



Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland

Update to 30th April 2024

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In the 12 months from 1st May 2023 to 30th April 2024:

- There were 102,903 crimes recorded in Northern Ireland, a decrease of 8,886 (-7.9%) when compared with the previous 12 months.
- The level recorded in the latest 12 months is the lowest since lockdown restrictions were place during 2020 and 2021.
- Each month May 2023 to April 2024 recorded lower levels than the same months in the previous year, with April showing the largest decrease (-15 per cent).
- All policing districts experienced a lower level of crime.
- Lower crime levels were seen in violence against the person. The largest decrease was in Stalking and Harassment, with smaller decreases seen in violence with and without injury.
- Lower crime levels were also seen across sexual offences, burglary, theft (once shoplifting is excluded), criminal damage and drug offences.
- Robbery, public order offences and miscellaneous crimes against society showed similar levels to the previous 12 months.
- Higher crime levels were seen in possession of weapons offences and shoplifting offences.



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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

Statistics on police recorded crime in Northern Ireland are collated and produced by statisticians seconded to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). They are recorded in compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules and further details of recording practices are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics PDF \(opens in a new window\)](#).

This release presents statistics relating to police recorded crime to 30 April 2024. Figures were compiled on 4 June 2024; as of that date 99.5% of records for April have been validated and 0.5% have not yet been given a crime classification.

Changes can be expected to in-year figures each time they are published, as all records from 1st April 2024 are subject to ongoing validation and quality assurance processes until publication in May 2025.

All tables and charts in the bulletin, along with additional supplementary data, are available from the PSNI website in the [Monthly crime spreadsheet for April 2024 \(opens in new window\)](#).

The next update covering the 12 months to 31 May 2024 will be published on 27 June 2024. The PSNI website has a full [publication schedule \(opens in a new window\)](#).

National Statistics Status

National Statistics status means that these statistics are accredited official statistics¹ that meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and as producers, it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

These accredited official statistics (Police recorded crime in Northern Ireland) were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in February 2016. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics and should be labelled 'accredited official statistics'.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics \(opens in a new window\)](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing statistics@psni.police.uk. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the [Office for Statistics Regulation website \(opens in a new window\)](#).

¹ Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. The Office for Statistics Regulation website provides further information on [Accredited official statistics](#).

Strengths and Limitations of Police Recorded Crime Statistics and Alternative Measures of Crime

While this update presents the level of crime recorded by the police, there is an alternative but complementary measure of crime, the Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey (NISCS) previously known as the Northern Ireland Crime Survey, which is published by the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland. Each source of crime information has different strengths and limitations but can be looked at together to provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Details around the need for both recorded crime figures and the NISCS can be found in the [Northern Ireland Crime Survey User Guide \(opens in a new window\)](#). Both of these measures of crime inform public debate about crime and support the development and monitoring of policy.

[Findings from the Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey \(opens in a new window\)](#) are available on the Department of Justice website

Unlike the NISCS, police recorded crime figures do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police; they also exclude those crimes that are not recorded in order to comply with the Home Office Counting Rules (HOOCR). 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). It was estimated in 2022/23 (the latest year available) that around 35 per cent of NISCS comparable crime was reported to the police in Northern Ireland although this varied for individual offence types.

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.

Points to note in this bulletin

Revisions: Revisions to figures for previous financial years are applied on an annual basis. For further details see Section 8. Background and Data Quality.

Stalking and Harassment (including malicious communications)

1st April 2017: recording of malicious communications started.

1st April 2018: the Home Office introduced a change requiring harassment to be recorded in addition to the most serious additional victim-based offence. The changes in recording practice introduced in April 2017 and April 2018, along with increasing awareness of the application of these rules in the recording process, contributed to increased levels recorded in the overall Stalking and Harassment classification, particularly since 2018/19.

1st May 2023: the Home Office introduced a further change in respect of these 'behavioural crimes' by reversing the requirement to record the most serious additional victim-based offence. This latest change will have the greatest impact on malicious communications offences, with fewer such offences required to be recorded.

In practice these changes meant that between 1st April 2018 and 30th April 2023 there was some 'double counting' of offences when an incident involved a conduct offence (Harassment, stalking, coercive or controlling behaviour) and another offence, which would have led to an increase in the number of crimes recorded. From 1st May 2023, this practice was reversed, and the current approach is more similar to the period prior to 1st April 2018, where a conduct/behaviour crime will only be recorded when it is deemed to be the most serious offence.

Controlling or coercive behaviour: The Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Act (Northern Ireland) 2021 created a new Domestic Abuse offence which criminalises a course of abusive behaviour. Recording of this offence started on 21st February 2022, and is included within the Stalking and Harassment classification.

Stalking: The Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 created offences to provide protection from stalking and threatening or abusive behaviour. Recording of these offences started on 26th April 2022 and is included within the Stalking and Harassment classification.

The table below shows a breakdown of the classifications within Stalking and harassment, demonstrating the changing levels over the period 2017/18 to 2023/24. 8R Malicious Communications shows the most notable changes in levels recorded across this time period.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
8L Harassment	2,751	3,372	5,266	5,489	8,371	8,756	7,517
8Q Stalking	-	-	-	-	-	169	185
8R Malicious Communications	905	1,902	4,787	5,854	5,874	4,078	1,920
8U Controlling or Coercive Behaviour	-	-	-	-	97	916	744
Stalking and Harassment Total	3,656	5,274	10,053	11,343	14,342	13,919	10,366

