

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2011/12

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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.

An explanation of what constitutes an incident and a crime is provided in Section 2.1 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#). A crime will be recorded as having a domestic abuse motivation where it meets the relevant definition provided above. Not all domestic abuse motivated 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 notifiable offence 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](#), with those relating to domestic abuse motivated incidents and crimes available in Section 5. These recording practices, methods of counting detections and crime types apply equally to crimes with a domestic abuse motivation.

Data Collection and Use

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.

Data Quality

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 Statistics Branch, 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 quarterly audits and data quality checks are conducted in an attempt to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected.

Data Availability

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.

Publication

Annual data are published on a financial year basis (ie 1st April to 31st March), with the annual bulletin providing finalised figures for the latest financial year along with trends and commentary. Provisional incident and recorded crime data are published each quarter on a rolling 12 month basis and financial year to date basis. Provisional figures remain subject to change until the annual data are published. Provisional figures in each quarterly bulletin supersede those published in previous monthly updates.

A [publication schedule](#) is available on the PSNI Internet site.

The main tables in this bulletin are also available in excel format on the PSNI Internet site.

[PSNI publications on domestic abuse motivated incidents and crimes](#) are available from the PSNI Internet site. This link also provides access to the latest quarterly updates and to annual reports dating back to 2004/05.

Crime Statistics User Guide

Further details on Police Recorded Crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#), including the recording of incidents and crimes with a domestic abuse motivation which is available in Section 5. This is a reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics. The guide provides background information on:

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

Contact Details

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 Crime and Incident Statistician please:

Email: statistics@psni.police.uk;

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

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

Changes to crime classifications 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.

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

The realigned crime classification has been in use within PSNI since 1st April 2011. This bulletin is the second using the realigned classification and contains a data series covering each financial year from 2004/05 through to 2011/12. Figures published prior to April 2011 and based on previous classifications are still available in the [Domestic Abuse and Hate Motivation Statistics Archive](#) on the PSNI Internet site.

All domestic abuse incident and crime figures published from 2011/12 onwards are based on 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 Statistics Branch 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 1st 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.

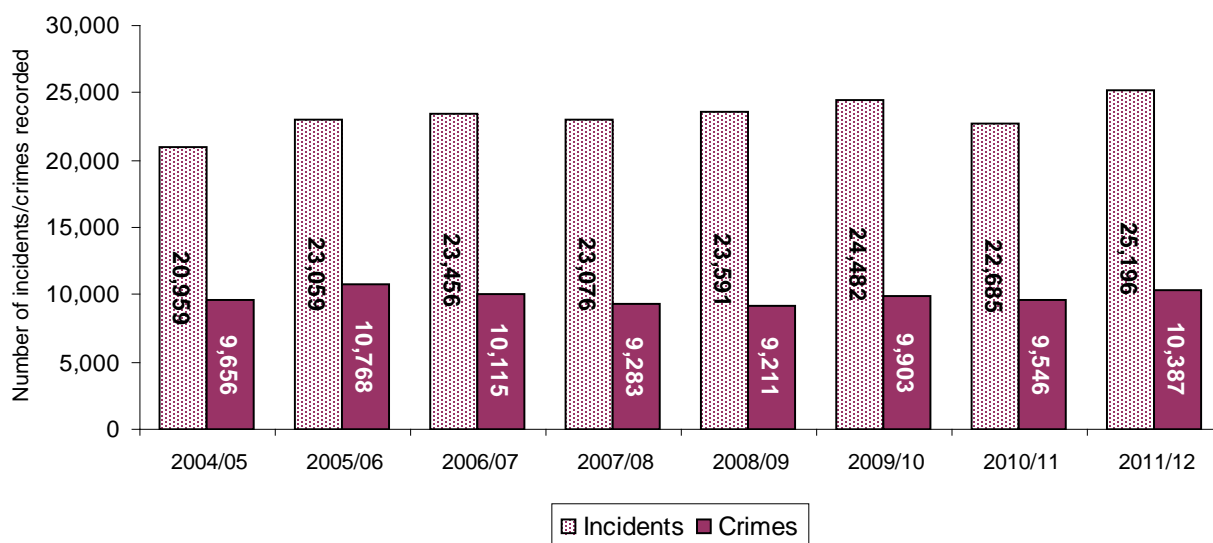
Domestic abuse incidents: There were 25,196 domestic abuse incidents recorded in 2011/12, the highest level recorded since the data series began in 2004/05, and the largest change between any two financial years (an increase of 11.1 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12). Domestic abuse incidents have increased year on year since 2004/05, with the exception of 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 (9,211 crimes). There were 10,387 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2011/12, an increase of 8.8 per cent on 2010/11, and the second highest level recorded since 2004/05. 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 2011/12

	Numbers							
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Domestic abuse incidents	20,959	23,059	23,456	23,076	23,591	24,482	22,685	25,196
Domestic abuse crimes	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387

Figure 1.1 Trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes, 2004/05 to 2011/12



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 to 13 in 2010/11, and then increasing to 14 again in 2011/12. 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, 2011/12

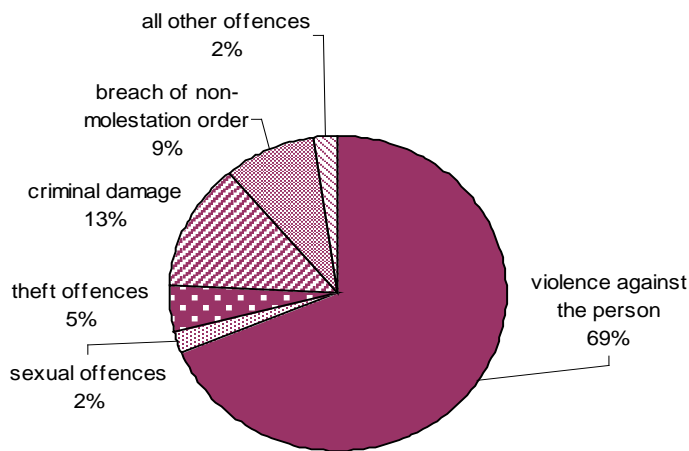
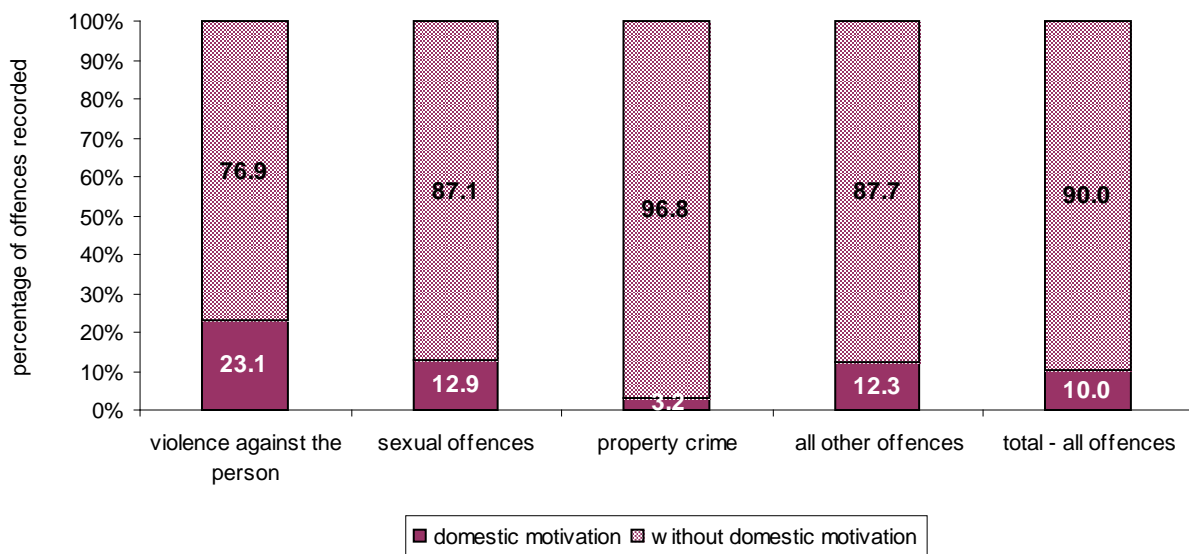


Figure 2.2 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all crimes recorded by the police, within the main crime types, 2011/12



