

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Incidents and Crimes with a Hate Motivation Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland: Quarterly Update to 30 June 2017

Published 31 August 2017

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This quarterly bulletin presents the most recent statistics relating to incidents and crimes with a hate motivation recorded by the police to 30 June 2017. Figures were compiled on 24 August 2017, using data extracted from the police administrative system on that date. Figures dating back to 1 April 2017 are provisional and will be subject to change until the finalised 2017/18 data are published in May 2018. Figures on faith/religion, disability and transphobic motivated incidents and crimes are published in greater detail once a year in the annual bulletin.

Hate Motivation Definitions

Hate crime is defined as any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic. PSNI also use the principles of this definition to record non-crime hate incidents¹. Within PSNI there are six strands of hate motivation that are monitored; Race, Homophobia (sexual orientation), Sectarianism, Faith/religion (non-sectarian), Disability and Transphobia.

Race

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

Homophobia (sexual orientation)

Homophobia can be defined as a fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics. Sexual orientation can be defined as an individual's preference for a particular sex (be it the opposite or the same), or an individual's view of their own sexuality.

Sectarianism

The term 'sectarian', whilst not clearly defined, is a term almost exclusively used in Northern Ireland to describe incidents of bigoted dislike or hatred of members of a different religious or political group. It is broadly accepted that within the Northern Ireland context an individual or group must be perceived to be Catholic or Protestant, Nationalist or Unionist, or Loyalist or Republican. However sectarianism can also relate to other religious denominations, for example, Sunni and Shi'ite in Islam.

Faith/Religion (non-sectarian)

A faith or religious group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to religious belief or lack of religious belief. This would include Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and different sects within a religion. It also includes people who hold no religious belief at all.

Disability (or Disablist)

Any disability including physical or sensory disability, learning disability, long-term illness and mental health.

Transphobia

Includes people who are transsexual, transgender, transvestite and those who hold the gender recognition certificate under the Gender Recognition Act 2004.

The Perception Test

Evidence is not the test when reporting a hate incident; when an incident or crime has been reported to police by the victim or by any other person and they perceive it as being motivated by prejudice or hate, it will be recorded and investigated as a hate incident or crime. The perception of the victim, or any other person is the defining factor in determining whether an incident is a hate incident, or in recognising the hostility element of a hate crime. Perception-based recording refers to the perception of the victim, or any other person. It would not be appropriate to record a crime or incident as a hate crime or hate incident if it was based on the perception of a person or group who had no knowledge of the victim, crime or the area, and who may be responding to media or internet stories or who are reporting for a political or similar motive. The other person could, however, be one of a number of people, including: police officers or staff; witnesses; family members; civil society organisations who know details of the victim, the crime or hate crimes in the locality, such as a third-party reporting charity; a carer or other professional who supports the victim; someone who has knowledge of hate crime in the area – this could include many professionals and experts such as the manager of an education centre used by people with learning disabilities who regularly receives reports of abuse from students; a person from within the group targeted with the hostility, eg, a Traveller who witnessed racist damage in a local park.

¹ A crime will be recorded as having a hate motivation where it meets the relevant definition provided above. Not all hate motivated incidents will result in the recording of a crime, 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 hate motivation are recorded they are classified according to the Home Office Counting Rules and form a subset of the overall police recorded crime statistics. Further details of the background and recording practice in relation to police recorded crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#). An explanation of what constitutes an incident and a crime is provided in Section 2.1 of this guide, while reference to hate motivated incidents and crimes is available in Section 6. These recording practices, methods of counting outcomes and allocation of crime types apply equally to crimes with a hate motivation.

[Incidents and crimes recorded by the police in Northern Ireland with a racist motivation](#)

[Racist crimes by ethnicity and nationality of victim](#)

[Incidents and crimes recorded by the police in Northern Ireland with a homophobic motivation](#)

[Incidents and crimes recorded by the police in Northern Ireland with a sectarian motivation](#)

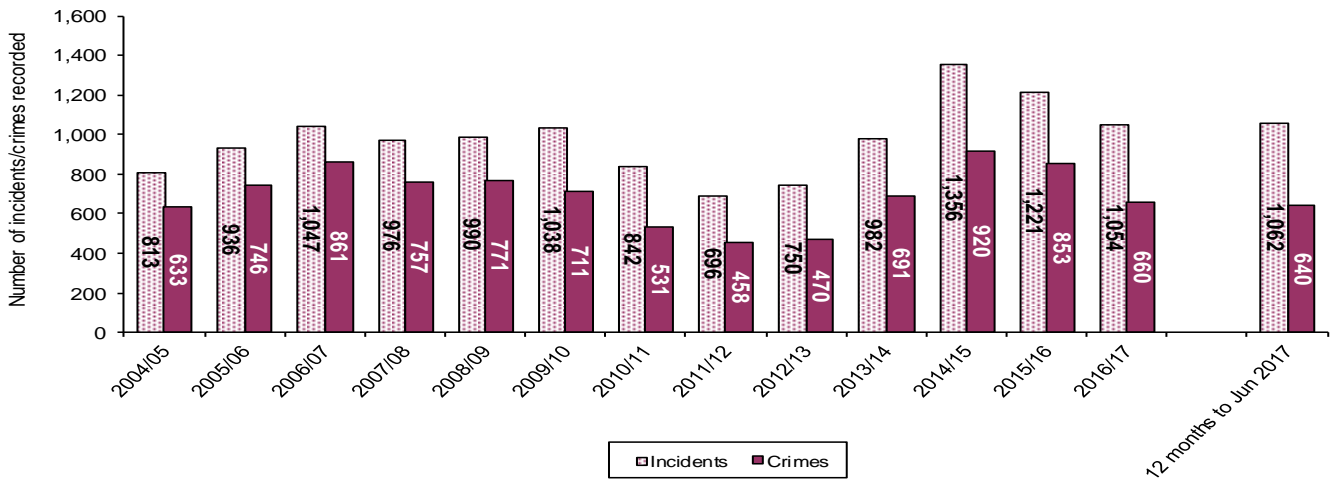
[Attacks on symbolic premises](#)

