

Police Service of Northern Ireland

# Trends in Domestic Abuse 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 domestic abuse motivation. Statistics on domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police are not a National Statistics product.

The Northern Ireland Regional Steering Group on Domestic Violence has defined domestic abuse as 'any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on one person by another where they are or have been intimate partners or family members, irrespective of gender or sexual orientation', where:

- **Incident** means an incident anywhere and not confined to the home of one of the partners/family members;
- **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; and
- **Family members** include mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents, whether directly or indirectly related, in-laws or stepfamily.

A crime will be recorded as domestic abuse where it meets the definition provided above. Not all domestic abuse incidents will result in the recording of a crime. Domestic abuse 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 domestic abuse motivation.

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.

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 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 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.

Domestic abuse 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 domestic abuse 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](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm).

Copies of 'Trends in Domestic Abuse 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](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, the spreadsheet is available at: [http://www.psni.police.uk/domestic\\_abuse\\_incidents\\_and\\_crimes\\_in\\_northern\\_ireland\\_2004-05\\_to\\_2010-11.xls](http://www.psni.police.uk/domestic_abuse_incidents_and_crimes_in_northern_ireland_2004-05_to_2010-11.xls)

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

For further information about the 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](mailto: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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2004/05 to 2010/11 are still available in the Domestic Abuse and Hate Motivation Statistics Archive on the PSNI Internet site:

[http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_domestic\\_and\\_hate\\_motivation\\_statistics/updates\\_domestic\\_and\\_hate\\_motivation\\_statistics\\_archive.htm](http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics_archive.htm).

All domestic abuse 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.

# 1 Overview of Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

PSNI's Central Statistics Unit started compiling statistics on domestic abuse 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 domestic abuse motivation. Where an incident was given this marker, each crime recorded within that incident was also identified as having a domestic abuse motivation, although offences of assault of police were excluded from the domestic abuse crime figures. While PSNI compiled statistics on domestic abuse 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 current system on which crime is recorded, NICHE, was introduced from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007. This system refined the process for recording crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in that the marker identifying an incident or crime as domestic could be applied to each incident or crime separately. In other words a crime which may have been recorded within an incident identified as domestic, but which did not itself have a domestic motivation, would not have the domestic marker applied. However this did not have a great impact on the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded.

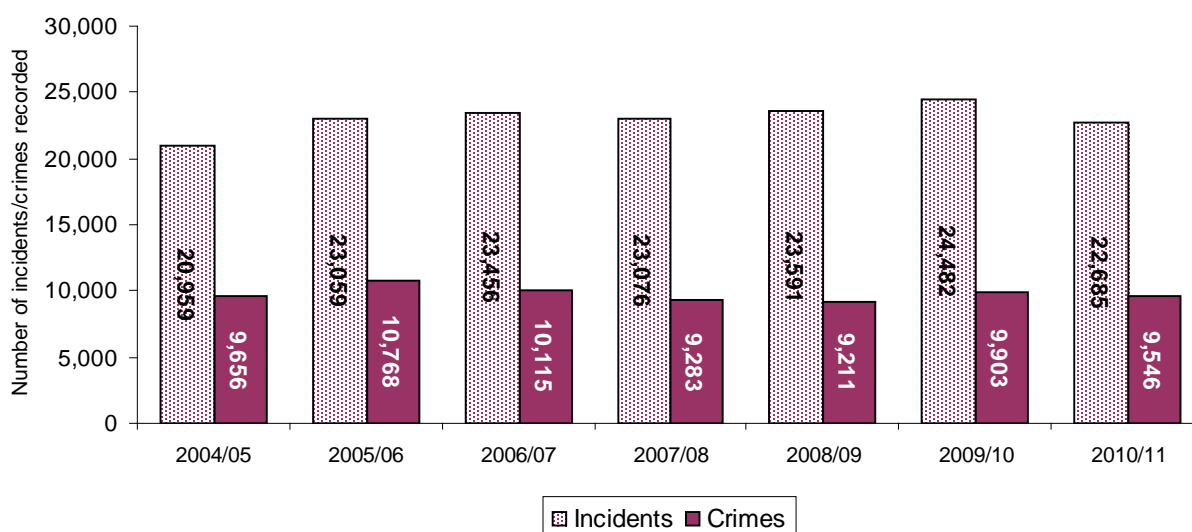
**Domestic abuse incidents:** The highest level of domestic abuse incidents recorded was 24,482 incidents in 2009/10, the lowest level was in 2004/05 with 20,959 incidents recorded. The largest change between any two financial years was an increase of 10.0 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06. There have been two decreases recorded, a 1.6 per cent decrease between 2006/07 and 2007/08 and a 7.3 per cent decrease between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

**Domestic abuse crimes:** The highest level of domestic abuse crimes recorded was 10,768 in 2005/06, with the lowest level recorded in 2008/09. There were 9,546 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2010/11, a reduction of 3.6 per cent on 2009/10. While the offence of breach of a non molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, PSNI compiled data on those breaches of a non molestation order which were domestic in nature during 2004/05. This allowed these offences to be included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures and provide a comparable data series.

**Table 1.1 Number of incidents and crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2004/05 to 2010/11**

	Numbers						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Domestic abuse incidents	20,959	23,059	23,456	23,076	23,591	24,482	22,685
Domestic abuse crimes	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546

**Figure 1.1 Trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes, 2004/05 to 2010/11**



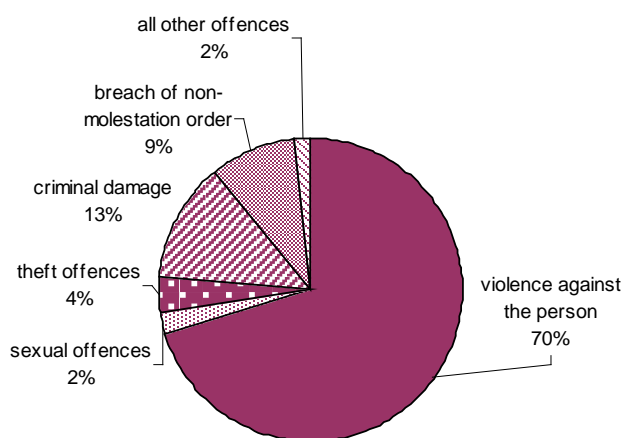
There were 12 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police per 1,000 population in 2004/05. Between 2005/06 and 2008/09 the rate was 13. In 2009/10 the rate rose to 14, before falling again to 13 in 2010/11. The number of domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population has ranged between 5 and 6.

There are a range of factors that can have an impact on the recorded crime data series, including those crimes with a domestic abuse motivation. 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.

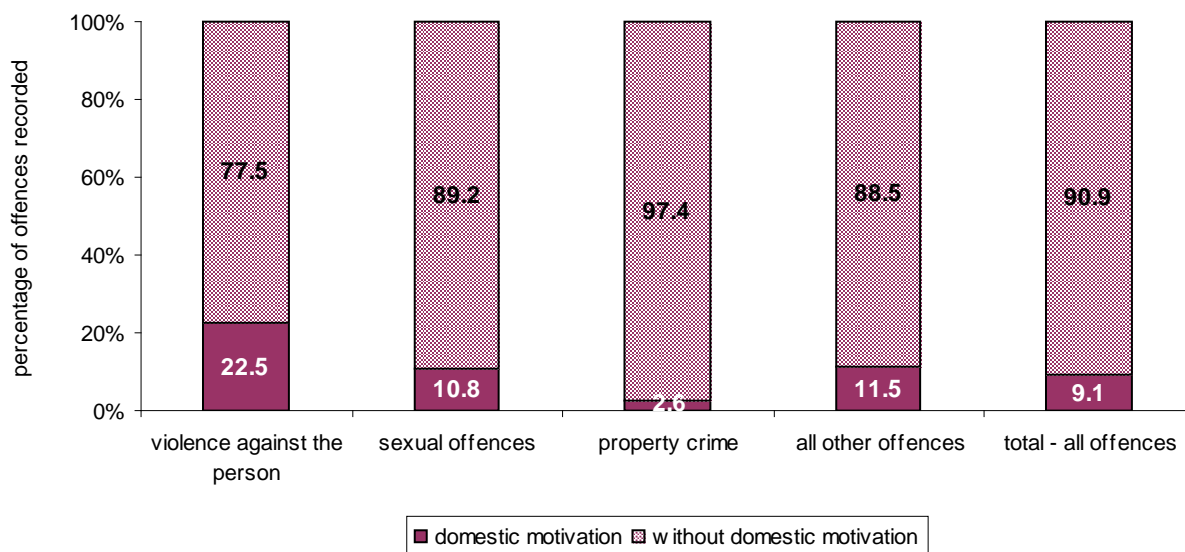
## 2 Trends in Domestic Abuse Crimes by Crime Type

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 domestic abuse motivation by crime type, 2010/11**



**Figure 2.2 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all crimes recorded by the police, within the main crime types, 2010/11**



