



# Incidents and Crimes with a Hate Motivation Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland

## Update to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022

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In the 12 months from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022:

- There were more hate incidents recorded across each hate motivation strand when compared with the previous twelve months, with the exception of transphobic incidents.
- There were more hate crimes recorded across each hate motivation stand when compared with the previous twelve months.
- The number of racist, homophobic, disability and transphobic motivated crimes each recorded their highest financial year figure since the recording of hate motivations began 2004/05.
- There were 341 more racist incidents and 213 more racist crimes recorded.
- There was an increase of 133 sectarian incidents, while the number of crimes rose by 106. Sectarian incidents and crimes recorded their highest levels since 2015/16.
- Homophobic incidents increased from 366 to 462 and crimes increased from 246 to 336.
- Disability incidents increased from 90 to 123 and crimes rose from 58 to 93.
- Faith/religion incidents rose from 39 to 68 and crimes increased from 26 to 54.
- Transphobic incidents decreased from 71 to 65, while the number of transphobic crimes rose from 34 to 42.

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

# 1. Things you need to know about this release

## Coverage

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

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

This release presents statistics relating to hate motivated incidents and crimes recorded by the police to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 (financial year 2021/22). Revisions have been applied to figures recorded in previous financial years.

All tables and charts in the bulletin, along with supplementary data, are available from the PSNI website in the [Hate Motivations spreadsheet, 328KB \(opens in a new window\)](#).

The next update covering the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 will be published on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2022. A full [publication schedule, 32KB \(opens in a new window\)](#) is available on the PSNI website.

## What is a hate motivated incident or hate motivated crime as recorded by the police?

**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 incidents (see 'Hate Incident or Hate Crime' below).

### Hate Incident or Hate Crime?

Police recorded crime data is a victim oriented approach to crime recording. 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 crime being recorded. Where crimes with a hate 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, 1MB \(opens in a new window\)](#). 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.

**The victim of the hate crime** will be recorded as the person to whom the hostility or prejudice is displayed, even if they do not have the personal characteristic targeted but are connected to someone who has, for example a parent who is harassed because they have a child with a disability. In some cases the personal characteristic may be incorrectly perceived by the person displaying the hostility or prejudice.

Within PSNI there are six strands of hate motivation that are monitored; Race, Homophobia (sexual orientation), Sectarianism, Faith/religion (non-sectarian), Disability and Transphobia. The definition for each of these motivations is provided on the next page, while an explanation of the perception test is provided below

### 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, e.g. a Traveller who witnessed racist damage in a local park.

## Definitions

### 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 trans and those who hold the gender recognition certificate under the Gender Recognition Act 2004. Police recorded crime data is a victim oriented approach to crime recording. 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 crime being recorded. Where crimes with a hate 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.

## Points to note in this bulletin

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

**Incidents and multiple motivations:** A small number of incidents will have more than one type of hate motivation attributed to the incident. Due to this potential for double counting, the six hate motivation strands should not be added together and presented as overall hate incidents and crimes.

**Crimes:** As there may be more than one crime recorded within an individual incident, it is possible for the number of crimes with a particular hate motivation to be higher than the number of incidents with that motivation.

**Incidents and Crimes:** Hate-motivated crimes and hate-motivated incidents should not be added together as crimes for each motivation strand are included in the incident count for each hate motivation strand.

**Malicious communications:** Recording of this crime, which is classified to harassment (within violence against the person), started on 1st April 2017. This should be considered in relation to any changes in the overall violence against the person classification.

**Disclosure control** has been applied to some tables in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Where this applies cells have been merged or suppressed in order to ensure the identity of individuals/organisations or any private information relating to them is not revealed. "\*" indicates a cell has been suppressed.

## 2. Levels of hate motivated incidents and crimes – overall summary

In 12 months from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022:

- The number of incidents recorded rose across five of the six hate motivations (racist, homophobic, sectarian, disability and faith/religion) when compared with the previous 12 months. The number of homophobic incidents was the highest since the data series began in 2004/05.
- The number of crimes recorded increased across all of the six motivations (racist, homophobic, sectarian, disability, faith/religion and transphobic) when compared with the previous 12 months. This was the highest number of crimes recorded in a financial year since the start of each data series for four of the six motivations (racist, homophobic, disability and transphobic). Additionally, Faith/religion showed the highest number of crimes since 2009/10, when improvements were made to the data quality assurance process for incidents and crimes with a faith/religion motivation to ensure that the motivation was accurately assigned.
- Incidents with a transphobic motivation showed the only decrease (6), and crimes with a transphobic motivation showed the smallest increase (8).
- Incidents and crimes with a racist motivation showed the largest overall increase (341 incidents and 213 crimes).

**Table 1 Overall summary of hate motivated incidents and crimes**

	Incidents Apr'20-Mar'21	Incidents Apr'21-Mar'22	Incidents Change	Crimes Apr'20-Mar'21	Crimes Apr'21-Mar'22	Crimes Change
Racist	993	1,334	341	718	931	213
Homophobic	366	462	96	246	336	90
Sectarian	934	1,067	133	674	780	106
Disability	90	123	33	58	93	35
Faith/Religion	39	68	29	26	54	28
Transphobic	71	65	-6	34	42	8

The rest of this bulletin looks in more detail at racist, homophobic and sectarian motivations, with further tables on these strands of hate motivation available in the [Hate Motivations spreadsheet, 328KB \(opens in a new window\)](#).

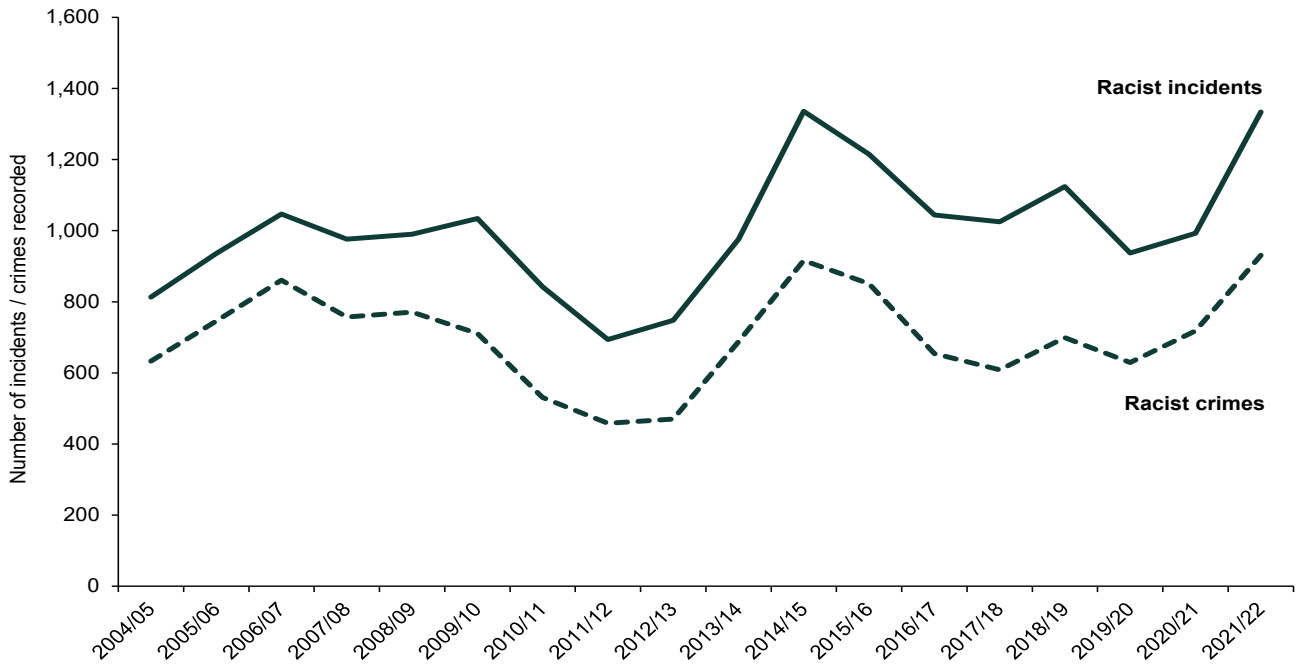
Additional figures on disability, faith/religion and transphobic motivations are available in the accompanying spreadsheet Table 1 and Table 15.

