 shows the trend in the overall detection rate, as well as by the sanction and non-sanction split, for crimes with a sectarian motivation since 2005/06. It should be noted that the sanction detection rate for 2005/06 will have been impacted to some extent by the fact that this was the first year of the sectarian crime data series. Each year, detections will be recorded for crimes that were recorded in previous years. As there were no crimes identified as having a sectarian motivation prior to 2005/06, the detection rate for this financial year was based solely on those offences with a sectarian motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year. Any impact of this will have been experienced to a much lesser extent in later financial years.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. From April 2007 some of the methods allowed for claiming non-sanction detections were discontinued altogether. These changes did not have a great impact on the overall detection rate for sectarian crimes. The non-sanction detection rate for sectarian crimes was only 3.3% in 2005/06 and 2.0% in 2006/07 and there have been no non-sanction detections recorded in any of the financial years from 2007/08 to 2010/11. The overall detection rate for sectarian crimes fluctuated between 14.4% in 2005/06 and 16.9% in 2009/10, before rising to 28.8% in 2010/11. The sanction detection rate showed a steady increase from 11.1% in 2005/06 to 16.9% in 2009/10 and, as with the overall detection rate it rose to 28.8% in 2010/11.

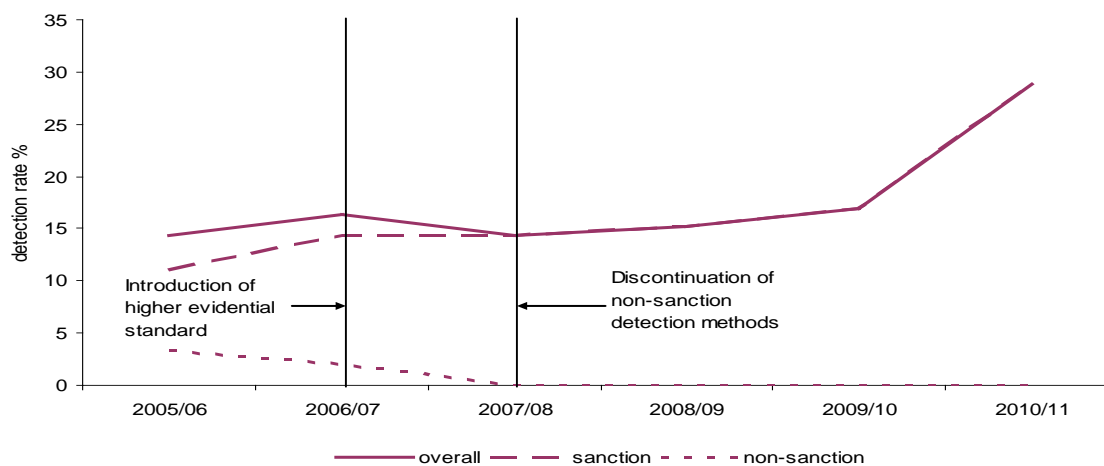
Figure 4.3 Detection rates for crimes with a sectarian motivation, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Figure 4.4 shows that adopting the higher evidential standard and the subsequent limitation in the use of non-sanction detection methods had little impact on the overall detection rate. However there has been a general increase in the sanction detection rate, particularly in 2010/11 with an increase in the charge/summons detection rate from 13.1% in 2009/10 to 25.4% in 2010/11.

Figure 4.4 Detection rates for crimes with a sectarian motivation by method of detection, 2005/06 to 2010/11