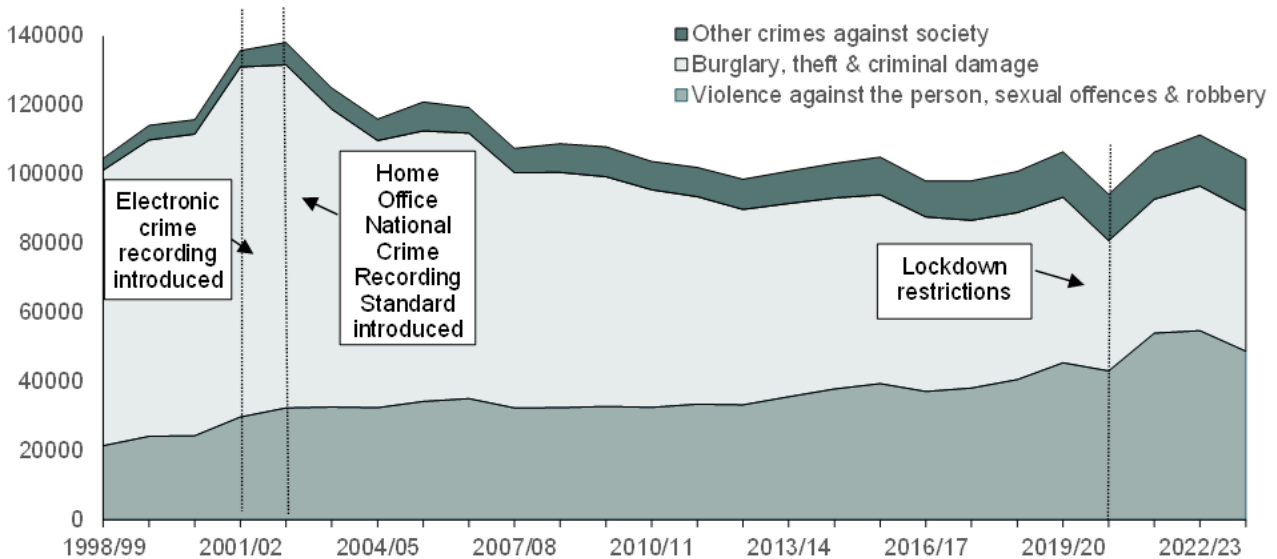
Action Fraud: Figures relating to fraud and cyber crime occurring in Northern Ireland and provided to PSNI are available in the [Monthly crime spreadsheet for April 2024 \(opens in new window\)](#).

More detailed statistics are available through the publication [Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2022/23 \(opens in a new window\)](#)

2. What is happening to police recorded crime over the longer term?

The current police recorded crime data series is available back to April 1998. Police recorded crime increased from this point to 2002/03 (the highest level recorded in the data series) before moving in a generally downwards direction between 2002/03 and 2016/17 (the second lowest level recorded since 1998/99), falling by nearly 30 per cent over this time period. This was followed by increases over the three years to 2019/20. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, lockdown measures were introduced in Northern Ireland on 23rd March 2020 which had a substantial impact on the level of police recorded crime during 2020/21. With a fall of 11.5 per cent compared with 2019/20, 2020/21 recorded the lowest level of crime since the start of the data series in 1998/99. Levels then increased in both 2021/22 and 2022/23, with 2022/23 recording the highest crime level in sixteen years. The level has since fallen in the latest financial year to the lowest level since 2020/21. [Figure 1]

Figure 1 Trends in police recorded crime 1998/99 to 2023/24



When considering the overall reduction in crime since 2002/03, falls in victim-based property crimes such as burglary, criminal damage and vehicle offences have contributed to this. The number of crimes which may involve an element of violence, injury or threat has shown a general increase since 1998/99 (violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery). Other crimes against society have also moved in an upwards direction, with drug offences contributing to the majority of this rise. [Figure 1]

Figure 2 Trends in violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery 1998/99 to 2023/24

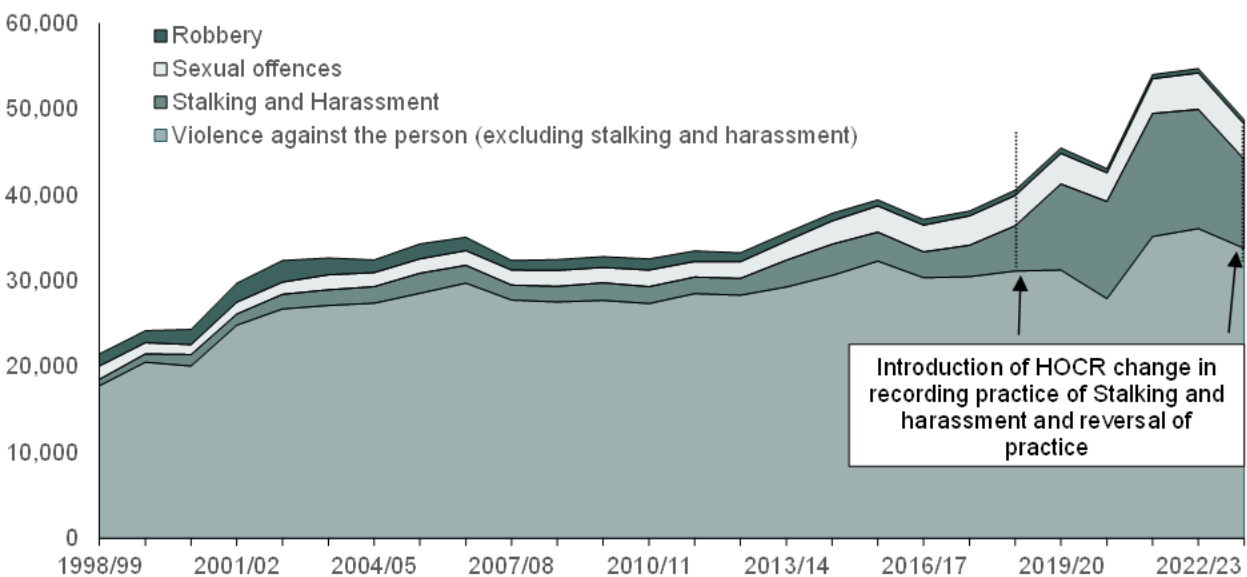


Figure 2 shows the overall increase in violence against the person offences and the impact of changes in recording practice around stalking and harassment since 2017/18, full details of which can be found in the Points to Note section on page 3.

In most years between the start of the data series in 1998/99 and 2016/17, the Stalking and harassment classification represented 6 to 7 per cent of the Violence against the person classification and between 1 and 3 per cent of overall crime. Malicious communications was introduced into the data series in April 2017. In April 2018 the Home Office introduced a change requiring harassment to be recorded in addition to the offence deemed to be most serious. Between 2018/19 and 2022/23 the Stalking and harassment classification represented up to 29 per cent of the Violence against the person classification and up to 13 per cent of overall crime. From May 2023 this 'double recording' practice was reversed and in 2023/24 stalking and harassment represents 23 per cent of violence against the person and 10 per cent of overall crime.

Sexual offences represented 3.9% of overall recorded crime in 2023/24 compared with 1.5% in 1998/99. Robbery shows a decreasing trend, representing 1.3% of overall recorded crime in 1998/99 and 0.5% in 2023/24.

