

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2013/14

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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, the identification of a domestic abuse motivation is derived from a motivation 'tick box' on the system used by PSNI to record crime. The motivation is identified and completed by a police officer or member of police staff for each such reported incident or crime. The correct application of a domestic abuse motivation for all such incidents/crimes is not quality assured by the PSNI's Statistics Branch, but audits and data quality checks are routinely conducted in an attempt to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected.

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 quarterly 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: 028 9065 0222 ext 24135, Fax: 028 9092 2998

Changes to crime classifications

On occasion, the structure of the classifications used to compile recorded crime may change.

Alignment of PSNI classifications with England and Wales: During 2010/11 an exercise was conducted to more closely align the crime recording classifications used in PSNI publications with those used for police recorded crime figures in England and Wales. The aim of this exercise was to improve comparability of police recorded crime figures in Northern Ireland with those for England and Wales, while taking into account legislative differences between the two jurisdictions. The realigned crime classification was introduced within PSNI in April 2011.

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

Crime classifications consultation November 2011: In November 2011 PSNI's Statistics Branch ran a consultation exercise about proposed changes to reduce the overall number of crime classifications. This was in line with a similar exercise conducted by the Home Office in England and Wales. This resulted in a reduction in the number of crime classifications from 148 to 126 and these changes which were introduced in April 2012.

Crime classifications consultation December 2012: The focus of the consultation launched in December 2012 concerned the presentation of police recorded crime under two broad categories – 'victim-based crime' and 'other crimes against society' in order to improve clarity of presentation. This consultation followed a similar exercise conducted by ONS in respect of police recorded crime in England and Wales. This resulted in a change to the previous classification system implemented from 1st April 2013. All police recorded crime figures published from June 2013 onwards are based on this revised classification, including this trends bulletin. 'Victim based crime' and 'other crimes against society' are further broken down as follows:

Victim-based crimes

- Violence against the person
- Sexual offences
- Robbery
- Theft offences (inc burglary)
- Criminal Damage

Other crimes against society

- Possession of weapon offences
- Public order offences (includes breaches of court orders e.g. non-molestation orders and ASBOs)
- Drug offences
- Miscellaneous crimes against society

Figures based on previous classifications are still available in the [Domestic Abuse and Hate Motivation Statistics Archive](#) on the PSNI Internet site.

Conventions used in figures and tables

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

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

'..' indicates that data are not available.

1 Overview of Trends in 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 which is used within PSNI to record crime is called NICHE and 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.

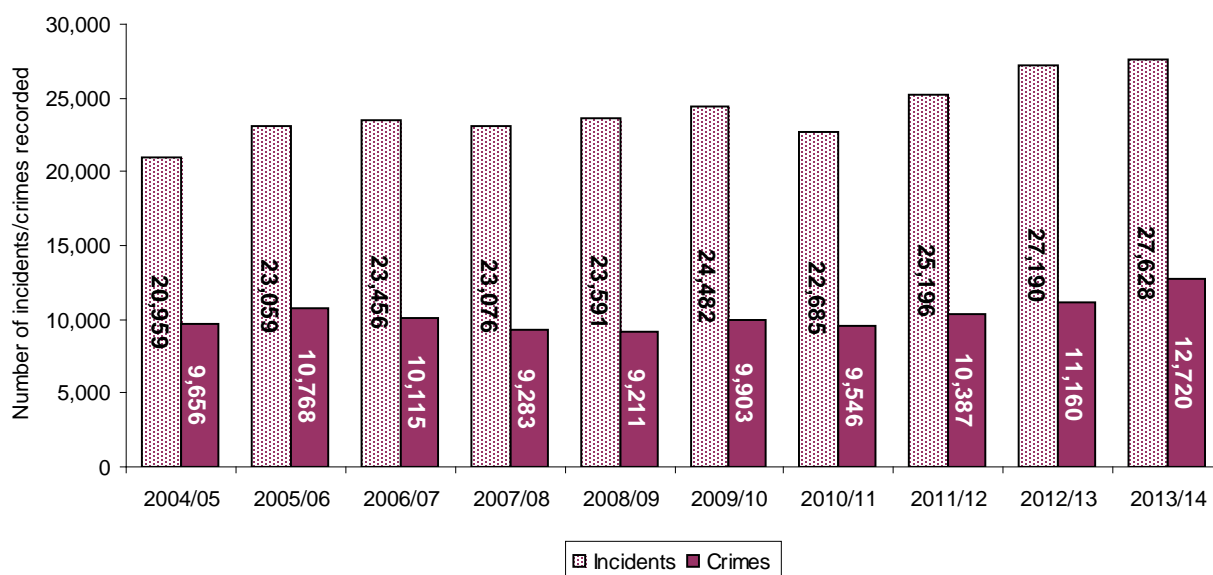
Domestic abuse incidents: There were 27,628 domestic abuse incidents recorded in 2013/14, 1.6 per cent higher than the 2012/13 figure of 27,190, and the highest level recorded since the data series began in 2004/05 (the 2013/14 figure is 31.8 per cent higher than the level of 20,959 recorded in 2004/05). 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 level of 12,720 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2013/14 is also the highest level recorded since 2004/05 (the 2013/14 figure is 14.0 per cent higher than 2012/13 and 31.7 per cent higher than 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 2013/14

	Numbers									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Domestic abuse incidents	20,959	23,059	23,456	23,076	23,591	24,482	22,685	25,196	27,190	27,628
Domestic abuse crimes	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	11,160	12,720

Figure 1.1 Trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes, 2004/05 to 2013/14



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 rate increased further to 15 incidents per 1,000 population in 2012/13 and has remained at this level for 2013/14, this is the highest rate in the data series. Between 2004/05 and 2012/13 the number of domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population ranged between 5 and 6, in 2013/14 this increased to 7 crimes per 1,000 population.

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 the user guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications. The classification structure implemented from April 2013 presents recorded crime on the basis of victim-based crime and other crimes against society. Northern Ireland continues to record 'other fraud' offences, while in England and Wales these offences are now reported through Action Fraud. The low levels of other fraud recorded do not permit any further analysis of this category to be provided.

Figure 2.1 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation by crime type, 2013/14

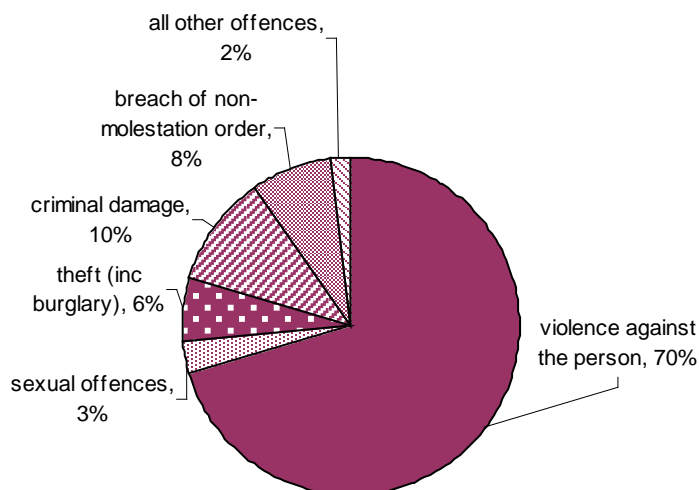
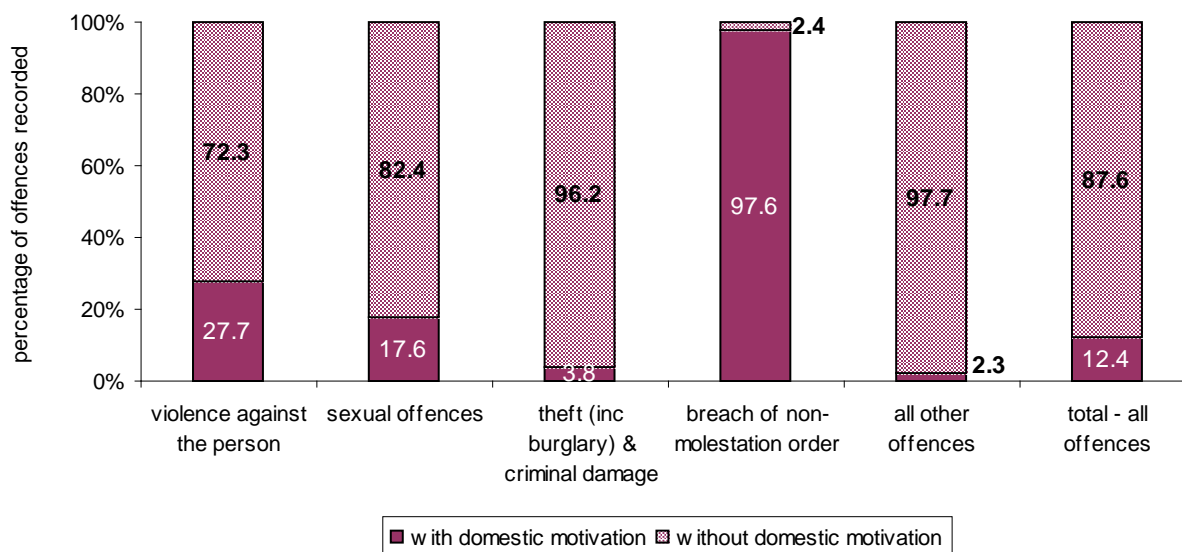


Figure 2.2 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all crimes recorded by the police, within the main crime types, 2013/14



2.1 Victim-based crime with a domestic abuse motivation

These offences include violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (including burglary) and criminal damage offences.

2.1.1 Violence against the person 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 increased year on year since the lowest level of 6,282 offences was recorded in 2007/08. The 2013/14 figure of 8,965 offences is the highest level recorded, showing an increase of 16.1 per cent on the 2012/13 figure of 7,722.

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 28 per cent of all violence against the person offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland. The 2013/14 figure of 27.7 per cent is the highest proportion recorded.

This classification is further split into homicide, violence with injury and violence without injury.

Homicide: Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter, corporate manslaughter and infanticide.