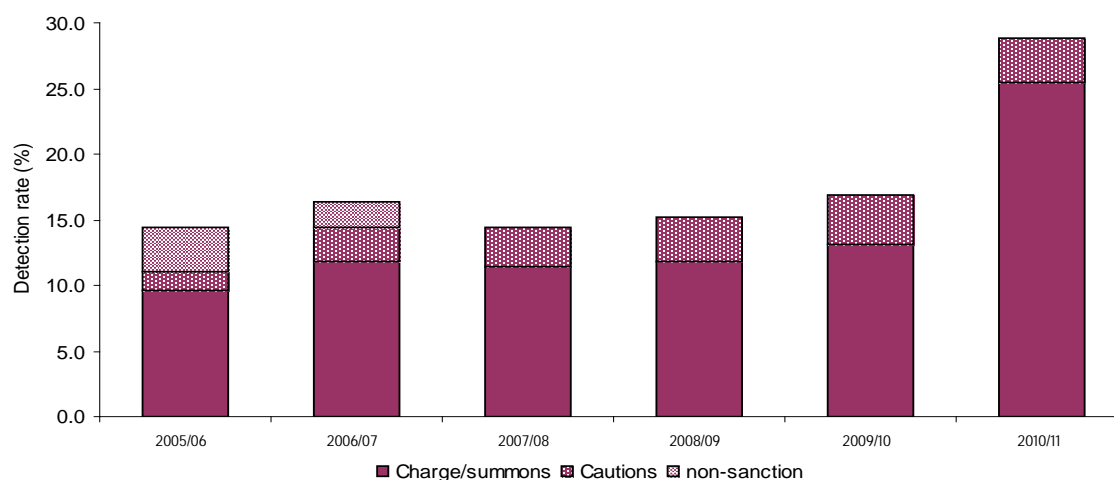


Table 4.8 Sanction detection rates for crime with a sectarian motivation by offence, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Offence	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
							% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
2 Attempted murder, 5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, 8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	25.0	35.0	28.9	33.3	20.5	31.7	11.2
8G Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) and other injury	17.4	17.6	14.7	20.8	15.6	27.5	11.9
All other violence against the person with injury	33.3	100.0	-	0.0	50.0	-	-
Violence against the person - with injury	18.3	20.5	17.0	23.5	17.2	28.3	11.0
3B Threats to kill	10.0	27.0	18.6	15.2	20.0	50.0	30.0
8L Harassment: of which	2.3	5.3	0.0	2.7	4.1	6.0	1.9
<i>Intimidation</i>	2.5	4.1	0.0	1.9	3.4	2.8	-0.7
104 Assault without injury on a constable, 105A Assault without injury	19.8	19.0	11.7	28.4	35.1	52.5	17.4
All other violence against the person without injury	60.0	80.0	37.5	73.3	100.0	87.5	-12.5
Violence against the person - without injury	9.4	16.2	10.9	19.9	24.1	44.5	20.4
Total violence against the person offences	14.3	18.6	14.5	21.8	20.2	36.9	16.7
Robbery offences	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	60.0	48.9
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	0.0	3.3	8.6	8.6	16.7	17.2	0.6
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	0.0	5.1	4.8	3.1	2.0	10.0	8.0
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	3.7	3.3	6.7	4.2	3.8	7.8	4.0
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	7.3	8.3	9.9	6.2	7.0	8.6	1.6
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	4.7	13.9	11.9	5.4	14.0	13.9	-0.1
58D Other criminal damage	6.7	7.1	3.7	6.7	9.4	15.5	6.1
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	18.2	14.3	20.0	23.1	12.5	30.8	18.3
Total criminal damage offences	4.7	7.3	8.8	5.6	7.5	11.6	4.1
Total property crime³	4.6	7.1	8.7	5.8	8.0	11.9	3.9
64 Riot, 65 Violent disorder	81.8	84.6	80.9	88.2	83.7	81.7	-2.0
All other offences	13.3	28.0	4.5	10.5	26.1	20.0	-6.1
Total recorded crime (sectarian motivation) - all offences	11.1	14.4	14.4	15.2	16.9	28.8	12.0

1. The detection figures provided in this table are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2005/06. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

Offences detected in any particular year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100. The sanction detection rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by the total number of recorded offences.

The two definitions mentioned above should be taken into account when considering the sanction detection rate for 2005/06. As there were no crimes identified as having a sectarian motivation prior to 2005/06, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a sectarian motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

3. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

⁴- indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

Table 4.9 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection for crimes with a sectarian motivation, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Method of detection	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	142	144	121	120	165	253
Adult cautions ¹	8	8	6	5	12	8
Juvenile cautions ²	13	23	25	30	36	26
TICs ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sanction detections	163	175	152	155	213	287
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	33	15	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	14	7	0	0	0	0
Other ^{4,5}	1	2	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	48	24	0	0	0	0
All detections	211	199	152	155	213	287
Total number of offences⁸	1,470	1,217	1,056	1,017	1,264	995
<i>Detection Rate (%)⁸</i>						
Charge/summons	9.7	11.8	11.5	11.8	13.1	25.4
Adult cautions ¹	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
Juvenile cautions ²	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6
TICs ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	11.1	14.4	14.4	15.2	16.9	28.8
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	2.2	1.2	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{4,5}	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	3.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections	14.4	16.4	14.4	15.2	16.9	28.8

1. Adult cautions include adult cautions and adult informed warnings.

2. Juvenile cautions include juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.

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

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

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

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

7. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

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

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

4.5 Geographic patterns of incidents and crimes with a sectarian motivation

An explanation of the geographic recording of crime is available on page 20 of this bulletin, along with a map of the policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland. While the tables in this bulletin provide policing district and policing area figures for crimes with a sectarian motivation at overall crime level, figures are available by crime type from pivot tables contained within the spreadsheets which accompany this report: http://www.psni.police.uk/sectarian_incidents_and_crimes_in_northern_ireland_2005-06_to_2010-11.xls.

Table 4.10 Incidents with a sectarian motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers
							change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	316	487	593	566	532	389	-143
West Belfast	87	52	79	167	124	99	-25
A District	403	539	672	733	656	488	-168
East Belfast	165	132	55	42	67	101	34
South Belfast	76	69	93	74	74	74	0
B District	241	201	148	116	141	175	34
Ards	24	15	13	8	15	13	-2
Castlereagh	20	12	16	19	22	15	-7
Down	21	23	14	34	22	12	-10
North Down	9	12	7	10	10	8	-2
C District	74	62	50	71	69	48	-21
Antrim	77	51	44	34	37	29	-8
Carrickfergus	16	4	8	5	8	5	-3
Lisburn	50	29	32	34	63	27	-36
Newtownabbey	93	119	32	40	46	41	-5
D District	236	203	116	113	154	102	-52
Armagh	11	24	34	35	27	19	-8
Banbridge	20	12	17	15	16	17	1
Craigavon	31	37	59	31	53	34	-19
Newry & Mourne	26	34	16	15	19	28	9
E District	88	107	126	96	115	98	-17
Cookstown	20	18	19	26	27	25	-2
Dungannon & South Tyrone	8	6	15	19	29	26	-3
Fermanagh	13	23	34	31	34	21	-13
Omagh	15	13	14	18	14	9	-5
F District	56	60	82	94	104	81	-23
Foyle	275	143	120	66	184	189	5
Limavady	25	30	20	13	14	12	-2
Magherafelt	33	54	76	31	29	29	0
Strabane	10	26	19	15	13	12	-1
G District	343	253	235	125	240	242	2
Ballymena	133	142	59	63	82	31	-51
Ballymoney	17	42	21	59	90	52	-38
Coleraine	63	60	54	95	164	86	-78
Larne	35	18	14	20	21	31	10
Moyle	12	8	7	10	4	3	-1
H District	260	270	155	247	361	203	-158
Northern Ireland	1,701	1,695	1,584	1,595	1,840	1,437	-403