Figure 3 Trends in burglary, theft and criminal damage offences 1998/99 to 2023/24

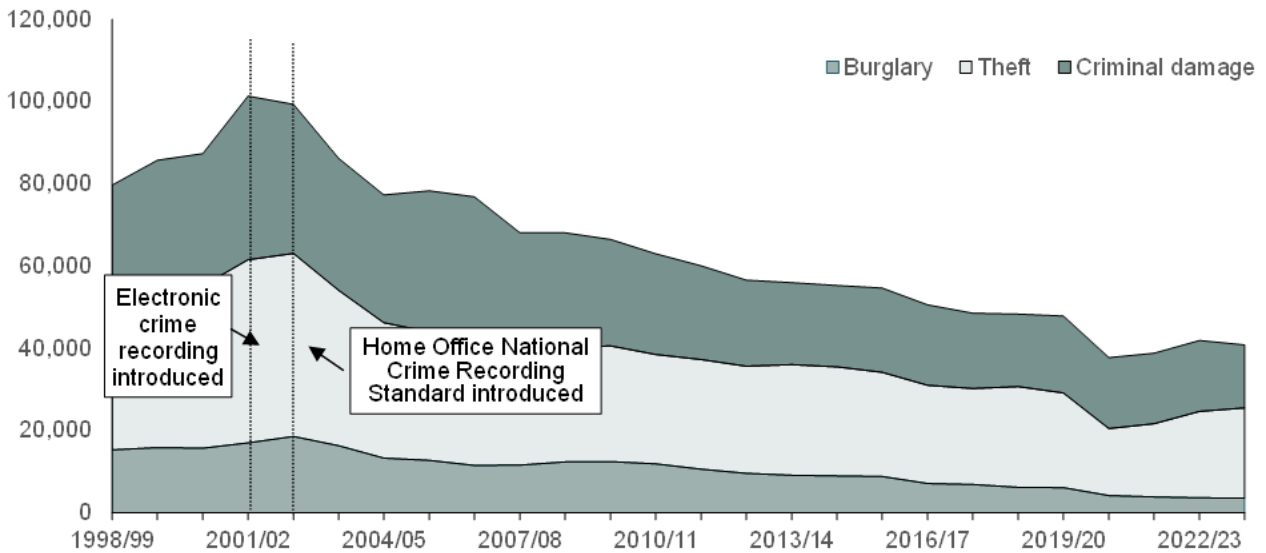


Figure 3 shows the falling trends in burglary, theft and criminal damage offences. At its highest level in 2002/03 burglary represented 13.4% of overall recorded crime; in 2023/24 it represents 3.9%. Both theft and criminal damage were at their highest levels in 2001/02 when they represented 32.8% and 29.3% of overall recorded crime respectively; in 2023/24 theft represents 21.1% of overall recorded crime and criminal damage represents 14.6% of overall recorded crime. It is worth noting that after Covid-19 lockdown measures were introduced in March 2020, falls in the number of burglary offences, theft offences and, to a lesser extent, criminal damage offences were greater and more sustained than for other crime classifications. The number of theft offences have since increased, mainly driven by a substantial rise in shoplifting, which has reached the highest level recorded. However with the exception of shoplifting, theft offences generally remain lower than the levels recorded before 2020/21, while in 2023/24 criminal damage and burglary levels have fallen to the lowest levels recorded in the data series.

3. What has been happening to levels of police recorded crime over the last two years?

In the 12 months from 1st May 2023 to 30th April 2024:

- There were 102,903 crimes recorded in Northern Ireland, a decrease of 8,886 (-7.9 per cent) on the previous 12 months. [Table 1]
- There were 54 police recorded crimes per 1,000 population¹ in the 12 months May 2023 to April 2024 compared with 59 in the previous 12 months.
- When compared with the previous year, crime levels have been lower in all of the months since May 2023. [Figure 4]
- While shoplifting has increased by 1,482 (19.6 per cent), the majority of crime classifications have recorded lower levels. Stalking and harassment shows the largest fall (-3,650, -26.6 per cent); points to note on page 3 describes the changes in the recording of these 'behavioural offences' since April 2017 with the latest change from May 2023 requiring fewer such offences to be recorded. [Table 1]

Figure 4 Police recorded crime May 2022 to April 2024

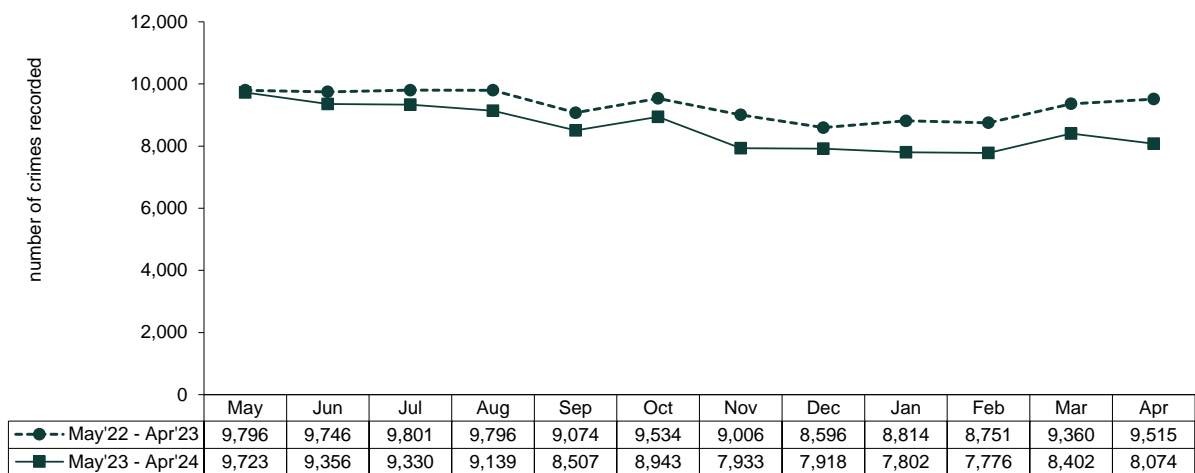
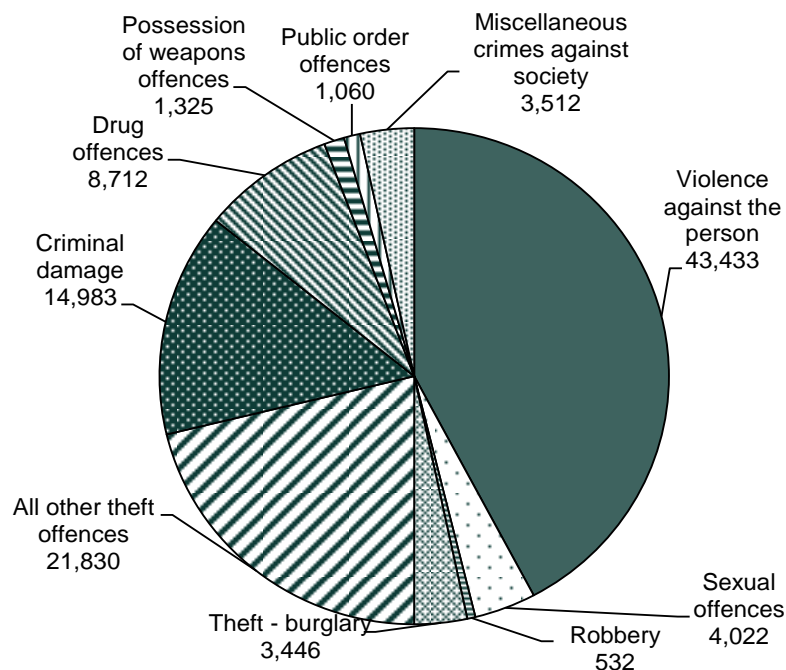