### 2.1 Violence against the person with a domestic abuse 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.

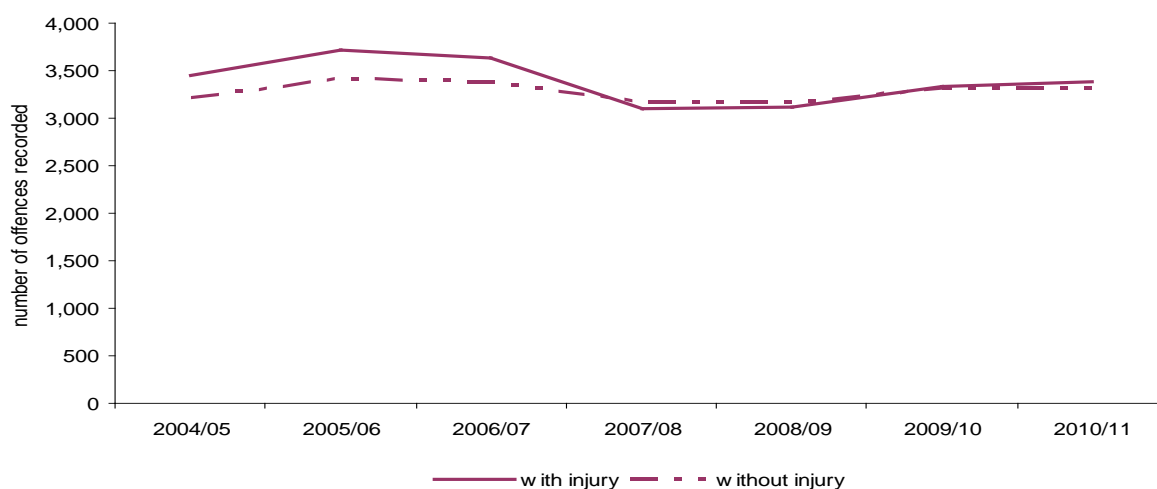
The level of violence against the person offences with a domestic motivation has remained relatively steady since 2004/05. The lowest level recorded was 6,273 in 2007/08 with the highest level recorded in 2005/06 (7,135 offences). There was an increase of 0.8 per cent in the number of these offences recorded between 2009/10 and 2010/11, from 6,650 to 6,700.

Since the data series for domestic abuse crimes started in 2004/05, violence against the person offences with a domestic abuse motivation have represented between 21 per cent and 23 per cent of all violence against the person offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland. In 2010/11 this figure was 22.5 per cent.

This classification is further split into violence against the person with injury and violence against the person without injury.



**Figure 2.3 Violence against the person with and without injury (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2010/11**



### 2.1.1 Violence against the person with injury (domestic abuse motivation)

The highest level recorded within this classification was 3,716 offences recorded in 2005/06. The lowest level recorded was 3,103 offences in 2007/08 which was 14.4 per cent lower than the previous year. The latest figure for 2010/11 is 58 offences higher than the level recorded in 2009/10.

In 2010/11 offences of violence against the person with injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 22.3 per cent of all violence against the person with injury offences recorded by the police.

**Murders with a domestic abuse motivation:** There were 7 murders with a domestic motivation in each of the financial years 2004/05, 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11. There were 6 such murders recorded in 2005/06 and 3 in 2006/07. There were 11 murders with a domestic abuse motivation in 2007/08, 6 of which related to the same incident.

In 2010/11 murders with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 35.0 per cent of all murders recorded by the police.

**Assaults with injury (domestic abuse motivation):** The number of offences of violence against the person with injury in 2010/11 (3,386) is only 71 offences lower than the number recorded in 2004/05 (3,457). However the number of offences of inflicting GBH with and without intent (classifications 5A and 8F) has increased from 114 in 2004/05 to 302 in 2010/11 (a rise of 165 per cent), while the number of offences in classification 8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury has fallen from 3,312 in 2004/05 to 3,057 in 2010/11 (a fall of 8 per cent).

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

### 2.1.2 Violence against the person without injury (domestic abuse motivation)

The levels and trends within this classification are very similar to those for violence against the person with injury. The highest level recorded within this classification was 3,419 offences recorded in 2005/06. The lowest level recorded was 3,170 offences in 2007/08 which was 6.2 per cent lower than the previous year. The latest figure for 2010/11 is 8 offences lower than the level recorded in 2009/10.

In 2010/11 offences of violence against the person without injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 22.6 per cent of all violence against the person with injury offences recorded by the police. Within this classification offences of threats to kill with a domestic motivation account for around one third of all such offences recorded by the police.

## 2.2 Sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation

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

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

Sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation showed a slight upward trend between 2004/05 and 2007/08. However there was a large increase of 70.1 per cent (68 offences) in the number of sexual offences recorded between 2007/08 and 2008/09, followed by a second increase of 54.5 percent (90 offences) between 2008/09 and 2009/10. The number of sexual offences then fell by 18.4 per cent (47 offences) between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and now stands at a level of 208 offences recorded. The classification of sexual offences is broadly split into most serious sexual crime and other sexual offences. However only those offences within the most serious sexual crime classification are discussed here as, within the other sexual offences classification, there are only up to 5 such offences with a domestic motivation recorded in any single financial year.

In 2010/11 sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 10.8 per cent of all sexual offences recorded by the police.

### 2.2.1 Most serious sexual crime with a domestic abuse motivation

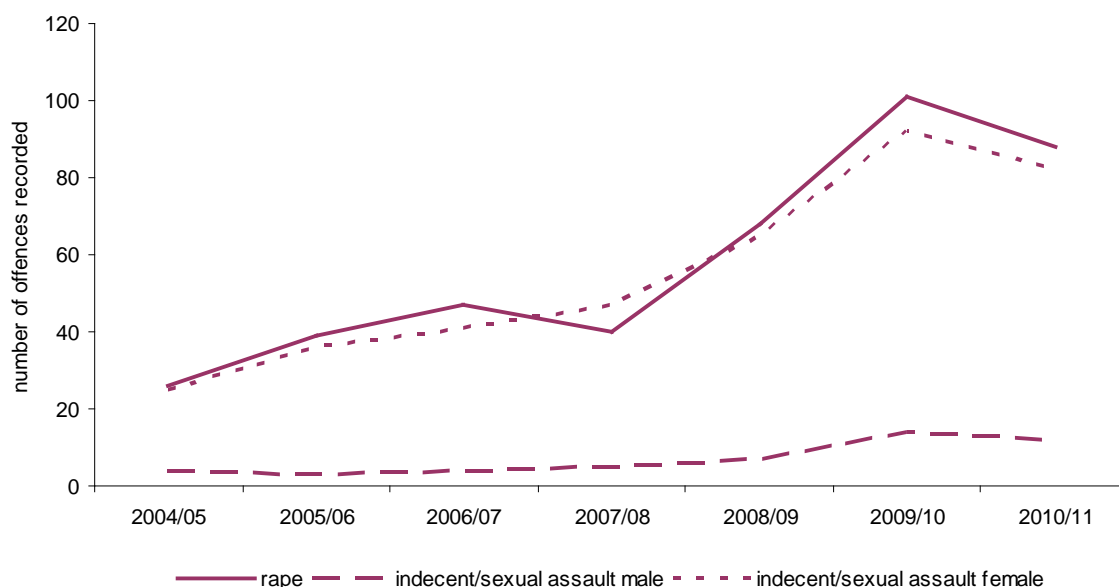
Offences in this category include rape, sexual assaults, sexual activity and offences such as abuse of children through prostitution and pornography and trafficking for sexual exploitation.

**Rape offences:** The number of rapes with a domestic abuse motivation showed a general upwards trend between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 there was an increase of 48.5 per cent (33 offences) in the number recorded. The latest figure of 88 rapes with a domestic abuse motivation recorded for 2010/11 is 12.9 per cent (13 offences) lower than 2009/10.

In 2010/11 offences of rape with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 16.0 per cent of all rape offences recorded by the police.

**Indecent /sexual assault offences:** Offences of indecent or sexual assault where there was a domestic motivation showed a similar trend to offences of rape. With 12 offences recorded in 2010/11, indecent or sexual assaults on a male represented 6.4 per cent of all such assaults. With 82 offences recorded, indecent or sexual assaults on a female represented 13.0 per cent of all such assaults in 2010/11.

Figure 2.4 Sexual offences (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2010/11



## **2.3 Robbery with a domestic abuse motivation**

The number of robbery offences with a domestic motivation recorded range from 5 in 2004/05 and 2005/06 to 12 recorded in 2009/10. In 2010/11 there were 9 such offences recorded. Robberies with a domestic motivation represent less than 1 per cent of all robberies recorded by the police.

## **2.4 Property crime with a domestic abuse motivation**

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

Property crimes with a domestic abuse motivation have remained relatively unchanged between 2004/05 where there were 1,741 offences recorded and 2010/11 when there were 1,716 recorded. The highest level reached was in 2005/06 when 2,048 offences were recorded. The figure for 2010/11 showed a fall of 7.9 per cent from 1,864 to 1,716, when compared with 2009/10.