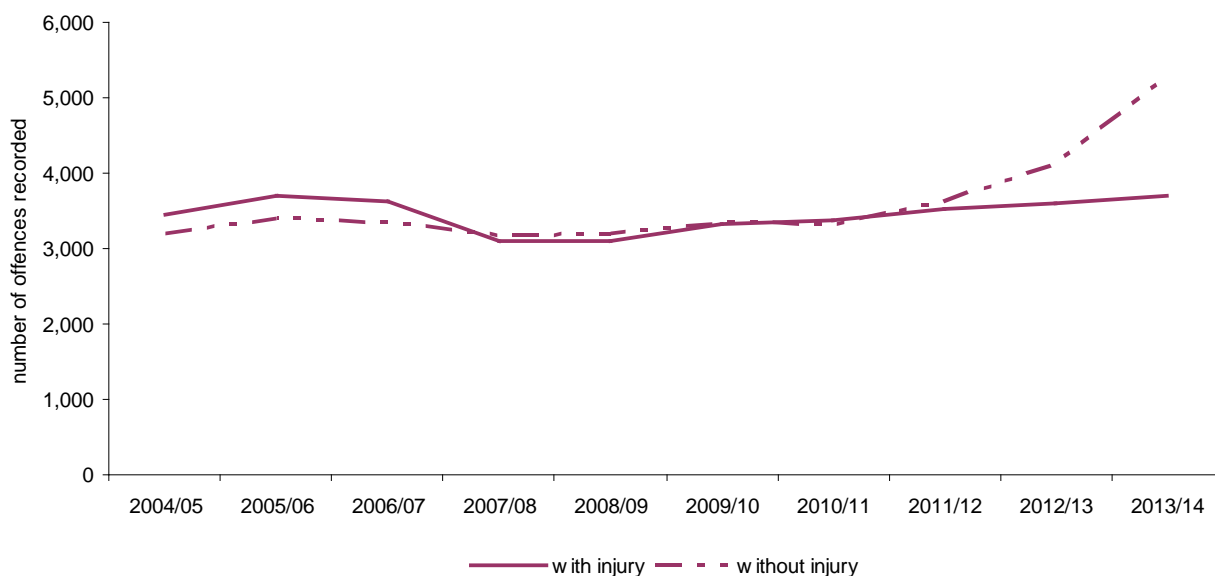
Homicides levels with a domestic abuse motivation have varied from a low of 3 in 2006/07 to a high of 11 in 2007/08 (6 of which related to the same incident).

Murders with a domestic abuse motivation: There were 11 murders with a domestic abuse motivation in 2007/08, 6 of which related to the same incident. There were 7 murders with a domestic motivation in each of the financial years 2004/05, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2013/14. There were 6 such murders recorded in 2005/06, 5 in 2012/13 and 3 in each of 2006/07 and 2011/12.

The seven murders with a domestic abuse motivation recorded in 2013/14 accounted for 41.2 per cent of all murders recorded by the police (there were seventeen murders recorded in total).

Violence with injury (domestic abuse motivation)

Figure 2.3 Violence against the person with and without injury (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2013/14



Violence with injury offences have remained relatively constant since 2004/05. The highest level recorded within this classification was 3,710 offences recorded in 2005/06. The lowest level recorded was 3,092 offences in 2007/08 and the number of offences recorded has increased year on year since this date. The latest figure of 3,691 for 2013/14 is 95 offences higher than the level recorded in 2012/13.

In 2013/14 offences of violence against the person with injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 26.1 per cent of all violence against the person with injury offences recorded by the police.

5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm (domestic abuse motivation): Increases in the number of offences of inflicting grievous bodily harm with intent, which occurred from 2008/09 should be considered in the context of the following revised technical guidance which was issued by the Home office in April 2008. This guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. Clarification was provided to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. The 2013/14 level (210 offences) for this crime type is the second highest recorded in the series, being 7 offences lower than the level recorded in 2012/13.

8N Assault with injury (domestic abuse motivation): Following a peak of 3,631 offences recorded in 2005/06, levels fell year on year to a low of 2,965 in 2008/09. Since then levels have increased year on year to the current level of 3,435 offences recorded in 2013/14 which is 88 offences higher than for 2012/13.

Violence without injury (domestic abuse motivation)

The levels and trends within this classification remained very similar to those for violence with injury until 2011/12. Since then larger increases have been seen for violence without injury when compared with violence with injury. Levels were at their lowest in 2007/08 (3,179 recorded) and have generally increased since then to 5,266 offences recorded in 2013/14, the highest level recorded. The 2012/13 figure of 4,121 showed an increase of 13.8 per cent on the previous year and the 2013/14 figure of 5,266 showed an increase of 27.8 per cent on 2012/13.

In 2013/14 offences of violence without injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 28.9 per cent of all violence with injury offences recorded by the police. Within this classification offences of threats to kill, harassment and assault without injury with a domestic motivation each accounted for around one third of all such offences recorded by the police.

Assault without injury: Between 2004/05 and 2009/10 there was a general downwards trend in the number of assault without injury offences recorded. However in the last three years increases of 13.3 per cent (265 offences) in 2011/12, 22.7 per cent (512 offences) in 2012/13 and 27.2 per cent (753 offences) in 2013/14 have been recorded. The current figure of 3,522 offences in 2013/14 is the highest since the beginning of the data series in 2004/05.

Threats to kill and harassment: Offences of threats to kill reached their highest level in 2009/10 with 809 offences recorded. Levels have generally fallen since then; at 623, the current figure for 2013/14 is 29 offences higher than for 2012/13. Offences of harassment have shown a generally increasing trend since 2004/05 when 313 offences were recorded. The latest year in particular has shown a marked increase of 341 offences (from 629 in 2012/13 to 970 in 2013/14).

2.1.2 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 when 56 offences were recorded and 2007/08 (97 offences). This was followed by an increase of 70.1 per cent (68 offences) between 2007/08 and 2008/09, with an increase of 54.5 per cent (90 offences) occurring between 2008/09 and 2009/10. The trend remained reasonably level until 2012/13 when 404 sexual offences were recorded, an increase of 168 offences or 71.2 per cent on 2011/12, the highest level recorded since 2004/05 and the largest year on year increase in the time series. The level has since fallen by 10 offences to 394 offences recorded in 2013/14.

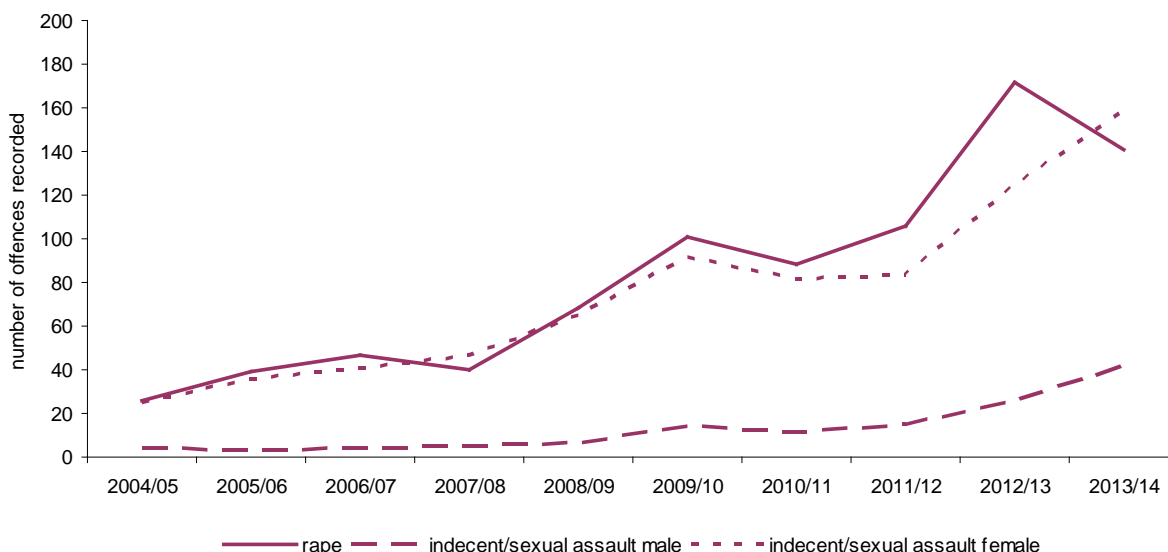
In 2013/14 sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 17.6 per cent of all sexual offences recorded by the police. This is the second largest proportion since the time series began in 2004/05, the next highest being 20.9 per cent in 2012/13.

Rape offences: Rape offences have shown a very similar pattern to all sexual offences. The highest level recorded was 2012/13 with 172 rapes with a domestic abuse motivation. This was also the largest year on year increase in the number of offences recorded. The level has since fallen by 31 offences to 141 recorded in 2013/14, the second highest level recorded since the data series began.

In 2013/14 offences of rape with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 25.6 per cent of all rape offences recorded by the police. This is the second highest proportion in the data series after 32.3 per cent in 2012/13.

Indecent /sexual assault offences: Offences of indecent or sexual assault where there was a domestic motivation have generally increased since 2004/05, most noticeably since 2011/12 when 98 offences were recorded. This level increased by 52 offences to 150 in 2012/13 and again by 50 offences to reach 200 in 2013/14, the highest level in the data series. With 42 offences recorded in 2013/14, indecent or sexual assaults on a male represented 16.5 per cent of all such assaults. With 158 offences recorded, indecent or sexual assaults on a female represented 20.3 per cent of all such assaults in 2013/14.

Figure 2.4 Sexual offences (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2013/14



2.1.3 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. There were 18 such offences recorded in 2013/14. Robberies with a domestic motivation represent up to 2 per cent of all robberies recorded by the police.

2.1.4 Theft offences (including burglary) and criminal damage with a domestic abuse motivation

Theft offences: Theft offences (including burglary) with a domestic abuse motivation have shown a general upwards trend since 2004/05, reaching their highest level of 788 offences in 2013/14. Theft offences with a domestic motivation represent up to 2 per cent of all theft offences recorded.

Criminal damage offences: The highest level recorded was in 2005/06 (1,507 offences). Since then there was a downwards trend until 2010/11 (1,081 offences), followed by a general increase to the current level of 1,329. Criminal damage offences with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for between 4 and 7 per cent of all criminal damage offences recorded.

2.2 Other crimes against society with a domestic abuse motivation

Between 80 and 90 per cent of other crimes against society with a domestic abuse motivation are breaches of non-molestation orders. The remainder relate mostly to the offence of threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage.