Figure 5 Police recorded crime by crime type, May 2023 to April 2024



¹ Crime per 1,000 population based on mid-year population estimate of 1,910,543 for 2022, the latest mid-year estimate available at time of compilation. [Mid-year population estimates are available from the NISRA website \(opens in a new window\).](#)

Figure 6 Percentage change in the main police recorded crime types, 12 months to April 2024 compared with the previous 12 months

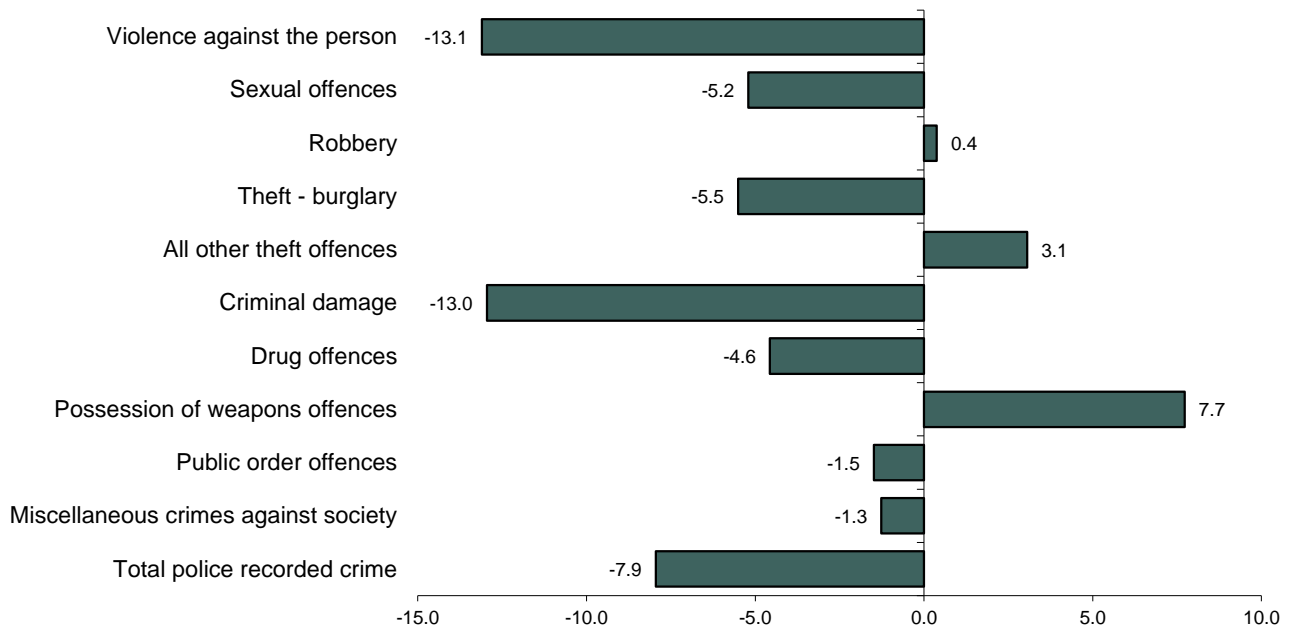


Table 1 Police recorded crime by crime type

Crime type	Recorded Crime May'22-Apr'23	Recorded Crime May'23-Apr'24 ^{1,2}	change	% change ³
VICTIM-BASED CRIME				
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	49,982	43,433	-6,549	-13.1
<i>Homicide</i>	24	12	-12	-
<i>Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving</i>	133	129	-4	-3.0
<i>Violence with injury</i>	14,965	14,399	-566	-3.8
<i>Violence without injury</i>	21,117	18,800	-2,317	-11.0
<i>Stalking and Harassment⁴</i>	13,743	10,093	-3,650	-26.6
SEXUAL OFFENCES	4,243	4,022	-221	-5.2
<i>Rape</i>	1,267	1,176	-91	-7.2
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	2,976	2,846	-130	-4.4
ROBBERY	530	532	2	0.4
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	451	457	6	1.3
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	79	75	-4	-5.1
THEFT OFFENCES	24,830	25,276	446	1.8
<i>Burglary</i>	3,647	3,446	-201	-5.5
<i>Theft from the person</i>	297	260	-37	-12.5
<i>Vehicle offences</i>	2,674	2,582	-92	-3.4
<i>Bicycle theft</i>	760	630	-130	-17.1
<i>Shoplifting</i>	7,565	9,047	1,482	19.6
<i>All other theft offences</i>	9,887	9,311	-576	-5.8
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	17,212	14,983	-2,229	-13.0
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY				
DRUG OFFENCES	9,129	8,712	-417	-4.6
<i>Trafficking of drugs</i>	1,048	1,199	151	14.4
<i>Possession of drugs</i>	8,081	7,513	-568	-7.0
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	1,230	1,325	95	7.7
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	1,076	1,060	-16	-1.5
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,557	3,512	-45	-1.3
TOTAL POLICE RECORDED CRIME	111,789	102,903	-8,886	-7.9

¹ Changes can be expected to in-year figures each time they are published, as records from 1st April 2024 are subject to ongoing validation and quality assurance processes until publication in May 2025

² Individual crime types may not add to Total Police Recorded Crime as there will be some crimes yet to complete the validation process and be allocated to a crime classification.