2.1 Violence against the person with a domestic abuse motivation

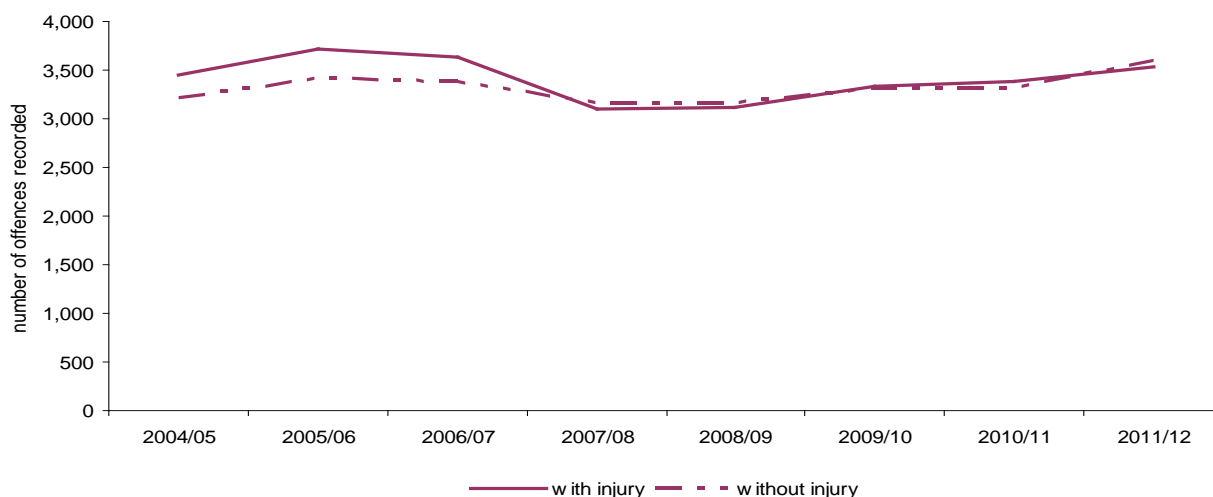
Violence against the person includes a wide range of offences from minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm to murder. Even within the same classification the degree of violence used can vary considerably between incidents.

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. The highest level recorded was in 2011/12 (7,144 offences), an increase of 6.6 per cent on the 2010/11 figure of 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 2011/12 this figure was 23.1 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 2011/12



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 2011/12 is 153 offences higher than the level recorded in 2010/11.

In 2011/12 offences of violence against the person with injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 22.8 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 each of 2006/07 and 2011/12. There were 11 murders with a domestic abuse motivation in 2007/08, 6 of which related to the same incident.

In 2011/12 murders with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 18.8 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 2011/12 (3,539) is 82 offences higher 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 258 in 2011/12 (a rise of 126 per cent), while the number of offences in classification 8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury has fallen slightly from 3,312 in 2004/05 to 3,257 in 2011/12 (a fall of 1.6 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 3,605 offences recorded in 2011/12, 8.8 per cent higher than the level recorded in 2010/11. The lowest level recorded was 3,170 offences in 2007/08 which was 6.2 per cent lower than the previous year.

In 2011/12 offences of violence against the person without injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 23.4 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. However, the 2011/12 level of 236 sexual offences recorded represents a further increase of 13.5 per cent (28 offences) since 2010/11, and is the second highest level 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 2011/12 sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 12.9 per cent of all sexual offences recorded by the police.

2.2.1 Most serious sexual crime with a domestic abuse motivation

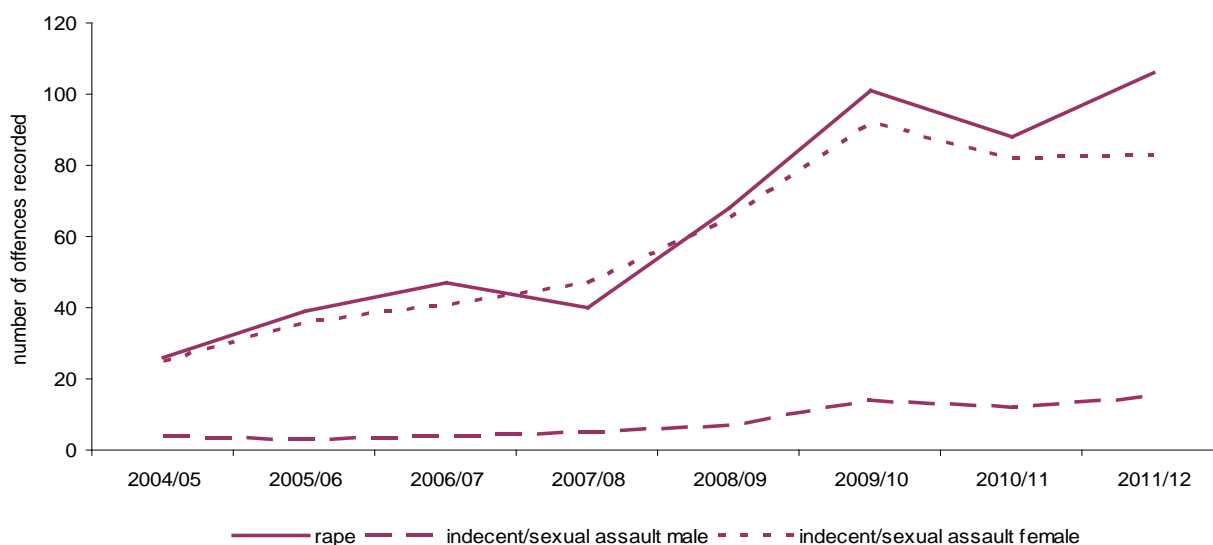
Offences in this category include rape, sexual assaults, sexual activity and offences such as abuse of children through prostitution and pornography and trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Rape offences: The number of rapes with a domestic abuse motivation showed a general upwards trend between 2004/05 and 2008/09, with the largest year on year increase recorded between 2008/09 and 2009/10 (an increase of 33 offences or 48.5 per cent). The latest figure of 106 rapes with a domestic abuse motivation recorded for 2011/12 is 20.5 per cent (18 offences) higher than 2010/11, and is the highest level recorded since the data series began in 2004/05.

In 2011/12 offences of rape with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 19.2 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 15 offences recorded in 2011/12, indecent or sexual assaults on a male represented 8.0 per cent of all such assaults. With 83 offences recorded, indecent or sexual assaults on a female represented 13.7 per cent of all such assaults in 2011/12.

Figure 2.4 Sexual offences (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2011/12



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 19 recorded in 2011/12 (the largest year on year increase, rising from 9 robbery offences recorded in 2010/11). Robberies with a domestic motivation represent around 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 fluctuated over during the period 2004/05 and 2011/12. The highest level reached was in 2005/06 when 2,048 offences were recorded and the lowest level was in 2008/09 when 1,630 offences were recorded. The figure for 2011/12 showed a rise of 16.3 per cent from 1,716 to 1,996, when compared with 2010/11.

During 2011/12, criminal damage offences accounted for 67.7 per cent of all property crimes with a domestic motivation, with other theft offences accounting for 12.6 per cent, offences against vehicles 12.0 per cent, burglary 6.1 per cent and fraud and forgery 1.6 per cent.

In 2011/12 property crimes with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 3.2 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 2011/12

Offence	Numbers and percentages								
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change 2010/11 to 2011/12
Homicide ¹	9	6	3	11	8	8	7	5	-
2 Attempted murder	22	15	23	21	23	25	19	19	-
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent ²	52	64	65	69	116	169	199	170	-14.6
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	62	67	102	80	84	102	103	88	-14.6
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	3,312	3,564	3,434	2,920	2,881	3,024	3,057	3,257	6.5
All other violence against the person with injury	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	-
Violence against the person - with injury	3,457	3,716	3,627	3,103	3,113	3,328	3,386	3,539	4.5
3B Threats to kill	469	486	590	637	652	809	784	729	-7.0
8L Harassment	313	405	425	381	426	512	476	539	13.2
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	78	25.8
105A Assault without injury	2,415	2,488	2,309	2,138	2,050	1,959	1,992	2,257	13.3
All other violence against the person without injury	20	27	41	2	2	0	0	2	-
Violence against the person - without injury	3,223	3,419	3,379	3,170	3,172	3,322	3,314	3,605	8.8
Total violence against the person offences	6,680	7,135	7,006	6,273	6,285	6,650	6,700	7,144	6.6
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{3,4,5}	4	3	4	5	7	14	12	15	-
19A-19H Rape	26	39	47	40	68	101	88	106	20.5
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{3,4,5}	25	36	41	47	65	92	82	83	1.2
All other most serious sexual crime ^{3,4,5}	0	2	3	1	20	44	24	27	-
Most serious sexual crime³	55	80	95	93	160	251	206	231	12.1
Other sexual offences³	1	1	2	4	5	4	2	5	-
Total sexual offences³	56	81	97	97	165	255	208	236	13.5
Robbery offences	5	5	10	7	6	12	9	19	-
Burglary offences	75	103	87	100	100	104	93	122	31.2
Offences against vehicles	33	60	63	48	78	153	194	239	23.2
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	85	106	82	60	55	119	79	69	-12.7
All remaining other theft offences	71	123	103	95	109	130	124	183	47.6
Total other theft offences	156	229	185	155	164	249	203	252	24.1
Fraud and forgery offences	9	10	17	9	14	24	24	31	-
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	14	24	25	18	14	24	20	30	-
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	932	1025	909	829	712	709	665	726	9.2
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	202	228	264	200	210	243	193	225	16.6
58B/58D All other criminal damage	210	230	221	211	223	190	203	234	15.3
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	110	139	118	121	115	168	121	137	13.2
Total criminal damage offences	1,468	1,646	1,537	1,379	1,274	1,334	1,202	1,352	12.5
Total property crime⁶	1,741	2,048	1,889	1,691	1,630	1,864	1,716	1,996	16.3
Breach of non-molestation order ⁷	1,148	1415	1026	1182	1074	1067	879	946	7.6
All other miscellaneous offences	26	84	87	33	51	55	34	46	-
Total recorded crime (domestic abuse motivation) - all offences	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	8.8

- 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.