A more detailed analysis of all hate motivation strands is available through the publication [Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2020/21, 1.6MB \(opens in a new window\)](#).

### 3. What is happening to levels of racist incidents and crimes over the longer term?

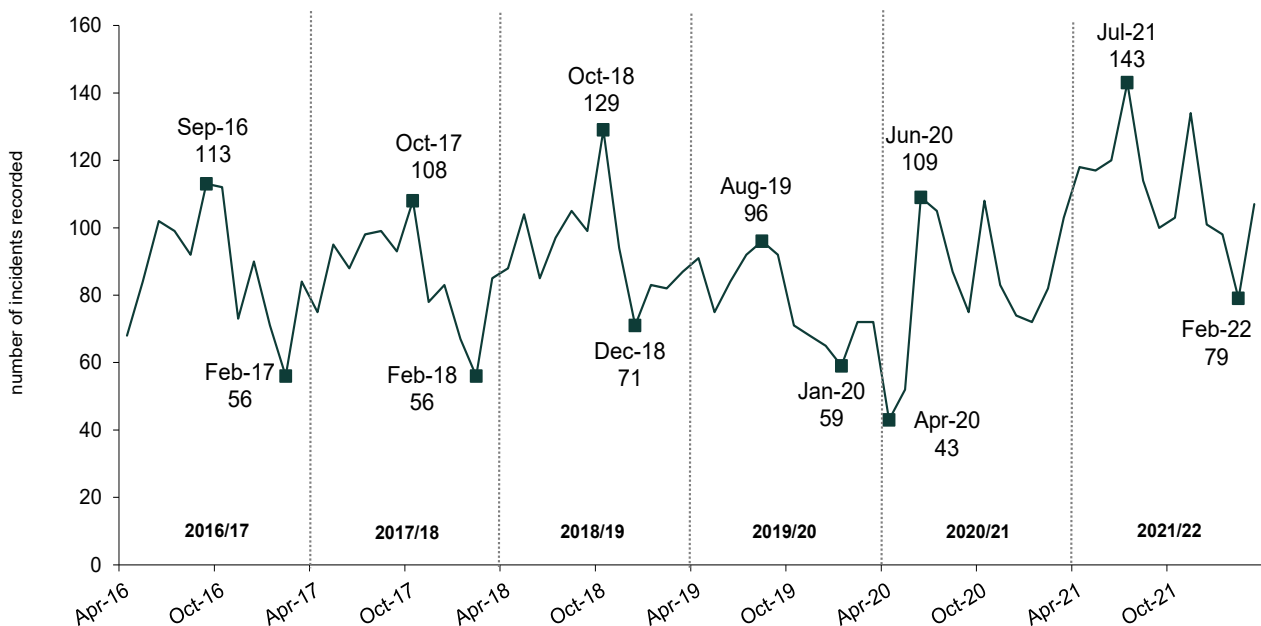
Following a decline in levels of racist incidents and crimes between 2009/10 and 2011/12 increases were seen each year between 2011/12 and 2014/15. While levels subsequently trended downwards between 2014/15 and 2019/20, there was a sharp rise in the number of racist incidents and crimes between 2020/21 and 2021/22. The number of racist incidents recorded in 2021/22 is the second highest in the data series (there were 1,336 racist incidents recorded in 2014/15). The number of racist crimes recorded in 2021/22 is the highest since the start of the data series.

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



Between 2016/17 and 2018/19 racist incidents tended to reach their highest levels around September or October each year, with the lowest levels recorded between December and February. Since 2019/20 the highest levels have been seen between June and August, with the lowest levels spread out across the year. Figure 2 shows the pattern of racist incidents between April 2016 and March 2022.

**Figure 2 Police recorded racist incidents each month April 2016 to March 2022, showing highest and lowest levels in each financial year**

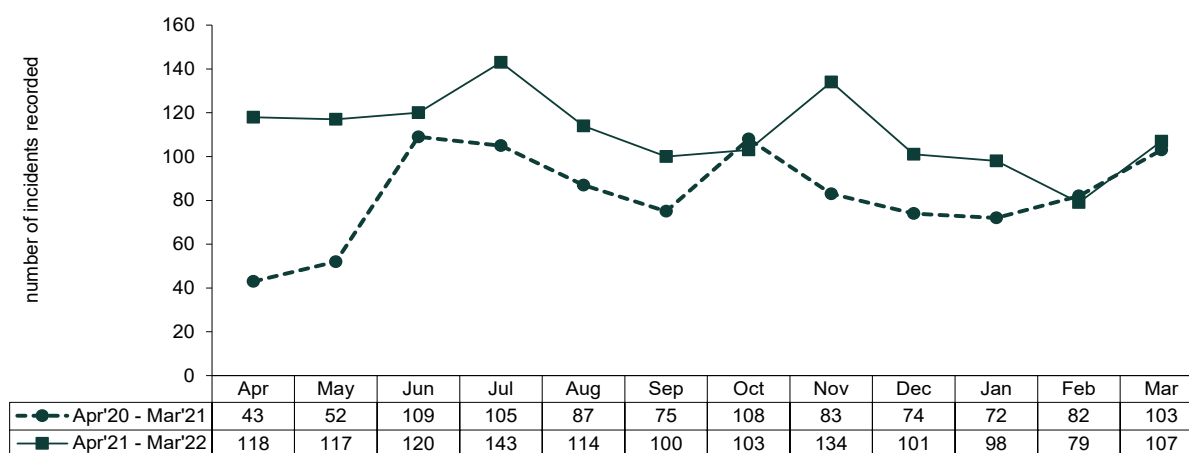


## 4. What has been happening to levels of racist incidents and crimes more recently?

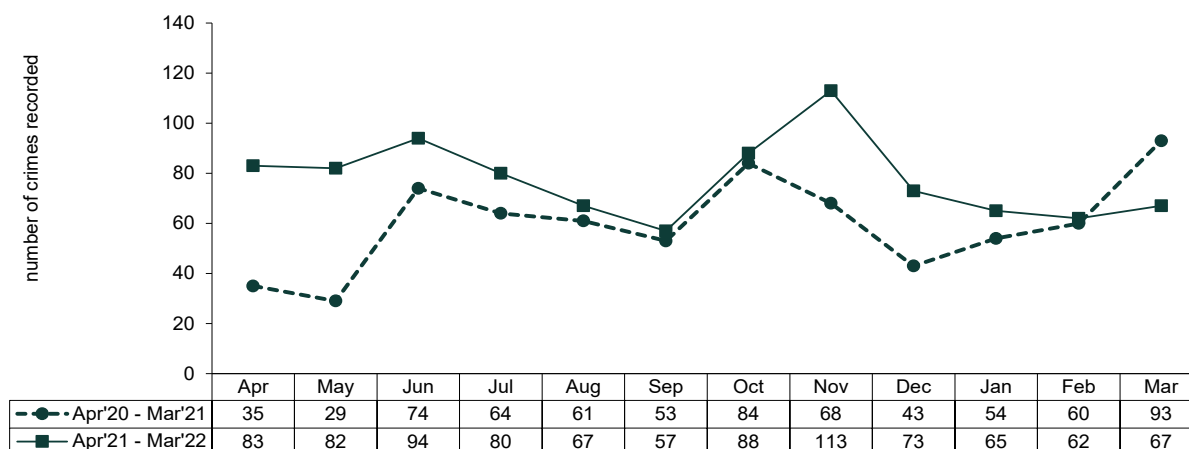
In the 12 months from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022:

- There were higher levels of both racist incidents and crimes recorded when compared with the previous 12 months. [Table 2]
- There were 1,334 racist incidents recorded by the police in Northern Ireland, 341 more than for the previous 12 months. [Table 2]
- The number of racist crimes recorded by the police was 931, an increase of 213 on the previous 12 months. [Table 2]
- There were 7 racist incidents and 5 racist crimes per 10,000 population<sup>1</sup>, compared with 5 racist incidents and 4 racist crimes per 10,000 population in the previous 12 months.
- Racist crimes represented 0.9% of all police recorded crime.
- There was an increase of 202 in violence against the person offences, while offences of theft, burglary and criminal damage rose by 4. All other offences increased from 9 to 16. [Table 2]

**Figure 3 Racist incidents recorded by the police, April 2020 to March 2022**



**Figure 4 Racist crimes recorded by the police, April 2020 to March 2022**



<sup>1</sup> Incidents and crimes per 10,000 population based on mid-year population estimate of 1,895,510 for 2020, the latest mid-year estimate available at time of compilation. Mid-year population estimates are available from the [NISRA website \(opens in a new window\)](#).