2.2.1 Breach of non molestation order (domestic abuse motivation)

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 orders recorded by the police have a domestic abuse motivation. There were 986 breaches of non molestation orders recorded in 2013/14, 97.6% of all such breaches recorded in that year. 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 2013/14

Offence	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Numbers and percentages	
								change	% change
								2012/13 to 2013/14	2012/13 to 2013/14
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES									
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	6,665	6,307	6,675	6,714	7,162	7,722	8,965	1,243	16.1
Homicide¹	9	8	8	7	5	5	8	3	-
Violence with injury	3,448	3,106	3,322	3,379	3,536	3,596	3,691	95	2.6
2 Attempted murder	22	23	25	19	19	24	23	-1	-
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm ²	52	116	168	197	169	217	210	-7	-3.2
8N Assault with injury	3,374	2,965	3,126	3,161	3,345	3,347	3,435	88	2.6
All other violence with injury	0	2	3	2	3	8	23	15	-
Violence without injury	3,208	3,193	3,345	3,328	3,621	4,121	5,266	1,145	27.8
3B Threats to kill	469	652	809	784	729	594	623	29	4.9
8L Harassment	313	426	512	476	539	629	970	341	54.2
11A Cruelty to Children/Young Persons, 13 Child abduction	6	42	42	62	78	106	130	24	22.6
105A Assault without injury	2,415	2,050	1,959	1,992	2,257	2,769	3,522	753	27.2
All other violence without injury	5	23	23	14	18	23	21	-2	-
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES³	56	165	255	208	236	404	394	-10	-2.5
Rape	26	68	101	88	106	172	141	-31	-18.0
Other sexual offences³	30	97	154	120	130	232	253	21	9.1
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{3,4,5}	4	7	14	12	15	26	42	16	-
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{3,4,5}	25	65	92	82	83	124	158	34	27.4
All other sexual offences ³	1	25	48	26	32	82	53	-29	-35.4
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	5	6	12	9	19	6	18	12	-
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	265	343	507	492	614	721	788	67	9.3
Theft offences - burglary	75	100	104	93	122	115	143	28	24.3
Theft - vehicle offences	33	78	153	194	239	307	354	47	15.3
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	85	55	119	79	69	108	90	-18	-16.7
All other theft offences	72	110	131	126	184	191	201	10	5.2
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	1,358	1,159	1,166	1,081	1,215	1,214	1,329	115	9.5
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	14	14	24	20	30	20	37	17	-
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	932	712	709	665	726	755	827	72	9.5
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	202	210	243	193	225	219	202	-17	-7.8
58B/58D All other criminal damage	210	223	190	203	234	220	263	43	19.5
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY									
Breach of non-molestation order ⁶	1,148	1,074	1,067	879	946	911	986	75	8.2
All other crimes against society	150	143	197	140	164	130	176	46	35.4
OTHER FRAUD									
Other fraud	9	14	24	23	31	52	64	12	23.1
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME (DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION) - ALL OFFENCES	9,656	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	11,160	12,720	1,560	14.0

- Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter, corporate 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 2.2 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all recorded crime by offence, 2004/05 to 2013/14

Offence	Percentages						
	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES							
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	22.7	21.5	22.4	22.9	23.5	25.5	27.7
Homicide¹	22.0	30.8	36.4	25.0	20.8	25.0	38.1
Violence with injury	20.0	20.1	21.4	22.2	22.7	24.2	26.1
2 Attempted murder	17.1	18.5	21.9	17.3	16.7	23.1	20.4
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm ²	12.9	14.7	13.3	17.9	17.0	19.2	20.4
8N Assault with injury	20.3	20.5	22.3	22.8	23.3	24.8	26.8
All other violence with injury	0.0	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	5.6	12.6
Violence without injury	26.7	23.0	23.6	23.6	24.4	26.7	28.9
3B Threats to kill	34.2	31.0	36.4	33.7	33.8	35.5	33.1
8L Harassment	16.4	23.2	25.2	24.3	27.5	32.0	31.2
11A Cruelty to Children/Young Persons, 13 Child abduction	7.5	34.7	33.9	46.6	50.6	60.6	58.0
105A Assault without injury	32.4	26.7	26.5	28.4	28.5	30.5	32.7
All other violence without injury	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES³	3.4	9.0	14.2	10.8	12.9	20.9	17.6
Rape	6.9	16.8	21.9	16.0	19.2	32.3	25.6
Other sexual offences³	2.4	6.8	11.5	8.7	10.2	16.6	15.0
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{3,4,5}	3.0	4.4	10.1	6.4	8.0	11.6	16.5
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{3,4,5}	4.1	10.0	16.0	13.0	13.7	18.8	20.3
All other sexual offences ³	0.2	4.0	7.7	4.7	6.6	15.9	8.1
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.9
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2
Theft offences - burglary	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6
Theft - vehicle offences	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.8	4.0	5.8	6.3
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	9.8	10.4	18.6	14.4	11.4	13.9	12.5
All other theft offences	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.8	6.7
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.5
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	9.7	8.2	8.9	8.9	10.2	11.3	13.0
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.8
58B/58D All other criminal damage	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.6
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY							
Breach of non-molestation order ⁶	100.0	95.8	96.6	92.5	97.1	98.6	97.6
All other crimes against society	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1
OTHER FRAUD							
Other fraud	0.4	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.5
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME (DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION) - ALL OFFENCES⁷	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.1	10.0	11.1	12.4

- Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter, corporate 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

3 Victims of Domestic Abuse Crime

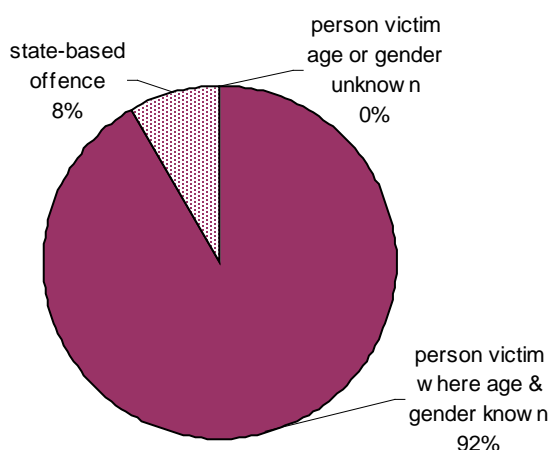
The Home Office has identified offences as being victim-based, state-based or victim and state-based. State-based offences are those for which no member of the public or business/organisation is a victim. For victim-based offences, the victim can be a member of the public (referred to here as person 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 8 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. Age or gender details are unknown in up to 1 per cent of crimes recorded. The remainder relate to person victims whose age and gender are known.

Table 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by type of victim, 2004/05 to 2013/14

	Numbers and percentages									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Person victim where age and gender known	86%	85%	87%	86%	87%	88%	90%	90%	91%	92%
State-based offence	12%	14%	11%	13%	12%	11%	9%	9%	8%	8%
Person victim where age or gender unknown	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Number of domestic abuse crimes	9,656	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	11,160	12,720

Figure 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by type of victim, 2013/14



3.1 Age and gender profile 2013/14: 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 11,656 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2013/14 where there was a person victim with known age and gender details. Thirteen per cent of this total were persons aged under 18 (1,568 offences), 62 per cent were females aged 18+ (7,265 offences) and 24 per cent were males aged 18+ (2,823 offences). There were an additional 14 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 one 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 theft (including burglary) or criminal damage, and 18 per cent were victims of other offences.

Crime rates victim aged under 18: There were 4 victims of domestic abuse crimes under the age of 18 per 1,000 of the population under 18.

Female victims aged 18+: Seventy five per cent of female domestic abuse victims aged 18+ were victims of violence against the person offences; nearly a third were victims of violence against the person with injury and 44 per cent were victims of violence without injury. Twenty one per cent were victims of theft (including burglary) or criminal damage, and 4 per cent were victims of other offences.

Crime rates female victims aged 18+: There were 10 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, split nearly half and half between offence of violence with injury and those without injury. Twenty per cent were victims of theft (including burglary) or criminal damage, and 2 per cent were victims of other offences.

Crime rates male victim aged 18+: There were 4 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, 2013/14

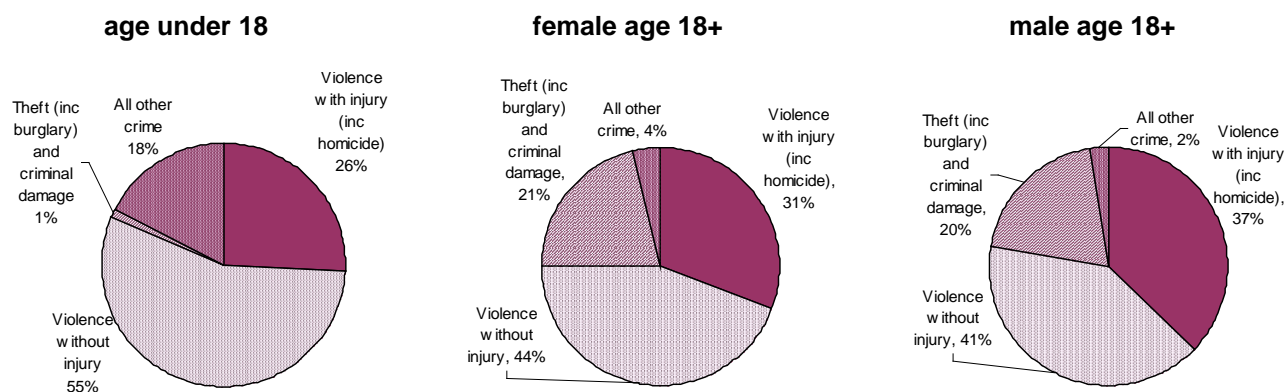
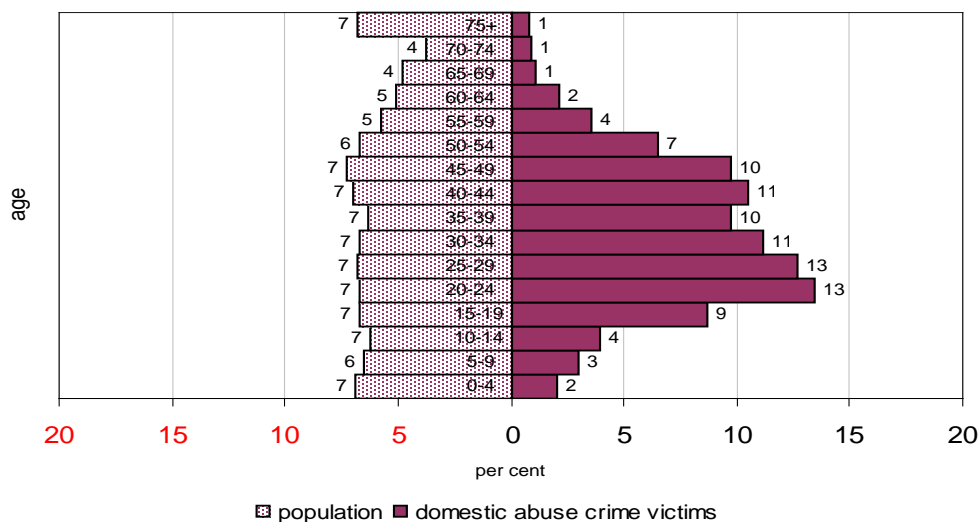


Figure 3.3 Age profile of victims of domestic abuse crimes compared with Northern Ireland population profile, 2013/14



