

# Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland

## Update to 31 March 2019

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In the 12 months from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019:

- there were 31,682 domestic abuse incidents in Northern Ireland, an increase of 1,769 (5.9 per cent) on the previous 12 months and the highest financial year figure recorded since the start of the data series in 2004/05.
- the number of domestic abuse crimes reached 16,182, an increase of 1,652 (11.4 per cent) on the previous 12 months and the highest financial year figure recorded since 2004/05.
- there were 17 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population and 9 domestic abuse crimes.
- increases were seen across all main offence types, except for breach of non-molestation order.
- all policing districts showed an increase in both domestic abuse incidents and domestic abuse crimes.



Northern Ireland  
Statistics and Research Agency

Keeping People Safe



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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 on the cover page.

# 1. Things you need to know about this release

## Coverage

This release is produced in accordance with the pillars and principles set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) publishes figures on the levels and trends in police recorded domestic abuse incidents and crimes. As these figures only relate to those domestic abuse incidents reported to the police, they only provide an indication of the true extent of domestic abuse. The statistics are collated and produced by statisticians seconded to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Collation of this data started in 2004/05.

This release presents statistics relating to domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police to 31 March 2019 (financial year 2018/19). Revisions have been applied to figures recorded in previous financial years.

All tables and charts in the bulletin, along with supplementary data, are available from the PSNI website in the accompanying [spreadsheet](#).

The next update covering the 12 months to 30 June 2019 will be published on 29 August 2019. A full [publication schedule](#) is available on the PSNI website.

## Domestic Abuse Definition

The PSNI has adopted the definition of domestic violence and abuse as outlined in the 2016 Northern Ireland Government Strategy 'Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland' as:

'threatening, controlling, coercive behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, virtual, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on anyone (irrespective of age, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or any form of disability) by a current or former intimate partner or family member'.

The following will assist in the application of this definition:

- (a) **'Incident'** means an incident anywhere and not confined to the home of one of the partners/family members;
- (b) **'Family members'** include mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents, whether directly or indirectly related, in-laws or stepfamily.
- (c) **'Intimate partners'** means there must have been a relationship with a degree of continuity and stability. The relationship must also have had (or reasonably supposed to have had) a sexual aspect, such as in the relationship between husband and wife or between others generally recognised as a couple including same sex couples.

## What is a domestic abuse incident or domestic abuse crime as recorded by the police?

Police recorded crime data is a victim oriented approach to crime recording. A crime will be recorded as having a domestic abuse motivation where it meets the relevant definition provided above. Not all domestic abuse incidents will result in the recording of a crime, as what has occurred in the incident may not be of the level of severity that would result in a crime being recorded. Where crimes with a domestic abuse motivation are recorded, they 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](#). An explanation of what constitutes an incident and a crime is provided in Section 2.1 of this guide, while reference to domestic abuse incidents and crimes is available in Section 5. These recording practices, methods of counting outcomes and allocation of crime types apply equally to crimes with a domestic abuse motivation.

## Points to note in this bulletin

**Revisions:** Revisions to figures for previous financial years are applied on an annual basis.

**Incidents and Crimes:** Domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police are included in the domestic abuse incident count and therefore the two should not be added together.