[Incidents and crimes with a faith/religion, disability or transphobic motivation](#)

OVERALL TRENDS IN INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A RACIST MOTIVATION

- Levels of racist incidents and crimes fluctuated between 2004/05 and 2010/11, before increasing each year from 2011/12 to 2014/15 when the highest levels in the data series were recorded. Since then levels have generally decreased to the 1,062 racist incidents and 640 racist crimes recorded in the latest 12 months to June 2017. Please note that the crimes are included in the incident count and the two should not be added together.

Figure 1 Trends in racist motivated incidents and crimes



COMPARISON OF LATEST 12 MONTHS WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

- In the twelve months to 30 June 2017 there were 1,062 incidents recorded where there was a racist motivation. Of these 1,062 incidents there were 470 which did not contain a crime (i.e. non-notifiable offences or incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 592 incidents contained one or more crimes (amounting to 640 recorded crimes in total).

Figure 2 Incidents and crimes with a racist motivation

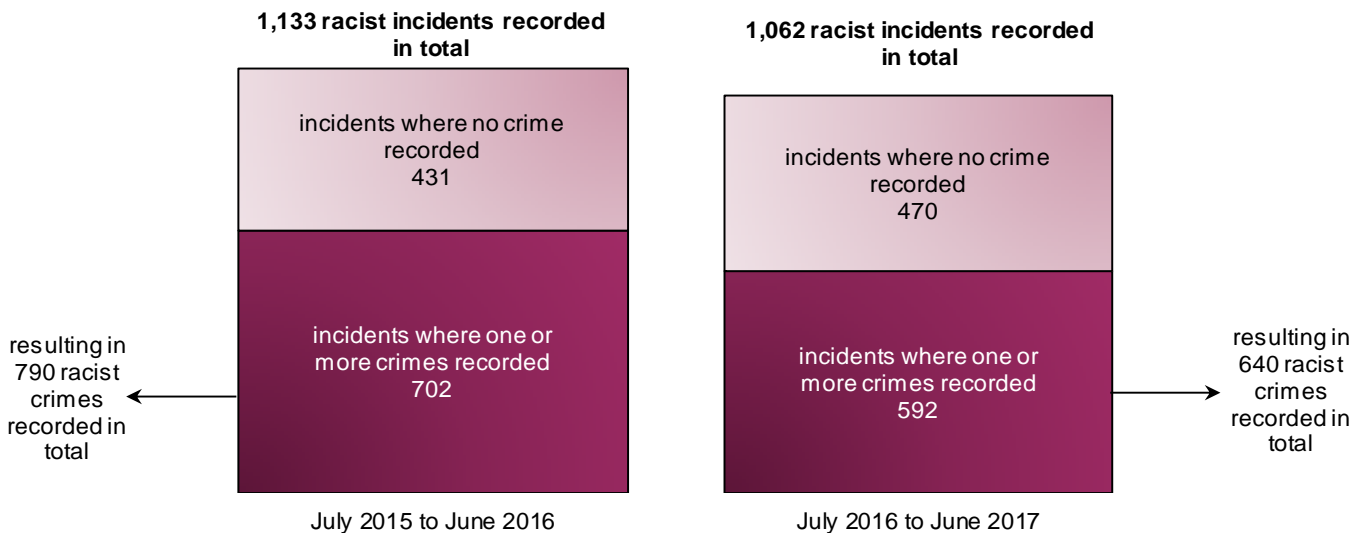


Table 1 Total number of racist incidents with and without crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Racist incidents | numbers | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | change |
| Incidents not containing any crime | 431 | 470 | 39 |
| Incidents with one or more crimes recorded | 702 | 592 | -110 |
| Total number of incidents | 1,133 | 1,062 | -71 |

Table 2 Racist crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Racist crimes | Numbers | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | change |
| Racist crimes recorded | 790 | 640 | -150 |

- Racist incidents have decreased in the latest 12 months to June 2017 compared with the previous 12 months; (down by 71 incidents from 1,133 to 1,062), whilst racist crimes have decreased by 150 (from 790 to 640).
- Racist incidents and crimes have shown a fairly similar pattern in the 12 months to June 2017 compared with the previous twelve month period with the exceptions of July, August, September, and November where levels were noticeably lower.
- The racist crime outcome rate for the latest 12 months is 17.2 per cent, 2.1 percentage points lower than the rate for the previous 12 months.