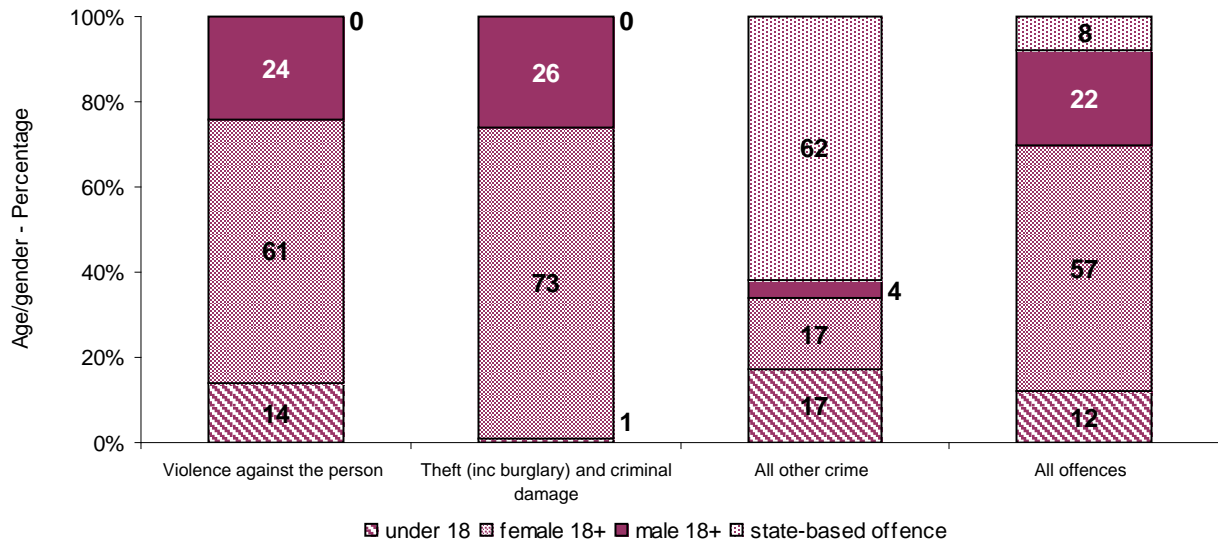
3.2 Age and gender profile 2013/14: main crime classifications

Violence against the person: The majority of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+ (61 per cent), 24 per cent were males aged 18+ and 14 per cent victims under the age of 18. The age or gender of the victim was unknown in 0.1 per cent of violence against the person crimes with a domestic abuse motivation.

Theft (including burglary) and criminal damage: Seventy three per cent of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+, 26 per cent were males aged 18+ and less than 1 per cent were victims under the age of 18. The age or gender of the victim was unknown in 0.1 per cent of all cases.

Other offences: State-based offences accounted for 62 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, 45 per cent of domestic abuse victims were under the age of 18, 44 per cent were females aged 18+ and 11 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), 2013/14



The proportion of victims of domestic abuse crimes where the age/gender was unknown was less than 1 per cent for each crime type and so this grouping has not been shown in figure 3.4.

Table 3.2 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by age of victim and type of crime, 2004/05 to 2013/14

Victim Age / Gender	Offence	2004/05	Numbers and percentages							
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	change 2012/13 to 2013/14	% change 2012/13 to 2013/14
Victim aged under 18	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	311	297	350	305	330	356	406	50	14.0
	Violence without injury	309	517	451	462	507	613	868	255	41.6
	Theft (inc burglary)	4	4	10	2	3	5	9	4	-
	Criminal damage	13	13	9	9	13	4	10	6	-
	All other offences	18	100	154	120	126	255	275	20	7.8
	Total all offences	655	931	974	898	979	1,233	1,568	335	27.2
Female victim aged 18+	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	2,318	2,070	2,158	2,294	2,271	2,265	2,241	-24	-1.1
	Violence without injury	2,299	2,038	2,227	2,185	2,306	2,525	3,213	688	27.2
	Theft (inc burglary)	197	256	348	363	412	504	540	36	7.1
	Criminal damage	957	817	833	813	889	876	998	122	13.9
	All other offences	119	164	266	212	245	276	273	-3	-1.1
	Total all offences	5,890	5,345	5,832	5,867	6,123	6,446	7,265	819	12.7
Male victim aged 18+	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	828	733	808	777	932	978	1,049	71	7.3
	Violence without injury	599	629	649	656	790	963	1,147	184	19.1
	Theft (inc burglary)	54	80	138	120	194	211	237	26	12.3
	Criminal damage	284	285	271	249	299	334	321	-13	-3.9
	All other offences	28	30	37	31	51	39	69	30	-
	Total all offences	1,793	1,757	1,903	1,833	2,266	2,525	2,823	298	11.8
Age or gender unknown	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	0	14	14	10	8	2	3	1	-
	Violence without injury	1	7	14	23	6	9	9	0	-
	Theft (inc burglary)	10	3	11	7	5	1	2	1	-
	Criminal damage	102	44	53	10	14	0	0	0	-
	All other offences	25	8	3	0	4	1	0	-1	-
	Total all offences	138	76	95	50	37	13	14	1	-
State-based offence	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Violence without injury ¹	0	2	4	2	12	11	29	18	-
	Theft (inc burglary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Criminal damage	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	All other offences ²	1,178	1,100	1,095	896	970	932	1,021	89	9.5
	Total all offences	1,180	1,102	1,099	898	982	943	1,050	107	11.3
All domestic abuse crimes	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	3,457	3,114	3,330	3,386	3,541	3,601	3,699	98	2.7
	Violence without injury	3,208	3,193	3,345	3,328	3,621	4,121	5,266	1,145	27.8
	Theft (inc burglary)	265	343	507	492	614	721	788	67	9.3
	Criminal damage	1,358	1,159	1,166	1,081	1,215	1,214	1,329	115	9.5
	All other offences	1,368	1,402	1,555	1,259	1,396	1,503	1,638	135	9.0
	Total all offences	9,656	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	11,160	12,720	1,560	14.0

1. These relate to the offences of breach of injunction prohibiting harassment and breach of restraining order, which under Home office Counting Rules get counted in the violence against the person category, whereas most other breaches get counted under all other offences.
2. Includes the offence of breach of non molestation order, which is classified as a state-based offence.

^{1,2} indicates that for offences recorded, a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 3.3 Domestic abuse crimes by policing district and policing area where the victim is under 18, 2004/05 to 2013/14¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Numbers
								change 2012/13 to 2013/14
A District	76	120	106	114	85	139	172	33
North Belfast	54	91	76	62	45	81	94	13
West Belfast	22	29	30	52	40	58	78	20
B District	44	78	101	72	89	113	133	20
East Belfast	31	42	68	49	51	59	79	20
South Belfast	13	36	33	23	38	54	54	0
C District	86	112	114	134	141	212	228	16
Ards	32	38	37	38	47	77	52	-25
Castlereagh	13	16	20	26	19	34	33	-1
Down	13	34	23	32	35	66	61	-5
North Down	28	24	34	38	40	35	82	47
D District	126	130	145	168	183	206	300	94
Antrim	14	23	33	27	45	43	43	0
Carrickfergus	11	16	15	27	25	25	39	14
Lisburn	71	49	69	67	61	96	138	42
Newtownabbey	30	42	28	47	52	42	80	38
E District	80	124	153	146	143	160	253	93
Armagh	8	29	32	31	20	24	22	-2
Banbridge	11	16	9	12	18	22	32	10
Craigavon	47	51	69	62	46	62	115	53
Newry & Mourne	14	28	43	41	59	52	84	32
F District	58	103	93	69	110	148	143	-5
Cookstown	25	19	23	17	22	21	29	8
Dungannon & South Tyrone	5	17	23	19	35	35	44	9
Fermanagh	16	40	22	19	31	51	40	-11
Omagh	12	27	25	14	22	41	30	-11
G District	103	164	150	104	153	150	196	46
Foyle	52	77	84	54	85	96	120	24
Limavady	17	31	29	20	24	19	27	8
Magherafelt	8	14	11	12	23	23	27	4
Strabane	26	42	26	18	21	12	22	10
H District	82	100	112	91	75	105	143	38
Ballymena	24	23	43	35	30	22	51	29
Ballymoney	12	9	17	6	15	23	16	-7
Coleraine	30	43	28	23	21	41	46	5
Larne	12	20	16	21	3	12	18	6
Moyle	4	5	8	6	6	7	12	5
Northern Ireland	655	931	974	898	979	1,233	1,568	335

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

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 3.4 Domestic abuse crimes by policing district and policing area where the victim is female and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2013/14¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Numbers
								change 2012/13 to 2013/14
A District	847	749	742	802	763	964	1,035	71
North Belfast	449	500	444	483	442	577	603	26
West Belfast	398	249	298	319	321	387	432	45
B District	494	497	475	522	572	633	719	86
East Belfast	266	270	245	279	326	372	373	1
South Belfast	228	227	230	243	246	261	346	85
C District	660	578	703	719	637	668	815	147
Ards	229	144	189	214	196	188	214	26
Castlereagh	129	100	118	131	107	110	137	27
Down	97	155	207	172	166	162	195	33
North Down	205	179	189	202	168	208	269	61
D District	1,090	832	944	895	952	882	1,020	138
Antrim	163	141	200	176	209	179	175	-4
Carrickfergus	113	129	114	114	143	113	121	8
Lisburn	544	299	365	391	339	334	424	90
Newtownabbey	270	263	265	214	261	256	300	44
E District	795	780	888	862	949	1,022	1,172	150
Armagh	113	103	123	108	150	127	170	43
Banbridge	125	90	97	107	133	157	129	-28
Craigavon	361	333	363	362	373	407	496	89
Newry & Mourne	196	254	305	285	293	331	377	46
F District	463	428	548	563	606	678	651	-27
Cookstown	116	79	104	127	121	102	108	6
Dungannon & South Tyrone	88	96	161	146	173	192	176	-16
Fermanagh	103	123	158	171	182	221	204	-17
Omagh	156	130	125	119	130	163	163	0
G District	902	805	884	936	932	951	1,050	99
Foyle	463	469	554	557	554	588	624	36
Limavady	141	141	152	179	138	110	152	42
Magherafelt	68	74	71	73	83	127	132	5
Strabane	230	121	107	127	157	126	142	16
H District	639	676	648	568	712	648	803	155
Ballymena	225	241	228	199	259	221	280	59
Ballymoney	83	69	67	64	84	81	83	2
Coleraine	219	231	199	198	228	240	267	27
Larne	76	95	97	77	103	68	127	59
Moyle	36	40	57	30	38	38	46	8
Northern Ireland	5,890	5,345	5,832	5,867	6,123	6,446	7,265	819