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

Table 4.11 Recorded crime with a sectarian motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	324	233	232	218	277	202	-75
West Belfast	35	9	31	42	47	22	-25
A District	359	242	263	260	324	224	-100
East Belfast	118	40	22	32	38	39	1
South Belfast	46	50	81	56	58	58	0
B District	164	90	103	88	96	97	1
Ards	22	9	11	4	12	12	0
Castlereagh	17	17	13	15	14	7	-7
Down	20	19	9	32	19	9	-10
North Down	7	8	7	2	4	4	0
C District	66	53	40	53	49	32	-17
Antrim	65	49	48	30	36	24	-12
Carrickfergus	16	3	4	5	6	4	-2
Lisburn	48	25	28	26	51	11	-40
Newtownabbey	98	103	30	35	40	30	-10
D District	227	180	110	96	133	69	-64
Armagh	10	23	31	31	24	18	-6
Banbridge	20	13	11	18	17	19	2
Craigavon	44	38	55	27	62	31	-31
Newry & Mourne	22	28	19	14	17	25	8
E District	96	102	116	90	120	93	-27
Cookstown	15	17	16	24	17	26	9
Dungannon & South Tyrone	9	6	14	13	27	22	-5
Fermanagh	11	22	29	30	22	17	-5
Omagh	19	12	16	15	9	9	0
F District	54	57	75	82	75	74	-1
Foyle	170	122	107	67	138	200	62
Limavady	22	28	20	10	10	12	2
Magherafelt	30	55	64	26	25	18	-7
Strabane	17	25	20	15	15	8	-7
G District	239	230	211	118	188	238	50
Ballymena	145	142	58	60	72	19	-53
Ballymoney	16	36	18	52	88	36	-52
Coleraine	58	60	45	93	98	75	-23
Larne	35	17	13	17	17	33	16
Moyle	11	8	4	8	4	5	1
H District	265	263	138	230	279	168	-111
Northern Ireland	1,470	1,217	1,056	1,017	1,264	995	-269

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

Table 4.12 Sanction detection rates with a sectarian motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing District/Area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
							% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
North Belfast	9.0	13.7	25.9	23.9	16.2	40.1	23.9
West Belfast	2.9	0.0	12.9	4.8	12.8	45.5	32.7
A District	8.4	13.2	24.3	20.8	15.7	40.6	24.9
East Belfast	30.5	22.5	4.5	12.5	34.2	10.3	-24.0
South Belfast	13.0	14.0	21.0	16.1	13.8	22.4	8.6
B District	25.6	17.8	17.5	14.8	21.9	17.5	-4.3
Ards	4.5	11.1	0.0	25.0	25.0	8.3	-16.7
Castlereagh	0.0	11.8	7.7	26.7	21.4	28.6	7.1
Down	0.0	15.8	44.4	15.6	0.0	44.4	44.4
North Down	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
C District	1.5	11.3	15.0	18.9	12.2	25.0	12.8
Antrim	6.2	12.2	14.6	33.3	13.9	16.7	2.8
Carrickfergus	6.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	-16.7
Lisburn	6.3	4.0	3.6	0.0	5.9	18.2	12.3
Newtownabbey	2.0	20.4	6.7	2.9	15.0	20.0	5.0
D District	4.4	16.1	9.1	11.5	11.3	17.4	6.1
Armagh	10.0	4.3	6.5	6.5	20.8	16.7	-4.2
Banbridge	15.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	23.5	21.1	-2.5
Craigavon	0.0	23.7	12.7	22.2	16.1	35.5	19.4
Newry & Mourne	4.5	7.1	5.3	0.0	35.3	12.0	-23.3
E District	5.2	13.7	8.6	8.9	20.8	22.6	1.7
Cookstown	20.0	23.5	6.3	0.0	23.5	34.6	11.1
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0.0	83.3	14.3	0.0	14.8	9.1	-5.7
Fermanagh	9.1	4.5	13.8	26.7	18.2	23.5	5.3
Omagh	0.0	0.0	31.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F District	7.4	17.5	16.0	13.4	16.0	20.3	4.3
Foyle	11.8	9.0	6.5	22.4	27.5	44.0	16.5
Limavady	0.0	17.9	30.0	0.0	30.0	50.0	20.0
Magherafelt	0.0	10.9	1.6	3.8	12.0	22.2	10.2
Strabane	52.9	36.0	15.0	6.7	40.0	37.5	-2.5
G District	12.1	13.5	8.1	14.4	26.6	42.4	15.8
Ballymena	14.5	19.0	12.1	18.3	5.6	31.6	26.0
Ballymoney	43.8	2.8	11.1	3.8	10.2	8.3	-1.9
Coleraine	17.2	13.3	11.1	15.1	18.4	16.0	-2.4
Larne	8.6	5.9	7.7	17.6	5.9	3.0	-2.9
Moyle	9.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	-25.0
H District	15.8	14.1	10.9	13.5	11.8	13.1	1.3
Northern Ireland	11.1	14.4	14.4	15.2	16.9	28.8	12.0

1. The detection figures are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2005/06. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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

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

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

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

5 Faith/Religion Motivations: Trends 2005/06 to 2010/11

5.1 Trends in incidents, crimes and detections with a faith/religion motivation

The number of faith/religion incidents fell by 2 between 2009/10 and 2010/11, while the number of faith/religion crimes increased by 2. There were no faith/religion motivated crimes detected during 2010/11. The highest sanction detection rate was achieved in 2007/08 (16.1%).

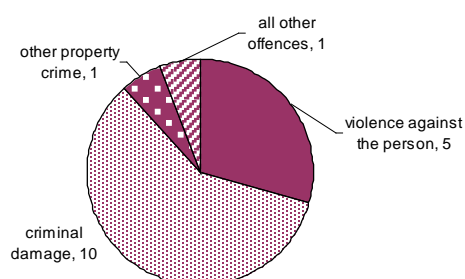
Table 5.1 Faith/religion motivations: Incidents, crimes and sanction detection rates, 2005/06 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Faith/religion incidents	70	136	68	46	23	21
Faith/religion crimes	78	120	62	35	15	17
Sanction detection rates (faith/religion motivation)	9.0	6.7	16.1	11.4	6.7	0.0

5.2 Trends in crimes with a faith/religion motivation by crime type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). Appendix 1 of this guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications.