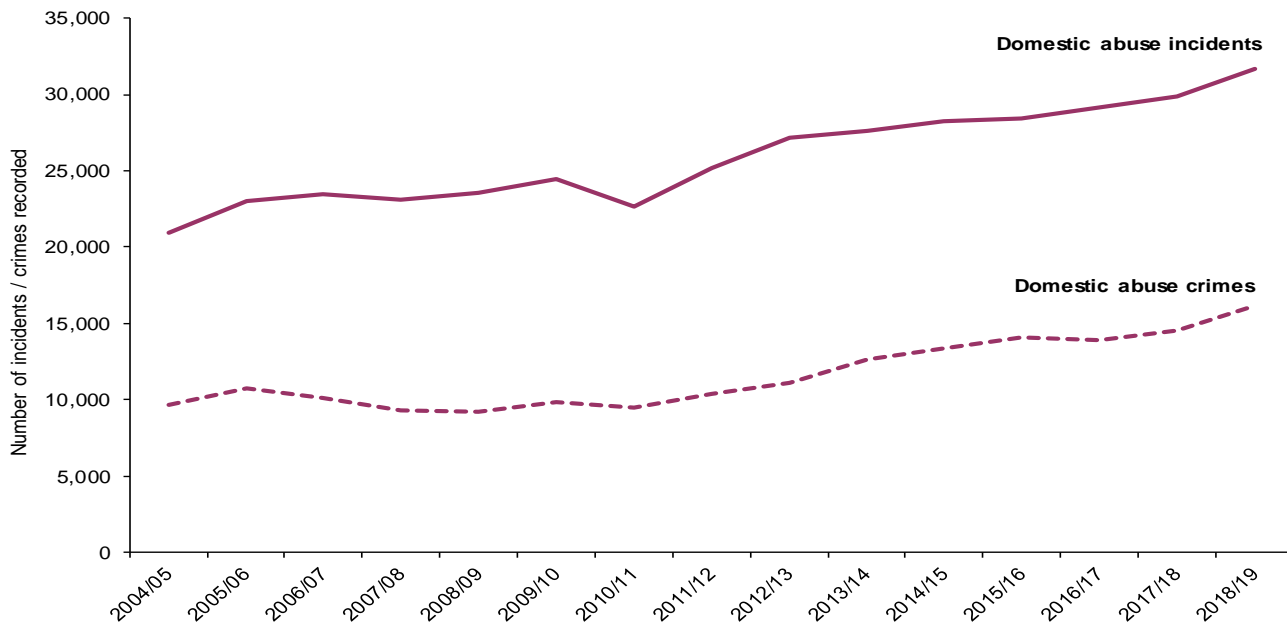
**Offences where a police officer becomes a crime victim** whilst attending a domestic incident in the course of carrying out their duty are not included in the domestic abuse crime figures; however the incident that was attended by police will be recorded as domestic abuse incident.

**Harassment (including malicious communications):** Recording of malicious communications started on 1st April 2017. A Home Office change introduced in April 2018 requires harassment to be recorded in addition to the most serious additional victim based offence. Both of these changes in recording practice should be considered in relation to any changes in levels recorded in the overall harassment classification.

## 2. What is happening to levels of domestic abuse incidents and crimes over the longer term?

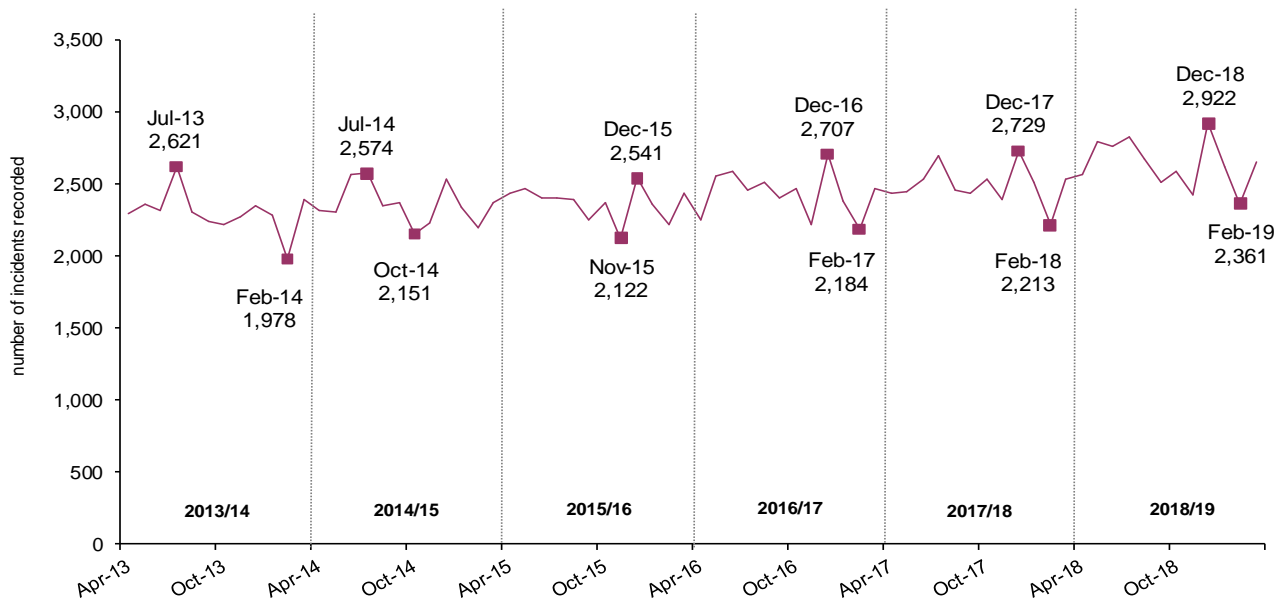
Since 2004/05 there has been a general increase in levels of domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police, with incident levels being 51 per cent higher than those at the start of the series and crime levels 68 per cent higher.