⁻ 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 2011/12

Offence	Percentages								
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Homicide ¹	22.0	20.7	12.5	36.7	30.8	36.4	25.0	21.7	
2 Attempted murder	17.1	8.7	19.5	15.7	18.5	21.9	17.3	16.7	
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent ²	12.8	15.4	13.5	12.6	14.6	13.3	18.0	17.0	
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	8.1	9.7	13.7	10.6	9.0	12.5	13.0	9.8	
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	20.9	21.7	20.6	20.2	21.3	22.9	23.4	24.2	
All other violence against the person with injury	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	
Violence against the person - with injury	20.0	20.9	20.0	19.5	20.1	21.5	22.3	22.8	
3B Threats to kill	34.2	34.9	34.1	34.9	31.0	36.4	33.7	33.8	
8L Harassment	16.4	17.5	20.5	22.0	23.2	25.2	24.3	27.5	
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	50.6	
105A Assault without injury	32.4	31.5	28.5	26.7	26.7	26.5	28.4	28.5	
All other violence against the person without injury	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Violence against the person - without injury	26.0	25.3	23.7	22.4	21.9	22.4	22.6	23.4	
Total violence against the person offences	22.5	22.8	21.7	20.8	21.0	21.9	22.5	23.1	
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{3,4,5}	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.3	4.4	10.1	6.4	8.0	
19A-19H Rape	6.9	10.0	10.3	9.6	16.8	21.9	16.0	19.2	
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{3,4,5}	4.1	5.6	6.4	7.1	10.0	16.0	13.0	13.7	
All other most serious sexual crime ^{3,4,5}	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.6	6.5	17.2	10.2	11.8	
Most serious sexual crime³	4.5	6.1	6.9	6.6	10.5	17.6	12.8	14.7	
Other sexual offences³	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.9	
Total sexual offences³	3.4	4.9	5.6	5.6	9.0	14.2	10.8	12.9	
Robbery offences	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.6	
Burglary offences	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	
Offences against vehicles	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.8	4.0	
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	11.4	
All remaining other theft offences	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	
Total other theft offences	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	
Fraud and forgery offences	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.9	
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	9.7	9.8	8.1	8.9	8.2	8.9	8.9	10.2	
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	
58B/58D All other criminal damage	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.3	
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	27.1	27.6	23.8	25.9	21.9	28.8	23.6	27.6	
Total criminal damage offences	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.8	
Total property crime⁶	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.2	
Breach of non-molestation order ⁷	100.0	99.4	89.3	99.9	95.8	96.6	92.5	97.1	
All other miscellaneous offences	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	
Total recorded crime (domestic abuse motivation) - all offences⁸	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.4	9.1	9.1	10.0	

- 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

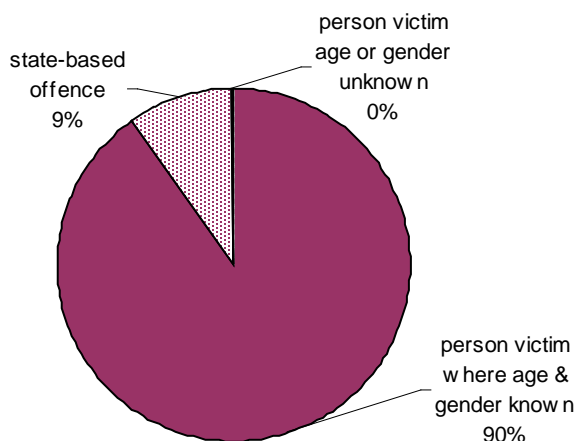
The Home Office has identified offences as being victim-based, state-based or victim and state-based. State-based offences are those for which no member of the public or business/organisation is a victim. For victim-based offences, the victim can be a member of the public (referred to here as person 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 2011/12

	Numbers and percentages							
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Person victim where age and gender known	86%	85%	87%	86%	87%	88%	90%	90%
State-based offence	12%	14%	11%	13%	12%	11%	9%	9%
Person victim where age or gender unknown	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Number of domestic abuse crimes	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387

Figure 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by type of victim, 2011/12



3.1 Age and gender profile 2011/12: 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 9,368 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2011/12 where there was a person victim with known age and gender details. Ten per cent of this total were persons aged under 18 (979 offences), 65 per cent were females aged 18+ (6,123 offences) and 24 per cent were males aged 18+ (2,266 offences). There were an additional 37 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, 2 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.

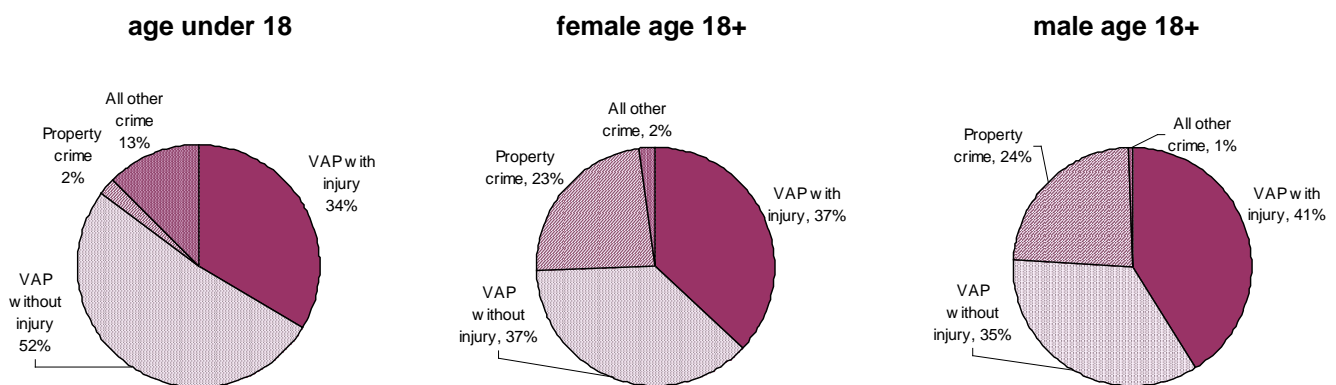
Female victims aged 18+: Seventy four per cent of female domestic abuse victims aged 18+ were victims of violence against the person offences and around half of these were victims of violence against the person with injury. Twenty three per cent were victims of property crime and 2 per cent were victims of other offences.

Crime rates female victims aged 18+: There were 9 female victims of domestic abuse crimes aged 18+ per 1,000 of the female population aged 18+.

Male victims aged 18+: Seventy six 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 four per cent were victims of property crime and less than 1 per cent were victims of other offences.

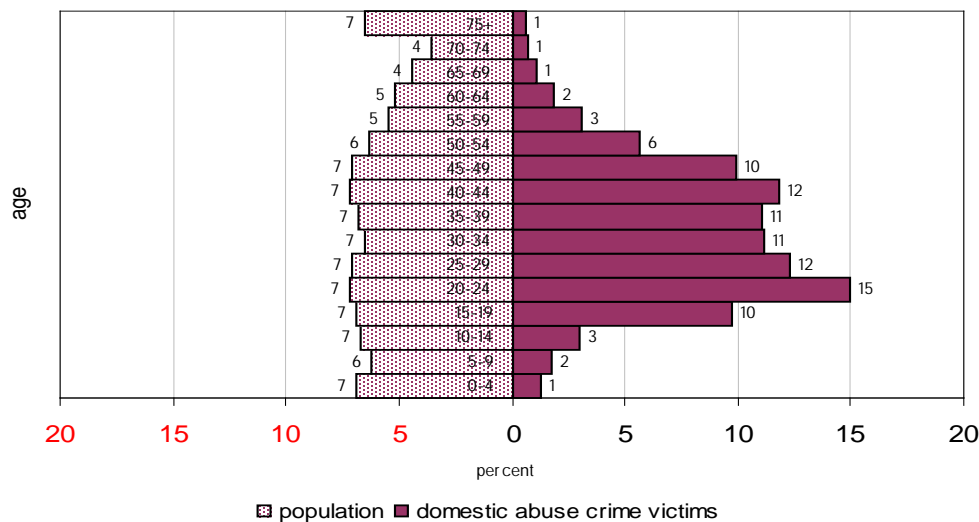
Crime rates male victim aged 18+: There were 3 male victims of domestic abuse crimes aged 18+ per 1,000 of the male population aged 18+.