**Table 2 Racist incidents and crimes recorded by the police**

	Apr'20 to Mar'21	Apr'21 to Mar'22
<b>Incidents</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,334</b>
Violence Against the Person Offences	400	602
Theft (including burglary) & criminal damage	309	313
All other offences	9	16
<b>Total crimes (racist motivation)</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>931</b>

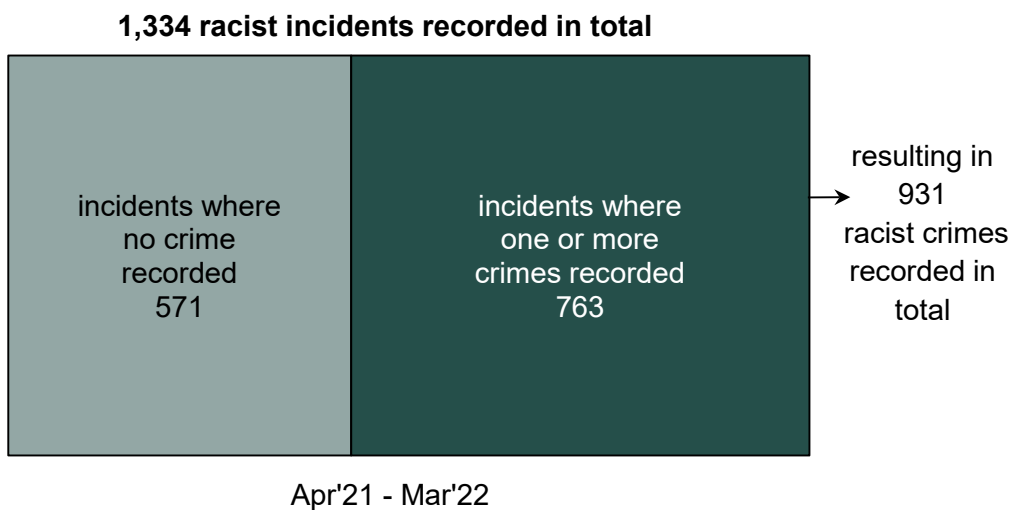
**What is the difference between a racist incident and racist crime recorded by the police?**

Not all racist 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 racist crime being recorded. Some racist incidents will result in multiple crimes being recorded. **Racist crimes are included in the incident count and the two should not be added together.**

Figure 5 shows how racist incidents are broken down into those with and without crimes.

In the twelve months to 31 March 2022 there were 1,334 incidents recorded by the police where there was a racist motivation. Of these, there were 571 incidents which did not involve a crime (i.e. incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 763 incidents involved one or more crimes (amounting to 993 racist crimes in total). Around two in five incidents recorded in this time period did not result in a crime being recorded.

**Figure 5 Racist incidents and crimes**





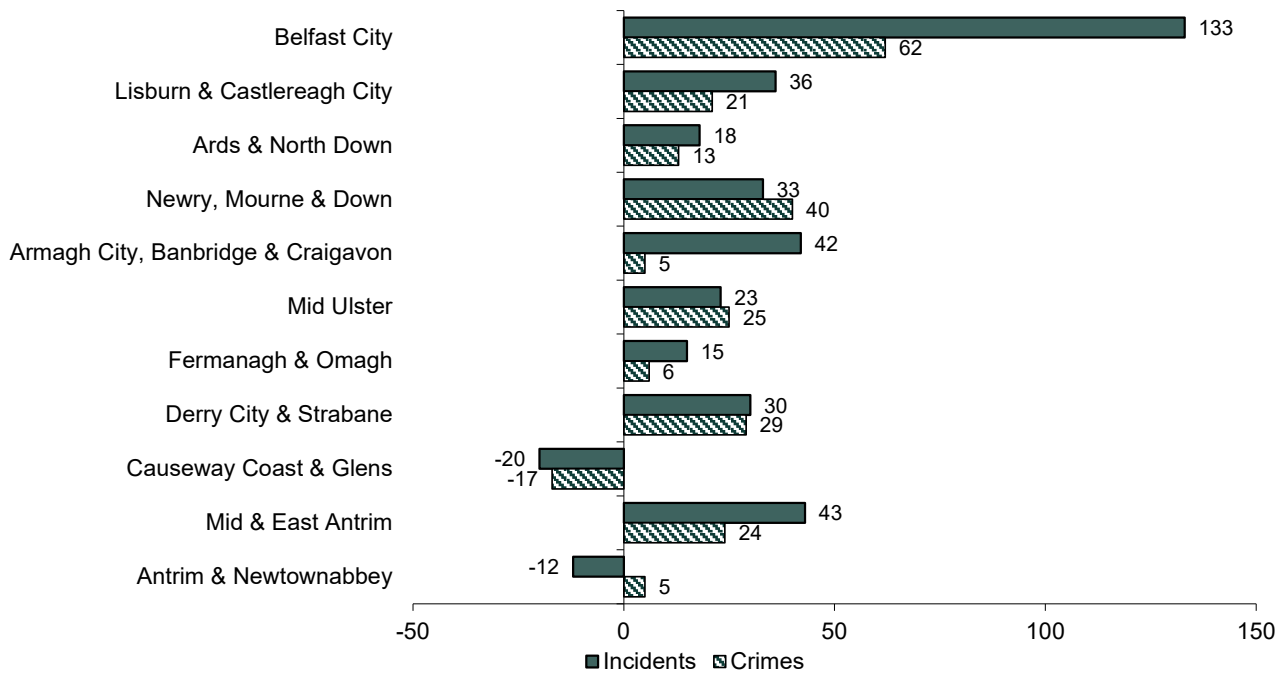
## 5. Racist incidents and crimes - what has been happening in policing districts?

When comparing the current and previous 12 months, nine policing districts showed an increase in the number of racist incidents and ten showed an increase in the number of racist crimes. Belfast City policing district accounts for around two out of five racist incidents and crimes recorded in Northern Ireland, and showed an increase of 133 incidents and 62 crimes. [Table 3]

**Table 3 Racist incidents and crimes recorded by the police, by policing district**

Policing district	Incidents Apr'20 to Mar'21	Incidents Apr'21 to Mar'22	Incidents change	Crimes Apr'20 to Mar'21	Crimes Apr'21 to Mar'22	Crimes change
Belfast City	438	571	133	307	369	62
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	44	80	36	30	51	21
Ards & North Down	38	56	18	17	30	13
Newry, Mourne & Down	63	96	33	57	97	40
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	103	145	42	88	93	5
Mid Ulster	43	66	23	25	50	25
Fermanagh & Omagh	21	36	15	20	26	6
Derry City & Strabane	62	92	30	47	76	29
Causeway Coast & Glens	55	35	-20	36	19	-17
Mid & East Antrim	42	85	43	30	54	24
Antrim & Newtownabbey	84	72	-12	61	66	5
No district assigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>213</b>

**Figure 6 Change in police recorded racist incidents and crimes by policing district, 12 months to March 2022 compared with the previous 12 months**