Figure 3 Racist motivated incidents each month July 2015 to June 2017

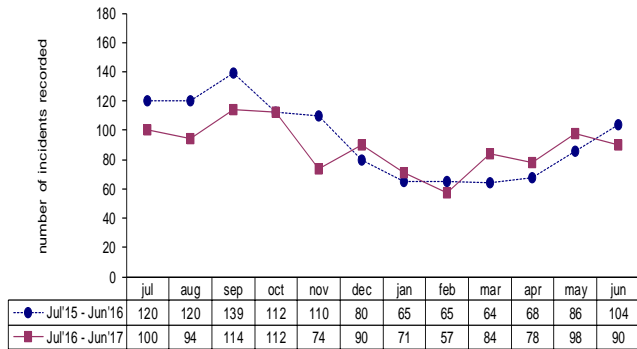


Figure 4 Racist motivated crimes each month July 2016 to June 2017

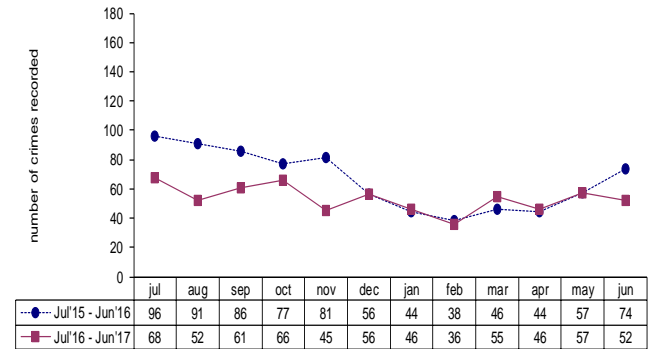


Table 3 Racist motivated crimes and crime outcomes rates recorded in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Crime Type | Numbers and percentages | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Crimes Recorded | | | Crime Outcome Rate (%) | | |
| | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | change | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | % point change |
| Violence against the person offences | 428 | 319 | -109 | 30.1 | 22.9 | -7.3 |
| Theft (including burglary) & criminal damage | 339 | 291 | -48 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 |
| All other offences | 23 | 30 | 7 | 26.1 | 26.7 | 0.6 |
| Total recorded crime (racist motivation) | 790 | 640 | -150 | 19.2 | 17.2 | -2.1 |

COMPARISON OF RACIST CRIMES BY ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY OF VICTIM

Table 4 shows the nationalities of victims of racist crime. These figures are based on nationality only and do not take into account the victim's ethnicity.

Different ethnicity classifications have been used within the PSNI crime recording systems since 2007/08. Table 5 reflects racist crimes by the ethnicity of the victim grouped by Asian, Black, Mixed/Other and White ethnicities. The historic classifications that are no longer available for selection on the NICHE system are separately identified. These may still be identified in the data where the victim details were recorded while the historic classifications were in use.

Not all victims of the same nationality may have the same ethnicity. This is particularly evident for those victims of racist crimes who identify their nationality as UK and Ireland. Table 6 shows the most frequently recorded victim nationalities for each ethnicity. This makes it possible to see, for example, the number of victims with UK and Ireland nationality who have Asian, Black or White ethnicity. This can also be seen in relation to a number of other nationalities.

Table 4 Racist crimes by nationality¹ of victim recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Nationality | Numbers | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | change |
| Algeria | 8 | 4 | -4 |
| Bangladesh | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| China | 8 | 9 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 11 | 1 | -10 |
| Egypt | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Hungary | 12 | 4 | -8 |
| India | 29 | 20 | -9 |
| Iran, Islamic republic of | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Latvia | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 29 | 27 | -2 |
| Morocco | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 19 | 18 | -1 |
| Pakistan | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| Philippines | 10 | 3 | -7 |
| Poland | 123 | 88 | -35 |
| Portugal | 24 | 16 | -8 |
| Romania | 29 | 16 | -13 |
| Slovakia | 20 | 28 | 8 |
| Somalia | 21 | 15 | -6 |
| South Africa | 5 | 4 | -1 |
| Sudan | 7 | 6 | -1 |
| Turkey | 8 | 5 | -3 |
| UK and Ireland | 201 | 139 | -62 |
| Zimbabwe | 7 | 2 | -5 |
| All other nationalities | 90 | 68 | -22 |
| Ethnicity Missing/Unknown Person | 65 | 81 | 16 |
| Number of racist crimes with a person victim | 757 | 595 | -162 |

¹ These figures are based on nationality only and do not take into account the victim's ethnicity.

Table 5 Racist crimes by ethnicity¹ of victim recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Ethnicity | Numbers | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | change |
| Asian | 78 | 78 | 0 |
| <i>Bangladeshi</i> | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Chinese</i> | 7 | 10 | 3 |
| <i>Indian</i> | 25 | 24 | -1 |
| <i>Pakistani</i> | 15 | 21 | 6 |
| <i>Other Asian</i> | 20 | 11 | -9 |
| <i>Historic classification related to Asian ethnicity</i> | 9 | 8 | -1 |
| Black | 121 | 98 | -23 |
| <i>Black African</i> | 76 | 59 | -17 |
| <i>Black Caribbean</i> | 7 | 4 | -3 |
| <i>Black Other</i> | 31 | 31 | 0 |
| <i>Historic classification related to Black ethnicity</i> | 7 | 4 | -3 |
| Mixed/Other | 51 | 67 | 16 |
| <i>Mixed</i> | 10 | 21 | 11 |
| <i>Other ethnic group</i> | 38 | 45 | 7 |
| <i>Historic classification related to other ethnic group</i> | 3 | 1 | -2 |
| White | 436 | 292 | -144 |
| <i>White</i> | 360 | 239 | -121 |
| <i>Irish Traveller</i> | 27 | 19 | -8 |
| <i>Historic classification related to White ethnicity</i> | 49 | 34 | -15 |
| Ethnicity Missing/Unknown Person | 71 | 60 | -11 |
| Number of racist crimes with a person victim | 757 | 595 | -162 |