In relation to property crimes with a domestic abuse motivation recorded during 2010/11, criminal damage offences accounted for 70.0 per cent of such offences with other theft offences accounting for 11.8 per cent, offences against vehicles 11.3 per cent, burglary 5.4 per cent and fraud and forgery 1.4 per cent.

In 2010/11 property crimes with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 2.6 per cent of all property crime recorded by the police.

## **2.5 Other miscellaneous offences with a domestic abuse motivation**

More than 90 per cent of the remaining offences recorded with a domestic abuse motivation are breaches of non-molestation orders. As discussed previously, the offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06. However the offence was in existence during 2004/05 and, during this financial year, those offences with a domestic abuse motivation were collated within PSNI.

Non-molestation orders are most commonly issued where the relationship between those involved would meet the domestic abuse definition. Generally speaking, at least 90 per cent of all breaches of non-molestation order recorded by the police have a domestic abuse motivation. The 2004/05 figure of 100 per cent in table 2.2 represents the fact that only those offences with a domestic abuse motivation were collated in this financial year as they were not part of the recorded crime data series.

**Table 2.1 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11**

Offence	Numbers and percentages							
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	9	6	3	11	8	8	7	-
2 Attempted murder	22	15	23	21	23	25	19	-
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent <sup>2</sup>	52	64	65	69	116	169	199	17.8
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	62	67	102	80	84	102	103	1.0
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	3,312	3,564	3,434	2,920	2,881	3,024	3,057	1.1
All other violence against the person with injury	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	-
<b>Violence against the person - with injury</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>1.7</b>
3B Threats to kill	469	486	590	637	652	809	784	-3.1
8L Harassment	313	405	425	381	426	512	476	-7.0
11 Cruelty to and neglect of children, 12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years, 13 Child abduction	6	13	14	12	42	42	62	-
105A Assault without injury	2,415	2,488	2,309	2,138	2,050	1,959	1,992	1.7
All other violence against the person without injury	20	27	41	2	2	0	0	-
<b>Violence against the person - without injury</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Total violence against the person offences</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>7,135</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>6,273</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>0.8</b>
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male <sup>3,4,5</sup>	4	3	4	5	7	14	12	-
19A-19H Rape	26	39	47	40	68	101	88	-12.9
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female <sup>3,4,5</sup>	25	36	41	47	65	92	82	-10.9
All other most serious sexual crime <sup>3,4,5</sup>	0	2	3	1	20	44	24	-
<b>Most serious sexual crime<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
<b>Other sexual offences<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total sexual offences<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>56</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
Robbery offences	5	5	10	7	6	12	9	-
Burglary offences	75	103	87	100	100	104	93	-10.6
Offences against vehicles	33	60	63	48	78	153	194	26.8
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	85	106	82	60	55	119	79	-33.6
All remaining other theft offences	71	123	103	95	109	130	124	-4.6
<b>Total other theft offences</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-18.5</b>
Fraud and forgery offences	9	10	17	9	14	24	24	-
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	14	24	25	18	14	24	20	-
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	932	1025	909	829	712	709	665	-6.2
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	202	228	264	200	210	243	193	-20.6
58B/58D All other criminal damage	210	230	221	211	223	190	203	6.8
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	110	139	118	121	115	168	121	-28.0
<b>Total criminal damage offences</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
<b>Total property crime<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Breach of non-molestation order <sup>7</sup>	1,148	1415	1026	1182	1074	1067	879	-17.6
All other miscellaneous offences	26	84	87	33	51	55	34	-38.2
<b>Total recorded crime (domestic abuse motivation) - all offences</b>	<b>9,656</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>10,115</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>9,546</b>	<b>-3.6</b>

- Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
- In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. A more detailed explanation can be found in Volume 2 of the Home Office publication 'Crime in England and Wales 2008/09'. (<http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol2.pdf>)
- The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
- Offences classified as 17 Indecent assault on a male, 20 Indecent assault on a female, 21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14, 22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17, 74 Gross indecency with a child, 16 Buggery and 18 Gross indecency between males relate to legislation that existed prior to that introduced in February 2009. From April 2010 offences are no longer recorded using these classifications.
- Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today.
- Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
- The offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, although the offence was in existence during 2004/05. However PSNI compiled data during 2004/05 on those breaches of a non molestation order which were domestic in nature at policing area level. This allowed these offences to be included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures and provide a comparable data series.

<sup>4</sup> indicates that for offences recorded, a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

**Table 2.2 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse 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
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	22.0	20.7	12.5	36.7	30.8	36.4	25.0
2 Attempted murder	17.1	8.7	19.5	15.7	18.5	21.9	17.3
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent <sup>2</sup>	12.8	15.4	13.5	12.6	14.6	13.3	18.0
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	8.1	9.7	13.7	10.6	9.0	12.5	13.0
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	20.9	21.7	20.6	20.2	21.3	22.9	23.4
All other violence against the person with injury	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.3	0.0	2.0
<b>Violence against the person - with injury</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>
3B Threats to kill	34.2	34.9	34.1	34.9	31.0	36.4	33.7
8L Harassment	16.4	17.5	20.5	22.0	23.2	25.2	24.3
11 Cruelty to and neglect of children, 12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years, 13 Child abduction	7.5	13.4	11.9	14.6	34.7	33.9	46.6
105A Assault without injury	32.4	31.5	28.5	26.7	26.7	26.5	28.4
All other violence against the person without injury	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Violence against the person - without injury</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Total violence against the person offences</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male <sup>3,4,5</sup>	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.3	4.4	10.1	6.4
19A-19H Rape	6.9	10.0	10.3	9.6	16.8	21.9	16.0
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female <sup>3,4,5</sup>	4.1	5.6	6.4	7.1	10.0	16.0	13.0
All other most serious sexual crime <sup>3,4,5</sup>	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.6	6.5	17.2	10.2
<b>Most serious sexual crime<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Other sexual offences<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Total sexual offences<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Robbery offences	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7
Burglary offences	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Offences against vehicles	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.8
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	9.8	13.6	10.5	10.6	10.4	18.6	14.4
All remaining other theft offences	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
<b>Total other theft offences</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Fraud and forgery offences	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	9.7	9.8	8.1	8.9	8.2	8.9	8.9
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1
58B/58D All other criminal damage	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.4
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	27.1	27.6	23.8	25.9	21.9	28.8	23.6
<b>Total criminal damage offences</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Total property crime<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Breach of non-molestation order <sup>7</sup>	100.0	99.4	89.3	99.9	95.8	96.6	92.5
All other miscellaneous offences	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6
<b>Total recorded crime (domestic abuse motivation) - all offences<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>

- Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
- In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. A more detailed explanation can be found in Volume 2 of the Home Office publication 'Crime in England and Wales 2008/09'. (<http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol2.pdf>)
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- The offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, although the offence was in existence during 2004/05. However PSNI compiled data during 2004/05 on those breaches of a non molestation order which were domestic in nature at policing area level. This allowed these offences to be included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures and provide a comparable data series.
- In order to provide a comparable figure for 2004/05, the offences of breach of non-molestation order were added to the total recorded crime figure for that year.

### 3 Victims of Domestic Abuse Crime

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

In relation to domestic abuse crimes, between 9 and 14 per cent of these crimes are regarded as state-based offences, the most frequently recorded of these offences being a breach of a non-molestation order. In around 1 per cent of domestic abuse crimes there are no age or gender details available. The remaining 85 to 90 per cent are person victims whose age and gender are known.

**Table 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by type of victim, 2004/05 to 2010/11**

	Numbers and percentages						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Person victim where age and gender known	86%	85%	87%	86%	87%	88%	90%
State-based offence	12%	14%	11%	13%	12%	11%	9%
Person victim where age or gender unknown	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Number of domestic abuse crimes</b>	<b>9,656</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>10,115</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>9,546</b>

**Figure 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by type of victim, 2010/11**



#### 3.1 Age and gender profile 2010/11: age/gender of victim

Please note: age and gender figures provided in this bulletin may differ slightly from those previously published. These details are extracted from a live operational system and, where possible, are updated to improve the level of coverage available.

There were 8,598 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2010/11 where there was a person victim with known age and gender details. Ten per cent of this total were persons aged under 18 (898 offences), 68 per cent were females aged 18+ (5,867 offences) and 21 per cent were males aged 18+ (1833 offences). There were an additional 50 offences where the age or gender of the victim was unknown. A further breakdown by victim age and gender for each financial year from 2004/05 is available in Table 3.2.

**Victims aged under 18:** Eighty five per cent of those domestic abuse victims under the age of 18 were victims of violence against the person offences, 1 per cent were victims of property crime and 13 per cent were victims of other offences.

**Crime rates victim aged under 18:** There were 2 victims of domestic abuse crimes under the age of 18 per 1,000 of the population under 18.