**Figure 1 Trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police since 2004/05**



Domestic abuse incidents tend to be higher in the months leading up to the summer, during the summer and also in December. In each of the last four years the number of domestic abuse incidents has peaked in December. Figure 2 shows the pattern of domestic abuse incidents since April 2013.

**Figure 2 Police recorded domestic abuse incidents each month April 2013 to March 2019, showing highest and lowest levels in each financial year**



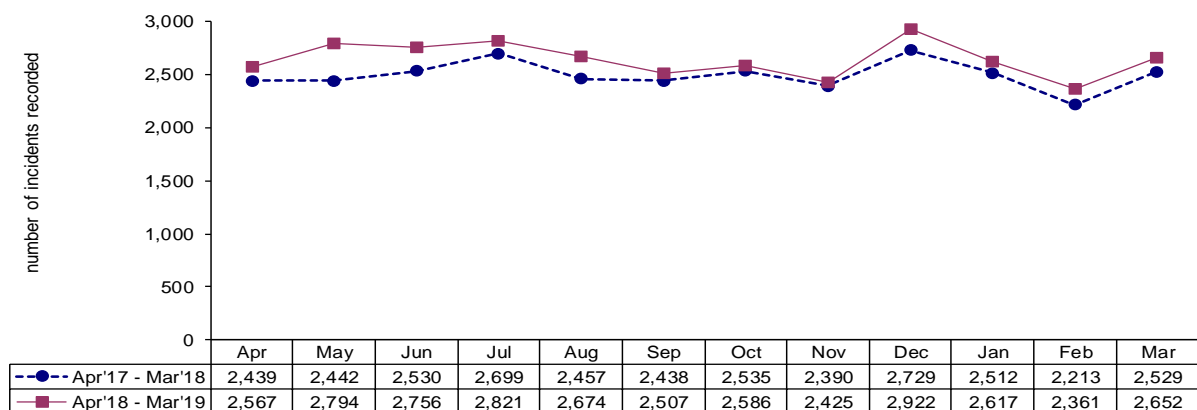
More detailed statistics from 2004/05 are available through the publication [Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2017/18](#).