Figure 3.2 Victims of domestic abuse by age and gender: percentage in each main crime type¹, 2011/12



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, 2011/12



3.2 Age and gender profile 2011/12: main crime classifications

Violence against the person: The majority of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+ (64 per cent), 24 per cent were males aged 18+ and 12 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 one per cent of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+, 27 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 78 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, 44 per cent of domestic abuse victims were under the age of 18, 50 per cent were females aged 18+, 4 per cent were males aged 18+ and for 1 per cent of offences the age or gender of the victim was unknown.

Figure 3.4 Proportion of victims of domestic abuse crimes by age and gender for the main crime classifications (state-based offences included), 2011/12

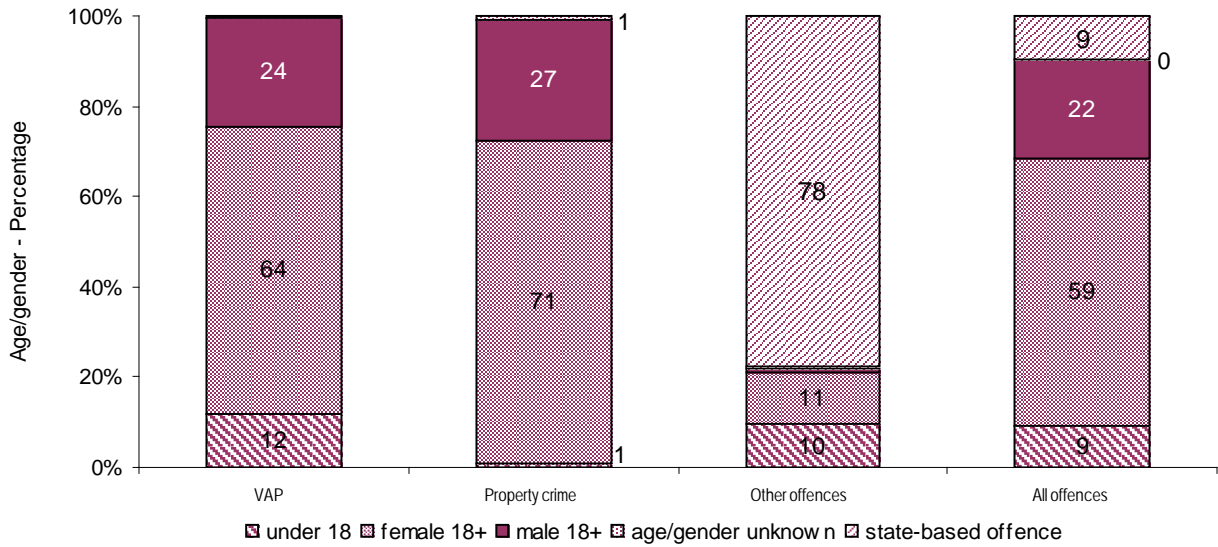


Table 3.2 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by age of victim and type of crime, 2004/05 to 2011/12

Victim Age / Gender	Offence	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change 2010/11 to 2011/12
Victim aged under 18	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	311	322	325	259	297	350	305	329	7.9
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	309	346	362	397	515	444	460	507	10.2
	Total violence against the person offences	620	668	687	656	812	794	765	836	9.3
	Property crime	18	21	19	27	20	22	13	20	-
	All other offences	17	30	36	48	99	158	120	123	2.5
	Total all offences	655	719	742	731	931	974	898	979	9.0
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	2,270	-1.0
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	2,294	2,366	2,289	2,146	2,018	2,212	2,173	2,291	5.4
	Total violence against the person offences	4,612	4,848	4,684	4,237	4,087	4,368	4,467	4,561	2.1
	Property crime	1,229	1,424	1,342	1,225	1,169	1,334	1,288	1,422	10.4
	All other offences	49	59	70	66	89	130	112	140	25.0
	Total all offences	5,890	6,331	6,096	5,528	5,345	5,832	5,867	6,123	4.4
Male victim aged 18+	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	828	909	907	743	733	808	777	932	19.9
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	599	678	685	610	628	648	656	788	20.1
	Total violence against the person offences	1,427	1,587	1,592	1,353	1,361	1,456	1,433	1,720	20.0
	Property crime	365	472	403	356	388	441	397	534	34.5
	All other offences	1	2	4	2	8	6	3	12	-
	Total all offences	1,793	2,061	1,999	1,711	1,757	1,903	1,833	2,266	23.6
Age or gender unknown	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	0	3	0	10	14	14	10	8	-
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	1	0	2	16	7	14	23	6	-
	Total violence against the person offences	1	3	2	26	21	28	33	14	-
	Property crime	125	127	124	82	52	66	17	20	-
	All other offences	12	12	8	6	3	1	0	3	-
	Total all offences	138	142	134	114	76	95	50	37	-26.0
State-based offence	<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	20	29	41	1	4	4	2	13	-
	Total violence against the person offences	20	29	41	1	4	4	2	13	-
	Property crime	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	-
	All other offences ¹	1,156	1,482	1,102	1,197	1,097	1,094	895	969	8.3
	Total all offences	1,180	1,515	1,144	1,199	1,102	1,099	898	982	9.4
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	3,539	4.5
	<i>Violence against the person – without injury</i>	3,223	3,419	3,379	3,170	3,172	3,322	3,314	3,605	8.8
	Total violence against the person offences	6,680	7,135	7,006	6,273	6,285	6,650	6,700	7,144	6.6
	Property crime	1,741	2,048	1,889	1,691	1,630	1,864	1,716	1,996	16.3
	All other offences	1,235	1,585	1,220	1,319	1,296	1,389	1,130	1,247	10.4
	Total all offences	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	8.8

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

'-' 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 2011/12¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Numbers
									change 2010/11 to 2011/12
North Belfast	54	67	59	53	91	76	62	45	-17
West Belfast	22	30	22	28	29	30	52	40	-12
A District	76	97	81	81	120	106	114	85	-29
East Belfast	31	28	36	25	42	68	49	51	2
South Belfast	13	24	25	32	36	33	23	38	15
B District	44	52	61	57	78	101	72	89	17
Ards	32	37	36	51	38	37	38	47	9
Castlereagh	13	9	13	7	16	20	26	19	-7
Down	13	20	22	15	34	23	32	35	3
North Down	28	32	31	36	24	34	38	40	2
C District	86	98	102	109	112	114	134	141	7
Antrim	14	20	13	17	23	33	27	45	18
Carrickfergus	11	12	8	14	16	15	27	25	-2
Lisburn	71	47	66	46	49	69	67	61	-6
Newtownabbey	30	33	41	20	42	28	47	52	5
D District	126	112	128	97	130	145	168	183	15
Armagh	8	13	13	12	29	32	31	20	-11
Banbridge	11	9	9	11	16	9	12	18	6
Craigavon	47	57	42	37	51	69	62	46	-16
Newry & Mourne	14	32	31	36	28	43	41	59	18
E District	80	111	95	96	124	153	146	143	-3
Cookstown	25	19	11	18	19	23	17	22	5
Dungannon & South Tyrone	5	11	17	14	17	23	19	35	16
Fermanagh	16	21	25	35	40	22	19	31	12
Omagh	12	18	27	39	27	25	14	22	8
F District	58	69	80	106	103	93	69	110	41
Foyle	52	36	45	62	77	84	54	85	31
Limavady	17	15	20	28	31	29	20	24	4
Magherafelt	8	13	8	18	14	11	12	23	11
Strabane	26	17	24	17	42	26	18	21	3
G District	103	81	97	125	164	150	104	153	49
Ballymena	24	34	29	24	23	43	35	30	-5
Ballymoney	12	11	13	2	9	17	6	15	9
Coleraine	30	39	40	23	43	28	23	21	-2
Larne	12	15	13	9	20	16	21	3	-18
Moyle	4	0	3	2	5	8	6	6	0
H District	82	99	98	60	100	112	91	75	-16
Northern Ireland	655	719	742	731	931	974	898	979	81