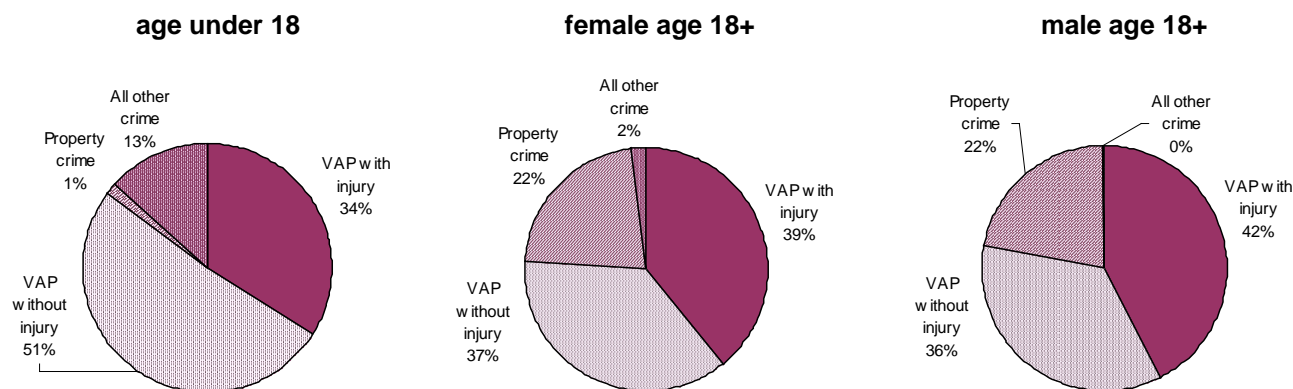
**Female victims aged 18+:** Seventy six per cent of female domestic abuse victims aged 18+ were victims of violence against the person offences and just over half of these were victims of violence against the person with injury. Twenty two per cent were victims of property crime and 2 per cent were victims of other offences.

**Crime rates female victims aged 18+:** There were 8 female victims of domestic abuse crimes aged 18+ per 1,000 of the female population aged 18+.

**Male victims aged 18+:** Seventy eight per cent of male domestic abuse victims aged 18+ were victims of violence against the person offences, more than half of these being violence against the person with injury. Twenty two per cent were victims of property crime and less than 1 per cent were victims of other offences.

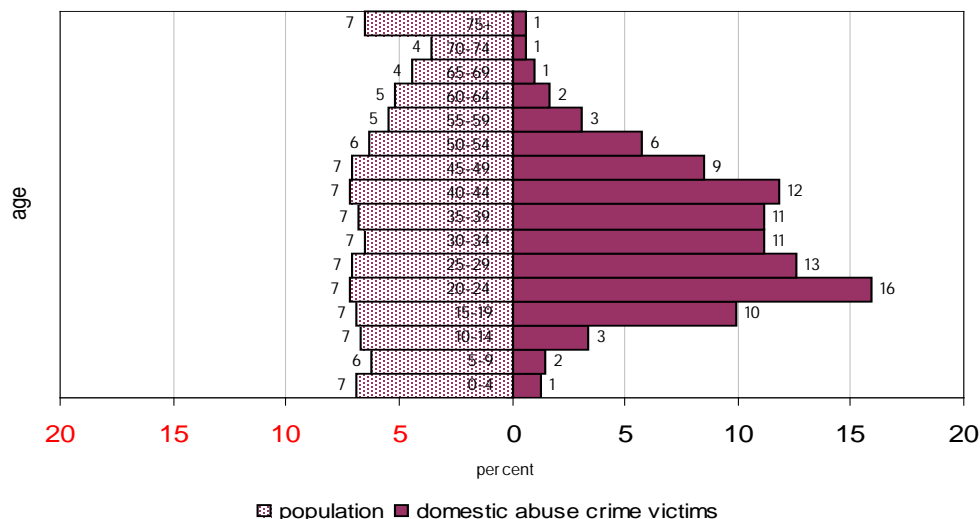
**Crime rates male victim aged 18+:** There were 3 male victims of domestic abuse crimes aged 18+ per 1,000 of the male population aged 18+.

**Figure 3.2 Victims of domestic abuse by age and gender: percentage in each main crime type<sup>1</sup>, 2010/11**



1. Violence against the person has been shortened to 'VAP' in the above charts.

**Figure 3.3 Age profile of victims of domestic abuse crimes compared with Northern Ireland population profile, 2010/11**



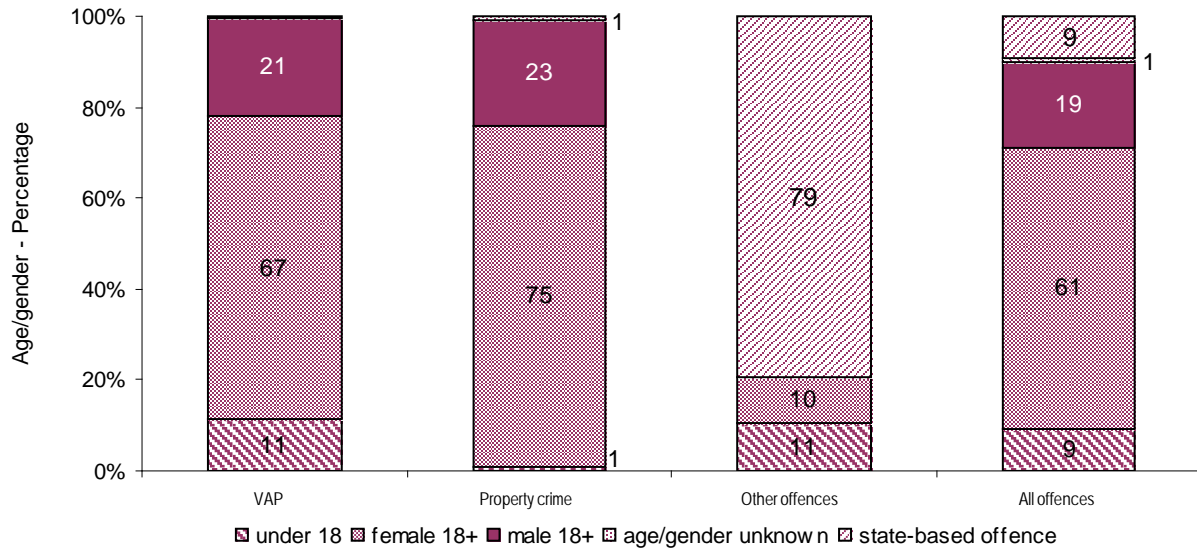
### 3.2 Age and gender profile 2010/11: main crime classifications

**Violence against the person:** The majority of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+ (67 per cent), 21 per cent were males aged 18+ and 11 per cent victims under the age of 18. The age or gender of the victim was unknown in less than 1 per cent of violence against the person crimes with a domestic abuse motivation.

**Property crime:** Seventy five per cent of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+, 23 per cent were males aged 18+ and 1 per cent were victims under the age of 18. For the remaining 1 per cent the age or gender of the victim was unknown.

**Other offences:** State-based offences accounted for 79 per cent of all other offences, as this includes the offence of breach of non molestation order. Excluding state-based offences from these calculations reveals that, in relation to all other offences, 51 per cent of domestic abuse victims were under the age of 18, 48 per cent were females aged 18+ and 1 per cent were males aged 18+.

**Figure 3.4 Proportion of victims of domestic abuse crimes by age and gender for the main crime classifications (state-based offences included), 2010/11**





**Table 3.2 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by age of victim and type of crime, 2004/05 to 2010/11**

Victim Age / Gender	Offence	Numbers and percentages							
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Victim aged under 18	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	311	322	325	259	297	350	305	-12.9
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	309	346	362	397	515	444	460	3.6
	Total violence against the person offences	620	668	687	656	812	794	765	-3.7
	Property crime	18	21	19	27	20	22	13	-
	All other offences	17	30	36	48	99	158	120	-24.1
	<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>-7.8</b>
Female victim aged 18+	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	2,318	2,482	2,395	2,091	2,069	2,156	2,294	6.4
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	2,294	2,366	2,289	2,146	2,018	2,212	2,173	-1.8
	Total violence against the person offences	4,612	4,848	4,684	4,237	4,087	4,368	4,467	2.3
	Property crime	1,229	1,424	1,342	1,225	1,169	1,334	1,288	-3.4
	All other offences	49	59	70	66	89	130	112	-13.8
	<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Male victim aged 18+	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	828	909	907	743	733	808	777	-3.8
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	599	678	685	610	628	648	656	1.2
	Total violence against the person offences	1,427	1,587	1,592	1,353	1,361	1,456	1,433	-1.6
	Property crime	365	472	403	356	388	441	397	-10.0
	All other offences	1	2	4	2	8	6	3	-
	<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Age or gender unknown	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	0	3	0	10	14	14	10	-
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	1	0	2	16	7	14	23	-
	Total violence against the person offences	1	3	2	26	21	28	33	-
	Property crime	125	127	124	82	52	66	17	-74.2
	All other offences	12	12	8	6	3	1	0	-
	<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-47.4</b>
State-based offence	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	20	29	41	1	4	4	2	-
	Total violence against the person offences	20	29	41	1	4	4	2	-
	Property crime	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	-
	All other offences <sup>1</sup>	1,156	1,482	1,102	1,197	1,097	1,094	895	-18.2
	<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>-18.3</b>
All domestic abuse crimes	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	3,457	3,716	3,627	3,103	3,113	3,328	3,386	1.7
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	3,223	3,419	3,379	3,170	3,172	3,322	3,314	-0.2
	Total violence against the person offences	6,680	7,135	7,006	6,273	6,285	6,650	6,700	0.8
	Property crime	1,741	2,048	1,889	1,691	1,630	1,864	1,716	-7.9
	All other offences	1,235	1,585	1,220	1,319	1,296	1,389	1,130	-18.6
	<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>9,656</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>10,115</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>9,546</b>	<b>-3.6</b>