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

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 3.5 Domestic abuse crimes by policing district and policing area where the victim is male and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2013/14¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Numbers
								change 2012/13 to 2013/14
A District	200	196	186	235	240	327	341	14
North Belfast	110	133	118	129	126	200	215	15
West Belfast	90	63	68	106	114	127	126	-1
B District	172	164	153	149	228	250	297	47
East Belfast	95	82	88	92	122	151	161	10
South Belfast	77	82	65	57	106	99	136	37
C District	212	207	209	201	205	261	361	100
Ards	82	64	63	58	60	80	93	13
Castlereagh	42	34	32	37	23	37	77	40
Down	31	49	56	54	53	69	97	28
North Down	57	60	58	52	69	75	94	19
D District	356	251	322	295	331	354	360	6
Antrim	52	46	68	61	72	77	57	-20
Carrickfergus	28	29	41	28	50	36	38	2
Lisburn	186	112	133	117	120	136	162	26
Newtownabbey	90	64	80	89	89	105	103	-2
E District	277	315	319	306	428	431	516	85
Armagh	44	42	49	51	70	72	89	17
Banbridge	57	26	40	40	58	64	58	-6
Craigavon	126	140	124	109	153	148	208	60
Newry & Mourne	50	107	106	106	147	147	161	14
F District	158	164	193	167	240	270	263	-7
Cookstown	54	30	38	32	59	53	46	-7
Dungannon & South Tyrone	28	27	39	32	64	70	55	-15
Fermanagh	28	43	56	56	64	90	97	7
Omagh	48	64	60	47	53	57	65	8
G District	247	257	288	316	368	372	405	33
Foyle	124	153	178	170	213	218	226	8
Limavady	43	60	50	66	49	50	64	14
Magherafelt	21	9	26	31	44	45	55	10
Strabane	59	35	34	49	62	59	60	1
H District	171	203	233	164	226	260	280	20
Ballymena	60	75	75	53	93	99	96	-3
Ballymoney	26	34	29	20	24	37	37	0
Coleraine	53	60	86	50	69	79	91	12
Larne	21	22	32	29	27	30	41	11
Moyle	11	12	11	12	13	15	15	0
Northern Ireland	1,793	1,757	1,903	1,833	2,266	2,525	2,823	298

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

4 Outcomes for Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation

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

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

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

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

4.1 Comparison of outcome rates (domestic abuse motivation), 2012/13 and 2013/14

There were 12,720 domestic abuse offences recorded in 2013/14 of which 4,036 received outcomes. The number of outcomes fell by 62 between 2012/13 and 2013/14 while the number of crimes recorded rose by 1,560, resulting in an decrease in the overall detection rate of 5.0 percentage points from 36.7% to 31.7%.

Outcome rates by offence group: Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 increases in outcome rates were seen in homicide (+7.5 percentage points), sexual offences (+10.2 percentage points) and in the classification of 'all other crimes against society' (+1.5 percentage points). There were decreases in the outcome rates across the remaining crime categories. Violence against the person with injury fell from 39.1% to 33.8%, and violence against the person without injury fell from 25.9% to 21.6%. For robbery offences the outcome rate fell by 11.1 percentage points, theft (including burglary) fell from 54.0% to 49.6%, criminal damage fell from 44.6% to 37.2% and breach of non-molestation orders fell by 3.6 percentage points to 58.8%.

Comparison of outcome rates for domestic abuse crimes and all crimes recorded by the police: In 2013/14, outcome rates for all domestic abuse crimes were higher than those for all crimes recorded by the police. Due to the nature of domestic abuse crimes a potential offender can be more easily identified than for crime in general. This is particularly noticeable in relation to theft and criminal damage offences where the outcome rate for all such offences with a domestic abuse motivation in 2013/14 was 41.8%, compared with 18.1% for all such offences recorded by the police. However the outcome rate for sexual offences, violence against the person and other offences with a domestic abuse motivation tend to be similar to or lower than all crime in general (as seen in Figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1 Outcome rates by crime type, domestic abuse crime and all crimes recorded by the police, 2013/14

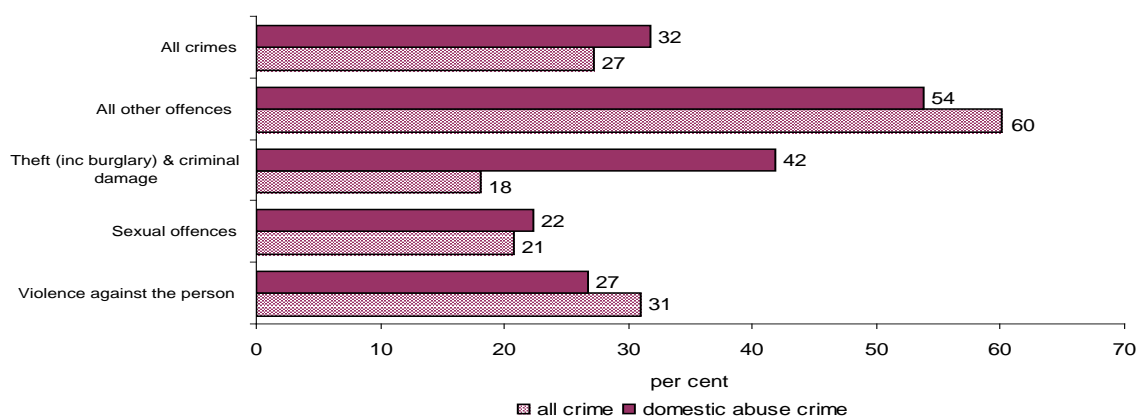


Table 4.1 Domestic abuse offences: outcomes by offence group and method of disposal, 2013/14

Offence group	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	Discretionary disposals	Penalty notice for disorder	TICs	Numbers and percentages	
							No prosecution directed	Offender died before proceedings
Number of outcomes								
Violence against the person	8,965	2,098	227	67	1	0	0	0
Sexual offences	394	83	4	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft (including burglary)	788	350	18	23	0	0	0	0
Criminal damage	1,329	362	53	67	12	0	0	0
Breach of non-molestation order	986	572	7	1	0	0	0	0
Other offences	240	78	4	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12,720	3,550	313	159	13	0	1	0
Outcome Rate (%)								
	All methods of disposal	Charge / summons	Cautions	Discretionary disposals	Penalty notice for disorder	TICs	No prosecution directed	Offender died before proceedings
Violence against the person	26.7	23.4	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual offences	22.3	21.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Robbery	38.9	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Theft (including burglary)	49.6	44.4	2.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	37.2	27.2	4.0	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Breach of non-molestation order	58.8	58.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other offences	34.6	32.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	31.7	27.9	2.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the overall outcome rate for domestic abuse crimes since 2004/05. It also shows the split between those outcomes where the offender receives a formal sanction and those where no further action is taken against the offender. It should be noted that the outcome 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 outcomes 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 outcome 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 disposal method 'complainant declined to prosecute' which was widely used due to the nature of domestic abuse crimes where a victim did not wish to support prosecution of the offender. In 2004/05 outcomes by means of complainant declined to prosecute accounted for 78 per cent of all outcomes 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 as a method of disposal and in 2006/07 this method accounted for 27.4 per cent of all outcomes.

From April 2007 some of the methods that had been allowed for claiming outcomes that did not result in a sanction against the offender were discontinued altogether. The result of these changes was that the overall outcome 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 outcome rate increased each year between 2007/08 and 2010/11 to reach 46.6%. However, the outcome rate has fallen in each year since to its current level of 31.7% in 2013/14.

Figure 4.2 Detection rates for domestic abuse crimes, 2004/05 to 2013/14

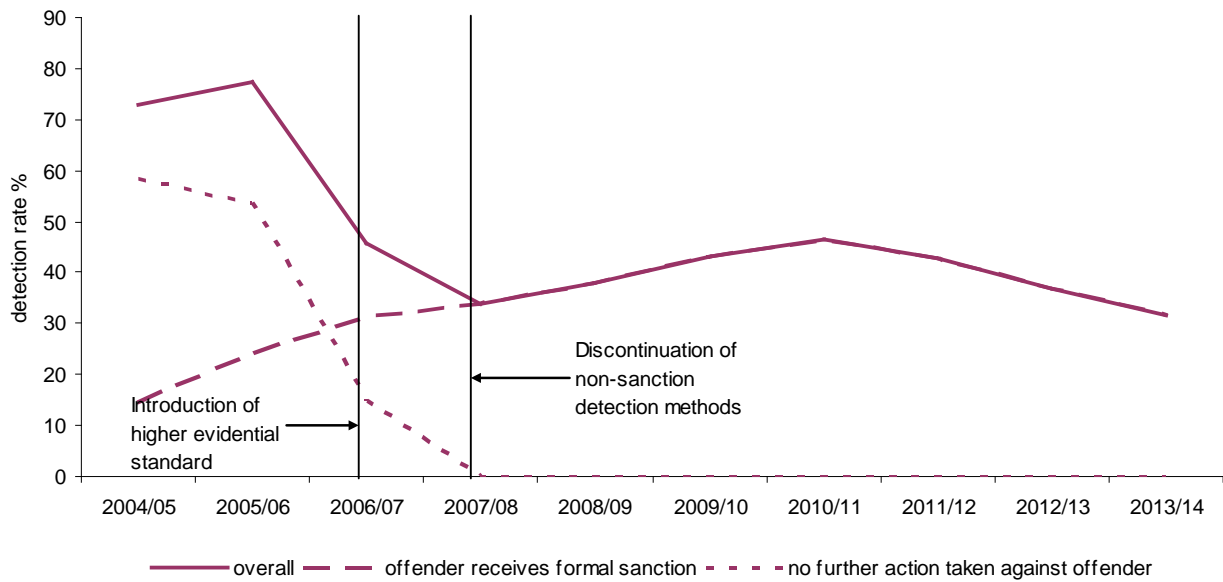


Figure 4.3 illustrates the move away from the use of those outcomes not resulting in a sanction against the offender, following the introduction of the higher evidential standard in 2006/07 and the limited use of the outcome methods where no action was taken against the offender from 2007/08. The increase in the use of charge / summons as an outcome method can also clearly be seen. In particular this clearly shows the impact that adopting the higher evidential standard and the subsequent limitation in the use of outcome methods not resulting in a sanction against the offender had on the overall outcome rate.