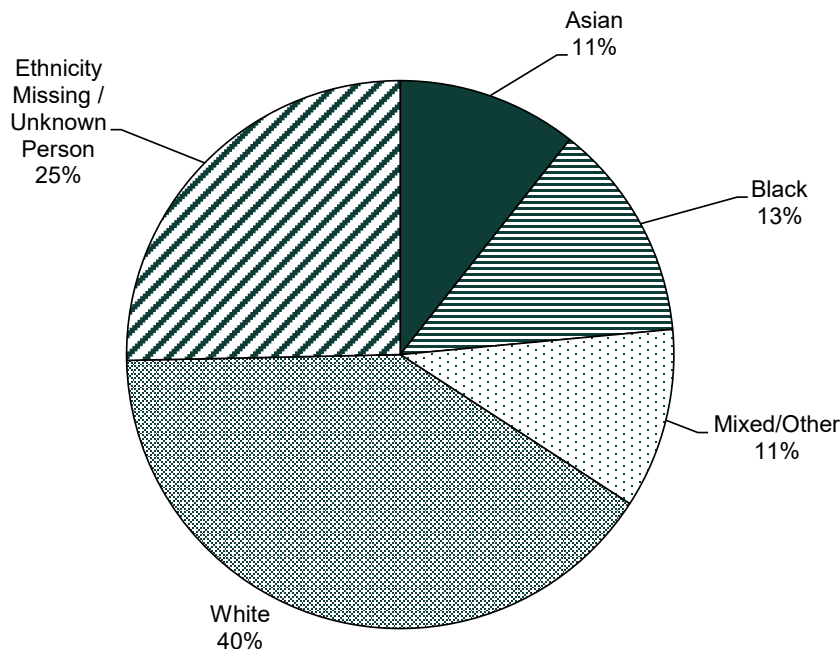
## 6. What are the ethnicities and nationalities of racist crime victims?

**Ethnicity:** Different ethnicity classifications have been used within the PSNI crime recording systems since 2007/08. Table 10 in the [Hate Motivations spreadsheet, 328KB \(opens in a new window\)](#) 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.

**Nationality:** Table 11 in the [Hate Motivations spreadsheet, 328KB \(opens in a new window\)](#) 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.

**Ethnicity and Nationality combined:** Not all victims of the same nationality have the same ethnicity. This is particularly evident for those victims of racist crimes who identify their nationality as UK and Ireland. Table 12 in the [Hate Motivations spreadsheet, 328KB \(opens in a new window\)](#) 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.

**Figure 7 Ethnicity of victims of racist crimes, April 2021 to March 2022**

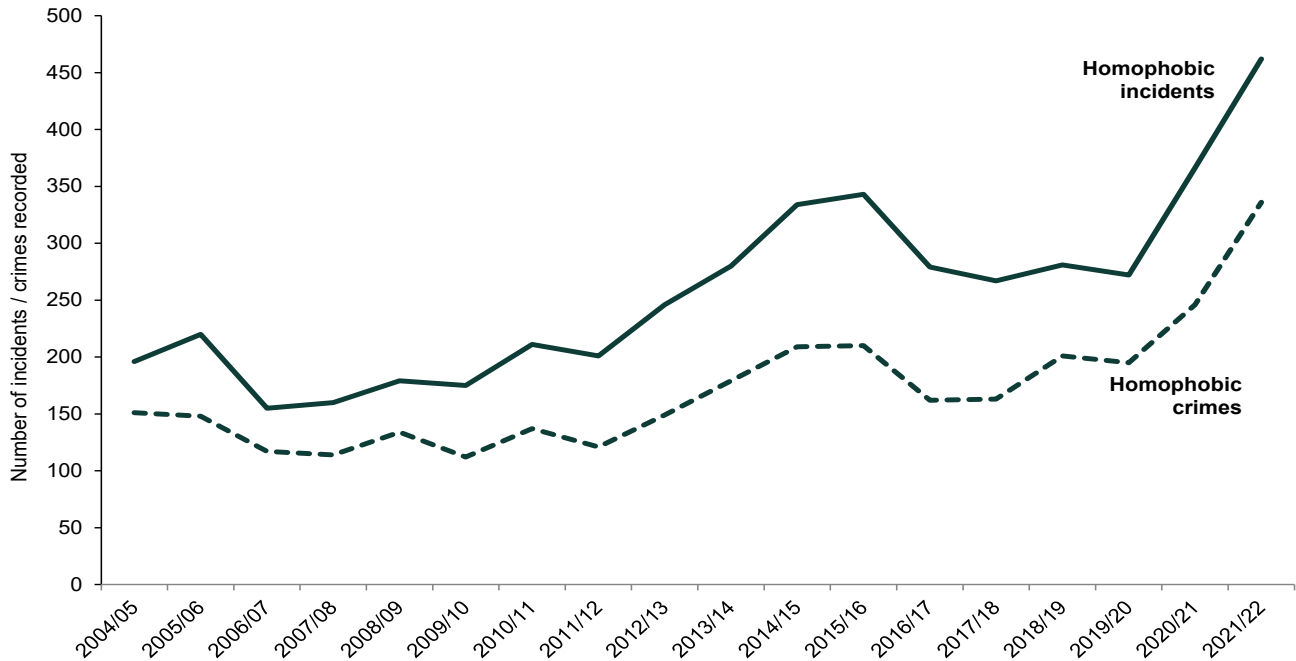


The ethnicity of victims of racist crimes is available in at least 74 per cent of records, while the nationality is available in at least 71 per cent of records.

## 7. What is happening to levels of homophobic incidents and crimes over the longer term?

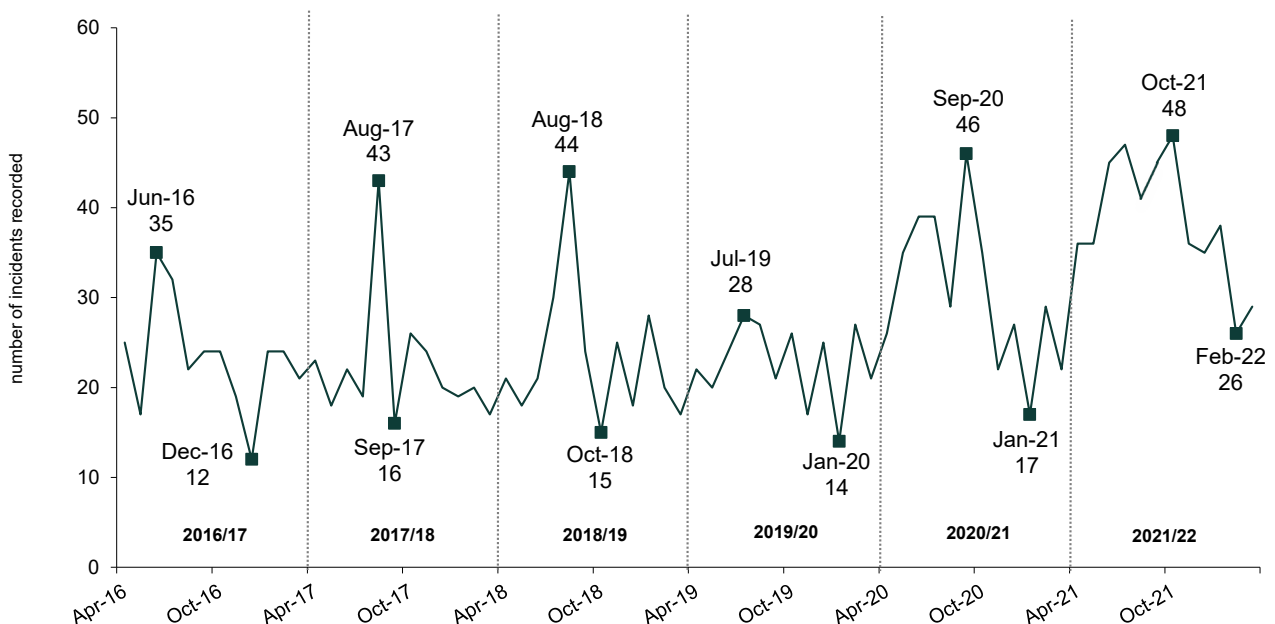
Homophobic motivated incidents and crimes generally increased between 2006/07 and 2015/16, while the period between 2016/17 and 2019/20 recorded levels that fell below those seen in 2015/16. The sharpest increase in the number of homophobic motivated incidents and crimes has been recorded in the latest two financial years 2020/21 and 2021/22, with both incidents and crimes rising to their highest levels recorded since the data series began in 2004/05.