1. Includes the offence of breach of non molestation order, which is classified as a state-based offence.

<sup>1</sup> indicates that for offences recorded, a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

**Table 3.3 Domestic abuse crimes by policing district and policing area where the victim is under 18, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1</sup>**

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	54	67	59	53	91	76	62	-14
West Belfast	22	30	22	28	29	30	52	22
<b>A District</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8</b>
East Belfast	31	28	36	25	42	68	49	-19
South Belfast	13	24	25	32	36	33	23	-10
<b>B District</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-29</b>
Ards	32	37	36	51	38	37	38	1
Castlereagh	13	9	13	7	16	20	26	6
Down	13	20	22	15	34	23	32	9
North Down	28	32	31	36	24	34	38	4
<b>C District</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>20</b>
Antrim	14	20	13	17	23	33	27	-6
Carrickfergus	11	12	8	14	16	15	27	12
Lisburn	71	47	66	46	49	69	67	-2
Newtownabbey	30	33	41	20	42	28	47	19
<b>D District</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>23</b>
Armagh	8	13	13	12	29	32	31	-1
Banbridge	11	9	9	11	16	9	12	3
Craigavon	47	57	42	37	51	69	62	-7
Newry & Mourne	14	32	31	36	28	43	41	-2
<b>E District</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-7</b>
Cookstown	25	19	11	18	19	23	17	-6
Dungannon & South Tyrone	5	11	17	14	17	23	19	-4
Fermanagh	16	21	25	35	40	22	19	-3
Omagh	12	18	27	39	27	25	14	-11
<b>F District</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-24</b>
Foyle	52	36	45	62	77	84	54	-30
Limavady	17	15	20	28	31	29	20	-9
Magherafelt	8	13	8	18	14	11	12	1
Strabane	26	17	24	17	42	26	18	-8
<b>G District</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>-46</b>
Ballymena	24	34	29	24	23	43	35	-8
Ballymoney	12	11	13	2	9	17	6	-11
Coleraine	30	39	40	23	43	28	23	-5
Larne	12	15	13	9	20	16	21	5
Moyle	4	0	3	2	5	8	6	-2
<b>H District</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>-21</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>-76</b>

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

**Table 3.4 Domestic abuse crimes by policing district and policing area where the victim is female and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1</sup>**

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	449	553	596	539	500	444	483	39
West Belfast	398	344	185	317	249	298	319	21
<b>A District</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>60</b>
East Belfast	266	287	307	263	270	245	279	34
South Belfast	228	285	257	256	227	230	243	13
<b>B District</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>47</b>
Ards	229	248	253	181	144	189	214	25
Castlereagh	129	109	125	73	100	118	131	13
Down	97	214	201	127	155	207	172	-35
North Down	205	238	232	227	179	189	202	13
<b>C District</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>16</b>
Antrim	163	161	228	160	141	200	176	-24
Carrickfergus	113	142	130	161	129	114	114	0
Lisburn	544	477	520	361	299	365	391	26
Newtownabbey	270	312	304	226	263	265	214	-51
<b>D District</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>-49</b>
Armagh	113	138	126	122	103	123	108	-15
Banbridge	125	115	114	109	90	97	107	10
Craigavon	361	360	363	351	333	363	362	-1
Newry & Mourne	196	313	271	218	254	305	285	-20
<b>E District</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>-26</b>
Cookstown	116	131	89	87	79	104	127	23
Dungannon & South Tyrone	88	103	105	104	96	161	146	-15
Fermanagh	103	184	140	173	123	158	171	13
Omagh	156	154	159	140	130	125	119	-6
<b>F District</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>15</b>
Foyle	463	411	331	401	469	554	557	3
Limavady	141	146	125	121	141	152	179	27
Magherafelt	68	88	103	91	74	71	73	2
Strabane	230	143	118	88	121	107	127	20
<b>G District</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>52</b>
Ballymena	225	223	249	209	241	228	199	-29
Ballymoney	83	88	57	60	69	67	64	-3
Coleraine	219	242	278	208	231	199	198	-1
Larne	76	70	94	122	95	97	77	-20
Moyle	36	52	36	33	40	57	30	-27
<b>H District</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>-80</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>35</b>

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

**Table 3.5 Domestic abuse crimes by policing district and policing area where the victim is male and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1</sup>**

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	110	127	170	150	133	118	129	11
West Belfast	90	94	58	83	63	68	106	38
<b>A District</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>49</b>
East Belfast	95	106	103	94	82	88	92	4
South Belfast	77	102	103	89	82	65	57	-8
<b>B District</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>-4</b>
Ards	82	107	121	85	64	63	58	-5
Castlereagh	42	30	30	21	34	32	37	5
Down	31	49	77	44	49	56	54	-2
North Down	57	79	87	72	60	58	52	-6
<b>C District</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-8</b>
Antrim	52	41	52	59	46	68	61	-7
Carrickfergus	28	52	45	41	29	41	28	-13
Lisburn	186	171	163	100	112	133	117	-16
Newtownabbey	90	127	104	71	64	80	89	9
<b>D District</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>-27</b>
Armagh	44	46	50	40	42	49	51	2
Banbridge	57	53	41	46	26	40	40	0
Craigavon	126	142	123	105	140	124	109	-15
Newry & Mourne	50	102	91	66	107	106	106	0
<b>E District</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>-13</b>
Cookstown	54	39	41	30	30	38	32	-6
Dungannon & South Tyrone	28	26	36	13	27	39	32	-7
Fermanagh	28	57	42	46	43	56	56	0
Omagh	48	48	49	50	64	60	47	-13
<b>F District</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>-26</b>
Foyle	124	112	94	127	153	178	170	-8
Limavady	43	56	52	51	60	50	66	16
Magherafelt	21	43	25	32	9	26	31	5
Strabane	59	49	45	26	35	34	49	15
<b>G District</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>28</b>
Ballymena	60	51	38	57	75	75	53	-22
Ballymoney	26	29	19	24	34	29	20	-9
Coleraine	53	81	93	63	60	86	50	-36
Larne	21	32	31	19	22	32	29	-3
Moyle	11	10	16	7	12	11	12	1
<b>H District</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-69</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>-70</b>

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

## 4 Detections of Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation

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).

This section of the bulletin looks at the levels and trends in detections and detection rates in Northern Ireland, 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.

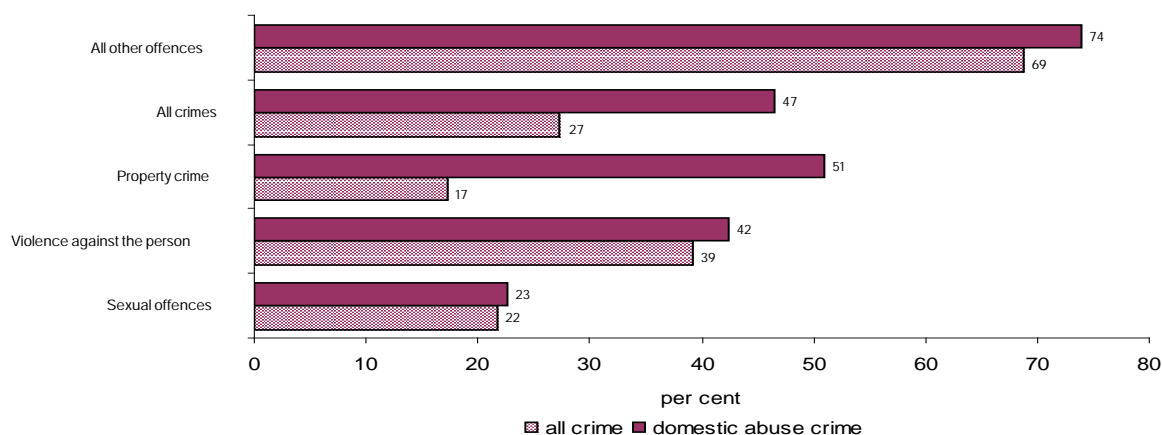
### 4.1 Comparison of detection rates (domestic abuse motivation), 2009/10 and 2010/11

There were 9,546 domestic abuse offences recorded in 2010/11, 4,441 were detected by means of a sanction detection and 3 were detected by means of a non-sanction detection. The number of detections increased by 156 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 while the number of crimes recorded fell by 357, resulting in an increase in the overall detection rate of 3.3 percentage points from 43.3% to 46.6%. The sanction detection rate in 2009/10 matched the overall detection rate, while in 2010/11 the sanction detection rate was 46.5 (i.e. there were negligible numbers of non-sanction detections).