### 3. What has been happening to levels of domestic abuse incidents and crimes more recently?

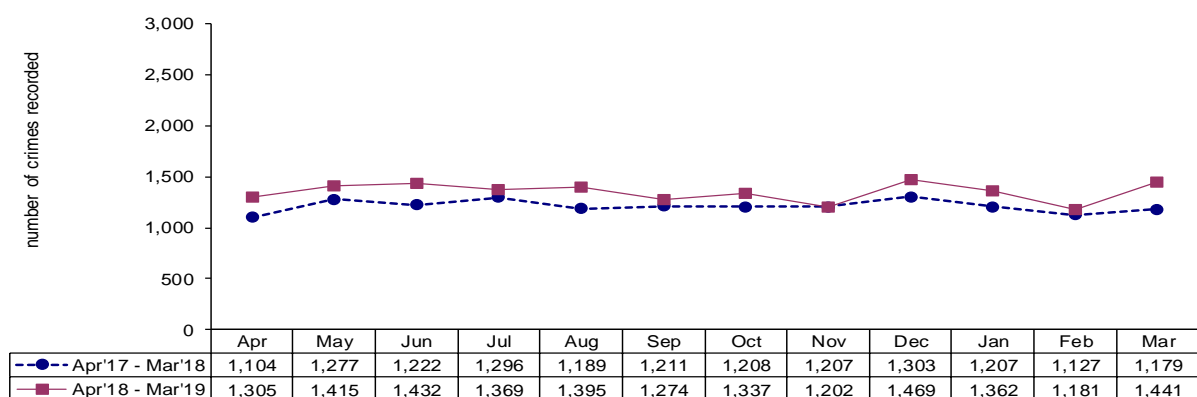
In the 12 months from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019:

- There were 31,682 domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police in Northern Ireland, an increase of 1,769 (5.9 per cent) on the previous 12 months and the highest financial year figure recorded since the start of the data series in 2004/05. [Figure 1]
- The number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police reached 16,182, an increase of 1,652 (11.4 per cent) on the previous 12 months and the highest financial year figure recorded since 2004/05. [Figure 1]
- There were 17 domestic abuse incidents and 9 domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population<sup>1</sup>, compared with 16 domestic abuse incidents and 8 domestic abuse crimes during the previous 12 months.
- Domestic abuse crimes represented 16.0% of all police recorded crime, increasing from 14.8% during the previous 12 months.
- Increases were seen across all the main crime types except for breaches of non-molestation order. [Table 1]
- There were four murders with a domestic abuse motivation, compared with eleven during 2017/18.
- The largest volume increase in domestic abuse crimes was seen in offences of harassment which increased by 615 (58.5 per cent), followed by violence with injury which increased by 414 (10.2 per cent). [Table 1 and Points to Note on page 2]
- The number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes was higher in each month when compared with the previous 12 months, with the exception of November 2018 when the number of crimes was lower by 5. [Figures 3 & 4]