**Figure 8 Trends in homophobic incidents and crimes recorded by the police since 2004/05**



Homophobic incidents tend to reach a peak between May and September while lower levels tend to be seen between October and February. Figure 9 shows the pattern of homophobic incidents between April 2016 and March 2022. More than 40 incidents were recorded in each month June 2021 to October 2021, rather than a single month showing a 'peak' as seen in some previous years.

**Figure 9 Police recorded homophobic incidents each month April 2016 to March 2022, showing highest and lowest levels in each financial year**

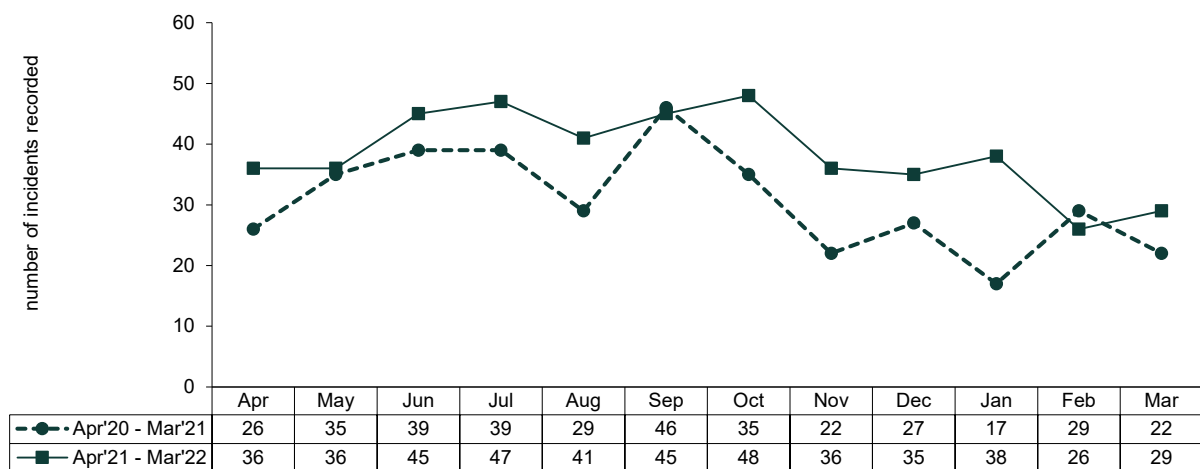


## 8. What has been happening to levels of homophobic incidents and crimes more recently?

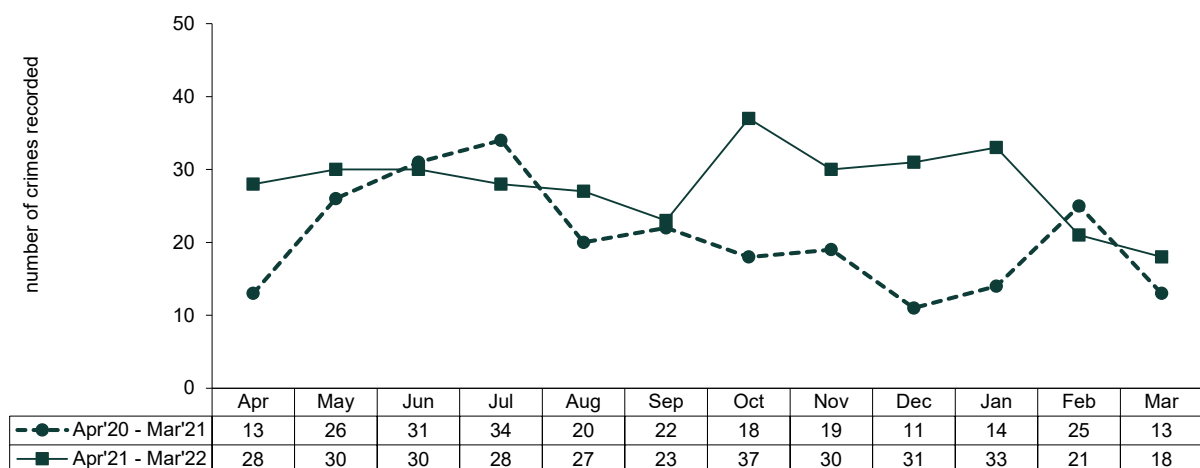
In the 12 months from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022:

- There were 462 homophobic incidents recorded by the police in Northern Ireland, 96 more than the previous 12 months. [Table 4]
- The number of homophobic crimes recorded by the police was 336, an increase of 90 on the previous 12 months. [Table 4]
- There were 2 homophobic incidents and 2 homophobic crimes per 10,000 population<sup>2</sup>, compared with 2 homophobic incidents and 1 homophobic crime per 10,000 population in the previous 12 months.
- Homophobic crimes represented 0.3% of all police recorded crime.
- Increases were seen in violence against the person offences (78), theft, burglary & criminal damage offences (9), and all other offences (3). [Table 4]

**Figure 10 Homophobic incidents recorded by the police, April 2020 to March 2022**



**Figure 11 Homophobic crimes recorded by the police, April 2020 to March 2022**



<sup>2</sup> Incidents and crimes per 10,000 population based on mid-year population estimate of 1,895,510 for 2020, the latest mid-year estimate available at time of compilation. Mid-year population estimates are available from the [NISRA website \(opens in a new window\)](#).

**Table 4 Homophobic incidents and crimes recorded by the police**

	Apr'20 to Mar'21	Apr'21 to Mar'22
<b>Incidents</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>462</b>
Violence Against the Person Offences	198	276
Theft (including burglary) & criminal damage	44	53
All other offences	4	7
<b>Total crimes (homophobic motivation)</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>336</b>

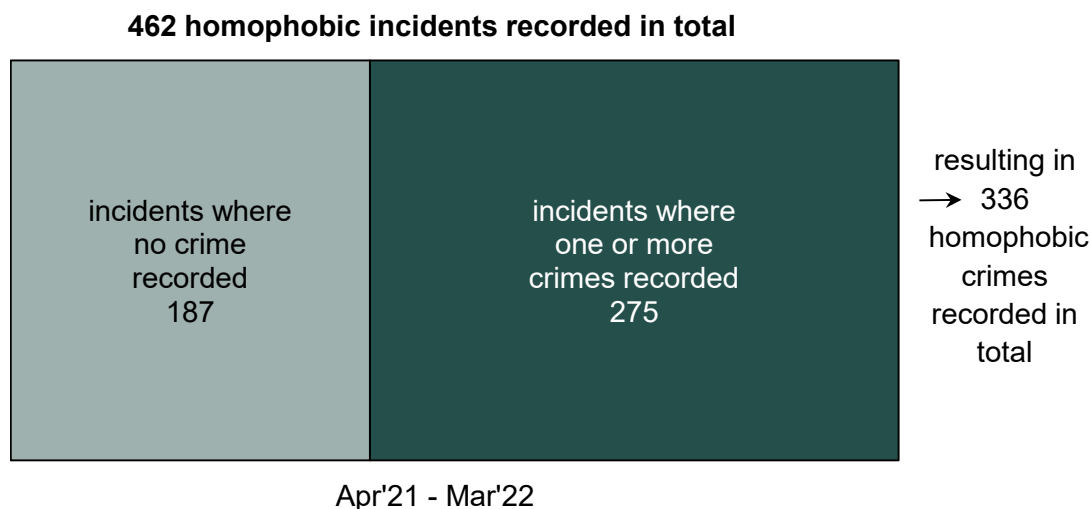
**What is the difference between a homophobic incident and homophobic crime recorded by the police?**

Not all homophobic 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 homophobic crime being recorded. Some homophobic incidents will result in multiple crimes being recorded. **Homophobic crimes are included in the incident count and the two should not be added together.**

Figure 12 shows how homophobic incidents are broken down into those with and without crimes.