¹ Victim ethnicity has been grouped into Asian, Black, Mixed/Other and White. The historic classifications that are no longer available for selection on the NICHE system are separately identified. These may still be identified in the data where the victim details were recorded while the historic classifications were in use.

Table 6 Racist crimes by ethnicity and nationality¹ of victim recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

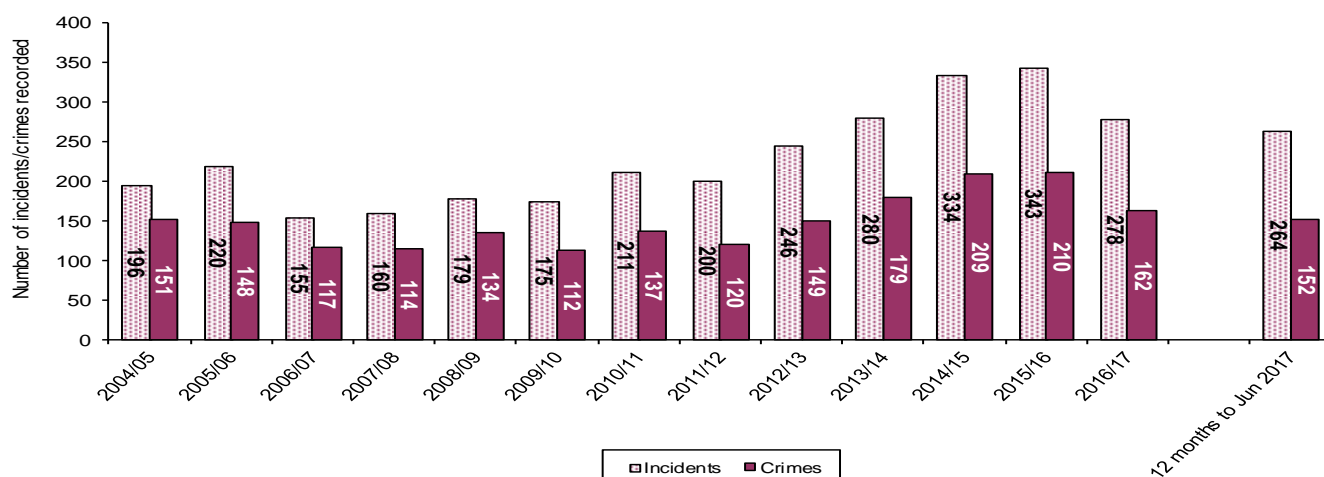
| Ethnicity (<i>Nationality</i>) | Numbers | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | change |
| Asian: of which | 78 | 78 | 0 |
| <i>Bangladesh</i> | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| <i>China</i> | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| <i>India</i> | 22 | 20 | -2 |
| <i>Pakistan</i> | 11 | 14 | 3 |
| <i>Philippines</i> | 7 | 2 | -5 |
| <i>UK and Ireland</i> | 11 | 15 | 4 |
| <i>All other nationalities</i> | 10 | 7 | -3 |
| <i>Nationality missing</i> | 9 | 7 | -2 |
| Black: of which | 121 | 98 | -23 |
| <i>Nigeria</i> | 18 | 17 | -1 |
| <i>Portugal</i> | 12 | 6 | -6 |
| <i>Somalia</i> | 20 | 14 | -6 |
| <i>South Africa</i> | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| <i>Sudan</i> | 7 | 4 | -3 |
| <i>UK and Ireland</i> | 15 | 12 | -3 |
| <i>Zimbabwe</i> | 7 | 2 | -5 |
| <i>All other nationalities</i> | 31 | 25 | -6 |
| <i>Nationality missing</i> | 7 | 14 | 7 |
| Mixed/Other | 51 | 67 | 16 |
| White: of which | 436 | 292 | -144 |
| <i>Czech Republic</i> | 11 | 1 | -10 |
| <i>Hungary</i> | 12 | 4 | -8 |
| <i>Latvia</i> | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| <i>Lithuania</i> | 27 | 26 | -1 |
| <i>Poland</i> | 111 | 81 | -30 |
| <i>Portugal</i> | 10 | 7 | -3 |
| <i>Romania</i> | 21 | 10 | -11 |
| <i>Slovakia</i> | 17 | 23 | 6 |
| <i>Turkey</i> | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| <i>UK and Ireland</i> | 153 | 90 | -63 |
| <i>All other nationalities</i> | 46 | 25 | -21 |
| <i>Nationality missing</i> | 20 | 14 | -6 |
| Ethnicity Missing/Unknown Person | 71 | 60 | -11 |
| Number of racist crimes with a person victim | 757 | 595 | -162 |

¹ Not all nationalities have been listed in this table as, for most of the nationalities identified, the numbers are consistently small.