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 2011/12¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Numbers
									change 2010/11 to 2011/12
North Belfast	449	553	596	539	500	444	483	442	-41
West Belfast	398	344	185	317	249	298	319	321	2
A District	847	897	781	856	749	742	802	763	-39
East Belfast	266	287	307	263	270	245	279	326	47
South Belfast	228	285	257	256	227	230	243	246	3
B District	494	572	564	519	497	475	522	572	50
Ards	229	248	253	181	144	189	214	196	-18
Castlereagh	129	109	125	73	100	118	131	107	-24
Down	97	214	201	127	155	207	172	166	-6
North Down	205	238	232	227	179	189	202	168	-34
C District	660	809	811	608	578	703	719	637	-82
Antrim	163	161	228	160	141	200	176	209	33
Carrickfergus	113	142	130	161	129	114	114	143	29
Lisburn	544	477	520	361	299	365	391	339	-52
Newtownabbey	270	312	304	226	263	265	214	261	47
D District	1,090	1,092	1,182	908	832	944	895	952	57
Armagh	113	138	126	122	103	123	108	150	42
Banbridge	125	115	114	109	90	97	107	133	26
Craigavon	361	360	363	351	333	363	362	373	11
Newry & Mourne	196	313	271	218	254	305	285	293	8
E District	795	926	874	800	780	888	862	949	87
Cookstown	116	131	89	87	79	104	127	121	-6
Dungannon & South Tyrone	88	103	105	104	96	161	146	173	27
Fermanagh	103	184	140	173	123	158	171	182	11
Omagh	156	154	159	140	130	125	119	130	11
F District	463	572	493	504	428	548	563	606	43
Foyle	463	411	331	401	469	554	557	554	-3
Limavady	141	146	125	121	141	152	179	138	-41
Magherafelt	68	88	103	91	74	71	73	83	10
Strabane	230	143	118	88	121	107	127	157	30
G District	902	788	677	701	805	884	936	932	-4
Ballymena	225	223	249	209	241	228	199	259	60
Ballymoney	83	88	57	60	69	67	64	84	20
Coleraine	219	242	278	208	231	199	198	228	30
Larne	76	70	94	122	95	97	77	103	26
Moyle	36	52	36	33	40	57	30	38	8
H District	639	675	714	632	676	648	568	712	144
Northern Ireland	5,890	6,331	6,096	5,528	5,345	5,832	5,867	6,123	256

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 2011/12¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Numbers change 2010/11 to 2011/12
North Belfast	110	127	170	150	133	118	129	126	-3
West Belfast	90	94	58	83	63	68	106	114	8
A District	200	221	228	233	196	186	235	240	5
East Belfast	95	106	103	94	82	88	92	122	30
South Belfast	77	102	103	89	82	65	57	106	49
B District	172	208	206	183	164	153	149	228	79
Ards	82	107	121	85	64	63	58	60	2
Castlereagh	42	30	30	21	34	32	37	23	-14
Down	31	49	77	44	49	56	54	53	-1
North Down	57	79	87	72	60	58	52	69	17
C District	212	265	315	222	207	209	201	205	4
Antrim	52	41	52	59	46	68	61	72	11
Carrickfergus	28	52	45	41	29	41	28	50	22
Lisburn	186	171	163	100	112	133	117	120	3
Newtownabbey	90	127	104	71	64	80	89	89	0
D District	356	391	364	271	251	322	295	331	36
Armagh	44	46	50	40	42	49	51	70	19
Banbridge	57	53	41	46	26	40	40	58	18
Craigavon	126	142	123	105	140	124	109	153	44
Newry & Mourne	50	102	91	66	107	106	106	147	41
E District	277	343	305	257	315	319	306	428	122
Cookstown	54	39	41	30	30	38	32	59	27
Dungannon & South Tyrone	28	26	36	13	27	39	32	64	32
Fermanagh	28	57	42	46	43	56	56	64	8
Omagh	48	48	49	50	64	60	47	53	6
F District	158	170	168	139	164	193	167	240	73
Foyle	124	112	94	127	153	178	170	213	43
Limavady	43	56	52	51	60	50	66	49	-17
Magherafelt	21	43	25	32	9	26	31	44	13
Strabane	59	49	45	26	35	34	49	62	13
G District	247	260	216	236	257	288	316	368	52
Ballymena	60	51	38	57	75	75	53	93	40
Ballymoney	26	29	19	24	34	29	20	24	4
Coleraine	53	81	93	63	60	86	50	69	19
Larne	21	32	31	19	22	32	29	27	-2
Moyle	11	10	16	7	12	11	12	13	1
H District	171	203	197	170	203	233	164	226	62
Northern Ireland	1,793	2,061	1,999	1,711	1,757	1,903	1,833	2,266	433

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), 2010/11 and 2011/12

There were 10,387 domestic abuse offences recorded in 2011/12 of which 4,274 were detected, all by means of a sanction detection. The number of detections (both sanction and non sanction) fell by 170 between 2010/11 and 2011/12 while the number of crimes recorded rose by 841, resulting in an decrease in the overall detection rate of 5.4 percentage points from 46.6% to 41.1%. There were no non-sanction detections in 2011/12 resulting in the sanction detection rate matching 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 fell by 4.9 percentage points from 42.4% to 37.5% and for property crime it decreased by 5.6 percentage points from 50.9% to 45.3%. The sanction detection rate for sexual offences was 23.3%, an increase of 0.7 percentage points on the 2010/11 figure of 22.6%. Offences of breach of non-molestation orders had a sanction detection rate of 63.4% in 2011/12, 11.8 percentage points lower than for 2010/11.

Comparison of sanction detection rates for domestic abuse crimes and all crimes recorded by the police: In 2011/12, sanction detection rates for domestic abuse crimes tended to be higher than those for all crimes recorded by the police, with the exception of sexual offences and all other offences which tended to have slightly lower detection rates. The higher detection rates for domestic abuse crimes were 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 45.3% for property crimes with a domestic abuse motivation which compares with a sanction detection rate of 16.4% 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, 2011/12

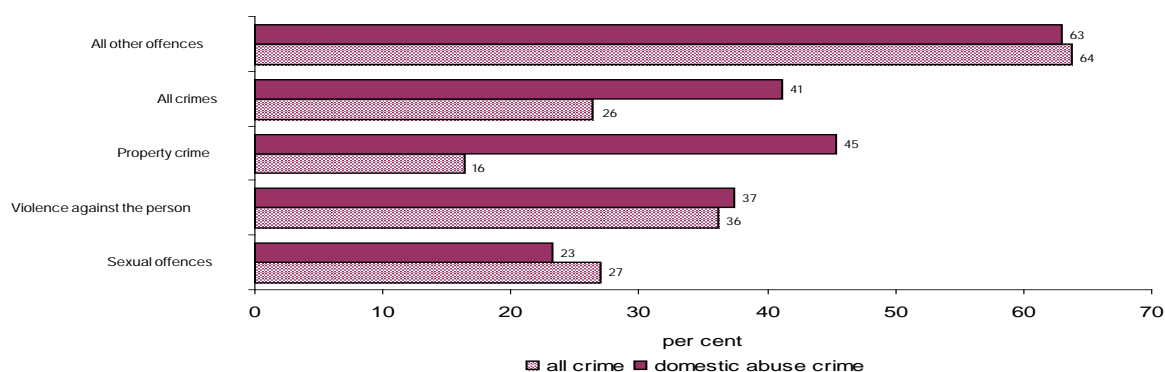


Table 4.1 Domestic abuse offences detected by offence group and method of detection, 2011/12

Offence group	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	Numbers and percentages	
				TICs	Non-sanction detections
<i>Number of detections</i>					
Violence against the person	7,144	2,498	179	0	0
Sexual offences	236	55	0	0	0
Robbery	19	8	0	0	0
Burglary	122	45	2	0	0
Offences against vehicles	239	177	13	0	0
Other theft offences	252	35	15	0	0
Fraud and forgery	31	6	3	0	0
Criminal damage	1,352	543	66	0	0
Breach of non-molestation order	946	594	6	0	0
Other offences	46	29	0	0	0
Total	10,387	3,990	284	0	0
<i>Detection Rate(%)</i>					
	All detection methods	Charge / summons	Cautions	TICs	Non-sanction detections
Violence against the person	37.5	35.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Sexual offences	23.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Robbery	42.1	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary	38.5	36.9	1.6	0.0	0.0
Offences against vehicles	79.5	74.1	5.4	0.0	0.0
Other theft offences	19.8	13.9	6.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud and forgery	29.0	19.4	9.7	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	45.0	40.2	4.9	0.0	0.0
Breach of non-molestation order	63.4	62.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
Other offences	63.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	41.1	38.4	2.7	0.0	0.0

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. The overall detection rate increased each year between 2007/08 and 2010/11. However, between 2010/11 and 2011/12 the detection rate fell to its current level of 41.1%.