**Figure 3 Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police April 2017 to March 2019**

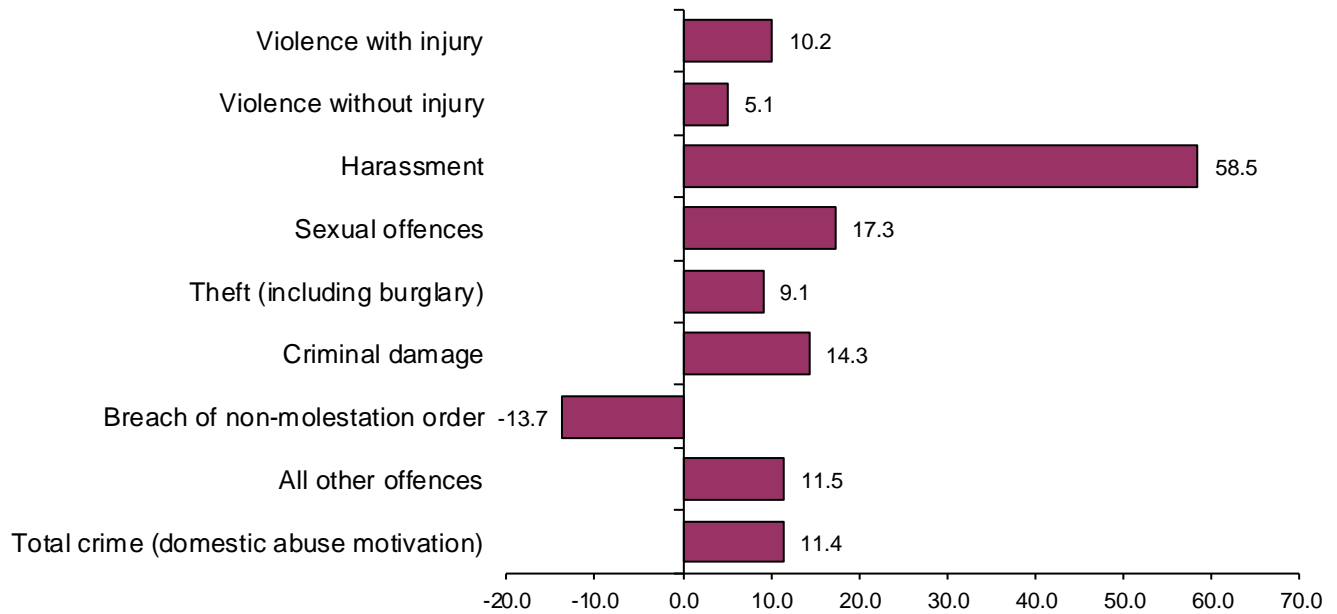


**Figure 4 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police April 2017 to March 2019**

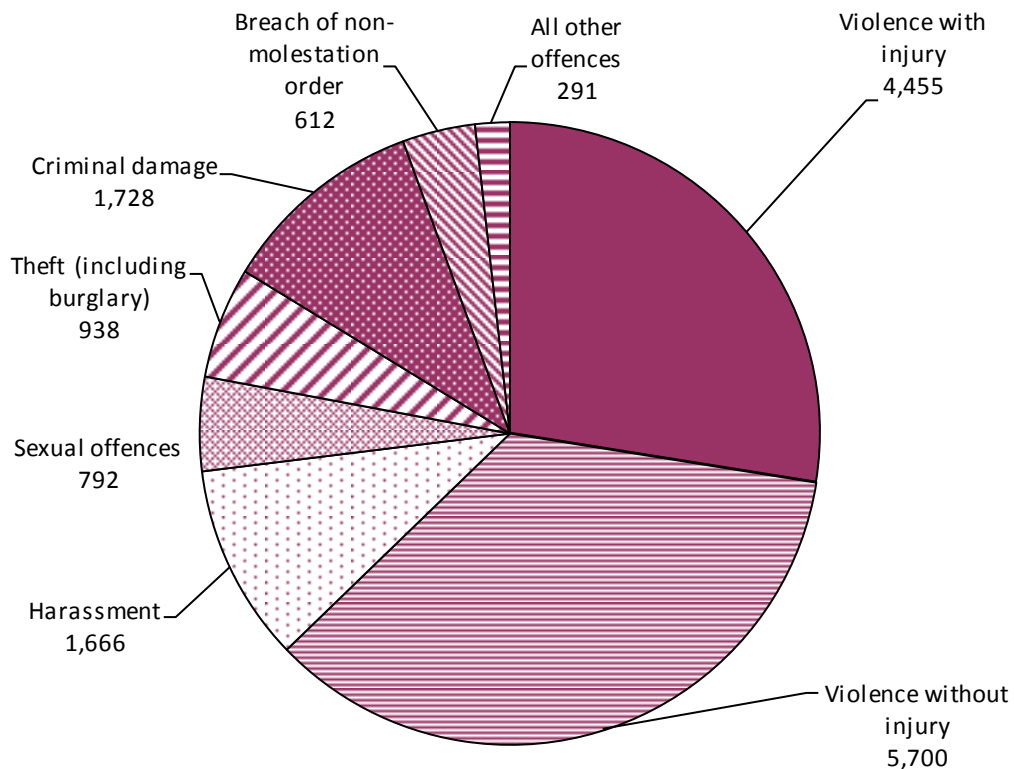


<sup>1</sup> Crime per 1,000 population based on mid-year population estimate of 1,870,834 for 2017, the latest mid-year estimate available at time of compilation. Mid-year population estimates are available from the [NISRA website](#).