OVERALL TRENDS IN INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A HOMOPHOBIC MOTIVATION

- Homophobic motivated incidents and crimes have generally increased since 2006/07, reaching their highest recorded levels in 2015/16. Since then levels have fallen to the 264 incidents and 152 crimes recorded for the latest 12 months to June 2017. Please note that the crimes are included in the incident count and the two should not be added together.

Figure 5 Trends in homophobic motivated incidents and crimes



COMPARISON OF LATEST 12 MONTHS WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

- In the twelve months to 30 June 2017 there were 264 incidents recorded where there was a homophobic motivation. Of these 264 incidents, there were 124 which did not contain a crime (i.e., non-notifiable offences or incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 140 incidents contained one or more crimes (amounting to 152 recorded crimes in total).

Figure 6 Incidents and crimes with a homophobic motivation

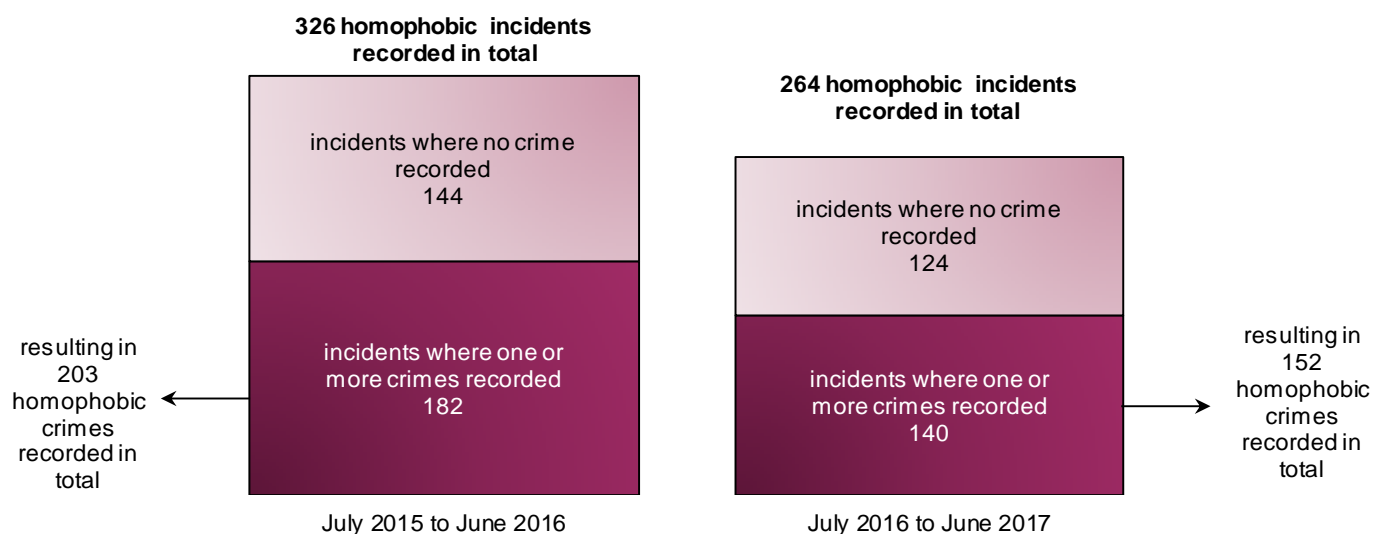


Table 7 Total number of homophobic incidents with and without crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| | numbers | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------|
| Homophobic incidents | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | change |
| Incidents not containing any crime | 144 | 124 | -20 |
| Incidents with one or more crimes recorded | 182 | 140 | -42 |
| Total number of incidents | 326 | 264 | -62 |

Table 8 Homophobic crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| | numbers | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| Homophobic crimes | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | change |
| Homophobic crimes recorded | 203 | 152 | -51 |

- There were 264 homophobic motivated incidents and 152 homophobic motivated crimes recorded in the twelve months to June 2017 (a decrease of 62 incidents and 51 crimes compared with the previous twelve months).
- With some notable exceptions, homophobic motivated incidents and crimes for the twelve months to June 2017 showed broadly similar trends when compared with the previous twelve months. There was a noticeable difference in the number of both incidents and crimes in August 2016 when compared with August 2015 (33 fewer incidents and 20 fewer crimes). However the levels in August 2015 were unusually high, being the highest August levels recorded since the beginning of the data series in 2004/05.
- The homophobic crime outcome rate for the latest 12 months is 21.1 per cent, 5.1 percentage points lower than the rate for the previous 12 months.