Figure 4.2 Detection rates for domestic abuse crimes, 2004/05 to 2011/12

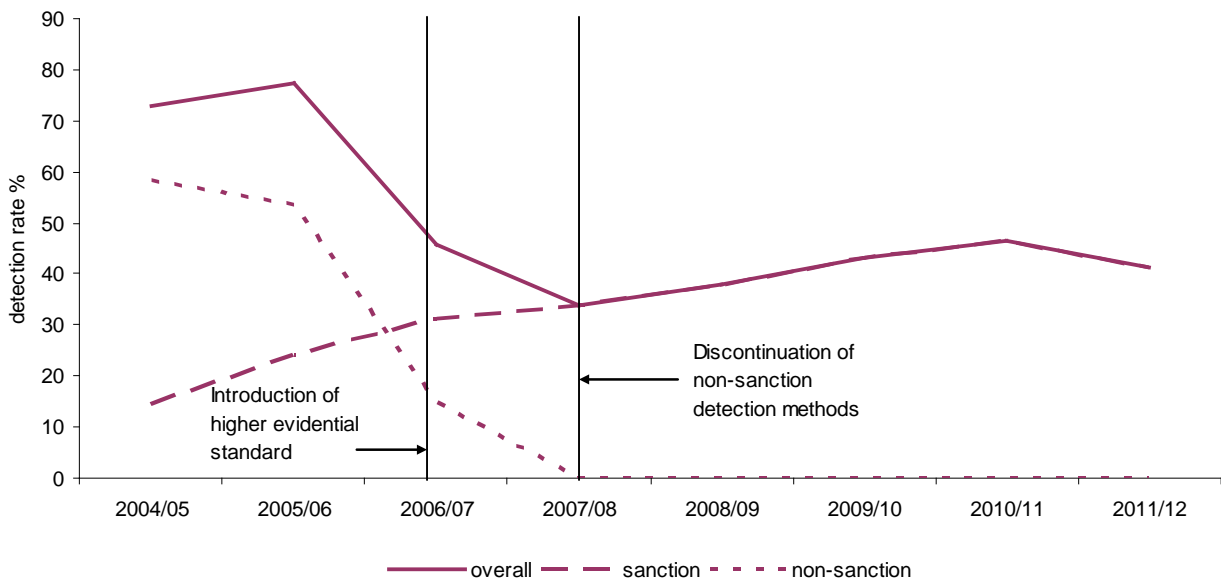


Figure 4.3 illustrates the move away from non-sanction detections following the introduction of the higher evidential standard in 2006/07 and the limited use of non-sanction detection methods from 2007/08. The increase in the use of charge / summons as a detection method can also clearly be seen. In 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 2011/12

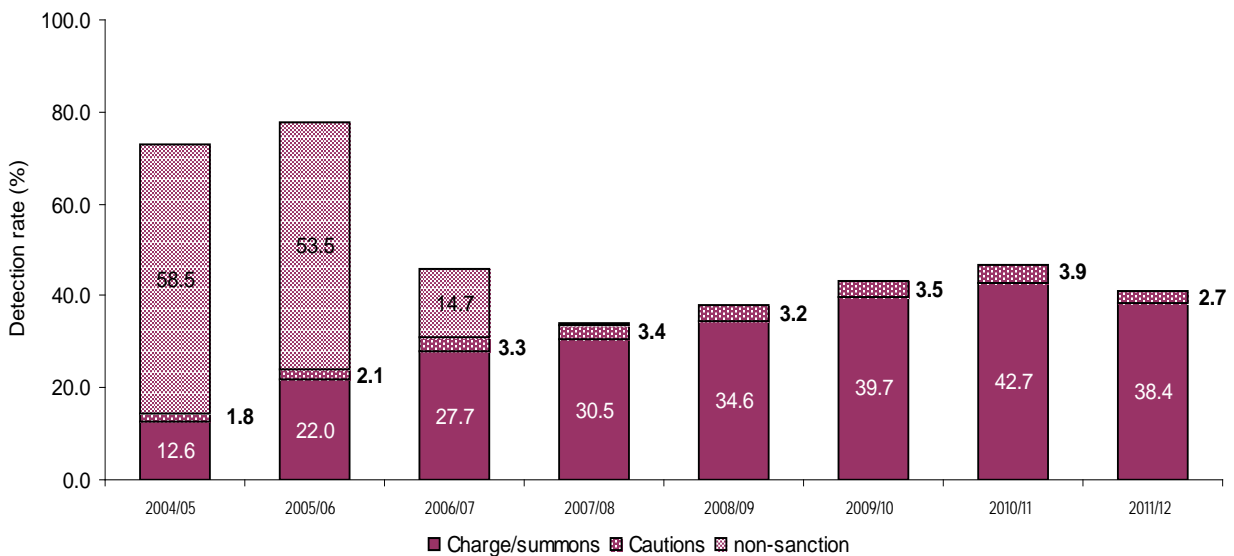


Table 4.2 Sanction detection rates for crime with a domestic abuse motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2011/12¹

Offence	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Percentages
									% point change 2010/11 to 2011/12 ²
Homicide ¹	66.7	100.0	100.0	27.3	87.5	75.0	85.7	60.0	-25.7
2 Attempted murder	54.5	86.7	65.2	76.2	60.9	76.0	57.9	63.2	5.3
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent ²	42.3	50.0	61.5	53.6	56.9	50.3	66.8	50.6	-16.2
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	30.6	47.8	38.2	48.8	45.2	55.9	50.5	45.5	-5.0
8G Actual bodily harm (AOABH) and other injury	12.0	17.4	26.5	31.9	36.4	42.9	45.2	42.2	-2.9
All other violence against the person with injury	-	-	-	0.0	100.0	-	0.0	-	-
Violence against the person - with injury	13.2	18.9	27.8	33.1	37.7	44.0	46.8	42.9	-3.9
3B Threats to kill	37.7	45.1	47.1	44.9	51.1	50.6	55.6	55.3	-0.3
8L Harassment	31.0	21.0	18.6	13.1	12.9	20.9	24.4	16.7	-7.7
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	21.8	5.7
105A Assault without injury	4.8	7.5	15.5	19.7	23.2	31.2	34.8	28.8	-6.0
All other violence against the person without injury	65.0	70.4	63.4	50.0	50.0	-	-	50.0	-
Violence against the person - without injury	12.6	15.1	22.2	24.1	27.7	34.3	37.9	32.2	-5.7
Total violence against the person offences	12.9	17.1	25.1	28.5	32.7	39.1	42.4	37.5	-4.9
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{3,4,5}	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	7.1	0.0	6.7	6.7
19A-19H Rape	11.5	15.4	19.1	17.5	14.7	11.9	15.9	18.9	3.0
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{3,4,5}	20.0	27.8	41.5	19.1	30.8	22.8	31.7	36.1	4.4
All other most serious sexual crime ^{3,4,5}	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	11.4	20.8	7.4	-13.4
Most serious sexual crime³	16.4	20.0	27.4	17.2	20.6	15.5	21.8	22.9	1.1
Other sexual offences³	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	-60.0
Total sexual offences³	17.9	21.0	26.8	18.6	21.2	15.3	22.6	23.3	0.7
Robbery offences	0.0	20.0	30.0	14.3	50.0	25.0	77.8	42.1	-35.7
Burglary offences	26.7	24.3	35.6	38.0	44.0	55.8	51.6	38.5	-13.1
Offences against vehicles	48.5	35.0	46.0	60.4	48.7	66.0	76.8	79.5	2.7
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	26.1	-9.4
All remaining other theft offences	2.8	17.9	24.3	18.9	17.4	31.5	29.0	17.5	-11.5
Total other theft offences	5.1	15.3	21.6	20.6	17.7	25.7	31.5	19.8	-11.7
Fraud and forgery offences	0.0	20.0	17.6	22.2	42.9	25.0	45.8	29.0	-16.8
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	21.4	33.3	60.0	61.1	42.9	50.0	40.0	50.0	10.0
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	22.4	21.8	29.5	34.0	42.4	50.6	52.5	45.3	-7.2
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	18.3	27.6	34.8	38.5	40.5	41.6	49.2	43.1	-6.1
58B/58D All other criminal damage	15.7	17.4	24.4	32.2	31.4	48.9	51.2	44.9	-6.4
59 Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	17.3	20.9	26.3	32.2	42.6	38.1	38.0	46.0	8.0
Total criminal damage offences	20.5	22.1	29.9	34.6	40.2	47.2	50.1	45.0	-5.0
Total property crime⁶	19.8	21.8	29.8	34.2	38.6	46.0	50.9	45.3	-5.6
Breach of non-molestation order ⁷	-	60.4	71.9	62.2	68.5	71.1	75.2	63.4	-11.8
All other miscellaneous offences	38.5	66.7	63.2	69.7	54.9	43.6	41.2	63.0	21.9
Total recorded crime (domestic abuse motivation) - all offences	14.4	24.1	31.1	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.5	41.1	-5.4

- 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.