In the twelve months to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 there were 462 incidents recorded by the police where there was a homophobic motivation. Of these, there were 187 incidents which did not involve a crime (i.e. incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 275 incidents involved one or more crimes (amounting to 336 homophobic crimes in total). Around two in five incidents recorded in this time period did not result in a crime being recorded.

**Figure 12 Homophobic incidents and crimes**



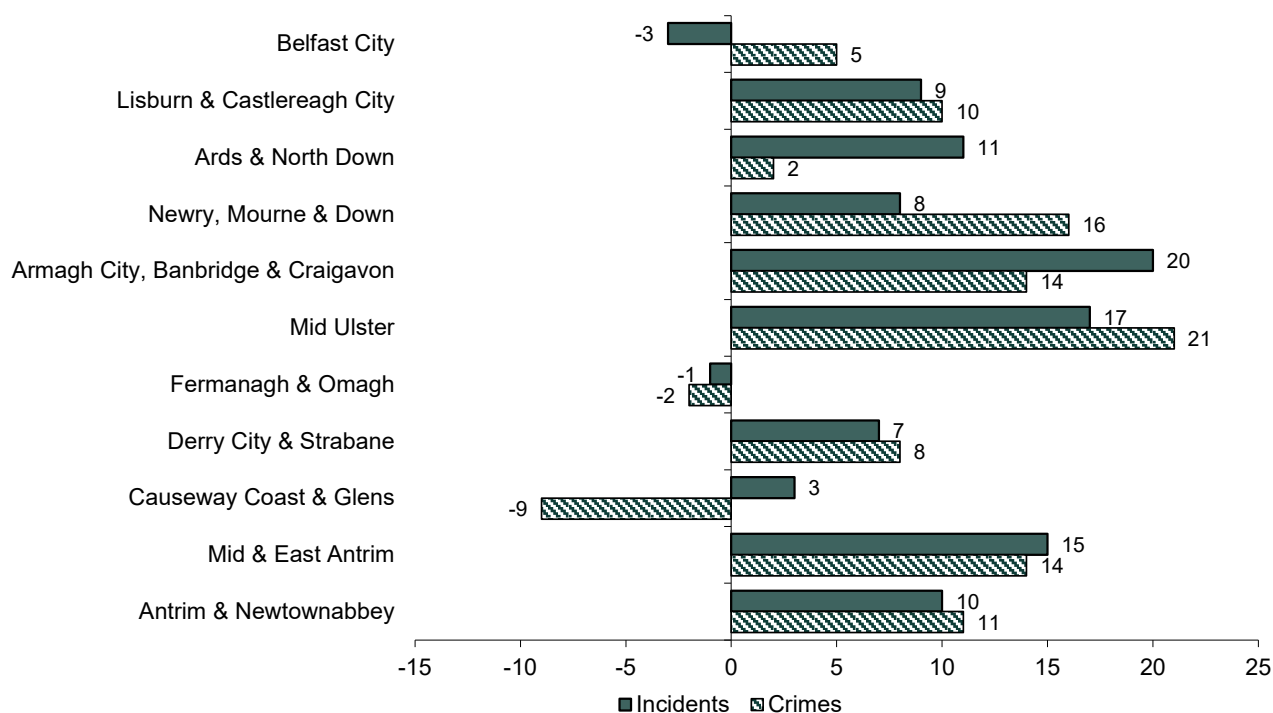
## 9. Homophobic Incidents and crimes - what has been happening in policing districts?

When comparing the current and previous 12 months, nine policing districts showed an increase in the number of both homophobic incidents and homophobic crimes. Belfast City policing district, which accounts for around one third of homophobic incidents and crimes recorded in Northern Ireland in the current 12 months, showed a decrease of 3 incidents and an increase of 5 crimes. These changes were smaller than seen in most other policing districts. [Table 5]

**Table 5 Homophobic incidents recorded by police by policing district**

Policing district	Incidents Apr'20 to Mar'21	Incidents Apr'21 to Mar'22	Incidents change	Crimes Apr'20 to Mar'21	Crimes Apr'21 to Mar'22	Crimes change
Belfast City	162	159	-3	99	104	5
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	24	33	9	10	20	10
Ards & North Down	11	22	11	8	10	2
Newry, Mourne & Down	31	39	8	27	43	16
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	36	56	20	25	39	14
Mid Ulster	10	27	17	7	28	21
Fermanagh & Omagh	23	22	-1	14	12	-2
Derry City & Strabane	32	39	7	26	34	8
Causeway Coast & Glens	15	18	3	19	10	-9
Mid & East Antrim	10	25	15	3	17	14
Antrim & Newtownabbey	12	22	10	8	19	11
No district assigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>90</b>

**Figure 13 Change in police recorded homophobic incidents and crimes by policing district, 12 months to March 2022 compared with the previous 12 months**



## 10. What is happening to levels of sectarian incidents and crimes over the longer term?

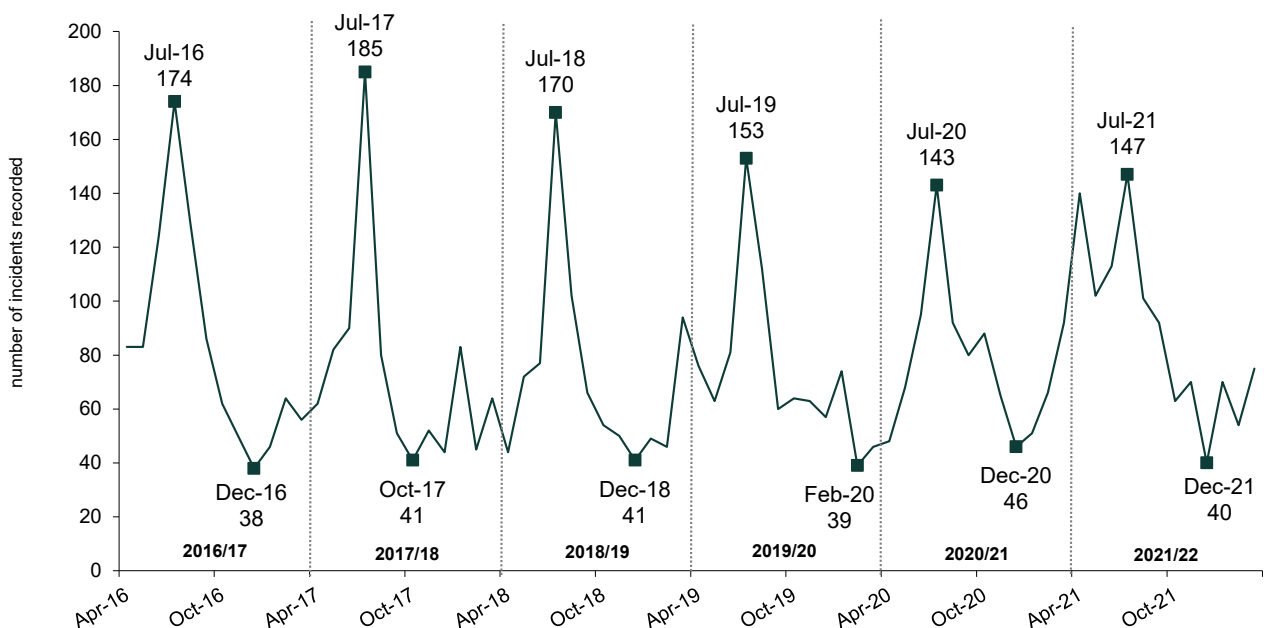
The number of sectarian incidents was at its highest level in 2009/10 with 1,840 incidents recorded. Levels generally fell between 2009/10 and 2018/19, which was the lowest financial year figure in the data series and less than half of the peak level recorded in 2009/10; the number of incidents has increased in each year since 2018/19. The number of sectarian crimes fell to its lowest level in 2017/18. While levels have since increased in each financial year to 2021/22, this is the sixth lowest level in the data series and shows a fall of 47 per cent when compared with the highest level which was recorded in 2005/06.