Figure 4.3 Detection rates for domestic abuse crimes by method of detection, 2004/05 to 2013/14

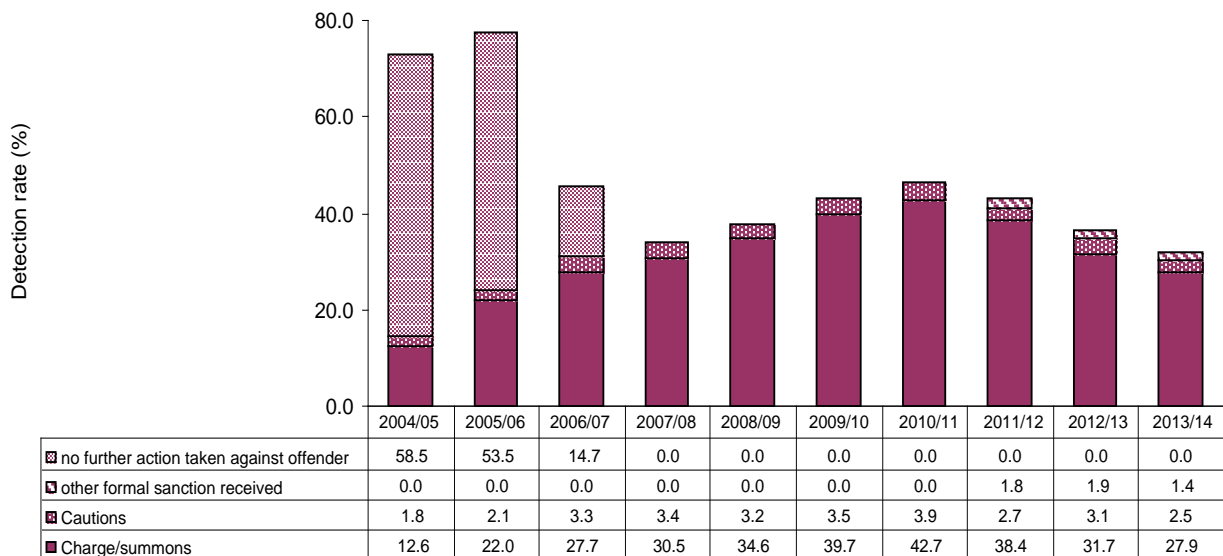


Table 4.2 Outcome rates for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation by offence, 2007/08 to 2013/14¹

Offence	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Percentages
								% point change 2012/13 to 2013/14 ²
VICTIM-BASED CRIME								
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	28.6	32.7	39.2	42.4	38.6	32.1	26.7	-5.4
Homicide³	36.4	100.0	87.5	100.0	60.0	80.0	87.5	7.5
Violence with injury	33.1	37.6	43.9	46.7	43.9	39.1	33.8	-5.3
2 Attempted murder	76.2	60.9	76.0	57.9	63.2	70.8	87.0	16.1
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm	53.6	56.9	50.0	67.5	50.3	48.8	36.7	-12.2
8N Assault with injury	32.3	36.7	43.3	45.3	43.4	38.2	33.2	-5.0
All other violence with injury	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	43.5	-19.0
Violence without injury	24.1	27.7	34.4	37.9	33.4	25.9	21.6	-4.3
3B Threats to kill	44.9	51.1	50.6	55.6	55.3	42.8	43.3	0.6
8L Harassment	13.1	12.9	20.9	24.4	17.4	19.1	12.4	-6.7
11A Cruelty to Children/Young Persons, 13 Child abduction	41.7	31.0	28.6	16.1	21.8	47.2	42.3	-4.9
105A Assault without injury	19.7	23.2	31.2	34.8	30.7	23.0	19.4	-3.6
All other violence without injury	36.4	34.8	52.2	42.9	27.8	26.1	47.6	21.5
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES⁴	19.6	21.8	15.7	22.6	23.3	12.1	22.3	10.2
Rape	20.0	16.2	11.9	15.9	18.9	12.2	24.1	11.9
Other sexual offences⁴	19.3	25.8	18.2	27.5	26.9	12.1	21.3	9.3
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{4,5,6}	0.0	14.3	7.1	0.0	6.7	11.5	16.7	5.1
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{4,5,6}	19.1	30.8	22.8	31.7	36.1	15.3	24.1	8.7
All other sexual offences ⁴	40.0	16.0	12.5	26.9	12.5	7.3	17.0	9.7
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	14.3	50.0	25.0	77.8	42.1	50.0	38.9	-11.1
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	32.9	32.4	44.0	53.5	50.3	54.0	49.6	-4.3
Theft offences – burglary	38.0	44.0	55.8	51.6	38.5	48.7	39.2	-9.5
Theft - vehicle offences	60.4	48.7	66.0	76.8	79.9	81.4	79.4	-2.1
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	23.3	18.2	19.3	35.4	37.7	32.4	22.2	-10.2
All other theft offences	19.8	17.3	31.3	30.2	24.5	25.1	16.9	-8.2
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	34.8	39.9	48.5	51.4	51.4	44.6	37.2	-7.4
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	61.1	42.9	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	48.6	-1.4
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	34.0	42.4	50.6	52.5	50.7	46.6	39.4	-7.2
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	38.5	40.5	41.6	49.2	56.0	43.4	39.6	-3.8
58B/58D All other criminal damage	32.2	31.4	48.9	51.2	49.1	38.2	26.6	-11.6
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY								
Breach of non-molestation order ⁷	62.2	68.5	71.1	75.2	63.4	62.5	58.8	-3.6
All other crimes against society	40.7	48.3	37.6	37.1	53.7	40.0	41.5	1.5
OTHER FRAUD								
Other fraud	12.5	42.9	25.0	47.8	29.0	32.7	15.6	-17.1
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME (DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION) – ALL OFFENCES	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.6	42.9	36.7	31.7	-5.0

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

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

The outcome rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up divided by the total number of recorded 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.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

3. Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter, corporate manslaughter and infanticide.

4. The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.

5. 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.

6. 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.

⁴ indicates that for offences with an outcome, an outcome rate cannot be calculated as there were no offences recorded.

Table 4.3 Number of outcomes and outcome rates by method of disposal for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2004/05 to 2013/14

Method of detection	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Outcomes (number)									
Charge/summons	1,070	2,367	2,805	2,829	3,191	3,935	4,073	3,990	3,537	3,550
Adult cautions ¹	140	180	223	233	206	259	292	211	276	256
Juvenile cautions ²	15	44	112	79	87	88	76	73	67	57
Discretionary disposals ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	210	159
Penalty notices for disorder ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
TICs ⁵	1	1	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
No prosecution directed ^{6,7}	121	249	210	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Offender died before proceedings ^{6,7}	6	12	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{6,8}	4,836	5,471	1,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ^{6,8,9}	12	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All outcomes	6,201	8,350	4,631	3,147	3,486	4,288	4,444	4,458	4,098	4,036
Total number of offences^{9,10}	8,508	10,768	10,115	9,283	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	11,160	12,720
	Outcomes (rates, %) ¹²									
Charge/summons	12.6	22.0	27.7	30.5	34.6	39.7	42.7	38.4	31.7	27.9
Adult cautions ¹	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.0
Juvenile cautions ²	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
Discretionary disposals ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	1.3
Penalty notices for disorder ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
TICs ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No prosecution directed ^{6,7}	1.4	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings ^{6,7}	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{6,8}	56.8	50.8	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ^{6,8,9}	0.1	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All outcomes	72.9	77.5	45.8	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.6	42.9	36.7	31.7

1. Adult cautions include adult cautions and adult informed warnings.
2. Juvenile cautions include juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.
3. Discretionary disposals were introduced as an outcome during 2011/12.
4. Penalty notices for disorder were introduced within Northern Ireland in June 2012.
5. Offences asked to be taken into consideration at court.
6. From 1 April 2007, new rules governing these outcomes significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.
7. From 1 April 2007 these methods can only be claimed as an outcome for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where the Public Prosecution Service is satisfied that there is enough evidence to prosecute.
8. From 1 April 2007 these methods can longer be claimed as an outcome.
9. Includes offender under age.
10. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
11. As this table focuses on disposal 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.
12. 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 Victim and offender characteristics for Domestic Abuse Motivated Crimes, 2010/11 to 2013/14

This section provides details on victim and offender characteristics for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation. This is in addition to the victim details provided in section 3 of this report. As this information was first collated in response to a specific request for information, data is only available from 2010/11 onwards but will continue to be updated annually in future editions of this trends bulletin.

Information on victim characteristics is based on the number of offences with a domestic abuse motivation recorded in each financial year, whereas information on offender characteristics is based on the number of offences with a domestic abuse motivation detected in each financial year. Please note that offences detected may have been recorded in a previous financial year. For the purposes of this section an offender is defined as someone who has been dealt with by police by means of one of the following outcomes: charge, summons, caution, discretionary disposal, penalty notice for disorder, having the offence taken into consideration at court and indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender (died before proceedings or PPS did not prosecute) – for further details on outcomes see section 4 of this bulletin and also the User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland.

Victim characteristics (crimes with a domestic abuse motivation), 2010/11 to 2013/14

The information presented in the tables below relates to domestic abuse crimes recorded where there was a person victim (state based offences, the majority of which relate to breaches of non-molestation orders, have been excluded). A person could have been a victim of more than one crime on more than one occasion during the time period. The figures below therefore relate to the victim characteristics of each crime recorded rather than number of discrete victims. Victim characteristics are taken from a live crime recording system and will be subject to change.

Of the 11,670 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2013/14 where there was a person victim, 70 per cent were female and 30 per cent were male, the same proportions as in 2012/13. This compares with 74 per cent female and 26 per cent male in 2010/11. In 2013/14, 86 per cent of person victims were aged 18 and over (compared with 89 per cent in 2010/11) and 13 per cent were under 18 (compared with 10 per cent in 2010/11). The ethnicity was unknown for 6 per cent of all victims of domestic abuse crimes in 2013/14, but where it was available 98 per cent were of white ethnicity, and within this category most have a UK or Ireland nationality (90 per cent of all those with white ethnicity in 2013/14).

Table 5.1 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by gender of victim, 2010/11 to 2013/14

Gender	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Male	2,216	2,665	3,029	3,513
Female	6,414	6,724	7,178	8,156
Unknown/Missing	14	13	10	1
Total (person victims)	8,644	9,402	10,217	11,670

Table 5.2 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by age of victim, 2010/11 to 2013/14

Age	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Under 18	898	979	1,233	1,568
18 and over	7,713	8,398	8,980	10,088
Unknown/Missing	33	25	4	14
Total (person victims)	8,644	9,402	10,217	11,670

Table 5.3 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by ethnicity and nationality of victim, 2010/11 to 2013/14

Ethnicity (<i>Nationality</i>)	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Asian: of which	38	43	48	60
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	10	12	9	15
<i>All other nationalities</i>	28	25	33	42
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	6	6	3
Black: of which	39	34	39	69
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	9	14	9	18
<i>All other nationalities</i>	29	16	26	47
<i>Nationality missing</i>	1	4	4	4
Mixed/Other: of which	26	30	38	48
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	13	12	14	20
<i>All other nationalities</i>	13	18	22	26
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	0	2	2
White: of which	7,964	8,396	9,040	10,797
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	7,233	7,420	8,114	9,758
<i>Poland</i>	116	107	109	181
<i>Lithuania</i>	70	96	106	94
<i>Latvia</i>	24	31	30	31
<i>Portugal</i>	16	20	20	23
<i>All other nationalities</i>	63	78	93	114
<i>Nationality missing</i>	442	644	568	596
Ethnicity Missing/Unknown Person: of which	577	899	1,052	696
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	355	401	431	381
<i>All other nationalities</i>	22	33	61	42
<i>Nationality missing</i>	200	465	560	273
Total (person victims)	8,644	9,402	10,217	11,670

Offender characteristics (crimes with a domestic abuse motivation), 2010/11 to 2013/14

Offender characteristics have only been included for those offenders who have been dealt with by police by any of the means listed previously in this section. Incorporating discretionary disposals for the financial years 2011/12 to 2012/13 into the data provided in tables 5.4 to 5.7 means that they are presented on a different basis to what was done previously.