**Detection rates by offence group:** The violence against the person sanction detection rate rose from 39.1% to 42.4% and for sexual offences it increased from 15.3% to 22.6%. The sanction detection rate for property crime was 50.9%, an increase of 4.9 percentage points on 2009/10. Offences of breach of non-molestation orders had a sanction detection rate of 75.2% in 2010/11, 4.1 percentage points higher than for 2009/10.

**Comparison of sanction detection rates for domestic abuse crimes and all crimes recorded by the police:** In 2010/11 sanction detection rates for domestic abuse crimes tended to be higher than those for all crimes recorded by the police. This was particularly marked in relation to property crime and overall crime. Due to the nature of domestic abuse crimes a potential offender can be more easily identified than for crime in general. This would be particularly noticeable in relation to property crime and can be seen by the sanction detection rate of 50.9% for property crimes with a domestic abuse motivation which compares with a sanction detection rate of 17.2% for all property crimes recorded by the police.

**Figure 4.1 Sanction detection rates by crime type, domestic abuse crime and all crimes recorded by the police, 2010/11**



**Table 4.1 Domestic abuse offences detected by offence group and method of detection, 2010/11**

Offence group	Numbers and percentages				
	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	TICs	Non-sanction detections
<i>Number of detections</i>					
Violence against the person	6,700	2,601	237	0	3
Sexual offences	208	45	2	0	0
Robbery	9	7	0	0	0
Burglary	93	47	1	0	0
Offences against vehicles	194	137	12	0	0
Other theft offences	203	53	11	0	0
Fraud and forgery	24	9	2	0	0
Criminal damage	1,202	518	84	0	0
Breach of non-molestation order	879	643	18	0	0
Other offences	34	13	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,546</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Detection Rate(%)</i>					
	All detection methods	Charge / summons	Cautions	TICs	Non-sanction detections
Violence against the person	42.4	38.8	3.5	0.0	0.0
Sexual offences	22.6	21.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
Robbery	77.8	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary	51.6	50.5	1.1	0.0	0.0
Offences against vehicles	76.8	70.6	6.2	0.0	0.0
Other theft offences	31.5	26.1	5.4	0.0	0.0
Fraud and forgery	45.8	37.5	8.3	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	50.1	43.1	7.0	0.0	0.0
Breach of non-molestation order	75.2	73.2	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other offences	41.2	38.2	2.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## 4.2 Trends in detection rates over time (domestic abuse motivation)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the overall detection rate, as well as by the sanction and non-sanction split, for domestic abuse crimes 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 domestic abuse crime data series. Each year detections will be achieved for crimes that were recorded in previous years. As there were no crimes identified as having a domestic motivation prior to 2004/05, the detection rate for this financial year was based solely on those offences with a domestic 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 the non-sanction detection method complainant declined to prosecute which was widely used as a detection method due to the nature of domestic abuse crimes where a victim did not wish to support prosecution of the offender. In 2004/05 detections by means of complainant declined to prosecute accounted for 78 per cent of all detections with a domestic abuse motivation, and accounted for 66 per cent in 2005/06. The adoption by PSNI of the higher evidential standard reduced the use of complainant declined to prosecute detections and in 2006/07 this method accounted for 27.4 per cent of all detections.

From April 2007 some of the methods that had been allowed for claiming non-sanction detections were discontinued altogether. The result of these changes was that the overall detection rate for domestic abuse crimes fell from 77.5% in 2005/06 to 45.8% in 2006/07 and again to 33.9% in 2007/08. Since 2007/08 the overall detection rate has increased each year and now stands at 46.6%.

**Figure 4.2 Detection rates for domestic abuse crimes, 2004/05 to 2010/11**

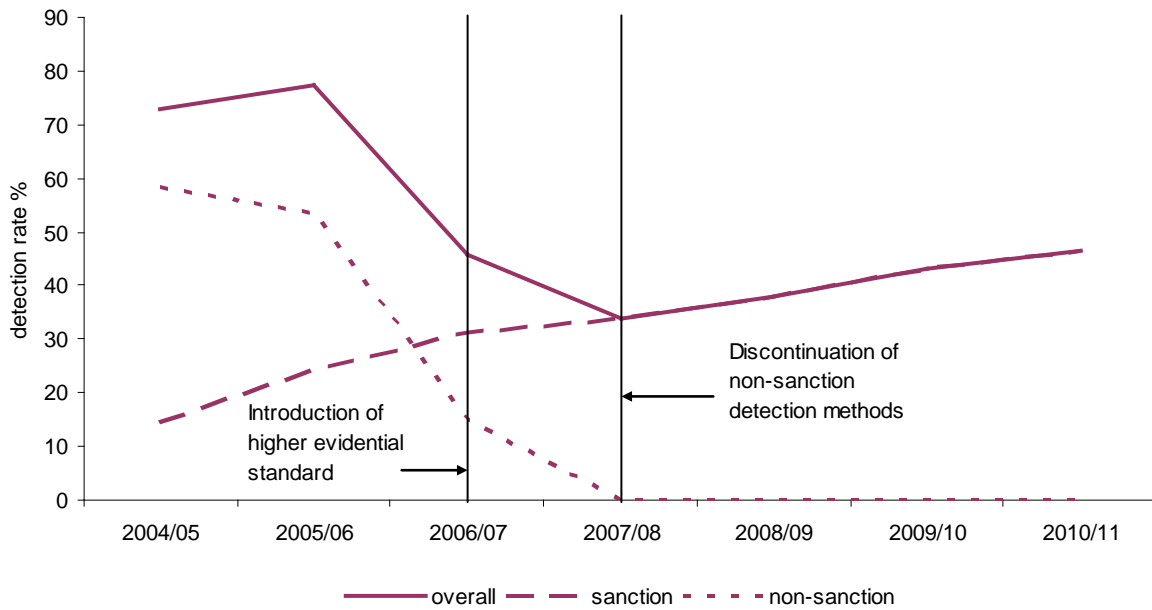
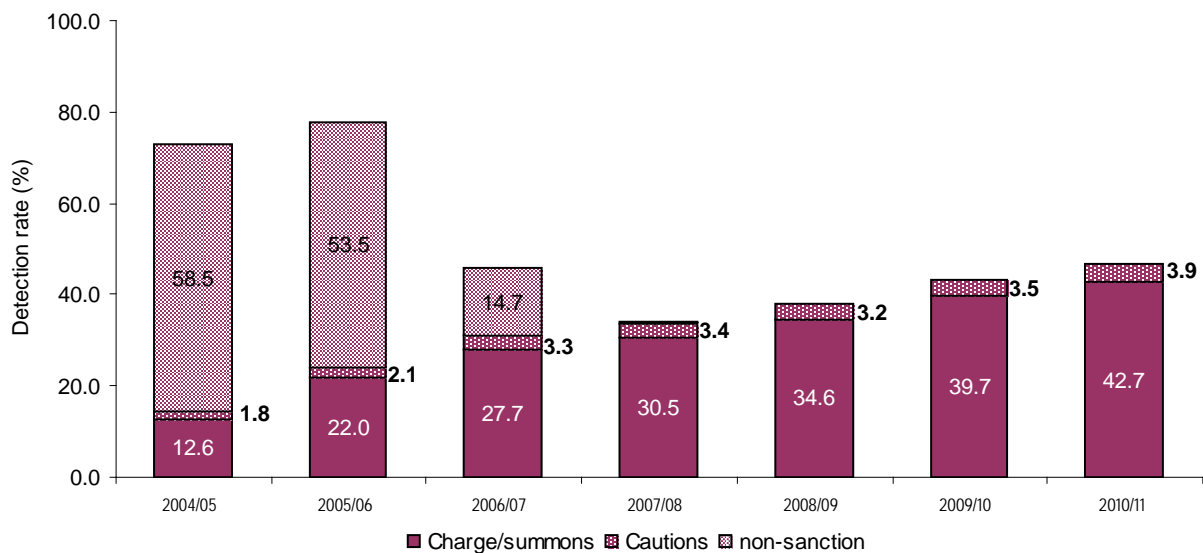


Figure 4.3 illustrates the move away from non-sanction detections following the introduction of the higher evidential standard in 2006/07 and the limited use of non-sanction detection methods from 2007/08. The increase in the use of charge / summons as a detection method can also clearly be seen. In particular this clearly 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.