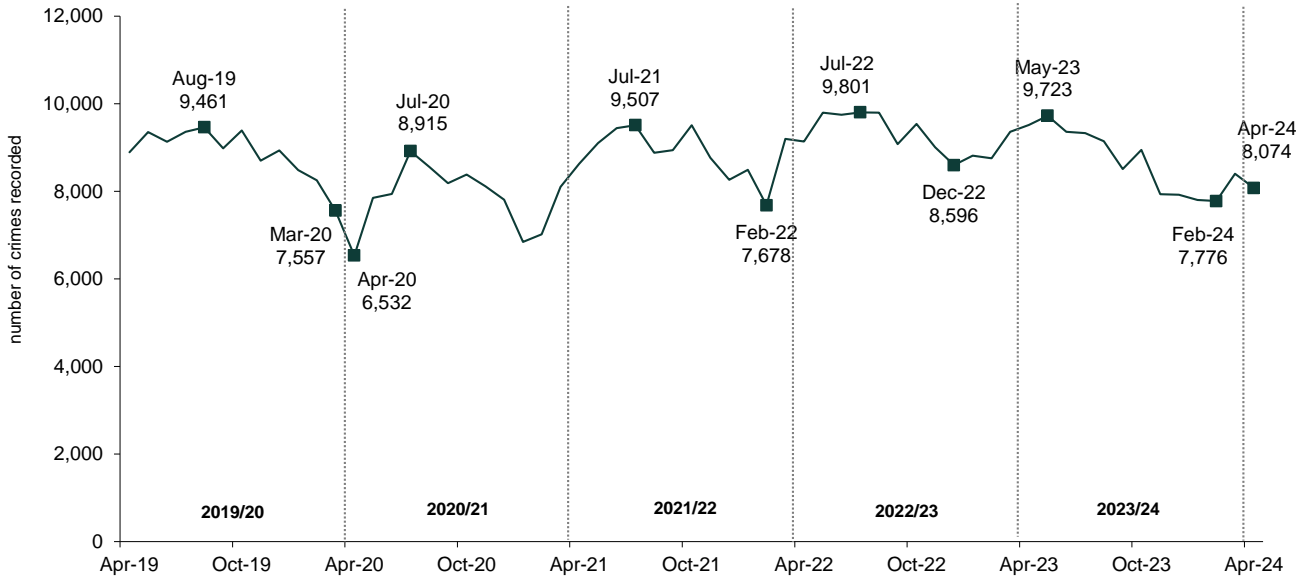
³ '-' indicates that for offences recorded a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50. '.' indicates that data are not available.

⁴ The Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Act (Northern Ireland) 2021 created a new Domestic Abuse offence which criminalises a course of abusive behaviour. The Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 created offences to provide protection from stalking and threatening or abusive behaviour. The offences are classified to Stalking and Harassment. Changes in relation to the recording of offences within Stalking and Harassment are listed in the Points to note, page 3.

4. What are the trends in police recorded crime?

Crime is generally higher in the months of March to September and lower in the November to February period. Figure 7 shows this crime pattern between 2019/20 and 2023/24. Lockdown measures in relation to Covid-19 were introduced on 23rd March 2020 and had an impact on the number of crimes recorded, mostly from this date through to February 2021, also shown in Figure 7. The level of crime has been lower in each of the latest twelve months May 2023 to April 2024, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Police recorded crime each month April 2019 to April 2024, showing highest and lowest levels in each financial year

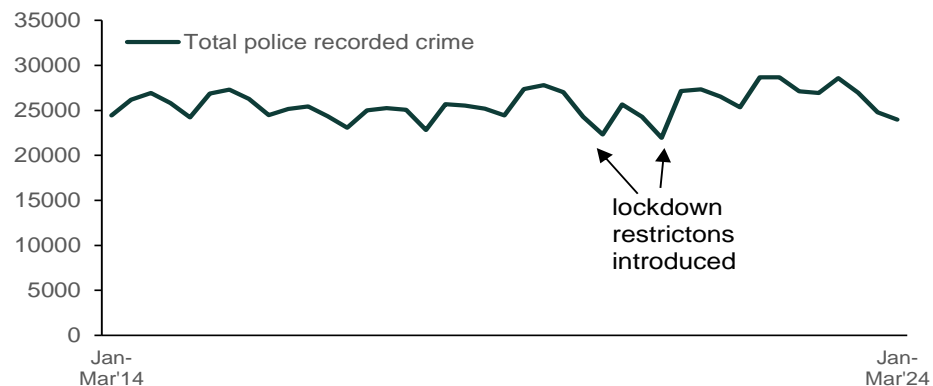


Figures 8 to 23 present crime trends over the last ten years (on a quarterly basis) along with more recent monthly trends. These charts are not all shown to the same scale. Please note that in figures 10 and 11, the Violence with Injury figures include the classifications of Homicide and Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving.

Monthly data for the latest 24 months are available from the PSNI website in the [Monthly Crime spreadsheet for April 2024 \(opens in new window\)](#).

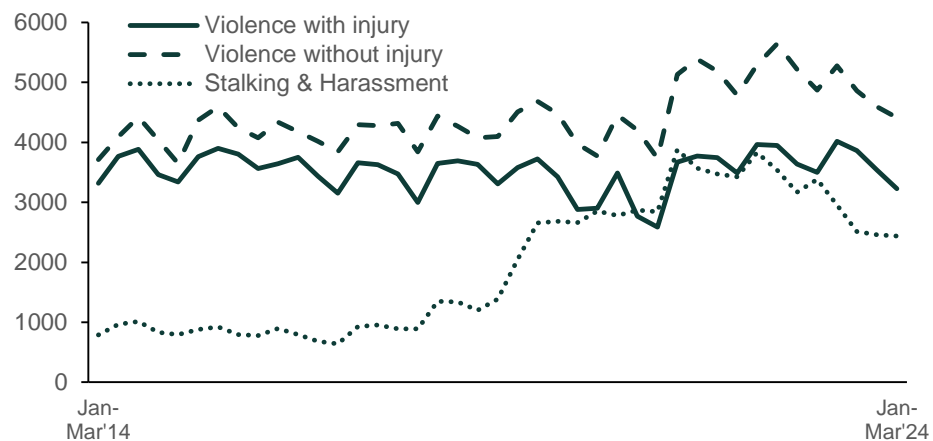
Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, lockdown measures were first introduced in Northern Ireland on 23rd March 2020, with measures re-introduced at the end of December 2020. These measures had a substantial impact on the lower levels of police recorded crime seen during 2020/21. The impact tended to be greater on victim-based crimes, with crimes against society being less affected. As of 15th February 2022, all Covid-19 legal restrictions were replaced by guidance.