**Figure 5 Percentage change in the main crime types for police recorded domestic abuse crime, 12 months to March 2019 compared with the previous 12 months**



**Figure 6 Police recorded domestic abuse crime by crime type, April 2018 to March 2019**



**Harassment (including malicious communications):** Recording of malicious communications started on 1st April 2017. A Home Office change introduced in April 2018 requires harassment to be recorded in addition to the most serious additional victim based offence. Both of these changes in recording practice should be considered in relation to any changes in levels recorded in the overall harassment classification.

**Table 1 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police**

		Numbers and percentages			
		Apr'17 to Mar'18	Apr'18 to Mar'19	change	% change
<b>Incidents</b>		<b>29,913</b>	<b>31,682</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Crimes</b>	Violence against the person offences	10,513	11,821	1,308	12.4
	<i>Violence with injury (including homicide and death or serious injury by unlawful driving)</i>	4,041	4,455	414	10.2
	<i>Violence without injury<sup>1</sup></i>	5,421	5,700	279	5.1
	<i>Harassment<sup>1</sup></i>	1,051	1,666	615	58.5
	Sexual offences	675	792	117	17.3
	Theft (including burglary)	860	938	78	9.1
	Criminal damage	1,512	1,728	216	14.3
	Breach of non-molestation order	709	612	-97	-13.7
	All other offences	261	291	30	11.5
	<b>Total crimes (domestic abuse motivation)</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>16,182</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>11.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Offences relating to Harassment were previously included in the Violence without injury classification and are now presented in their own classification within the Home Office Counting Rules. The Harassment classification includes malicious communications offences, the recording of which started for the first time in Northern Ireland from 1st April 2017. See also Points to Note on page 2.

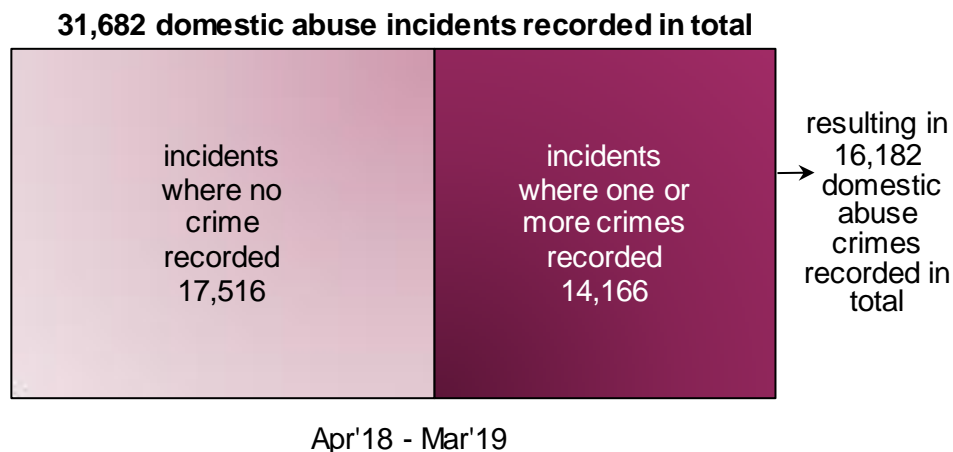
### What is the difference between a domestic abuse incident and crime recorded by the police?

Not all domestic abuse incidents will result in the recording of a crime, as what has occurred in the incident may not be of the level of severity that would result in a domestic abuse crime being recorded. Some domestic abuse incidents will result in multiple crimes being recorded. **Domestic abuse crimes are included in the incident count and the two should not be added together.**

Figure 7 shows how domestic abuse incidents are broken down into those with and without crimes.