Figure 5.1 Crimes with a faith/religion motivation by crime type, 2010/11



Increasingly rigorous data checks have been carried out on the application of the motivations for faith/religion incidents and crimes, to ensure that the definition is being clearly adhered to. These improvements have had an impact in reducing the levels of these incidents and crimes recorded in more recent years and should be considered when examining the trends. Table 5.2 below shows that the biggest impacts can be seen in relation to violence against the person and, to a lesser extent, criminal damage offences with a faith/religion motivation.

In 2010/11 violence against the person offences with a faith/religion motivation represented nearly 30 per cent of all faith/religion crimes, while criminal damage offences accounted for nearly 60 per cent. Crimes with a faith/religion motivation represented less than 0.1 per cent of all crimes recorded by the police.

Table 5.2 Recorded crime with a faith/religion motivation by offence, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Offence	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Violence against the person offences	45	61	29	5	5	5	0
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	1	4	4	3	0	1	1
Criminal damage offences	29	52	27	25	10	10	0
Total property crime¹	30	56	31	28	10	11	1
All other offences	3	3	2	2	0	1	1
Total recorded crime (faith/religion motivation) - all offences	78	120	62	35	15	17	2

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

5.3 Victims of faith/religion crimes

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

The introduction of the NICHE system in 2007/08 has enabled a breakdown of crime by the type of victim to be provided from this date. This breakdown for faith/religion crimes is shown in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3 Faith/religion crimes recorded by type of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Person victim	84%	54%	53%	53%
Business / Organisation	15%	46%	47%	41%
State-based offence	2%	0%	0%	6%
Number of faith/religion crimes	62	35	15	17

The number of person victims of faith/religion motivated crimes is too small to enable further details to be provided in relation to age, gender or religious background. In addition, the religious background of the victims of faith/religion crimes is not available for around half of the crimes recorded as it is either unknown or the victim refused to provide these details.

5.4 Detection of crimes with a faith/religion motivation

An explanation is provided on page 16 of this bulletin as to what a detected crime is (see 2.4.1 Definition of 'Detected crime'). In this section the levels and trends in detections and detection rates of those crimes with a faith/religion motivation in Northern Ireland are examined, with the main focus being on sanction detections. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use when examining longer term trends in detection rates. Instead, a focus on sanction detection rates allows more meaningful comparisons to be made on these figures dating back to 2005/06.

5.4.1 Trends in detection rates over time (faith/religion motivation)

While there were 17 crimes with a faith/religion motivation recorded in 2010/11, there were no detections recorded. There was 1 crime with a faith/religion motivation detected during 2009/10, resulting in a detection rate of 6.7% for 2009/10.

The sanction detection rate for 2005/06 will have been impacted to some extent by the fact that this was the first year of the faith/religion crime data series. Each year, detections will be recorded for crimes that were recorded in previous years. As there were no crimes identified as having a faith/religion motivation prior to 2005/06, the detection rate for this financial year was based solely on those offences with a faith/religion motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year. Any impact of this will have been experienced to a much lesser extent in later financial years.

Of the overall detection rate of 17.9% for faith/religion crimes in 2005/06, there was a 9% sanction detection rate and an 8.9% non-sanction detection rate.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. This restricted the use of the non-sanction detection method complainant declined to prosecute and, as a result, the non-sanction detection rate fell from 9.0% in 2005/06 to 0.8% in 2006/07.

From April 2007 some of the methods allowed for claiming non-sanction detections were discontinued altogether. These changes did not have an additional on the overall detection rate for faith/religion crimes, since 2007/08 all detections have been sanction detections.

Table 5.5 provides further details on the sanction and non-sanction detection methods used since 2005/06.

Table 5.4 Sanction detection rates for crime with a faith/religion motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Offence	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
							% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
Violence against the person offences	6.7	6.6	31.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	-	0.0	-
Criminal damage offences	10.3	3.8	0.0	8.0	10.0	0.0	-10.0
Total property crime³	10.0	3.6	0.0	10.7	10.0	0.0	-10.0
All other offences	33.3	66.7	50.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Total recorded crime (faith/religion motivation) - all offences	9.0	6.7	16.1	11.4	6.7	0.0	-6.7

- The detection figures provided in this table are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2005/06. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).
Offences detected in any particular year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100. The sanction detection rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by the total number of recorded offences. The two definitions mentioned above should be taken into account when considering the sanction detection rate for 2005/06. As there were no crimes identified as having a faith/religion motivation prior to 2005/06, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a faith/religion motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.
- Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.
- Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

⁴ indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

Table 5.5 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection for crimes with a faith/religion motivation, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Method of detection	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	5	5	6	4	0	0
Cautions (adult and juvenile) ¹	2	3	4	0	1	0
TICs ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sanction detections	7	8	10	4	1	0
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{3,4}	6	1	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other ^{3,4}	0	0	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections³	7	1	0	0	0	0
All detections	14	9	10	4	1	0
Total number of offences⁶	78	120	62	35	15	17
<i>Detection Rate (%)⁷</i>						
Charge/summons	6.4	4.2	9.7	11.4	0.0	0.0
Cautions (adult and juvenile) ¹	2.6	2.5	6.5	0.0	6.7	0.0
TICs ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	9.0	6.7	16.1	11.4	6.7	0.0
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{3,4}	7.7	0.8	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{3,4}	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections³	9.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections	17.9	7.5	16.1	11.4	6.7	0.0

- Cautions include adult cautions, adult informed warnings, juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.
- Offences asked to be taken into consideration at court.
- From 1 April 2007, new rules governing non-sanction detections significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.
- From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can no longer be claimed as a detection.
- From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can only be claimed as a detection for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where the Public Prosecution Service is satisfied that there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction but has decided not to proceed with the case, or where the case cannot be proceeded with because the offender has died.
- Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
- The number of crimes that are cleared up by a detection expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences.