Figure 7 Homophobic motivated incidents each month July 2015 to June 2017

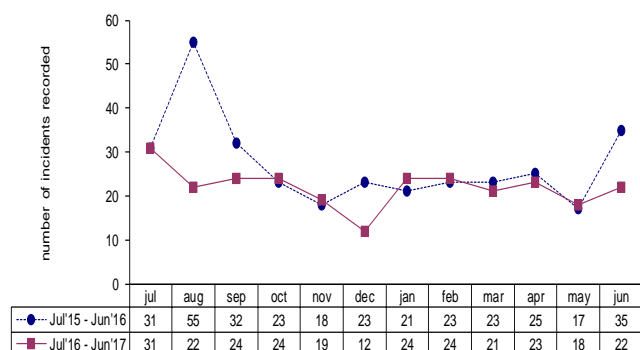


Figure 8 Homophobic motivated crimes each month July 2015 to June 2017

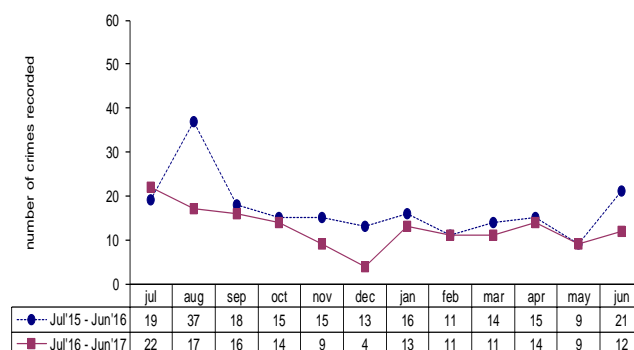


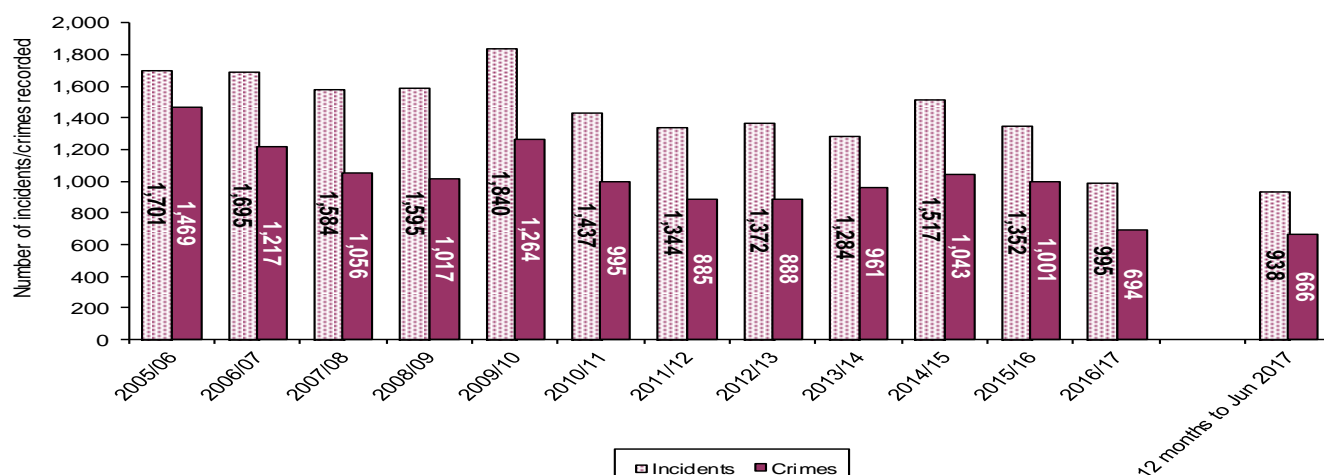
Table 9 Homophobic motivated crimes and crime outcomes rates recorded in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Crime Type | Numbers and percentages | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Crimes Recorded | | | Crime Outcome Rate (%) | | |
| | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | change | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | % point change |
| Violence against the person offences | 133 | 110 | -23 | 36.1 | 25.5 | -10.6 |
| Theft (including burglary) & criminal damage | 59 | 36 | -23 | 8.5 | 8.3 | -0.1 |
| All other offences | 11 | 6 | -5 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Total recorded crime (homophobic motivation) | 203 | 152 | -51 | 26.1 | 21.1 | -5.1 |

OVERALL TRENDS IN INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A SECTARIAN MOTIVATION

- Levels of sectarian motivated incidents and crimes tended to be at their highest prior to 2010/11. Incident levels have fluctuated since then while crime levels showed year on year increases between 2011/12 and 2014/15. Both incidents and crimes have fallen since 2014/15 to the current level of 938 incidents and 666 crimes for the twelve months to June 2017.

Figure 9 Trends in sectarian motivated incidents and crimes



COMPARISON OF LATEST 12 MONTHS WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

- In the twelve months to 30 June 2017 there were 938 incidents recorded where there was a sectarian motivation. Of these 938 incidents there were 321 which did not contain a crime (i.e. non-notifiable offences or incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 617 incidents contained one or more crimes (amounting to 666 recorded crimes in total).