In the twelve months to 31 March 2019 there were 31,682 incidents recorded by the police where there was a domestic abuse motivation. Of these, there were 17,516 incidents which did not involve a crime (ie incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 14,166 incidents involved one or more crimes (amounting to 16,182 domestic abuse crimes in total). Nearly three out of every five incidents recorded in this time period did not result in a crime being recorded.

**Figure 7 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes**



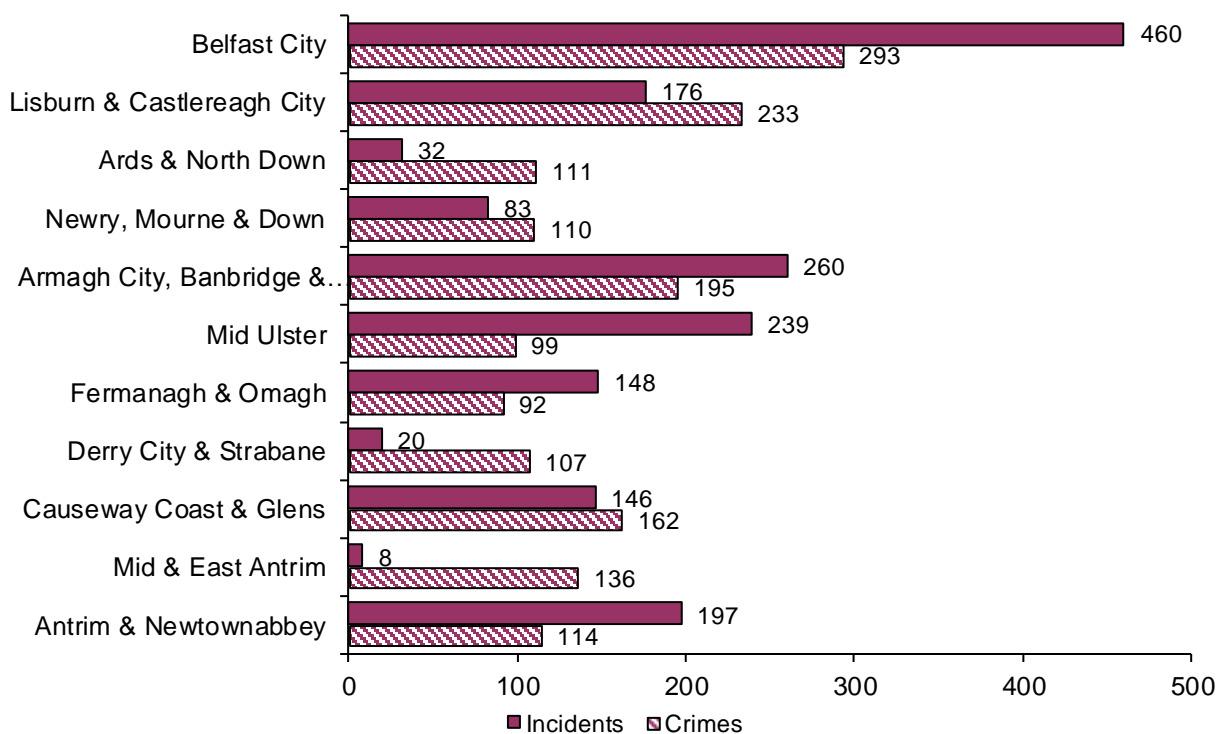
## 4. What has been happening in policing districts?

When comparing the current and previous 12 months, all policing districts showed an increase in the number of domestic abuse incidents and domestic abuse crimes. Belfast City policing district, which accounts for more than a quarter of all domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded in Northern Ireland, showed increases of 5.7 per cent in domestic abuse incidents and 7.6 per cent in domestic abuse crimes.