Figure 8 Total police recorded crime, quarterly since January to March 2014



While overall police recorded crime has fluctuated over the last 10 years without showing any real trend, lower crime levels were seen following the introduction of Covid 19 pandemic lockdown measures introduced in March 2020. Crime levels have fallen since Jul to Sep 23, with the Jan to Mar 24 quarter recording the fifth lowest figure in the last ten years

Figure 10 Violence against the person, quarterly since January to March 2014

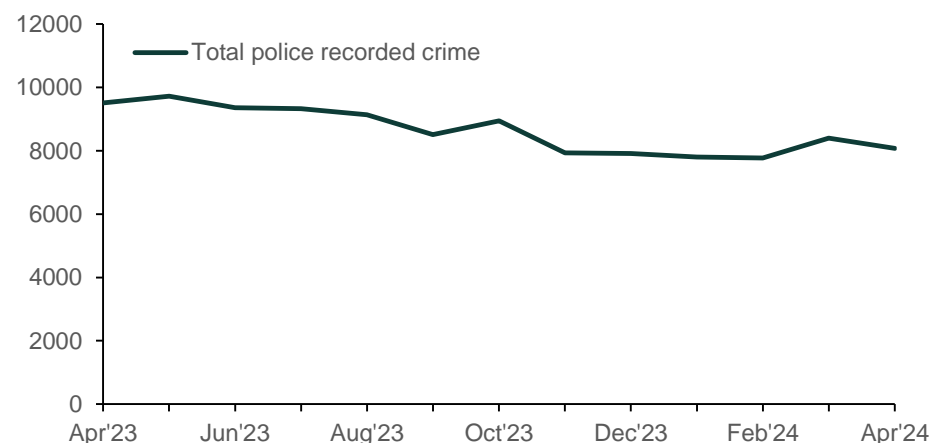


Violence with injury showed a general decline in levels through to the end of 2020/21. Apr to Jun'21 showed a sharp increase and subsequent levels remained similar until the latest quarter (Jan-Mar'24) which recorded the lowest in the last three years.

Since the start of 2021/22 levels of violence without injury have generally been higher than those seen in the preceding period shown in Figure 10. The latest quarter, however, is the lowest in the last three years.

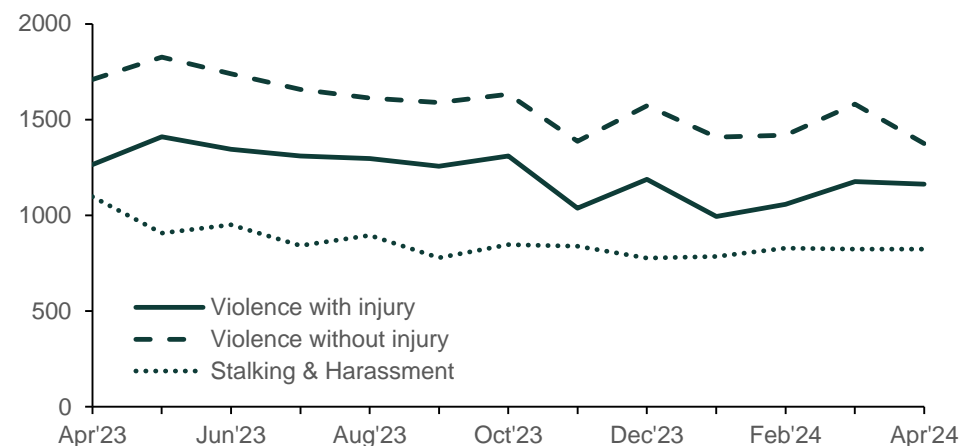
Stalking and Harassment increased following the inclusion of malicious communications in the data series from April 2017. A Home Office change to the recording of harassment from April 2018 resulted in further increases. May 2023 has seen a reversal of the previous Home Office change resulting in fewer of these offences being recorded; further details in the Points to Note on page 3.

Figure 9 Total police recorded crime, monthly since April 2023



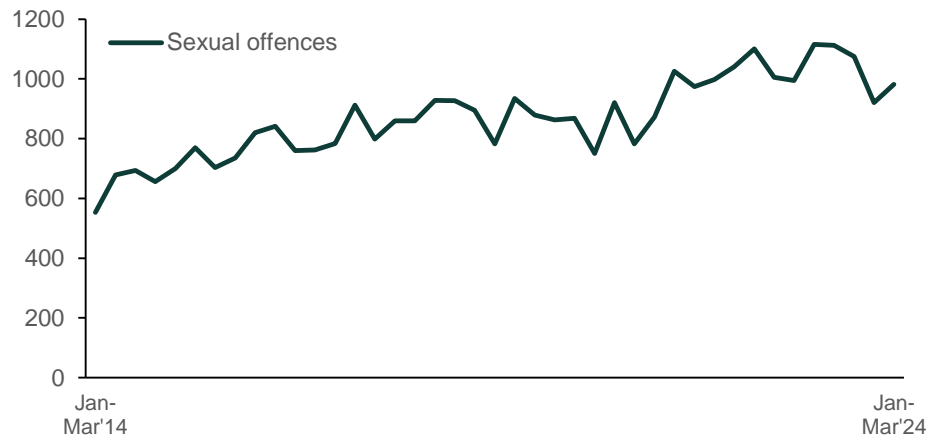
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Total recorded crime (8,074)	-3.9% (-328)	-15.1% (-1,441)	-6.1% (-524)

Figure 11 Violence against the person, monthly since April 2023



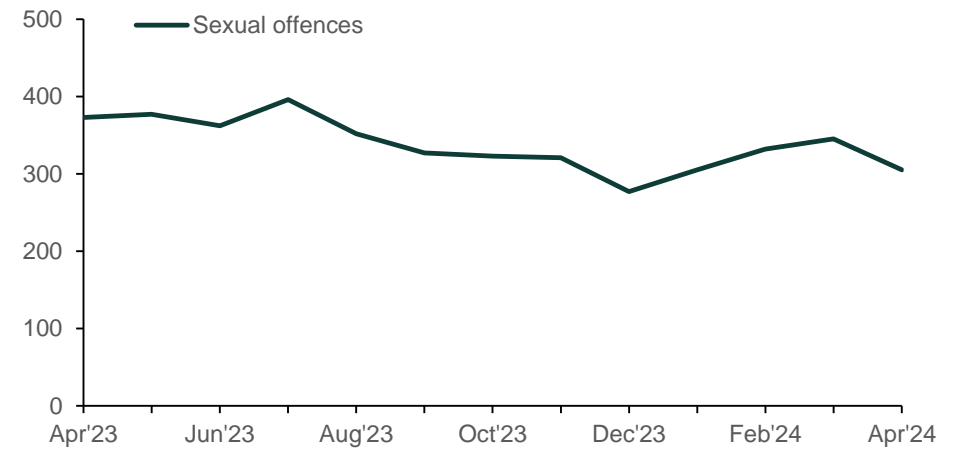
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Violence with injury (1,162)	-1.2% (-14)	-8.1% (-103)	-7.8% (-98)
Violence without injury (1,375)	-13.0% (-206)	-19.5% (-334)	+12.8% (+156)
Stalking & Harassment (824)	0.0% (0)	-24.9% (-273)	+165.8% (+514)