Figure 10 Incidents and crimes with a sectarian motivation

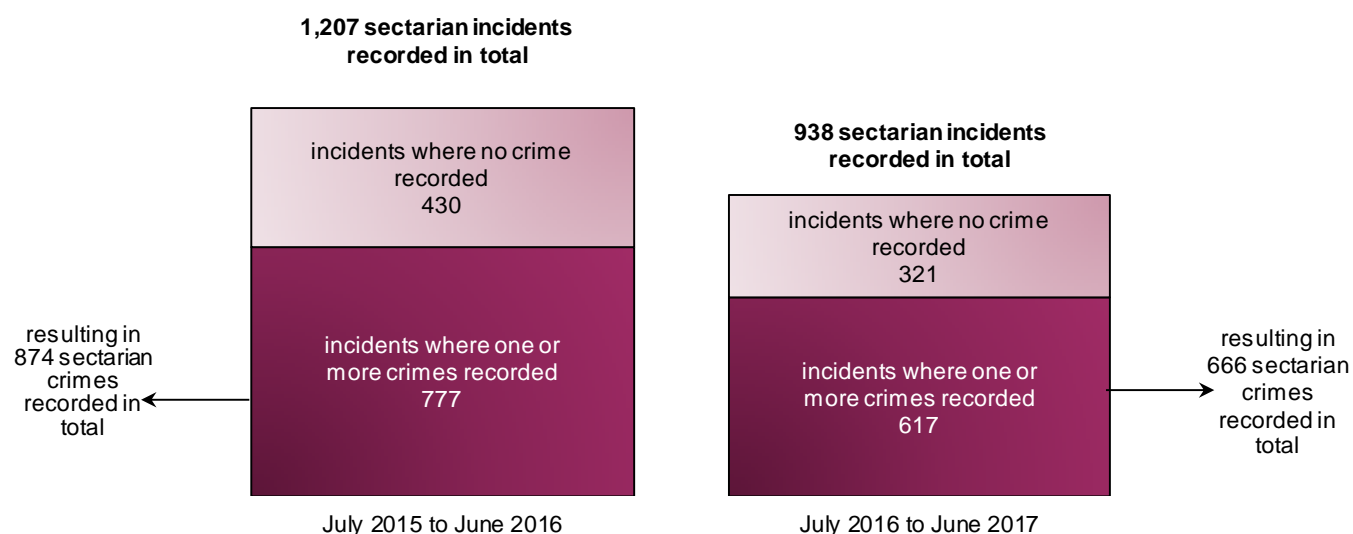


Table 10 Total number of sectarian incidents with and without crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Sectarian incidents | numbers | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | change |
| Incidents not containing any crime | 430 | 321 | -109 |
| Incidents with one or more crimes recorded | 777 | 617 | -160 |
| Total number of incidents | 1,207 | 938 | -269 |

Table 11 Sectarian crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Sectarian crimes | numbers | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | change |
| Sectarian crimes recorded | 874 | 666 | -208 |

- There were 938 sectarian motivated incidents and 666 sectarian motivated crimes recorded in the twelve months to June 2017 (a decrease of 22.3 per cent or 269 incidents and 23.8 per cent or 208 crimes on the previous twelve months).
- The number of sectarian incidents and crimes recorded during the latest 12 months was lower in almost every month compared with the same months the previous year. The largest difference was seen in July 2016 compared with July 2015 (87 fewer incidents and 60 fewer crimes). Throughout the data series the level of sectarian motivated incidents and crimes recorded tends to peak in July and levels may be closely linked to unrest during this period.
- The sectarian crime outcome rate for the latest 12 months is 12.5 per cent, 2.4 percentage points lower than the rate for the previous 12 months.

Figure 11 Sectarian motivated incidents each month July 2015 to June 2017

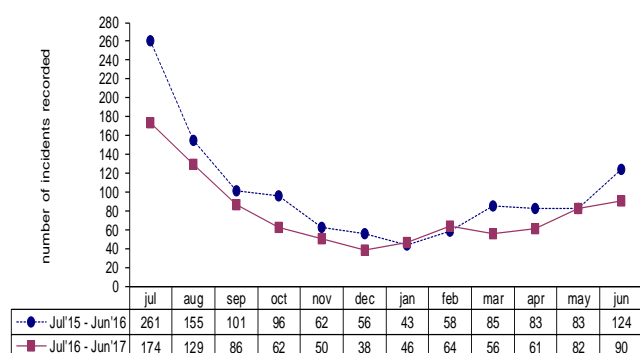


Figure 12 Sectarian motivated crimes each month July 2015 to June 2017

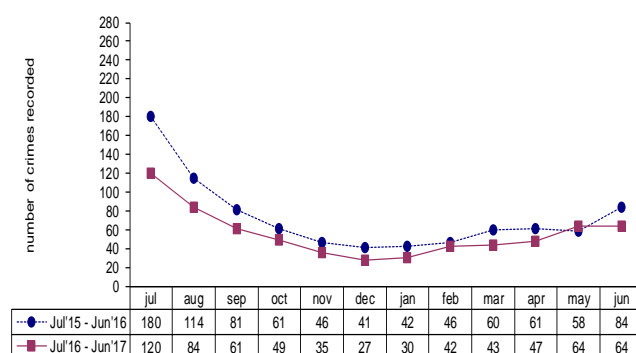


Table 12 Sectarian motivated crimes and crime outcomes rates recorded in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Crime Type | Numbers and percentages | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Crimes Recorded | | | Crime Outcome Rate (%) | | |
| | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | change | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 | % point change |
| Violence against the person offences | 451 | 327 | -124 | 20.4 | 17.1 | -3.3 |
| Theft (including burglary) & criminal damage | 396 | 314 | -82 | 7.1 | 7.0 | -0.1 |
| All other offences | 27 | 25 | -2 | 37.0 | 20.0 | -17.0 |
| Total recorded crime (sectarian motivation) | 874 | 666 | -208 | 14.9 | 12.5 | -2.4 |

ATTACKS ON SYMBOLIC PREMISES

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

Table 13 Attacks on symbolic premises in the 12 months to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Type of symbolic premises | Numbers | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 12 months to Jun 2016 | 12 months to Jun 2017 |
| Church or Chapel | 6 | 5 |
| GAA or Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall | * | * |
| Orange or Apprentice Boys Hall | 23 | 24 |
| School | * | * |

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

INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A FAITH/RELIGION, DISABILITY OR TRANSPHOBIC MOTIVATION

Please note that the crimes for each of these motivations are included in the incident count and the two should not be added together. Additional data in relation to outcomes is available in the [excel summary tables](#) which accompany this bulletin.