**Figure 14 Trends in sectarian incidents and crimes recorded by the police since 2004/05**



Sectarian incidents tend to peak in July of each year and such levels may be closely linked to unrest during this period. The above average level of incidents recorded in April 2021 may also have been related to sustained unrest during that month. The lowest levels tend to be recorded between October and February. Figure 15 shows the pattern of sectarian incidents between April 2016 and March 2022.

**Figure 15 Police recorded sectarian incidents each month April 2016 to March 2022, showing highest and lowest levels in each financial year**

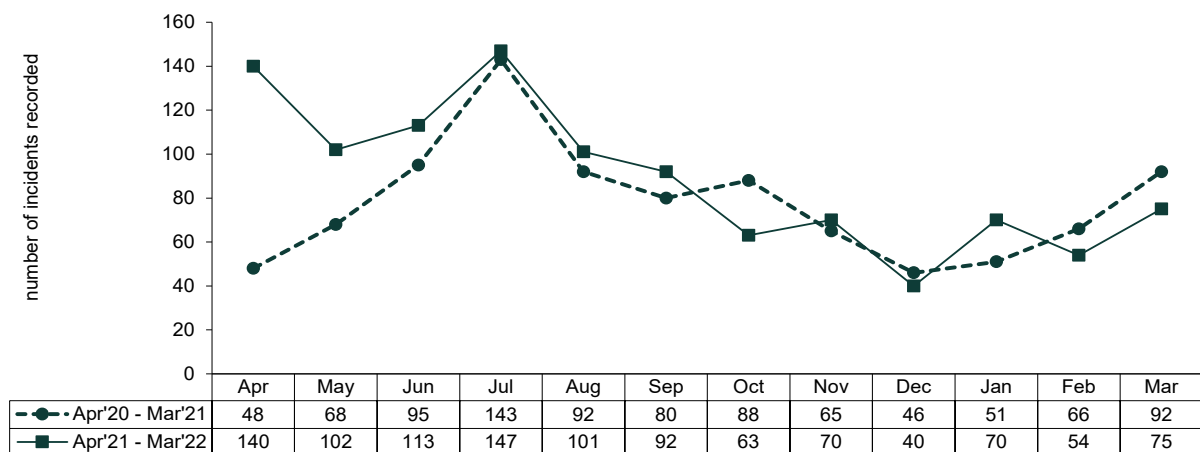


## 11. What has been happening to levels of sectarian incidents and crimes more recently?

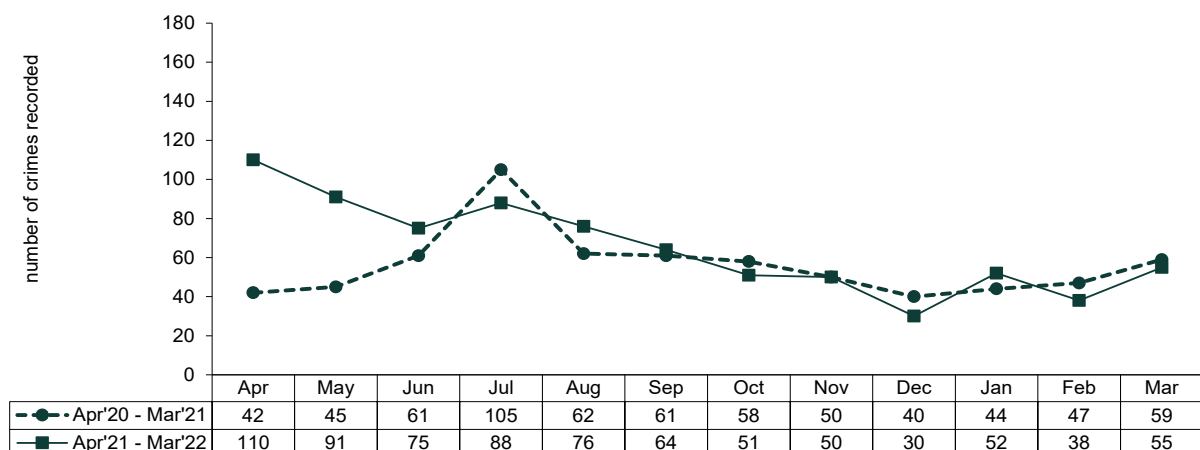
In the 12 months from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022:

- There were 1,067 sectarian incidents recorded by the police in Northern Ireland, an increase of 133 on the previous 12 months. [Table 6]
- The number of sectarian crimes recorded by the police rose to 780, an increase of 106 on the previous 12 months. [Table 6]
- While the number of sectarian incidents and sectarian crimes recorded during the latest 12 months is the highest since 2015/16, incidents remain 21.1 per cent lower than 2015/16 and crimes 22.2 per cent lower.
- There were 6 sectarian incidents and 4 sectarian crimes per 10,000 population<sup>3</sup>, compared with 5 sectarian incidents and 4 sectarian crimes per 10,000 population recorded in the previous 12 months.
- Sectarian crimes represented 0.7% of all police recorded crime.
- The number of violence against the person offences rose by 70, theft, burglary and criminal damage offences increased by 39, and all other offences fell by 3. [Table 6]

**Figure 16** Sectarian incidents recorded by the police, April 2020 to March 2022



**Figure 17** Sectarian crimes recorded by the police, April 2020 to March 2022



<sup>3</sup> Incidents and crimes per 10,000 population based on mid-year population estimate of 1,895,510 for 2020, the latest mid-year estimate available at time of compilation. Mid-year population estimates are available from the [NISRA website \(opens in a new window\)](#).



**Table 6 Sectarian incidents and crimes recorded by the police**

	Apr'20 to Mar'21	Apr'21 to Mar'22
<b>Incidents</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1,067</b>
Violence Against the Person Offences	374	444
Theft (including burglary) & criminal damage	276	315
All other offences	24	21
<b>Total crimes (racist motivation)</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>780</b>

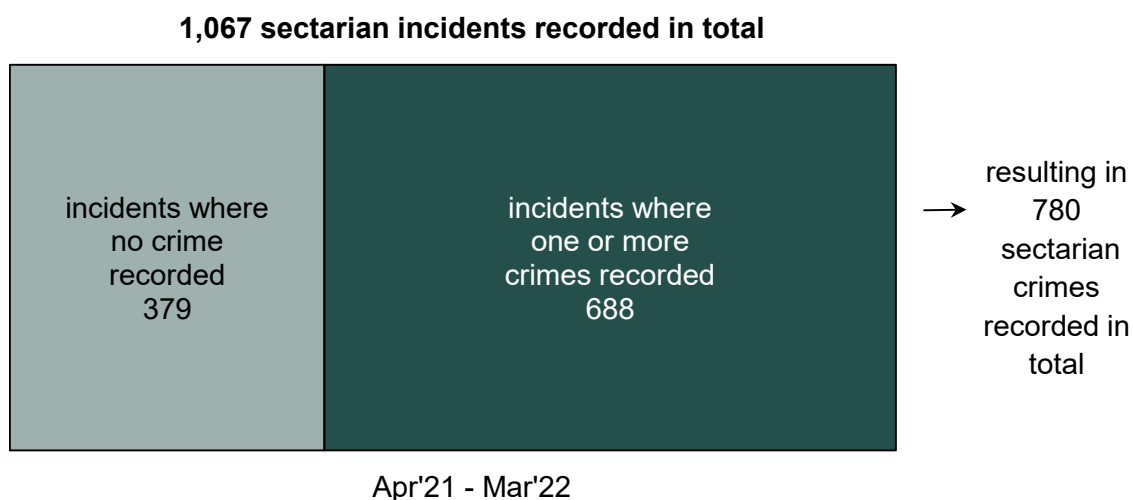
**What is the difference between a sectarian incident and sectarian crime recorded by the police?**

Not all sectarian 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 sectarian crime being recorded. Some sectarian incidents will result in multiple crimes being recorded. Sectarian crimes are included in the incident count and the two should not be added together.