**Figure 4.3 Detection rates for domestic abuse crimes by method of detection, 2004/05 to 2010/11**



**Table 4.2 Sanction detection rates for crime with a domestic abuse motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1</sup>**

Offence	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
								% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 <sup>2</sup>
Homicide <sup>3</sup>	66.7	100.0	100.0	27.3	87.5	75.0	85.7	10.7
2 Attempted murder	54.5	86.7	65.2	76.2	60.9	76.0	57.9	-18.1
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent	42.3	50.0	61.5	53.6	56.9	50.3	66.8	16.5
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	30.6	47.8	38.2	48.8	45.2	55.9	50.5	-5.4
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	12.0	17.4	26.5	31.9	36.4	42.9	45.2	2.3
All other violence against the person with injury	-	-	-	0.0	100.0	-	0.0	-
<b>Violence against the person - with injury</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
3B Threats to kill	37.7	45.1	47.1	44.9	51.1	50.6	55.6	5.1
8L Harassment	31.0	21.0	18.6	13.1	12.9	20.9	24.4	3.5
11 Cruelty to and neglect of children, 12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years, 13 Child abduction	33.3	46.2	57.1	41.7	31.0	28.6	16.1	-12.4
105A Assault without injury	4.8	7.5	15.5	19.7	23.2	31.2	34.8	3.6
All other violence against the person without injury	65.0	70.4	63.4	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
<b>Violence against the person - without injury</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Total violence against the person offences</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male <sup>4,5,6</sup>	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	7.1	0.0	-7.1
19A-19H Rape <sup>4</sup>	11.5	15.4	19.1	17.5	14.7	11.9	15.9	4.0
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female <sup>4,5,6</sup>	20.0	27.8	41.5	19.1	30.8	22.8	31.7	8.9
All other most serious sexual crime <sup>4,5,6</sup>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	11.4	20.8	9.5
<b>Most serious sexual crime<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Other sexual offences<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total sexual offences<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Robbery offences	0.0	20.0	30.0	14.3	50.0	25.0	77.8	52.8
Burglary offences	26.7	24.3	35.6	38.0	44.0	55.8	51.6	-4.2
Offences against vehicles	48.5	35.0	46.0	60.4	48.7	66.0	76.8	10.8
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	7.1	12.3	18.3	23.3	18.2	19.3	35.4	16.1
All remaining other theft offences	2.8	17.9	24.3	18.9	17.4	31.5	29.0	-2.5
<b>Total other theft offences</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Fraud and forgery offences	0.0	20.0	17.6	22.2	42.9	25.0	45.8	20.8
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	21.4	33.3	60.0	61.1	42.9	50.0	40.0	-10.0
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	22.4	21.8	29.5	34.0	42.4	50.6	52.5	1.9
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	18.3	27.6	34.8	38.5	40.5	41.6	49.2	7.7
58B/58D All other criminal damage	15.7	17.4	24.4	32.2	31.4	48.9	51.2	2.3
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	17.3	20.9	26.3	32.2	42.6	38.1	38.0	-0.1
<b>Total criminal damage offences</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total property crime<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Breach of non-molestation order <sup>8</sup>	-	60.4	71.9	62.2	68.5	71.1	75.2	4.1
All other miscellaneous offences	38.5	66.7	63.2	69.7	54.9	43.6	41.2	-2.5
<b>Total recorded crime (domestic abuse motivation) - all offences</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>

- 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 domestic motivation prior to 2004/05, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a domestic motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.
- Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.
- Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
- The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
- Offences classified as 17 Indecent assault on a male, 20 Indecent assault on a female, 21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14, 22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17, 74 Gross indecency with a child, 16 Buggery and 18 Gross indecency between males relate to legislation that existed prior to that introduced in February 2009. From April 2010 offences are no longer recorded using these classifications.
- Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today.
- Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
- The offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, although the offence was in existence during 2004/05. PSNI compiled data during 2004/05 on those breaches of a non molestation order which were domestic in nature at policing area level, however the number that were detected was not compiled. So while the number of offences recorded has been included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures, a detection rate for 2004/05 is not available. This will have had an impact on the sanction detection rate for 2004/05 as these offences tend to have a high detection rate.

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



**Table 4.3 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection for crimes with a domestic abuse 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	1,070	2,367	2,805	2,829	3,191	3,935	4,073
Adult cautions <sup>1</sup>	140	180	223	233	206	259	292
Juvenile cautions <sup>2</sup>	15	44	112	79	87	88	76
TICs <sup>3</sup>	1	1	1	4	0	4	0
<b>Total sanction detections</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>4,441</b>
Complainant declined to prosecute <sup>4,5</sup>	4,836	5,471	1,268	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed <sup>4,6</sup>	121	249	210	1	2	1	1
Offender died before proceedings <sup>4,6</sup>	6	12	8	1	0	1	2
Other <sup>4,5,7</sup>	12	26	4	..	..	..	..
<b>Total non-sanction detections<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>All detections</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>4,444</b>
<b>Total number of offences<sup>8,9</sup></b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>10,115</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>9,546</b>
	<i>Detection rates (%)<sup>10</sup></i>						
Charge/summons	12.6	22.0	27.7	30.5	34.6	39.7	42.7
Adult cautions <sup>1</sup>	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.1
Juvenile cautions <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
TICs <sup>3</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total sanction detections</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>
Complainant declined to prosecute <sup>4,5</sup>	56.8	50.8	12.5	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed <sup>4,6</sup>	1.4	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings <sup>4,6</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other <sup>4,5,7</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..
<b>Total non-sanction detections<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>All detections</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.6</b>

1. Adult cautions include adult cautions and adult informed warnings.
2. Juvenile cautions include juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.
3. 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. Includes offender under age.
8. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
9. As this table focuses on detection methods, the total number of offences recorded for 2004/05 excludes the breach of non molestation order offences. While the number of these offences recorded during 2004/05 was compiled by PSNI, the number of offences detected was not compiled.
10. 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 Geographic Patterns of Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

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

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

[http://www.psnl.police.uk/domestic\\_abuse\\_incidents\\_and\\_crimes\\_in\\_northern\\_ireland\\_2004-05\\_to\\_2010-11.xls](http://www.psnl.police.uk/domestic_abuse_incidents_and_crimes_in_northern_ireland_2004-05_to_2010-11.xls).

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

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

**Figure 5.1 Map of policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland**



**Table 5.1 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1</sup>**

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages							
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
North Belfast	1,843	2,157	2,231	2,198	2,053	1,928	1,844	-4.4
West Belfast	1,086	1,113	1,069	1,427	1,362	1,349	1,323	-1.9
<b>A District</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
East Belfast	1,246	1,336	1,513	1,376	1,269	1,363	1,354	-0.7
South Belfast	853	999	886	968	867	789	823	4.3
<b>B District</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Ards	728	843	1,012	858	788	741	661	-10.8
Castlereagh	617	432	493	485	496	494	480	-2.8
Down	363	670	792	674	686	702	540	-23.1
North Down	774	919	867	862	709	674	644	-4.5
<b>C District</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
Antrim	628	706	595	688	622	732	635	-13.3
Carrickfergus	364	480	419	460	511	463	470	1.5
Lisburn	1,782	1,551	1,819	1,539	1,735	1,765	1,686	-4.5
Newtownabbey	863	973	941	963	948	877	904	3.1
<b>D District</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Armagh	353	482	497	535	574	658	514	-21.9
Banbridge	346	431	406	432	395	503	402	-20.1
Craigavon	1,233	1,403	1,460	1,283	1,433	1,306	1,174	-10.1
Newry & Mourne	617	960	954	832	1,125	1,130	1,050	-7.1
<b>E District</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>-12.7</b>
Cookstown	446	503	386	367	411	461	418	-9.3
Dungannon & South Tyrone	323	406	476	355	357	450	438	-2.7
Fermanagh	518	609	557	592	531	551	550	-0.2
Omagh	666	723	789	728	719	755	511	-32.3
<b>F District</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>-13.5</b>
Foyle	1,921	1,691	1,561	1,742	2,115	2,429	2,282	-6.1
Limavady	392	460	564	551	544	535	534	-0.2
Magherafelt	448	345	342	323	279	431	353	-18.1
Strabane	495	498	479	484	670	742	566	-23.7
<b>G District</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>-9.7</b>
Ballymena	580	584	516	601	718	827	818	-1.1
Ballymoney	255	272	232	286	322	335	270	-19.4
Coleraine	824	1,072	1,183	998	905	900	922	2.4
Larne	293	313	272	330	301	408	373	-8.6
Moyle	102	128	145	139	146	184	146	-20.7
<b>H District</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>20,959</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>23,456</b>	<b>23,076</b>	<b>23,591</b>	<b>24,482</b>	<b>22,685</b>	<b>-7.3</b>