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

5.5 Geographic patterns of incidents and crimes with a faith/religion motivation

An explanation of the geographic recording of crime is available on page 20 of this bulletin, along with a map of the policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland. The numbers of crimes with a faith/religion motivation are too small to allow a breakdown of faith/religion crimes by crime type at policing district or policing area level.

Table 5.6 Incidents with a faith/religion motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	7	19	12	8	2	3	1
West Belfast	3	5	2	0	0	0	0
A District	10	24	14	8	2	3	1
East Belfast	0	0	1	2	3	2	-1
South Belfast	0	3	5	5	3	2	-1
B District	0	3	6	7	6	4	-2
Ards	3	7	1	0	1	0	-1
Castlereagh	2	2	3	0	0	1	1
Down	1	0	0	0	1	0	-1
North Down	3	3	0	2	2	1	-1
C District	9	12	4	2	4	2	-2
Antrim	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Carrickfergus	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lisburn	0	7	2	7	2	0	-2
Newtownabbey	1	4	3	2	3	0	-3
D District	2	16	10	9	5	0	-5
Armagh	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
Banbridge	1	3	2	1	1	1	0
Craigavon	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
Newry & Mourne	1	0	1	2	0	1	1
E District	4	7	5	6	2	3	1
Cookstown	0	0	2	1	1	0	-1
Dungannon & South Tyrone	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fermanagh	0	7	9	3	0	0	0
Omagh	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
F District	2	7	12	5	1	2	1
Foyle	15	5	1	1	1	0	-1
Limavady	6	8	1	6	0	0	0
Magherafelt	11	21	0	0	2	0	-2
Strabane	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
G District	32	35	3	7	3	0	-3
Ballymena	5	25	5	0	0	7	7
Ballymoney	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coleraine	2	1	4	1	0	0	0
Larne	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
Moyle	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
H District	11	32	14	2	0	7	7
Northern Ireland	70	136	68	46	23	21	-2

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

Table 5.7 Recorded crime with a faith/religion motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	8	16	12	6	2	4	2
West Belfast	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
A District	10	18	13	6	2	4	2
East Belfast	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
South Belfast	0	1	2	2	3	1	-2
B District	0	1	3	4	4	2	-2
Ards	4	7	1	0	1	0	-1
Castlereagh	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Down	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Down	2	3	0	0	2	1	-1
C District	7	12	3	0	3	1	-2
Antrim	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Carrickfergus	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lisburn	0	7	2	3	1	0	-1
Newtownabbey	0	3	2	2	2	0	-2
D District	1	15	9	5	3	0	-3
Armagh	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
Banbridge	1	1	2	1	0	2	2
Craigavon	3	3	2	1	1	0	-1
Newry & Mourne	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
E District	5	6	7	6	1	3	2
Cookstown	0	0	2	1	1	0	-1
Dungannon & South Tyrone	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fermanagh	0	7	9	3	0	0	0
Omagh	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
F District	3	7	12	5	1	1	0
Foyle	19	5	1	1	0	0	0
Limavady	6	7	2	6	0	0	0
Magherafelt	11	21	0	0	1	0	-1
Strabane	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
G District	36	34	4	7	1	0	-1
Ballymena	4	21	5	0	0	6	6
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coleraine	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Larne	11	3	3	0	0	0	0
Moyle	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
H District	16	27	11	2	0	6	6
Northern Ireland	78	120	62	35	15	17	2

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

Table 5.8 Sanction detection rates with a faith/religion motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing District/Area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
							% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
North Belfast	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Belfast	50.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
A District	10.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Belfast	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Belfast	-	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B District	-	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ards	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Castlereagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Down	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Down	0.0	33.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
C District	0.0	8.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Antrim	-	0.0	60.0	-	-	-	-
Carrickfergus	0.0	33.3	-	-	-	-	-
Lisburn	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Newtownabbey	-	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	-	-
D District	0.0	6.7	33.3	20.0	0.0	-	-
Armagh	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Banbridge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Craigavon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Newry & Mourne	0.0	-	0.0	100.0	-	0.0	-
E District	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cookstown	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Fermanagh	-	28.6	33.3	0.0	-	-	-
Omagh	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
F District	0.0	28.6	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-100.0
Foyle	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Limavady	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	-	-
Magherafelt	9.1	4.8	-	-	0.0	-	-
Strabane	-	0.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
G District	11.1	2.9	75.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Ballymena	25.0	4.8	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Ballymoney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coleraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Larne	9.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Moyle	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
H District	12.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Northern Ireland	9.0	6.7	16.1	11.4	6.7	0.0	-6.7

1. The detection figures are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2005/06. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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

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

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

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

6 Disability Motivations: Trends 2005/06 to 2010/11

6.1 Trends in incidents, crimes and detections with a disability motivation

The number of disability incidents fell by 20 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and the number of disability crimes fell by 10. At 12.9% the sanction detection rate was 1.7 percentage points lower than 2009/10. The highest sanction detection rate achieved was 23.1% in 2006/07.

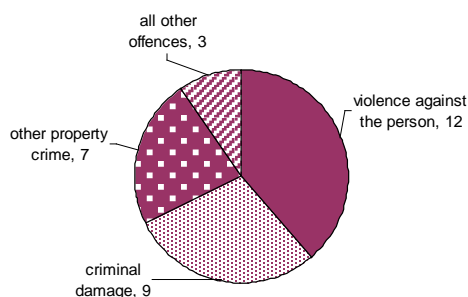
Table 6.1 Disability motivations: Incidents, crimes and sanction detection rates, 2005/06 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Disability incidents	70	48	49	44	58	38
Disability crimes	38	26	42	28	41	31
Sanction detection rates (disability motivation)	10.5	23.1	11.9	14.3	14.6	12.9

6.2 Trends in crimes with a disability motivation by crime type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). Appendix 1 of this guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications.