**Table 2 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by police, by policing district**

	Numbers					
	Domestic Abuse Incidents			Domestic Abuse Crimes		
	Apr'17 to Mar'18	Apr'18 to Mar'19	change	Apr'17 to Mar'18	Apr'18 to Mar'19	change
Belfast City	8,031	8,491	460	3,845	4,138	293
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	1,613	1,789	176	885	1,118	233
Ards & North Down	2,215	2,247	32	962	1,073	111
Newry, Mourne & Down	2,268	2,351	83	1,198	1,308	110
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	2,871	3,131	260	1,650	1,845	195
Mid Ulster	1,673	1,912	239	839	938	99
Fermanagh & Omagh	1,726	1,874	148	743	835	92
Derry City & Strabane	3,080	3,100	20	1,368	1,475	107
Causeway Coast & Glens	2,119	2,265	146	943	1,105	162
Mid & East Antrim	2,191	2,199	8	1,043	1,179	136
Antrim & Newtownabbey	2,126	2,323	197	1,054	1,168	114
No Area Assigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>29,913</b>	<b>31,682</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>16,182</b>	<b>1,652</b>

**Figure 8 Change in police recorded domestic abuse incidents and crimes by policing district, 12 months to March 2019 compared with the previous 12 months**





## 5. Background and Data Quality

### Data collection and data accuracy

The identification of a domestic abuse 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 domestic abuse motivation for all such incidents/crimes is not quality assured by the PSNI's Statistics Branch, but audits and data quality checks are routinely conducted in an attempt to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected. Domestic abuse crimes are included within the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland and these crimes are recorded in compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules. A comprehensive validation and quality assurance process has been set in place to ensure that the numbers and types of crimes being recorded meet the standards set down in these rules. Details of the data quality checks and processes that PSNI has in place are available in section 4 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#).

**Annual Revisions:** Revisions to previously published data are applied on an annual basis to financial year crime figures from 2015/16 onwards, as a result of the introduction of the wider outcomes framework in April 2015. These revisions take account of crime cancellations and sanction outcomes identified since the previous annual publication. Revisions of this nature will next be applied in May 2020. Further guidance on crime cancellation can be found in the [Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime](#).

### How the data is used

Domestic abuse statistics have been collated by PSNI in their current format since 2004/05. They are used widely within PSNI as management information and to monitor performance on domestic abuse 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 domestic abuse in Northern Ireland. Furthermore it is widely accepted that there is under-reporting of domestic abuse incidents to the police.

### Additional data available to accompany this release

This release provides an overview of domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police in the 12 months to March 2019 (financial year 2018/19). Additional Tables are available on the PSNI website to supplement the information contained in this bulletin. The data is available in both [excel spreadsheet](#) and [open document spreadsheet](#) formats.

### Web links to other information you may be interested in

Further details on Police Recorded Crime statistics, including those with a domestic abuse motivation, are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). This is a reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics.

**Domestic Abuse Annual Trends in Northern Ireland:** Annual figures on domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police from 2004/05 to 2017/18 are available in the publication [Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2017/18](#).

**Police Recorded Crime Statistics:** These statistics are updated on a monthly basis; an annual trends bulletin is also published. The latest publications, along with those that have been archived, can be accessed through: <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics/>

**Crime Outcomes:** The latest publication presenting the wider outcomes framework within PSNI and summarising the outcomes that have been assigned to crimes recorded by the police between 2015/16 and 2017/18 was published on 30 November 2018. The publication includes a section on outcomes relating to domestic abuse crimes and can be accessed through: <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics/>

**Northern Ireland Crime Survey:** Results from this survey, including bulletins relating to Domestic Violence, are available on the Department of Justice website <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

**NINIS:** Access to a range of geographic areas for domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police (annual totals only) is available through the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information System \(NINIS\)](#)

**Domestic Abuse in England & Wales:** Publications are available from the Crime and justice webpage (view all publications related to this topic), <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice>. There are some key differences in how the definition of domestic abuse is applied within England & Wales compared with Northern Ireland that should be considered. Further details are provided in Section 7 of the Annual Trends bulletin (see link above).

Copies of other PSNI publications are available from the PSNI website: <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/>