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

**Table 5.2 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1</sup>**

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages							% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
North Belfast	679	863	932	839	791	713	744	4.3
West Belfast	613	564	316	513	414	473	522	10.4
<b>A District</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>6.7</b>
East Belfast	434	513	492	436	453	449	473	5.3
South Belfast	368	481	430	423	381	357	348	-2.5
<b>B District</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Ards	359	425	456	361	283	330	330	0.0
Castlereagh	227	171	189	126	172	199	213	7.0
Down	163	350	353	246	267	331	295	-10.9
North Down	314	395	395	378	307	327	330	0.9
<b>C District</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Antrim	266	291	367	303	245	352	293	-16.8
Carrickfergus	160	223	201	238	193	190	190	0.0
Lisburn	920	781	841	603	539	662	680	2.7
Newtownabbey	430	538	514	361	412	406	377	-7.1
<b>D District</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Armagh	193	254	223	192	198	245	221	-9.8
Banbridge	232	211	205	203	158	160	165	3.1
Craigavon	604	646	632	589	611	620	575	-7.3
Newry & Mourne	305	559	449	376	462	529	490	-7.4
<b>E District</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
Cookstown	220	219	155	157	143	186	198	6.5
Dungannon & South Tyrone	149	187	170	148	154	237	204	-13.9
Fermanagh	196	307	234	293	243	252	257	2.0
Omagh	285	272	261	248	241	231	199	-13.9
<b>F District</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Foyle	837	698	551	689	823	949	866	-8.7
Limavady	215	253	221	229	266	269	284	5.6
Magherafelt	154	181	163	163	106	118	131	11.0
Strabane	339	241	213	156	222	185	219	18.4
<b>G District</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Ballymena	329	361	358	331	378	399	347	-13.0
Ballymoney	126	150	100	103	130	136	93	-31.6
Coleraine	353	423	472	346	396	348	299	-14.1
Larne	134	142	155	179	162	167	151	-9.6
Moyle	52	69	67	54	61	83	52	-37.3
<b>H District</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>-16.9</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>9,656</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>10,115</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>9,546</b>	<b>-3.6</b>

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

**Table 5.3 Sanction detection rates with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1</sup>**

Policing District/Area	2004/05 <sup>2</sup>	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Percentages
								% point change 2009/10 to 2010/11 <sup>3</sup>
North Belfast	16.5	23.5	32.3	37.2	42.9	45.2	49.7	4.6
West Belfast	15.5	32.4	42.1	34.3	38.2	43.8	44.6	0.9
<b>A District</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
East Belfast	16.4	26.5	36.4	34.4	33.6	47.2	48.8	1.6
South Belfast	10.2	17.0	27.7	22.7	27.3	45.1	43.1	-2.0
<b>B District</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Ards	12.5	19.3	21.3	26.6	32.2	43.0	47.6	4.5
Castlereagh	24.6	20.5	32.8	63.5	34.3	49.2	49.3	0.1
Down	12.2	28.6	26.6	51.6	40.1	43.2	40.0	-3.2
North Down	13.9	28.9	27.8	24.6	30.0	40.7	55.2	14.5
<b>C District</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Antrim	14.0	29.2	37.6	41.9	49.4	43.5	40.6	-2.9
Carrickfergus	9.9	12.6	30.8	45.4	50.3	47.4	48.4	1.1
Lisburn	16.5	20.7	30.3	37.3	45.5	44.0	49.9	5.9
Newtownabbey	12.4	15.8	28.8	38.0	36.7	49.0	47.7	-1.3
<b>D District</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Armagh	22.3	37.4	40.8	29.7	35.4	38.8	40.7	1.9
Banbridge	21.0	17.1	34.6	29.6	37.3	43.1	40.0	-3.1
Craigavon	11.9	20.1	28.3	26.0	29.3	34.0	41.0	7.0
Newry & Mourne	14.6	22.5	23.8	28.7	36.6	45.2	40.6	-4.6
<b>E District</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Cookstown	8.7	21.0	27.1	43.9	35.7	51.1	55.6	4.5
Dungannon & South Tyrone	18.0	33.7	42.9	29.7	36.4	43.5	49.5	6.0
Fermanagh	13.9	27.0	27.4	41.6	39.1	43.3	45.5	2.3
Omagh	13.7	26.1	35.6	31.9	48.1	43.3	57.8	14.5
<b>F District</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Foyle	15.1	27.8	26.5	23.2	34.0	43.2	46.4	3.2
Limavady	2.0	28.1	24.9	32.3	43.6	42.8	51.4	8.7
Magherafelt	20.2	20.4	31.9	28.2	53.8	50.0	48.1	-1.9
Strabane	14.2	29.5	45.1	42.9	41.4	40.5	51.1	10.6
<b>G District</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Ballymena	11.3	21.6	27.9	32.9	37.8	41.4	40.9	-0.4
Ballymoney	12.3	20.7	34.0	35.9	26.9	45.6	35.5	-10.1
Coleraine	17.8	28.8	33.9	39.3	37.1	33.9	47.5	13.6
Larne	9.9	23.2	38.1	44.7	54.3	49.7	48.3	-1.4
Moyle	9.6	14.5	31.3	31.5	24.6	32.5	34.6	2.1
<b>H District</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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. The offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, although the offence was in existence during 2004/05. PSNI compiled data during 2004/05 on those breaches of a non molestation order which were domestic in nature at policing area level, however the number that were detected was not compiled. So while the number of offences recorded has been included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures, a detection rate for 2004/05 is not available. This will have had an impact on the sanction detection rate for 2004/05 as these offences tend to have a high detection rate.

3. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

**Table 5.4 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1,2</sup>**

Policing District/Area	Rate per 1,000 population						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
North Belfast	23	28	29	28	26	25	24
West Belfast	18	18	18	24	22	22	22
<b>A District</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
East Belfast	19	20	23	21	19	21	20
South Belfast	13	16	14	15	14	12	13
<b>B District</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
Ards	10	11	13	11	10	9	8
Castlereagh	9	7	8	7	7	7	7
Down	5	10	12	10	10	10	8
North Down	10	12	11	11	9	8	8
<b>C District</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Antrim	13	14	12	13	12	14	12
Carrickfergus	9	12	11	11	13	12	12
Lisburn	16	14	16	14	15	15	14
Newtownabbey	11	12	12	12	11	11	11
<b>D District</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
Armagh	6	9	9	9	10	11	9
Banbridge	8	10	9	9	8	11	8
Craigavon	15	17	17	14	16	14	13
Newry & Mourne	7	10	10	9	12	11	11
<b>E District</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
Cookstown	13	15	11	10	11	13	11
Dungannon & South Tyrone	7	8	9	7	6	8	8
Fermanagh	9	10	9	10	9	9	9
Omagh	13	14	15	14	14	14	10
<b>F District</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>
Foyle	18	16	14	16	19	22	21
Limavady	12	13	16	16	16	16	16
Magherafelt	11	8	8	7	6	10	8
Strabane	13	13	12	12	17	19	14
<b>G District</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>
Ballymena	10	10	8	10	11	13	13
Ballymoney	9	9	8	10	11	11	9
Coleraine	15	19	21	18	16	16	16
Larne	9	10	9	11	10	13	12
Moyle	6	8	9	8	9	11	9
<b>H District</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>

1. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
2. Crime rates are calculated using the Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates. These estimates can also be obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Internet site: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>.

**Table 5.5 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2010/11<sup>1,2</sup>**

Policing District/Area	Rate per 1,000 population						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
North Belfast	9	11	12	11	10	9	9
West Belfast	10	9	5	8	7	8	9
<b>A District</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
East Belfast	7	8	7	7	7	7	7
South Belfast	6	8	7	7	6	6	6
<b>B District</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Ards	5	6	6	5	4	4	4
Castlereagh	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Down	2	5	5	4	4	5	4
North Down	4	5	5	5	4	4	4
<b>C District</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Antrim	5	6	7	6	5	7	5
Carrickfergus	4	6	5	6	5	5	5
Lisburn	8	7	7	5	5	6	6
Newtownabbey	5	7	6	4	5	5	5
<b>D District</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Armagh	4	5	4	3	3	4	4
Banbridge	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
Craigavon	7	8	7	7	7	7	6
Newry & Mourne	3	6	5	4	5	5	5
<b>E District</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Cookstown	7	6	4	4	4	5	5
Dungannon & South Tyrone	3	4	3	3	3	4	4
Fermanagh	3	5	4	5	4	4	4
Omagh	6	5	5	5	5	4	4
<b>F District</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Foyle	8	7	5	6	8	9	8
Limavady	6	7	6	7	8	8	8
Magherafelt	4	4	4	4	2	3	3
Strabane	9	6	5	4	6	5	5
<b>G District</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Ballymena	5	6	6	5	6	6	5
Ballymoney	4	5	3	3	4	4	3
Coleraine	6	7	8	6	7	6	5
Larne	4	5	5	6	5	5	5
Moyle	3	4	4	3	4	5	3
<b>H District</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

1. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
2. Crime rates are calculated using the Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates. These estimates can also be obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Internet site: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>.