Figure 6.1 Crimes with a disability motivation by crime type, 2010/11



In 2010/11 violence against the person offences with a disability motivation represented 39 per cent of all disability crimes, criminal damage offences with a disability motivation accounted for nearly 30 per cent and other property crime with a disability motivation accounted for 23 per cent. Crimes with a disability motivation represented less than 0.1 per cent of all crimes recorded by the police.

Table 6.2 Recorded crime with a disability motivation by offence, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Offence	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Violence against the person with injury	14	8	7	7	8	5	-3
Violence against the person without injury	9	6	13	9	17	7	-10
Total Violence against the person offences	23	14	20	16	25	12	-13
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	5	3	6	3	9	7	-2
Criminal damage offences	9	6	9	7	2	9	7
Total property crime¹	14	9	15	10	11	16	5
All other offences	1	3	7	2	5	3	-2
Total recorded crime (disability motivation) - all offences	38	26	42	28	41	31	-10

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

6.3 Victims of disability crimes

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

The introduction of the NICHE system in 2007/08 has enabled a breakdown of crime by the type of victim to be provided from this date. This breakdown for disability crimes is shown in Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 Disability crimes recorded by type of victim, 2007/08 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Person victim	98%	96%	100%	94%
Business / Organisation	2%	4%	0%	6%
State-based offence	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of disability crimes	42	28	41	31

The number of person victims of disability motivated crimes is too small to enable further details to be provided in relation to age or gender. In addition, while the nature of disability is available on the NICHE system used for crime recording, these details are not currently available in the recorded crime dataset and so a more detailed analysis cannot currently be provided.

6.4 Detection of crimes with a disability motivation

An explanation is provided on page 16 of this bulletin as to what a detected crime is (see 2.4.1 Definition of 'Detected crime'). In this section the levels and trends in detections and detection rates of those crimes with a disability motivation in Northern Ireland are examined, with the main focus being on sanction detections. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use when examining longer term trends in detection rates. Instead, a focus on sanction detection rates allows more meaningful comparisons to be made on these figures dating back to 2005/06.

6.4.1 Trends in detection rates over time (disability motivation)

There were 31 crimes with a disability motivation recorded in 2010/11 and there were 4 detections recorded, all of which were sanction detections, giving a detection rate for 2010/11 of 12.9%. This detection rate was 1.7 percentage points lower than for 2009/10.

The sanction detection rate for 2005/06 will have been impacted to some extent by the fact that this was the first year of the disability crime data series. Each year, detections will be recorded for crimes that were recorded in previous years. As there were no crimes identified as having a disability motivation prior to 2005/06, the detection rate for this financial year was based solely on those offences with a disability motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year. Any impact of this will have been experienced to a much lesser extent in later financial years.

Of the overall detection rate of 39.5% for disability crimes in 2005/06, there was a sanction detection rate of 10.5% and a non-sanction detection rate of 28.9%.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. This restricted the use of non-sanction detection methods and, as a result, the non-sanction detection rate fell from 28.9% in 2005/06 to 3.8% in 2006/07. However as the sanction detection rate rose from 10.5% in 2005/06 to 23.1% in 2006/07, this change had less impact on the overall detection rate for 2006/07.

From April 2007 some of the methods allowed for claiming non-sanction detections were discontinued altogether. These changes did not have an additional impact on the overall detection rate for disability crimes as since 2007/08 all detections have been sanction detections.

Table 6.5 provides further details on the sanction and non-sanction detection methods used since 2005/06.

Table 6.4 Sanction detection rates for crime with a disability motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Offence	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
							% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
Violence against the person with injury	14.3	25.0	42.9	28.6	25.0	20.0	-5.0
Violence against the person without injury	22.2	16.7	7.7	11.1	17.6	28.6	10.9
Total violence against the person offences	17.4	21.4	20.0	18.8	20.0	25.0	5.0
Burglary offences, Offences against vehicles, Other theft offences, Fraud and forgery offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage offences	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	11.1	-38.9
Total property crime³	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	6.3	-2.8
All other offences	0.0	66.7	14.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total recorded crime (disability motivation) - all offences	10.5	23.1	11.9	14.3	14.6	12.9	-1.7

- The detection figures provided in this table are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2005/06. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).
Offences detected in any particular year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100. The sanction detection rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by the total number of recorded offences. The two definitions mentioned above should be taken into account when considering the sanction detection rate for 2005/06. As there were no crimes identified as having a disability motivation prior to 2005/06, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a disability motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.
- Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.
- Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

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

Table 6.5 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection for crimes with a disability motivation, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Method of detection	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	3	5	5	2	6	3
Cautions ¹	1	1	0	2	0	1
TICs ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sanction detections	4	6	5	4	6	4
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{3,4}	6	0	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	4	1	0	0	0	0
Other ^{3,4}	1	0	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections³	11	1	0	0	0	0
All detections	15	7	5	4	6	4
Total number of offences⁶	38	26	42	28	41	31
<i>Detection Rate (%)⁷</i>						
Charge/summons	7.9	19.2	11.9	7.1	14.6	9.7
Cautions ¹	2.6	3.8	0.0	7.1	0.0	3.2
TICs ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	10.5	23.1	11.9	14.3	14.6	12.9
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{3,4}	15.8	0.0	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed, Offender died before proceedings ^{3,5}	10.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{3,4}	2.6	0.0	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections³	28.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections	39.5	26.9	11.9	14.3	14.6	12.9

- Cautions include adult cautions, adult informed warnings, juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.
- Offences asked to be taken into consideration at court.
- From 1 April 2007, new rules governing non-sanction detections significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.
- From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can no longer be claimed as a detection.
- From 1 April 2007 these non-sanction detections can only be claimed as a detection for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where the Public Prosecution Service is satisfied that there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction but has decided not to proceed with the case, or where the case cannot be proceeded with because the offender has died.
- Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
- The number of crimes that are cleared up by a detection expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences.