Figure 12 Sexual offences, quarterly since January to March 2014



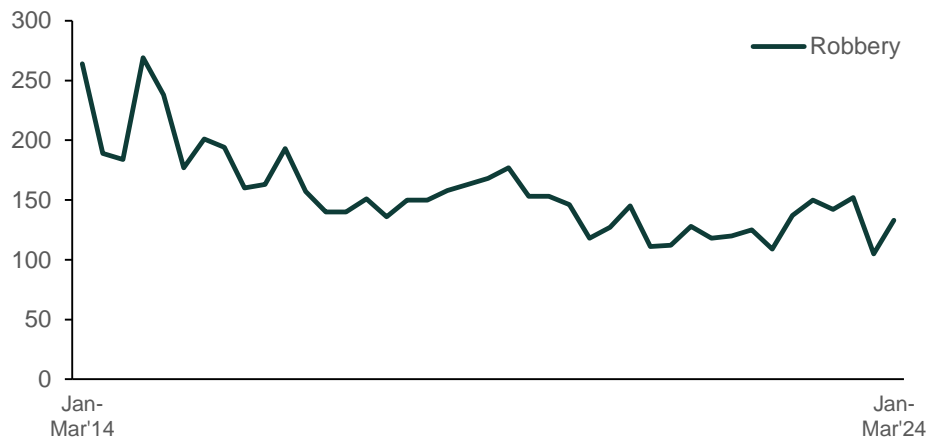
Sexual offences have shown an overall upwards trend, with the Jan-Mar'23 quarter showing the highest quarterly figure over the last ten years (and also since the start of the data series). The Oct'23-Dec'23 showed a fall to levels previously seen in 2020/21.

Figure 13 Sexual offences, monthly since April 2023



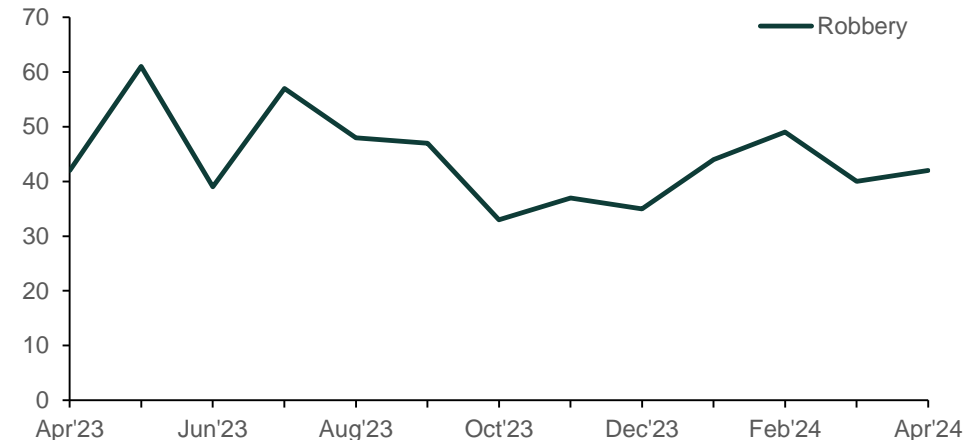
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Sexual offences (305)	-11.6% (-40)	-18.2% (-68)	+51.0% (+103)

Figure 14 Robbery offences, quarterly since January to March 2014



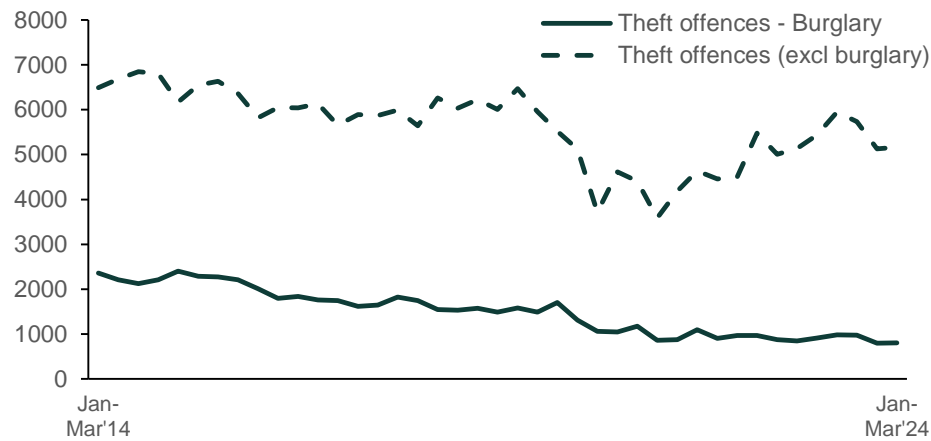
Robbery offences have declined over the last ten years, the Oct'23-Dec'23 quarter shows the lowest quarterly figure during this time period (and also since the start of the data series).

Figure 15 Robbery offences, monthly since April 2023



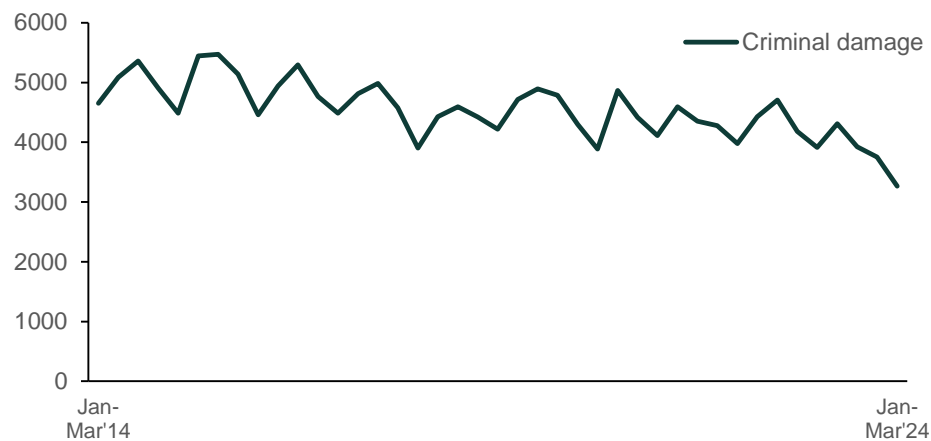
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Robbery (42)	+5.0% (+2)	0.0% (0)	-39.1% (-27)