¹- 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 2011/12

Method of detection	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>								
Charge/summons	1,070	2,367	2,805	2,829	3,191	3,935	4,073	3,990
Adult cautions ¹	140	180	223	233	206	259	292	211
Juvenile cautions ²	15	44	112	79	87	88	76	73
TICs ³	1	1	1	4	0	4	0	0
Total sanction detections	1,226	2,592	3,141	3,145	3,484	4,286	4,441	4,274
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	4,836	5,471	1,268	..	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed ^{4,6}	121	249	210	1	2	1	1	0
Offender died before proceedings ^{4,6}	6	12	8	1	0	1	2	0
Other ^{4,5,7}	12	26	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	4,975	5,758	1,490	2	2	2	3	0
All detections	6,201	8,350	4,631	3,147	3,486	4,288	4,444	4,274
Total number of offences^{8,9}	8,508	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387
<i>Detection rates (%)¹⁰</i>								
Charge/summons	12.6	22.0	27.7	30.5	34.6	39.7	42.7	38.4
Adult cautions ¹	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.0
Juvenile cautions ²	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
TICs ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	14.4	24.1	31.1	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.5	41.1
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{4,5}	56.8	50.8	12.5	..	..	..	..	..
No prosecution directed ^{4,6}	1.4	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings ^{4,6}	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ^{4,5,7}	0.1	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Total non-sanction detections⁴	58.5	53.5	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All detections	72.9	77.5	45.8	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.6	41.1

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 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_2011-12.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

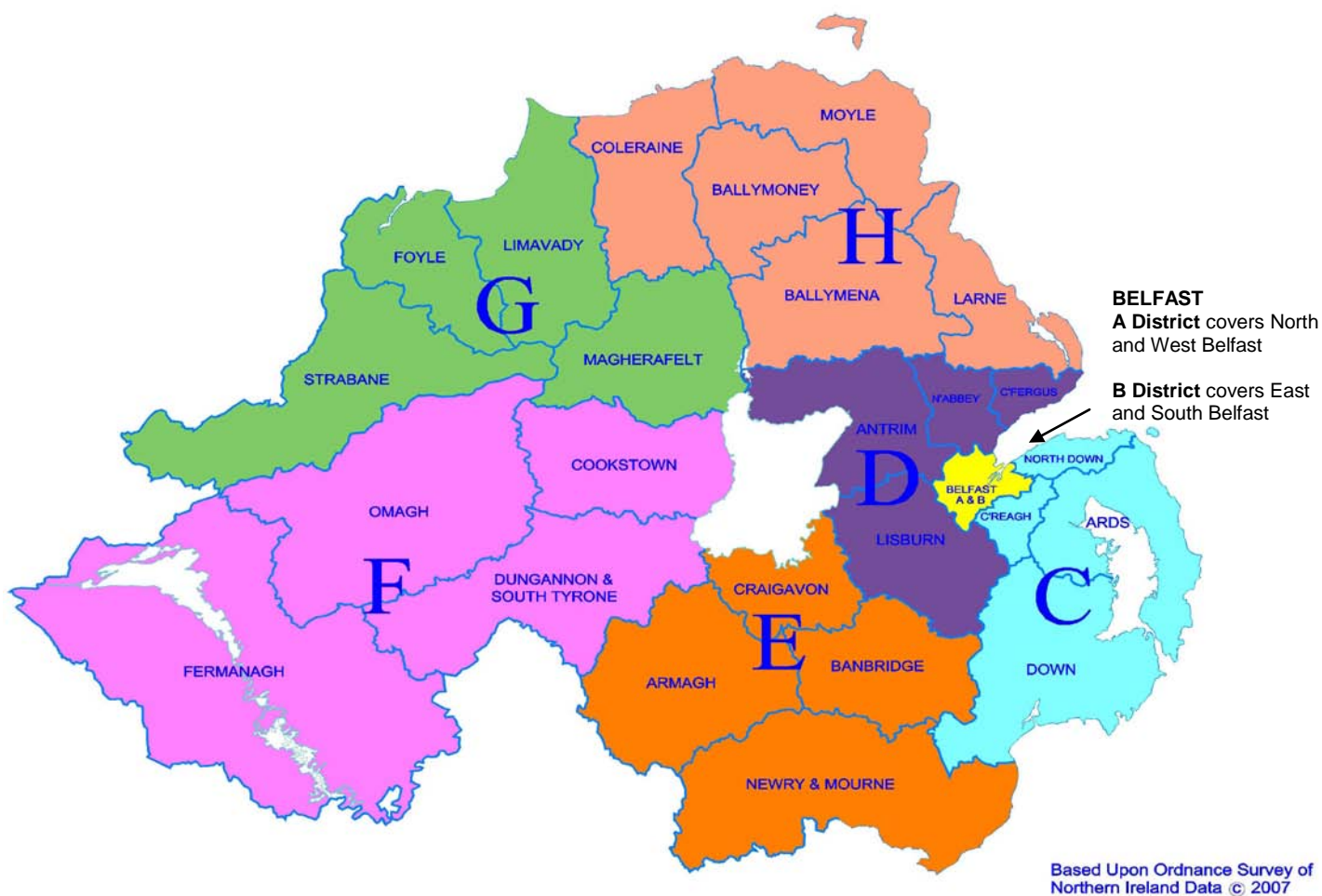


Table 5.1 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2011/12¹

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages								
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change 2010/11 to 2011/12
North Belfast	1,843	2,157	2,231	2,198	2,053	1,928	1,844	1,940	5.2
West Belfast	1,086	1,113	1,069	1,427	1,362	1,349	1,323	1,264	-4.5
A District	2,929	3,270	3,300	3,625	3,415	3,277	3,167	3,204	1.2
East Belfast	1,246	1,336	1,513	1,376	1,269	1,363	1,354	1,527	12.8
South Belfast	853	999	886	968	867	789	823	1,086	32.0
B District	2,099	2,335	2,399	2,344	2,136	2,152	2,177	2,613	20.0
Ards	728	843	1,012	858	788	741	661	737	11.5
Castlereagh	617	432	493	485	496	494	480	429	-10.6
Down	363	670	792	674	686	702	540	619	14.6
North Down	774	919	867	862	709	674	644	726	12.7
C District	2,482	2,864	3,164	2,879	2,679	2,611	2,325	2,511	8.0
Antrim	628	706	595	688	622	732	635	854	34.5
Carrickfergus	364	480	419	460	511	463	470	539	14.7
Lisburn	1,782	1,551	1,819	1,539	1,735	1,765	1,686	1,749	3.7
Newtownabbey	863	973	941	963	948	877	904	1,046	15.7
D District	3,637	3,710	3,774	3,650	3,816	3,837	3,695	4,188	13.3
Armagh	353	482	497	535	574	658	514	595	15.8
Banbridge	346	431	406	432	395	503	402	567	41.0
Craigavon	1,233	1,403	1,460	1,283	1,433	1,306	1,174	1,399	19.2
Newry & Mourne	617	960	954	832	1,125	1,130	1,050	1,136	8.2
E District	2,549	3,276	3,317	3,082	3,527	3,597	3,140	3,697	17.7
Cookstown	446	503	386	367	411	461	418	490	17.2
Dungannon & South Tyrone	323	406	476	355	357	450	438	656	49.8
Fermanagh	518	609	557	592	531	551	550	631	14.7
Omagh	666	723	789	728	719	755	511	631	23.5
F District	1,953	2,241	2,208	2,042	2,018	2,217	1,917	2,408	25.6
Foyle	1,921	1,691	1,561	1,742	2,115	2,429	2,282	2,224	-2.5
Limavady	392	460	564	551	544	535	534	467	-12.5
Magherafelt	448	345	342	323	279	431	353	391	10.8
Strabane	495	498	479	484	670	742	566	636	12.4
G District	3,256	2,994	2,946	3,100	3,608	4,137	3,735	3,718	-0.5
Ballymena	580	584	516	601	718	827	818	932	13.9
Ballymoney	255	272	232	286	322	335	270	345	27.8
Coleraine	824	1,072	1,183	998	905	900	922	978	6.1
Larne	293	313	272	330	301	408	373	426	14.2
Moyle	102	128	145	139	146	184	146	176	20.5
H District	2,054	2,369	2,348	2,354	2,392	2,654	2,529	2,857	13.0
Northern Ireland	20,959	23,059	23,456	23,076	23,591	24,482	22,685	25,196	11.1

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 2011/12¹

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages								% change 2010/11 to 2011/12
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
North Belfast	679	863	932	839	791	713	744	693	-6.9
West Belfast	613	564	316	513	414	473	522	536	2.7
A District	1,292	1,427	1,248	1,352	1,205	1,186	1,266	1,229	-2.9
East Belfast	434	513	492	436	453	449	473	552	16.7
South Belfast	368	481	430	423	381	357	348	433	24.4
B District	802	994	922	859	834	806	821	985	20.0
Ards	359	425	456	361	283	330	330	337	2.1
Castlereagh	227	171	189	126	172	199	213	164	-23.0
Down	163	350	353	246	267	331	295	298	1.0
North Down	314	395	395	378	307	327	330	326	-1.2
C District	1,063	1,341	1,393	1,111	1,029	1,187	1,168	1,125	-3.7
Antrim	266	291	367	303	245	352	293	359	22.5
Carrickfergus	160	223	201	238	193	190	190	235	23.7
Lisburn	920	781	841	603	539	662	680	593	-12.8
Newtownabbey	430	538	514	361	412	406	377	433	14.9
D District	1,776	1,833	1,923	1,505	1,389	1,610	1,540	1,620	5.2
Armagh	193	254	223	192	198	245	221	253	14.5
Banbridge	232	211	205	203	158	160	165	222	34.5
Craigavon	604	646	632	589	611	620	575	621	8.0
Newry & Mourne	305	559	449	376	462	529	490	538	9.8
E District	1,334	1,670	1,509	1,360	1,429	1,554	1,451	1,634	12.6
Cookstown	220	219	155	157	143	186	198	216	9.1
Dungannon & South Tyrone	149	187	170	148	154	237	204	282	38.2
Fermanagh	196	307	234	293	243	252	257	296	15.2
Omagh	285	272	261	248	241	231	199	223	12.1
F District	850	985	820	846	781	906	858	1,017	18.5
Foyle	837	698	551	689	823	949	866	941	8.7
Limavady	215	253	221	229	266	269	284	232	-18.3
Magherafelt	154	181	163	163	106	118	131	172	31.3
Strabane	339	241	213	156	222	185	219	253	15.5
G District	1,545	1,373	1,148	1,237	1,417	1,521	1,500	1,598	6.5
Ballymena	329	361	358	331	378	399	347	435	25.4
Ballymoney	126	150	100	103	130	136	93	152	63.4
Coleraine	353	423	472	346	396	348	299	363	21.4
Larne	134	142	155	179	162	167	151	159	5.3
Moyle	52	69	67	54	61	83	52	70	34.6
H District	994	1,145	1,152	1,013	1,127	1,133	942	1,179	25.2
Northern Ireland	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	8.8