A person could have been an offender in relation to more than one offence on more than one occasion during the time period. The figures in the following tables therefore relate to the offender characteristics of each offence detected rather than number of discrete offenders. It is also important to note that more than one offender can be detected for the same offence.

Table 5.4 Domestic abuse crimes detected and number of offenders detected, 2010/11 to 2013/14

Outcomes / Offenders	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation which have been detected during each financial year	4,444	4,458	4,098	4,036
Total number of offenders for detected crimes with a domestic abuse motivation	4,485	4,469	4,128	4,091

Of all offenders who were dealt with by police during 2013/14 as described above, 87 per cent were male and 12 per cent were female. The majority (93 per cent) of offenders were over 18. Ethnicity was missing for around 12 per cent of all offenders, but where ethnicity was known the vast majority were white (98 per cent).

Table 5.5 Gender of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes), 2010/11 to 2013/14

Gender	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Male	3,808	3,832	3,492	3,545
Female	416	499	475	488
Unknown/Missing	261	138	161	58
Total (offenders)	4,485	4,469	4,128	4,091

Table 5.6 Age of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes), 2010/11 to 2013/14

Age	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Under 18	281	56	123	217
18 and over	3,941	4,274	3,844	3,813
Unknown/Missing	263	139	161	61
Total (offenders)	4,485	4,469	4,128	4,091

Table 5.7 Ethnicity/Nationality of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes), 2010/11 to 2013/14

Ethnicity (<i>Nationality</i>)	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Asian: of which	22	20	18	16
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	5	4	6	3
<i>All other nationalities</i>	17	16	11	13
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	0	1	0
Black: of which	32	23	34	36
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	8	5	7	7
<i>All other nationalities</i>	23	18	27	29
<i>Nationality missing</i>	1	0	0	0
Mixed/Other: of which	19	26	17	26
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	11	7	2	6
<i>All other nationalities</i>	8	19	14	20
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	0	1	0
White: of which	3,677	3,817	3,475	3,528
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	3,473	3,573	3,294	3,295
<i>Poland</i>	66	70	42	83
<i>Lithuania</i>	26	56	46	41
<i>Latvia</i>	16	19	13	9
<i>Portugal</i>	8	15	8	18
<i>All other nationalities</i>	40	34	26	34
<i>Nationality missing</i>	48	50	46	48
Ethnicity Missing/Unknown Person: of which	735	583	584	485
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	410	411	384	371
<i>All other nationalities</i>	37	39	36	45
<i>Nationality missing</i>	288	133	164	69
Total (offenders)	4,485	4,469	4,128	4,091

In 2013/14, the victim offender relationship was missing for 19 per cent of all cases. For the remainder where a victim offender relationship was available, 33 per cent fell into the current spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend, 28 per cent were ex spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend category, 26 per cent were parent and child and 8 per cent were siblings.

Table 5.8 Victim / offender relationship (domestic abuse detected crimes), 2010/11 to 2013/14

Victim/Offender Relationship ¹	Numbers			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Current spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc	1,071	1,092	958	1,096
Ex spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc	1,081	967	1,068	927
Parent and child	731	739	817	862
Grandparent and grandchild	17	31	40	21
Sibling	227	270	294	277
Other family relationship	95	88	110	123
Unknown/Missing	1,263	1,282	841	785
Total (all offenders)	4,485	4,469	4,128	4,091

¹Although breach of a non-molestation order is an offence against the state, where a victim offender relationship has been supplied in relation to this offence it has been included in the figures above.

6 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 6.1. 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_2013-14.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.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Home.aspx>

Figure 6.1 Map of policing districts and policing areas in Northern Ireland

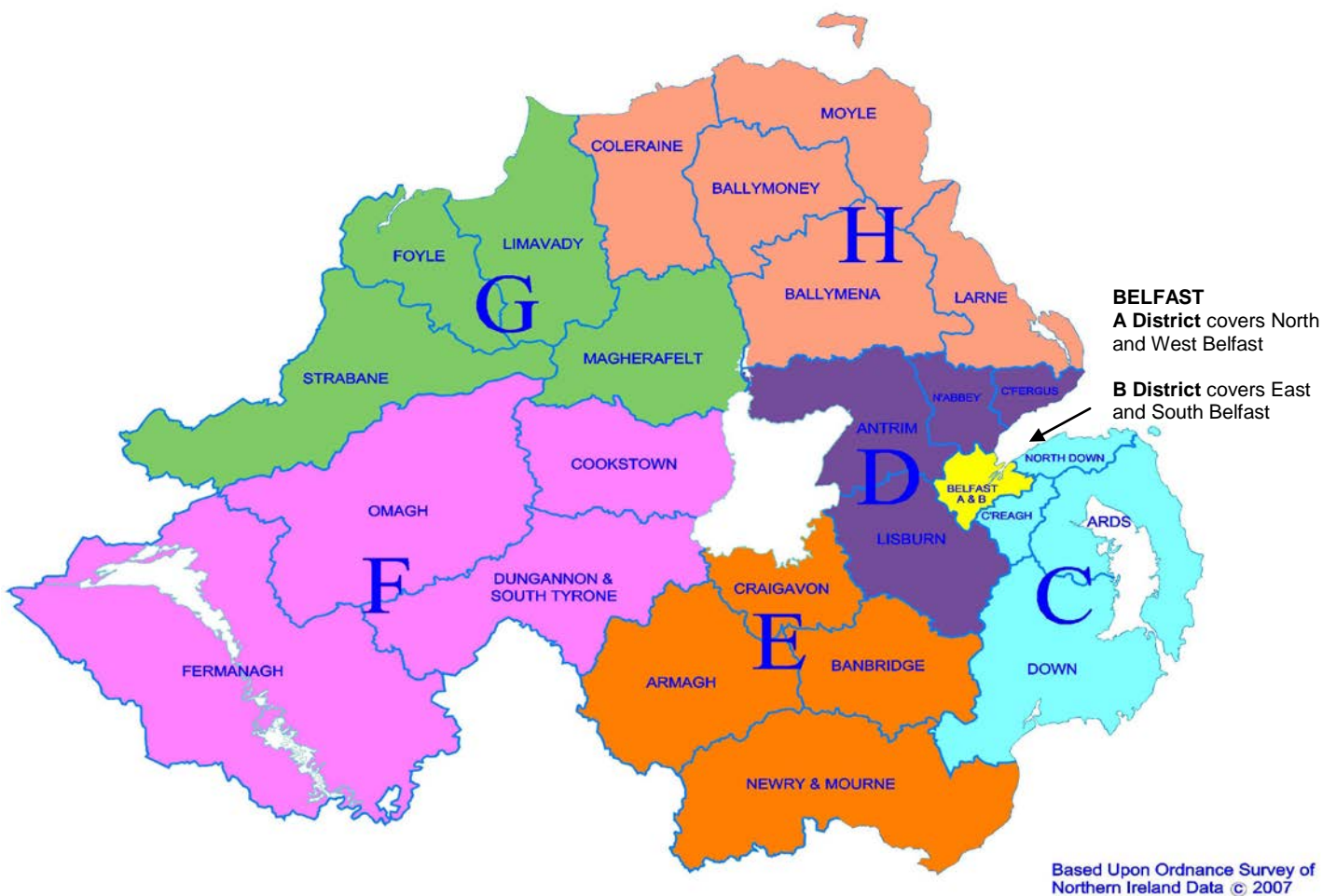


Table 6.1 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2013/14¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Numbers and percentages	
								change 2012/13 to 2013/14	% change 2012/13 to 2013/14
A District	2,929	3,415	3,277	3,167	3,204	3,946	3535	-411	-10.4
North Belfast	1,843	2,053	1,928	1,844	1,940	2,406	2265	-141	-5.9
West Belfast	1,086	1,362	1,349	1,323	1,264	1,540	1270	-270	-17.5
B District	2,099	2,136	2,152	2,177	2,613	2,503	2542	39	1.6
East Belfast	1,246	1,269	1,363	1,354	1,527	1,478	1455	-23	-1.6
South Belfast	853	867	789	823	1,086	1,025	1087	62	6.0
C District	2,482	2,679	2,611	2,325	2,511	3,006	3537	531	17.7
Ards	728	788	741	661	737	861	928	67	7.8
Castlereagh	617	496	494	480	429	540	622	82	15.2
Down	363	686	702	540	619	718	888	170	23.7
North Down	774	709	674	644	726	887	1099	212	23.9
D District	3,637	3,816	3,837	3,695	4,188	3,906	3771	-135	-3.5
Antrim	628	622	732	635	854	727	629	-98	-13.5
Carrickfergus	364	511	463	470	539	492	500	8	1.6
Lisburn	1,782	1,735	1,765	1,686	1,749	1,566	1560	-6	-0.4
Newtownabbey	863	948	877	904	1,046	1,121	1082	-39	-3.5
E District	2,549	3,527	3,597	3,140	3,697	4,296	4596	300	7.0
Armagh	353	574	658	514	595	636	713	77	12.1
Banbridge	346	395	503	402	567	655	619	-36	-5.5
Craigavon	1,233	1,433	1,306	1,174	1,399	1,784	1927	143	8.0
Newry & Mourne	617	1,125	1,130	1,050	1,136	1,221	1337	116	9.5
F District	1,953	2,018	2,217	1,917	2,408	2,697	2502	-195	-7.2
Cookstown	446	411	461	418	490	535	438	-97	-18.1
Dungannon & South Tyrone	323	357	450	438	656	773	654	-119	-15.4
Fermanagh	518	531	551	550	631	750	740	-10	-1.3
Omagh	666	719	755	511	631	639	670	31	4.9
G District	3,256	3,608	4,137	3,735	3,718	3,855	3999	144	3.7
Foyle	1,921	2,115	2,429	2,282	2,224	2,405	2448	43	1.8
Limavady	392	544	535	534	467	455	540	85	18.7
Magherafelt	448	279	431	353	391	434	442	8	1.8
Strabane	495	670	742	566	636	561	569	8	1.4
H District	2,054	2,392	2,654	2,529	2,857	2,981	3146	165	5.5
Ballymena	580	718	827	818	932	895	1031	136	15.2
Ballymoney	255	322	335	270	345	368	322	-46	-12.5
Coleraine	824	905	900	922	978	1,109	1106	-3	-0.3
Larne	293	301	408	373	426	412	517	105	25.5
Moyle	102	146	184	146	176	197	170	-27	-13.7
Northern Ireland	20,959	23,591	24,482	22,685	25,196	27,190	27,628	438	1.6