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

6.5 Geographic patterns of incidents and crimes with a disability motivation

An explanation of the geographic recording of crime is available on page 20 of this bulletin, along with a map of the policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland. The numbers of crimes with a disability motivation are too small to allow a breakdown of disability crimes by crime type at policing district or policing area level.

Table 6.6 Incidents with a disability motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	6	9	7	5	4	2	-2
West Belfast	2	1	3	2	3	1	-2
A District	8	10	10	7	7	3	-4
East Belfast	2	0	2	1	3	1	-2
South Belfast	2	0	6	0	1	3	2
B District	4	0	8	1	4	4	0
Ards	8	3	6	1	4	2	-2
Castlereagh	0	0	0	2	3	2	-1
Down	1	3	1	1	7	1	-6
North Down	3	1	0	3	1	2	1
C District	12	7	7	7	15	7	-8
Antrim	5	6	5	1	4	1	-3
Carrickfergus	1	1	0	1	2	0	-2
Lisburn	11	4	5	6	5	2	-3
Newtownabbey	2	1	2	0	2	1	-1
D District	19	12	12	8	13	4	-9
Armagh	0	0	0	2	3	3	0
Banbridge	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Craigavon	1	0	1	2	1	6	5
Newry & Mourne	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
E District	2	3	3	6	5	10	5
Cookstown	4	1	0	1	0	1	1
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Fermanagh	0	1	0	0	3	1	-2
Omagh	3	1	0	4	3	0	-3
F District	7	5	1	5	7	3	-4
Foyle	6	2	1	4	2	3	1
Limavady	2	0	2	0	1	1	0
Magherafelt	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Strabane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G District	9	5	4	4	3	4	1
Ballymena	1	1	2	2	2	0	-2
Ballymoney	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Coleraine	6	4	0	4	2	1	-1
Larne	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
Moyle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H District	9	6	4	6	4	3	-1
Northern Ireland	70	48	49	44	58	38	-20

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

Table 6.7 Recorded crime with a disability motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	1	2	3	4	2	2	0
West Belfast	1	1	3	1	0	1	1
A District	2	3	6	5	2	3	1
East Belfast	0	0	1	1	2	1	-1
South Belfast	1	0	4	1	1	2	1
B District	1	0	5	2	3	3	0
Ards	6	3	6	1	1	2	1
Castlereagh	0	0	0	0	3	2	-1
Down	0	2	1	1	5	1	-4
North Down	3	0	0	1	1	1	0
C District	9	5	7	3	10	6	-4
Antrim	2	4	5	1	4	1	-3
Carrickfergus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lisburn	5	2	5	2	5	1	-4
Newtownabbey	2	1	1	0	2	1	-1
D District	10	7	11	3	11	3	-8
Armagh	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Banbridge	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Craigavon	1	0	1	1	1	4	3
Newry & Mourne	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
E District	2	2	3	3	4	7	3
Cookstown	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Fermanagh	0	1	0	0	2	1	-1
Omagh	3	2	0	4	3	0	-3
F District	6	4	0	5	6	2	-4
Foyle	2	0	2	4	2	4	2
Limavady	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
Magherafelt	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Strabane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G District	4	2	5	4	3	5	2
Ballymena	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Ballymoney	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Coleraine	2	2	0	2	2	0	-2
Larne	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Moyle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H District	4	3	5	3	2	2	0
Northern Ireland	38	26	42	28	41	31	-10

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

Table 6.8 Sanction detection rates with a disability motivation by policing district and policing area, 2005/06 to 2010/11¹

Policing District/Area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
							% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
North Belfast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Belfast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
A District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Belfast	-	-	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	-50.0
South Belfast	0.0	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B District	0.0	-	0.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Ards	0.0	66.7	16.7	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Castlereagh	-	-	-	-	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Down	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	-20.0
North Down	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C District	0.0	40.0	14.3	33.3	20.0	16.7	-3.3
Antrim	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carrickfergus	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisburn	0.0	100.0	20.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	-40.0
Newtownabbey	50.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
D District	10.0	28.6	18.2	66.7	18.2	0.0	-18.2
Armagh	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banbridge	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Craigavon	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newry & Mourne	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
E District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3
Cookstown	33.3	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Dungannon & South Tyrone	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fermanagh	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omagh	66.7	100.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
F District	50.0	50.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foyle	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Limavady	0.0	-	0.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.0
Magherafelt	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Strabane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G District	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	-13.3
Ballymena	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Ballymoney	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Coleraine	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
Larne	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Moyle	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
H District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Northern Ireland	10.5	23.1	11.9	14.3	14.6	12.9	-1.7

1. The detection figures are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2005/06. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

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

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

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

¹ '-' indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

7 Transphobic Motivations: Trends 2006/07 to 2010/11

7.1 Trends in incidents, crimes and detections with a transphobic motivation

The number of transphobic incidents increased by 8 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and the number of transphobic crimes rose by 4. There was a sanction detection rate of 50.0% in 2008/09 and a rate of 12.5% in 2010/11. There were no sanction detections for transphobic crimes recorded in 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2009/10.