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 2011/12¹

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages								
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change 2010/11 to 2011/12
North Belfast	16.5	23.5	32.3	37.2	42.9	45.2	49.7	48.6	-1.1
West Belfast	15.5	32.4	42.1	34.3	38.2	43.8	44.6	42.2	-2.5
A District	16.1	27.0	34.8	36.1	41.2	44.6	47.6	45.8	-1.8
East Belfast	16.4	26.5	36.4	34.4	33.6	47.2	48.8	34.1	-14.8
South Belfast	10.2	17.0	27.7	22.7	27.3	45.1	43.1	33.9	-9.2
B District	13.6	21.9	32.3	28.6	30.7	46.3	46.4	34.0	-12.4
Ards	12.5	19.3	21.3	26.6	32.2	43.0	47.6	32.0	-15.5
Castlereagh	24.6	20.5	32.8	63.5	34.3	49.2	49.3	51.2	1.9
Down	12.2	28.6	26.6	51.6	40.1	43.2	40.0	40.9	0.9
North Down	13.9	28.9	27.8	24.6	30.0	40.7	55.2	39.0	-16.2
C District	15.2	24.7	26.1	35.6	33.9	43.5	48.1	39.2	-8.9
Antrim	14.0	29.2	37.6	41.9	49.4	43.5	40.6	40.4	-0.2
Carrickfergus	9.9	12.6	30.8	45.4	50.3	47.4	48.4	43.4	-5.0
Lisburn	16.5	20.7	30.3	37.3	45.5	44.0	49.9	33.6	-16.3
Newtownabbey	12.4	15.8	28.8	38.0	36.7	49.0	47.7	37.9	-9.9
D District	14.5	19.6	31.4	39.7	44.2	45.5	47.4	37.7	-9.7
Armagh	22.3	37.4	40.8	29.7	35.4	38.8	40.7	38.3	-2.4
Banbridge	21.0	17.1	34.6	29.6	37.3	43.1	40.0	40.5	0.5
Craigavon	11.9	20.1	28.3	26.0	29.3	34.0	41.0	39.9	-1.1
Newry & Mourne	14.6	22.5	23.8	28.7	36.6	45.2	40.6	43.9	3.3
E District	15.5	23.2	29.7	27.8	33.4	39.5	40.7	41.1	0.3
Cookstown	8.7	21.0	27.1	43.9	35.7	51.1	55.6	42.6	-13.0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	18.0	33.7	42.9	29.7	36.4	43.5	49.5	45.4	-4.1
Fermanagh	13.9	27.0	27.4	41.6	39.1	43.3	45.5	42.6	-3.0
Omagh	13.7	26.1	35.6	31.9	48.1	43.3	57.8	47.1	-10.7
F District	13.1	26.7	33.2	37.1	40.7	44.9	51.6	44.3	-7.3
Foyle	15.1	27.8	26.5	23.2	34.0	43.2	46.4	45.3	-1.1
Limavady	2.0	28.1	24.9	32.3	43.6	42.8	51.4	47.8	-3.6
Magherafelt	20.2	20.4	31.9	28.2	53.8	50.0	48.1	44.2	-3.9
Strabane	14.2	29.5	45.1	42.9	41.4	40.5	51.1	37.9	-13.2
G District	13.2	27.2	30.4	28.1	38.5	43.3	48.2	44.4	-3.8
Ballymena	11.3	21.6	27.9	32.9	37.8	41.4	40.9	42.5	1.6
Ballymoney	12.3	20.7	34.0	35.9	26.9	45.6	35.5	34.9	-0.6
Coleraine	17.8	28.8	33.9	39.3	37.1	33.9	47.5	44.9	-2.6
Larne	9.9	23.2	38.1	44.7	54.3	49.7	48.3	37.1	-11.2
Moyle	9.6	14.5	31.3	31.5	24.6	32.5	34.6	48.6	14.0
H District	13.4	23.9	32.5	37.4	38.0	40.2	43.3	41.9	-1.4
Northern Ireland	14.4	24.1	31.1	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.5	41.1	-5.4

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 2011/12^{1,2}

	Rate per 1,000 population							
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 ³
North Belfast	23	28	29	28	26	25	24	25
West Belfast	18	18	18	24	22	22	22	21
A District	21	24	24	26	25	24	23	23
East Belfast	19	20	23	21	19	21	20	23
South Belfast	13	16	14	15	14	12	13	17
B District	16	18	19	18	16	17	17	20
Ards	10	11	13	11	10	9	8	9
Castlereagh	9	7	8	7	7	7	7	6
Down	5	10	12	10	10	10	8	9
North Down	10	12	11	11	9	8	8	9
C District	9	10	11	10	9	9	8	8
Antrim	13	14	12	13	12	14	12	16
Carrickfergus	9	12	11	11	13	12	12	13
Lisburn	16	14	16	14	15	15	14	15
Newtownabbey	11	12	12	12	11	11	11	13
D District	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	14
Armagh	6	9	9	9	10	11	9	10
Banbridge	8	10	9	9	8	11	8	12
Craigavon	15	17	17	14	16	14	13	15
Newry & Mourne	7	10	10	9	12	11	11	11
E District	9	12	12	11	12	12	10	12
Cookstown	13	15	11	10	11	13	11	13
Dungannon & South Tyrone	7	8	9	7	6	8	8	11
Fermanagh	9	10	9	10	9	9	9	10
Omagh	13	14	15	14	14	14	10	12
F District	10	11	11	10	10	11	9	11
Foyle	18	16	14	16	19	22	21	20
Limavady	12	13	16	16	16	16	16	14
Magherafelt	11	8	8	7	6	10	8	9
Strabane	13	13	12	12	17	19	14	16
G District	15	13	13	14	16	18	16	16
Ballymena	10	10	8	10	11	13	13	15
Ballymoney	9	9	8	10	11	11	9	11
Coleraine	15	19	21	18	16	16	16	17
Larne	9	10	9	11	10	13	12	13
Moyle	6	8	9	8	9	11	9	10
H District	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	14
Northern Ireland	12	13	13	13	13	14	13	14

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>.
3. At the time of publication the latest mid-year estimates relate to 2010 and so these estimates have been used to calculate the crime rates for 2011/12.

Table 5.5 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2011/12^{1,2}

	Rate per 1,000 population							
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 ³
North Belfast	9	11	12	11	10	9	9	9
West Belfast	10	9	5	8	7	8	9	9
A District	9	10	9	10	9	9	9	9
East Belfast	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	8
South Belfast	6	8	7	7	6	6	6	7
B District	6	8	7	7	6	6	6	8
Ards	5	6	6	5	4	4	4	4
Castlereagh	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
Down	2	5	5	4	4	5	4	4
North Down	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
C District	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Antrim	5	6	7	6	5	7	5	7
Carrickfergus	4	6	5	6	5	5	5	6
Lisburn	8	7	7	5	5	6	6	5
Newtownabbey	5	7	6	4	5	5	5	5
D District	6	6	7	5	5	5	5	5
Armagh	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4
Banbridge	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	5
Craigavon	7	8	7	7	7	7	6	7
Newry & Mourne	3	6	5	4	5	5	5	5
E District	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cookstown	7	6	4	4	4	5	5	6
Dungannon & South Tyrone	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	5
Fermanagh	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	5
Omagh	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
F District	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5
Foyle	8	7	5	6	8	9	8	9
Limavady	6	7	6	7	8	8	8	7
Magherafelt	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4
Strabane	9	6	5	4	6	5	5	6
G District	7	6	5	5	6	7	7	7
Ballymena	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	7
Ballymoney	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	5
Coleraine	6	7	8	6	7	6	5	6
Larne	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
Moyle	3	4	4	3	4	5	3	4
H District	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	6
Northern Ireland	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	6

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>.
3. At the time of publication the latest mid-year estimates relate to 2010 and so these estimates have been used to calculate the crime rates for 2011/12.