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

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.2 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2013/14¹

Policing district/area	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Numbers and percentages	
								change 2012/13 to 2013/14	% change 2012/13 to 2013/14
A District	1,292	1,205	1,186	1,266	1,229	1,587	1,711	124	7.8
North Belfast	679	791	713	744	693	958	1,038	80	8.4
West Belfast	613	414	473	522	536	629	673	44	7.0
B District	802	834	806	821	985	1,087	1,264	177	16.3
East Belfast	434	453	449	473	552	623	681	58	9.3
South Belfast	368	381	357	348	433	464	583	119	25.6
C District	1,063	1,029	1,187	1,168	1,125	1,246	1,572	326	26.2
Ards	359	283	330	330	337	361	389	28	7.8
Castlereagh	227	172	199	213	164	202	266	64	31.7
Down	163	267	331	295	298	323	420	97	30.0
North Down	314	307	327	330	326	360	497	137	38.1
D District	1,776	1,389	1,610	1,540	1,620	1,580	1,801	221	14.0
Antrim	266	245	352	293	359	329	297	-32	-9.7
Carrickfergus	160	193	190	190	235	183	206	23	12.6
Lisburn	920	539	662	680	593	640	787	147	23.0
Newtownabbey	430	412	406	377	433	428	511	83	19.4
E District	1,334	1,429	1,554	1,451	1,634	1,772	2,075	303	17.1
Armagh	193	198	245	221	253	243	304	61	25.1
Banbridge	232	158	160	165	222	253	245	-8	-3.2
Craigavon	604	611	620	575	621	698	861	163	23.4
Newry & Mourne	305	462	529	490	538	578	665	87	15.1
F District	850	781	906	858	1,017	1,151	1,119	-32	-2.8
Cookstown	220	143	186	198	216	185	196	11	5.9
Dungannon & South Tyrone	149	154	237	204	282	314	294	-20	-6.4
Fermanagh	196	243	252	257	296	380	356	-24	-6.3
Omagh	285	241	231	199	223	272	273	1	0.4
G District	1,545	1,417	1,521	1,500	1,598	1,578	1,802	224	14.2
Foyle	837	823	949	866	941	983	1,071	88	9.0
Limavady	215	266	269	284	232	188	258	70	37.2
Magherafelt	154	106	118	131	172	204	238	34	16.7
Strabane	339	222	185	219	253	203	235	32	15.8
H District	994	1,127	1,133	942	1,179	1,159	1,376	217	18.7
Ballymena	329	378	399	347	435	390	473	83	21.3
Ballymoney	126	130	136	93	152	152	151	-1	-0.7
Coleraine	353	396	348	299	363	402	442	40	10.0
Larne	134	162	167	151	159	140	228	88	62.9
Moyle	52	61	83	52	70	75	82	7	9.3
Northern Ireland	9,656	9,211	9,903	9,546	10,387	11,160	12,720	1,560	14.0

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

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.3 Outcome rates with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district and policing area, 2007/08 to 2013/14¹

Policing district/area	Numbers and percentages							
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% point change 2012/13 to 2013/14 ²
A District	36.1	41.2	44.6	47.6	47.4	38.4	31.0	-7.4
North Belfast	37.2	42.9	45.2	49.7	50.1	36.6	33.2	-3.4
West Belfast	34.3	38.2	43.8	44.6	43.8	41.0	27.5	-13.5
B District	28.8	30.8	46.3	46.4	34.6	33.1	28.0	-5.1
East Belfast	34.6	33.6	47.2	48.8	34.2	34.0	30.7	-3.3
South Belfast	22.7	27.6	45.1	43.1	35.1	31.9	24.9	-7.0
C District	35.6	33.9	43.5	48.2	41.3	33.8	26.3	-7.5
Ards	26.6	32.2	43.0	47.6	33.5	31.0	25.4	-5.6
Castlereagh	63.5	34.3	49.2	49.8	53.0	38.6	24.4	-14.2
Down	51.6	40.1	43.2	40.0	43.6	31.9	29.8	-2.1
North Down	24.6	30.0	40.7	55.2	41.4	35.6	24.9	-10.6
D District	39.7	44.2	45.5	47.5	40.2	35.7	29.4	-6.3
Antrim	41.9	49.4	43.5	41.0	44.6	41.6	34.7	-7.0
Carrickfergus	45.4	50.3	47.4	48.4	45.1	31.7	23.8	-7.9
Lisburn	37.3	45.5	44.0	49.9	35.4	34.2	27.6	-6.6
Newtownabbey	38.0	36.7	49.0	47.7	40.4	35.0	31.3	-3.7
E District	27.9	33.4	39.5	40.7	43.6	37.0	36.0	-0.9
Armagh	29.7	35.4	38.8	40.7	40.3	35.0	37.8	2.8
Banbridge	29.6	37.3	43.1	40.0	43.2	37.9	33.1	-4.9
Craigavon	26.0	29.3	34.0	41.0	43.5	36.0	35.3	-0.7
Newry & Mourne	29.0	36.6	45.2	40.6	45.5	38.6	37.3	-1.3
F District	37.1	40.7	45.0	51.6	45.6	43.9	34.2	-9.6
Cookstown	43.9	35.7	51.1	55.6	43.5	42.7	33.7	-9.0
Dungannon & South Tyrone	29.7	36.4	43.5	49.5	46.5	40.4	37.4	-3.0
Fermanagh	41.6	39.1	43.7	45.5	44.6	47.4	31.2	-16.2
Omagh	31.9	48.1	43.3	57.8	48.0	43.8	35.2	-8.6
G District	28.1	38.5	43.4	48.3	46.1	35.1	36.8	1.7
Foyle	23.2	34.0	43.2	46.5	47.0	34.4	36.6	2.2
Limavady	32.3	43.6	43.1	51.4	50.0	36.2	37.2	1.0
Magherafelt	28.2	53.8	50.0	48.1	45.3	33.8	34.9	1.1
Strabane	42.9	41.4	40.5	51.1	39.5	38.9	39.1	0.2
H District	37.4	38.1	40.2	43.3	42.9	37.1	30.2	-6.9
Ballymena	32.9	38.1	41.4	40.9	43.2	45.1	32.1	-13.0
Ballymoney	35.9	26.9	45.6	35.5	36.8	28.3	32.5	4.2
Coleraine	39.3	37.1	33.9	47.5	46.0	32.6	24.4	-8.2
Larne	44.7	54.3	49.7	48.3	37.7	37.1	35.1	-2.1
Moyle	31.5	24.6	32.5	34.6	50.0	37.3	32.9	-4.4
Northern Ireland	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.6	42.9	36.7	31.7	-5.0

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

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

The outcome rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up divided by the total number of recorded crimes.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

Table 6.4 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2013/14^{1,2}

Policing district/area	Rate per 1,000 population						
	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A District	21	24	23	22	23	28	25
North Belfast	14	17	17	16	16	19	28
West Belfast	30	33	31	29	32	40	21
B District	16	16	16	16	19	18	18
East Belfast	13	13	11	12	15	14	20
South Belfast	19	19	21	21	22	22	16
C District	9	9	9	8	9	10	12
Ards	5	9	9	7	8	9	12
Castlereagh	11	12	11	10	11	13	9
Down	12	10	10	9	10	13	13
North Down	8	6	6	6	5	7	14
D District	13	13	13	12	14	13	13
Antrim	13	12	14	12	16	14	12
Carrickfergus	22	24	22	23	27	29	13
Lisburn	3	4	4	4	4	4	13
Newtownabbey	22	21	21	20	21	18	13
E District	9	12	12	11	12	14	15
Armagh	11	19	19	18	19	20	12
Banbridge	8	12	14	11	12	13	13
Craigavon	4	4	6	4	6	7	20
Newry & Mourne	14	15	13	12	14	18	13
F District	10	10	11	9	12	13	12
Cookstown	10	10	12	12	18	21	12
Dungannon & South Tyrone	11	10	10	10	11	13	11
Fermanagh	11	12	12	8	10	10	12
Omagh	9	8	9	8	10	10	13
G District	15	16	18	17	16	17	18
Foyle	4	3	4	3	4	4	23
Limavady	15	20	22	17	19	17	16
Magherafelt	47	48	55	51	49	53	10
Strabane	10	14	13	13	12	11	14
H District	11	12	13	12	14	15	15
Ballymena	2	2	3	2	3	3	16
Ballymoney	21	24	27	26	30	28	10
Coleraine	4	6	6	5	6	6	19
Larne	27	28	28	29	30	34	16
Moyle	18	18	24	22	25	24	10
Northern Ireland	12	13	14	13	14	15	15

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>.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.5 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2013/14^{1,2}

Policing district/area	Rate per 1,000 population						
	2004/05	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A District	8	8	8	9	9	11	12
North Belfast	8	10	9	9	9	12	13
West Belfast	8	7	8	8	9	10	11
B District	5	6	6	6	7	8	9
East Belfast	6	7	7	7	8	9	10
South Belfast	5	6	5	5	6	7	8
C District	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
Ards	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
Castlereagh	3	3	3	3	2	3	4
Down	2	4	5	4	4	5	6
North Down	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
D District	6	5	5	5	5	5	6
Antrim	5	5	7	5	7	6	6
Carrickfergus	4	5	5	5	6	5	5
Lisburn	7	5	6	6	5	5	6
Newtownabbey	5	5	5	4	5	5	6
E District	4	5	5	5	5	6	7
Armagh	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
Banbridge	5	3	3	3	5	5	5
Craigavon	7	7	7	6	7	7	9
Newry & Mourne	3	5	5	5	5	6	7
F District	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Cookstown	6	4	5	5	6	5	5
Dungannon & South Tyrone	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
Fermanagh	3	4	4	4	5	6	6
Omagh	4	5	5	4	4	5	5
G District	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
Foyle	6	8	9	8	9	9	10
Limavady	6	8	8	9	7	6	8
Magherafelt	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
Strabane	8	6	5	5	6	5	6
H District	5	6	6	5	6	6	7
Ballymena	5	6	6	5	7	6	7
Ballymoney	4	4	4	3	5	5	5
Coleraine	5	7	6	5	6	7	7
Larne	4	5	5	5	5	4	7
Moyle	3	4	5	3	4	4	5
Northern Ireland	5	5	6	5	6	6	7

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>.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2007/08 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)