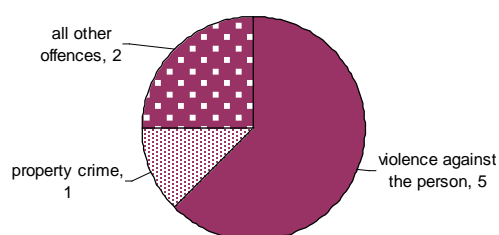
Table 7.1 Transphobic motivations: Incidents, crimes and sanction detection rates, 2006/07 to 2010/11

	Numbers and percentages				
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Transphobic incidents	32	7	10	14	22
Transphobic crimes	14	4	2	4	8
Sanction detection rates (Transphobic motivation)	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	12.5

7.2 Trends in crimes with a transphobic motivation by crime type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). Appendix 1 of this guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications.

Figure 7.1 Crimes with a transphobic motivation by crime type, 2010/11



Five out of the 8 crimes with a transphobic motivation recorded in 2010/11 were offences of violence against the person offences, 1 was a property crime and 2 were other offences.

Table 7.2 Recorded crime with a transphobic motivation by offence, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Offence	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Violence against the person offences	2	2	1	3	5	2
Property crime ¹	12	2	1	1	1	0
All other offences	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total recorded crime (transphobic motivation) - all offences	14	4	2	4	8	4

1. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

7.3 Victims of transphobic crimes

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

The introduction of the NICHE system in 2007/08 has enabled a breakdown of crime by the type of victim to be provided from this date. All crimes with a transphobic motivation recorded since 2006/07 have had a person victim.

The number of person victims of transphobic motivated crimes is too small to enable further details to be provided in relation to age, gender or any other background information.

7.4 Detection of crimes with a transphobic motivation

An explanation is provided on page 16 of this bulletin as to what a detected crime is (see 2.4.1 Definition of 'Detected crime'). In this section the levels and trends in detections and detection rates of those crimes with a transphobic motivation in Northern Ireland are examined, with the main focus being on sanction detections. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007, meaning that the overall detection rate is not a suitable measure to use when examining longer term trends in detection rates. Instead, a focus on sanction detection rates allows more meaningful comparisons to be made on these figures dating back to 2005/06.

7.4.1 Trends in detection rates over time (transphobic motivation)

There were 8 crimes with a transphobic motivation recorded in 2010/11 and there was 1 sanction detection recorded, giving a detection rate for 2010/11 of 12.5%. There were no crimes with a transphobic motivation detected during 2009/10.

There have been 2 crimes with a transphobic motivation detected since the data series started in 2006/07, both have been detected by means of charge/summons or caution.

Table 7.3 Sanction detection rates for crime with a transphobic motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11¹

Offence	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
						% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 ²
Violence against the person offences	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property crime ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other offences	-	-	-	-	50.0	-
Total recorded crime (transphobic motivation) - all offences	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	12.5	12.5

1. The detection figures provided in this table are based on sanction detections only. The reason for focusing on sanction detections instead of the overall detection rate is that there have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as a detection since 2006/07. However sanction detections remained unaffected by these changes and so provide the most comparable data series. An explanation of the changes to the recording of detections, along with details on what constitutes a sanction detection, can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

Offences detected in any particular year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100. The sanction detection rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by the total number of recorded offences.

The two definitions mentioned above should be taken into account when considering the sanction detection rate for 2005/06. As there were no crimes identified as having a transphobic motivation prior to 2005/06, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a transphobic motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

3. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.

¹- indicates that for offences detected, a detection rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

7.5 Geographic patterns of incidents and crimes with a transphobic motivation

An explanation of the geographic recording of crime is available on page 20 of this bulletin, along with a map of the policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland. The numbers of crimes with a transphobic motivation are too small to allow a breakdown of transphobic crimes by crime type at policing district or policing area level.

Table 7.4 Incidents with a transphobic motivation by policing district and policing area, 2006/07 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	0	1	1	5	1	-4
West Belfast	0	0	0	0	0	0
A District	0	1	1	5	1	-4
East Belfast	1	0	0	1	3	2
South Belfast	1	0	1	0	10	10
B District	2	0	1	1	13	12
Ards	0	0	0	0	0	0
Castlereagh	1	0	0	0	0	0
Down	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Down	24	3	0	1	0	-1
C District	26	3	0	1	0	-1
Antrim	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	3	3
Newtownabbey	0	0	0	1	0	-1
D District	1	0	0	1	3	2
Armagh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craigavon	0	0	0	0	1	1
Newry & Mourne	0	0	0	0	1	1
E District	0	0	0	0	2	2
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fermanagh	0	0	1	0	1	1
Omagh	1	0	0	0	0	0
F District	1	0	1	0	1	1
Foyle	0	0	1	0	1	1
Limavady	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strabane	0	0	0	0	0	0
G District	0	0	1	0	1	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coleraine	2	3	6	6	1	-5
Larne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moyle	0	0	0	0	0	0
H District	2	3	6	6	1	-5
Northern Ireland	32	7	10	14	22	8

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

Table 7.5 Recorded crime with a transphobic motivation by policing district and policing area, 2006/07 to 2010/11¹

Policing district/area	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Numbers change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	0	1	0	3	0	-3
West Belfast	0	0	0	0	0	0
A District	0	1	0	3	0	-3
East Belfast	0	0	0	0	1	1
South Belfast	1	0	1	0	1	1
B District	1	0	1	0	2	2
Ards	0	0	0	0	0	0
Castlereagh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Down	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Down	7	2	0	0	0	0
C District	8	2	0	0	0	0
Antrim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	2	2
Newtownabbey	0	0	0	1	0	-1
D District	0	0	0	1	2	1
Armagh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craigavon	0	0	0	0	1	1
Newry & Mourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
E District	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fermanagh	0	0	1	0	1	1
Omagh	4	0	0	0	0	0
F District	4	0	1	0	1	1
Foyle	0	0	0	0	2	2
Limavady	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strabane	0	0	0	0	0	0
G District	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coleraine	1	1	0	0	0	0
Larne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moyle	0	0	0	0	0	0
H District	1	1	0	0	0	0
Northern Ireland	14	4	2	4	8	4

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