Figure 18 shows how sectarian incidents are broken down into those with and without crimes.

In the twelve months to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 there were 1,067 incidents recorded by the police where there was a sectarian motivation. Of these, there were 379 incidents which did not involve a crime (i.e. incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 688 incidents involved one or more crimes (amounting to 780 sectarian crimes in total). Just over one third of incidents recorded in this time period did not result in a crime being recorded.

**Figure 18 Sectarian incidents and crimes**



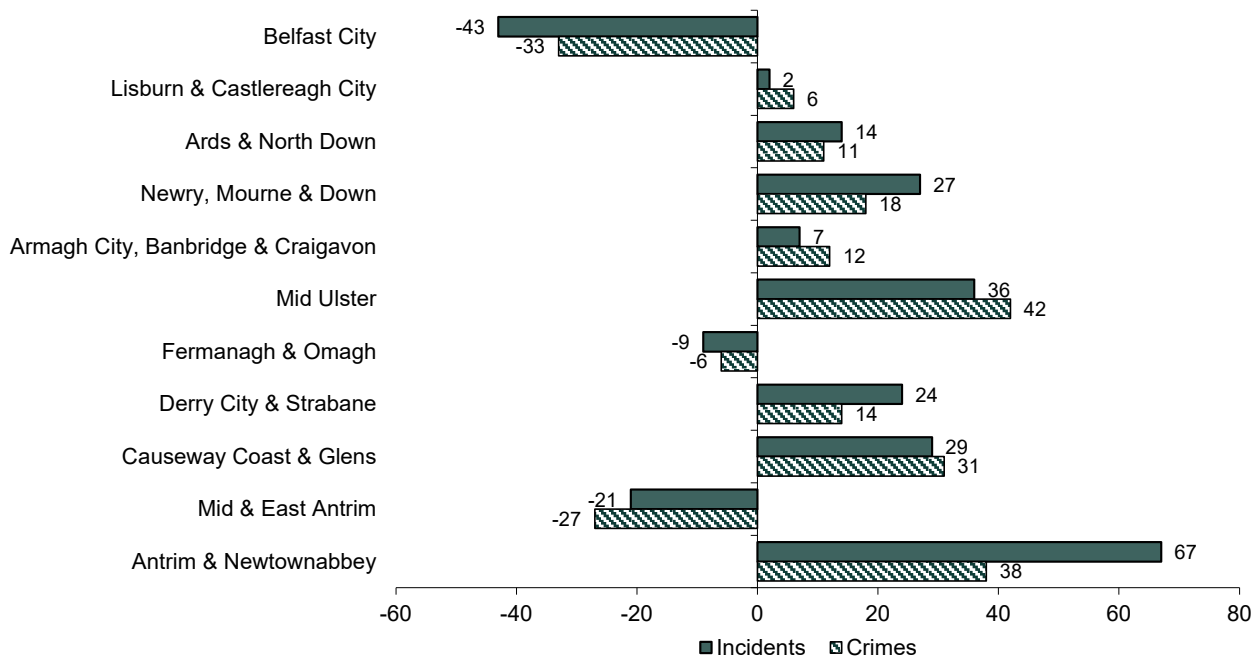
## 12. Sectarian Incidents and crimes - what has been happening in policing districts?

When comparing the current and previous 12 months, eight policing districts showed an increase in both the number of sectarian incidents and the number of sectarian crimes. Belfast City policing district accounted for just under one third of all sectarian incidents and crimes recorded in Northern Ireland in the current period, and was one of three policing districts to show a fall in the number of sectarian incidents and crimes (43 fewer incidents and 33 fewer crimes). [Table 7]

**Table 7 Sectarian incidents recorded by police by policing district**

Policing district	Incidents Apr'20 to Mar'21	Incidents Apr'21 to Mar'22	Incidents change	Crimes Apr'20 to Mar'21	Crimes Apr'21 to Mar'22	Crimes change
Belfast City	367	324	-43	275	242	-33
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	64	66	2	37	43	6
Ards & North Down	23	37	14	15	26	11
Newry, Mourne & Down	30	57	27	23	41	18
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	86	93	7	49	61	12
Mid Ulster	60	96	36	43	85	42
Fermanagh & Omagh	45	36	-9	31	25	-6
Derry City & Strabane	90	114	24	72	86	14
Causeway Coast & Glens	54	83	29	37	68	31
Mid & East Antrim	71	50	-21	54	27	-27
Antrim & Newtownabbey	44	111	67	38	76	38
No district assigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>106</b>

**Figure 19 Change in police recorded sectarian incidents and crimes by policing district, 12 months to March 2022 compared with the previous 12 months**



## 13. 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 8 Attacks on Symbolic Premises**

Type of Symbolic Premises	Apr'20 to Mar'21	Apr'21 to Mar'22
Church or Chapel	8	7
GAA or Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall	*	*
Orange or Apprentice Boys Hall	14	12
School	*	*

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

## 14. Background and Data Quality

### Data collection and data accuracy

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. Crimes with a hate motivation are included within the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland and these crimes are recorded in compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules. A comprehensive validation and quality assurance process has been set in place to ensure that the numbers and types of crimes being recorded meet the standards set down in these rules. Details of the data quality checks and processes that PSNI has in place are available in section 4 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland, 1MB \(opens in a new window\)](#).

Annual Revisions: Revisions to previously published annual data in respect of hate motivated crimes were applied for the first time to financial year figures released in May 2018. The revisions take account of crime cancellations and sanction outcomes identified since the previous annual publication. Revisions of this nature will next be applied in May 2023. Further guidance on crime cancellation can be found in the [Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime \(opens in a new window\)](#).

### How the data is used

Hate motivation statistics have been collated by PSNI in their current format since 2004/05. They are used widely within PSNI as management information and to inform policy and performance. The figures are also used by government departments and other voluntary and statutory agencies to inform debate and policy development regarding hate crime in Northern Ireland.

### Additional data available to accompany this release

This release provides an overview of hate motivated incidents and crimes recorded by the police in the 12 months to March 2022. Additional Tables are available on the PSNI website to supplement the information contained in this bulletin. The data is available in both [excel spreadsheet, 328KB \(opens in a new window\)](#) and [open document spreadsheet, 210KB \(opens in a new window\)](#) formats.

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

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, 1MB \(opens in a new window\)](#). 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.

**Hate Motivation Annual Trends in Northern Ireland:** Annual figures on incidents and crimes with a hate motivation recorded by the police from 2004/05 to 2020/21 are available in the publication [Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2020/21, 1.6MB \(opens in a new window\)](#).

**[Police Recorded Crime Statistics \(opens in a new window\)](#):** These statistics are updated on a monthly basis; an annual trends bulletin is also published.

**[Crime Outcomes \(opens in a new window\)](#):** The latest publication presenting the wider outcomes framework within PSNI and summarising the outcomes that have been assigned to crimes recorded by the police between 2015/16 and 2020/21 was published on 19 November 2021. The publication includes a section on outcomes relating to hate motivated crimes.

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

**Hate Crime in England & Wales:** [Hate Crime in England & Wales 2020-21 \(opens in a new window\)](#) is published by the Home Office. There are some key differences in presentation of hate crime within England & Wales compared with Northern Ireland that should be considered. Further details are provided in Section 9 of the Annual Trends bulletin (see link above).

Copies of other PSNI publications are available from the [PSNI website \(opens in a new window\)](#).