FAITH/RELIGION MOTIVATION

Table 14 Total number of faith/religion incidents with and without crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Faith/religion incidents | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | numbers |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | change |
| Incidents not containing any crime | 19 | 22 | 3 |
| Incidents with one or more crimes recorded | 17 | 27 | 10 |
| Total number of incidents | 36 | 49 | 13 |

Table 15 Faith/religion crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Faith/religion crimes | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | numbers |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | change |
| Faith/religion crimes recorded | 17 | 28 | 11 |

DISABILITY MOTIVATION

Table 16 Total number of disability incidents with and without crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Disability motivated incidents | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | numbers |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | change |
| Incidents not containing any crime | 67 | 50 | -17 |
| Incidents with one or more crimes recorded | 59 | 51 | -8 |
| Total number of incidents | 126 | 101 | -25 |

Table 17 Disability motivated crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Disability motivated crimes | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | numbers |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | change |
| Disability crimes recorded | 68 | 54 | -14 |

TRANSPHOBIC MOTIVATION

Table 18 Total number of transphobic incidents with and without crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Transphobic incidents | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | numbers |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | change |
| Incidents not containing any crime | 9 | 11 | 2 |
| Incidents with one or more crimes recorded | 11 | 13 | 2 |
| Total number of incidents | 20 | 24 | 4 |

Table 19 Transphobic crimes in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the previous year

| Transphobic crimes | Jul'15 to Jun'16 | Jul'16 to Jul'17 | numbers |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | change |
| Transphobic crimes recorded | 13 | 13 | 0 |

NOTES

Unlike the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), police recorded crime figures do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or those that the police decide not to record, but they do cover crimes against those aged under 16, organisations such as businesses, and crimes 'against the state' i.e. with no immediate victim (e.g. possession of drugs).

Like any administrative data, police recorded crime statistics are affected by the rules governing the recording of data, systems in place and operational decisions in respect of the allocation of resources. More proactive policing in a given area could lead to an increase in crimes recorded without any real change in underlying crime trends. These issues need to be taken into account when using these data.

As part of the **Review of Public Administration** which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015.

From 1st April 2015 **Action Fraud** became responsible for the central recording of fraud and cyber crime previously recorded by PSNI, with the result that these fraud and cyber offences are no longer recorded by PSNI. As such, any reference to police recorded crime figures in this bulletin will exclude crimes recorded by Action Fraud. Further details are available in the latest police recorded crime monthly update, available on the [PSNI website](#).

Time periods covered

The figures in this bulletin are presented on a financial year basis and, in this context:

- Quarter 1 refers to the months April, May and June
- Quarter 2 refers to the months July, August and September
- Quarter 3 refers to the months October, November and December
- Quarter 4 refers to the months January, February and March

Data accuracy

Figures within the current year to date are provisional and will be subject to change until finalised figures for the full financial year are published in May 2018. While crimes included within the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland are individually checked for compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules by the PSNI's Statistics Branch, the identification of a hate motivation is derived from a motivation 'tick box' on the system used by PSNI to record crime. The motivation is identified and completed by a police officer or member of police staff for each such reported incident or crime. The correct application of a hate motivation for all such incidents/crimes is not quality assured by the PSNI's Statistics Branch, but audits and data quality checks are routinely conducted in an attempt to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected.

Additional data

This bulletin shows a Northern Ireland level summary of racist, homophobic and sectarian incidents and crimes recorded by the police in the 12 months to June 2017. Accompanying this bulletin are additional data in the form of [excel summary tables](#) and [excel pivot table data](#). The data is also available in open data format.

The pivot tables allow the user to manipulate the data, select the data they are most interested in and carry out calculations on the data. The data records displayed in the pivot tables are also available in the same spreadsheet files. The pivot tables provide a range of data including incidents and crimes with hate motivations and crime outcomes where there is a hate motivation (both numbers and rates). Each of these data measures is available:

- at Northern Ireland level as well as for each policing district and policing area;
- for a range of crime types; and
- for a range of time periods (previous and current rolling 12 months, previous and current financial years to the end of the latest quarter and each of the last 8 quarters).

Further information

Annual figures on hate motivated incidents and crimes from 2004/05 to 2015/16 are available in the publication [Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2015/16](#).

An updated publication covering trends from 2004/05 to 2016/17 will be pre-announced in due course.

Further details on Police Recorded Crime statistics, including those with a hate motivation, are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland](#). This is a reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics including an explanation of the crime outcome rate. The [hate motivation definitions](#) upon which these statistics are based are also available in this user guide and on the PSNI website.

Copies of other PSNI publications are available from the PSNI website:

<https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/>

For further information about the police recorded crime statistics for 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