Figure 16 Theft offences, quarterly since January to March 2014



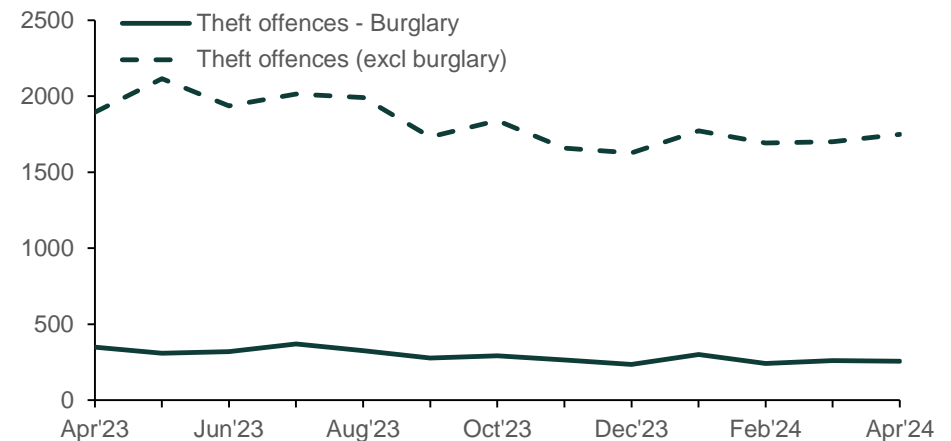
Burglary and other theft offences have shown downward trends over the last ten years. The burglary levels for the last quarter of 2023 (Oct to Dec'23) are the lowest seen during this time period (and also since the start of the data series). Other theft offences were at their lowest level in the quarter Jan'21-Mar'21 and have generally increased in subsequent quarters, mainly due to a rise in shoplifting. Levels for theft offences are approaching those seen prior to the introduction of Covid 19 restrictions in March 2020.

Figure 18 Criminal damage offences, quarterly since January to March 2014



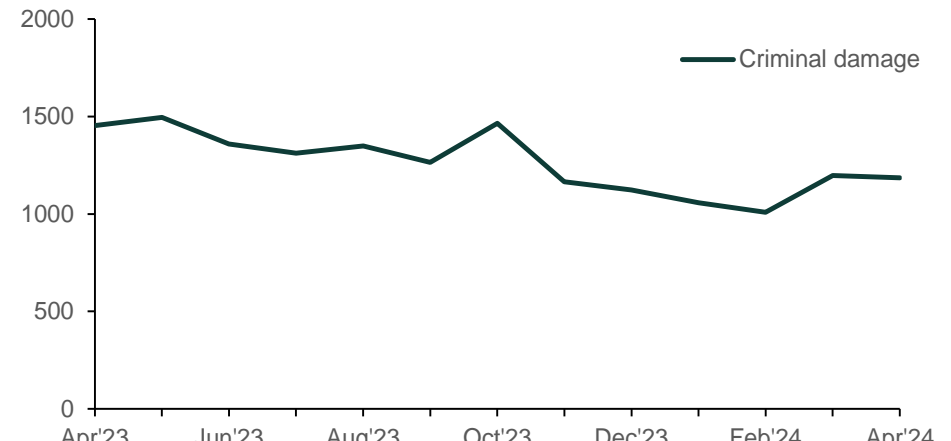
Criminal damage offences have shown a more gradual decline over the last ten years. The latest quarter is the lowest in the last ten years (and since the start of the data series).

Figure 17 Theft offences, monthly since April 2023



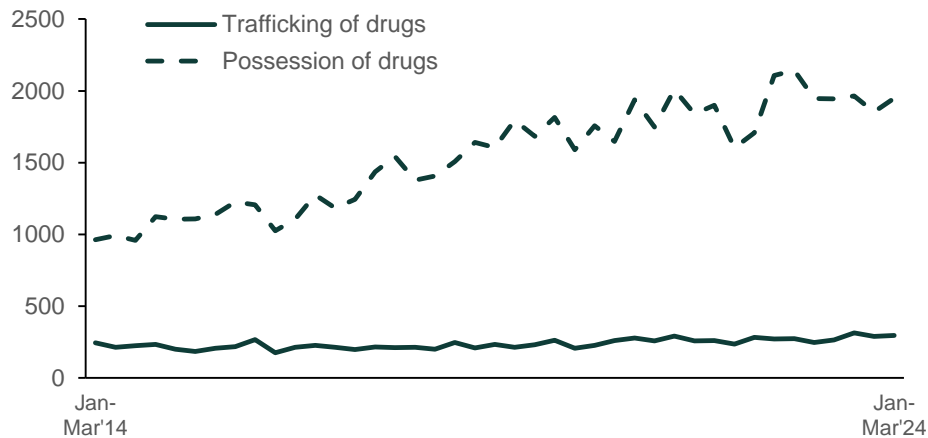
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Burglary (256)	-1.5% (-4)	-26.6% (-93)	-67.5% (-532)
Theft (1,750)	+2.9% (+49)	-7.7% (-145)	-18.5% (-396)

Figure 19 Criminal damage offences, monthly since April 2023



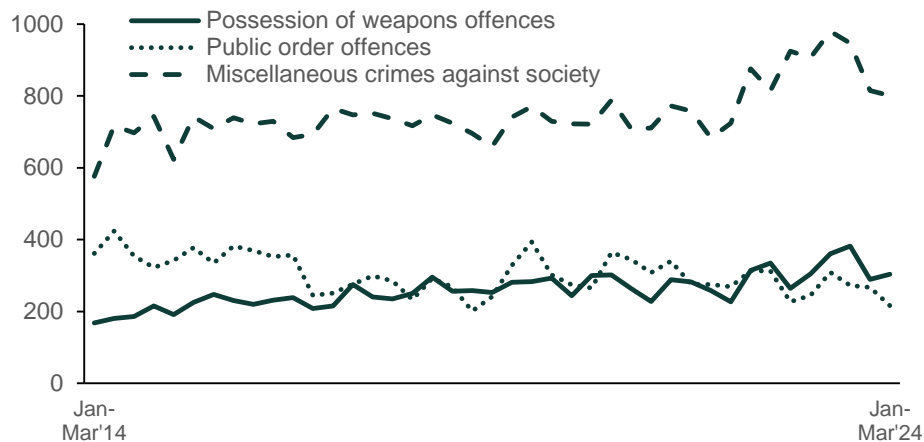
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Criminal damage (1,185)	-1.1% (-13)	-18.5% (-269)	-33.6% (-600)

Figure 20 Drug offences, quarterly since January to March 2014



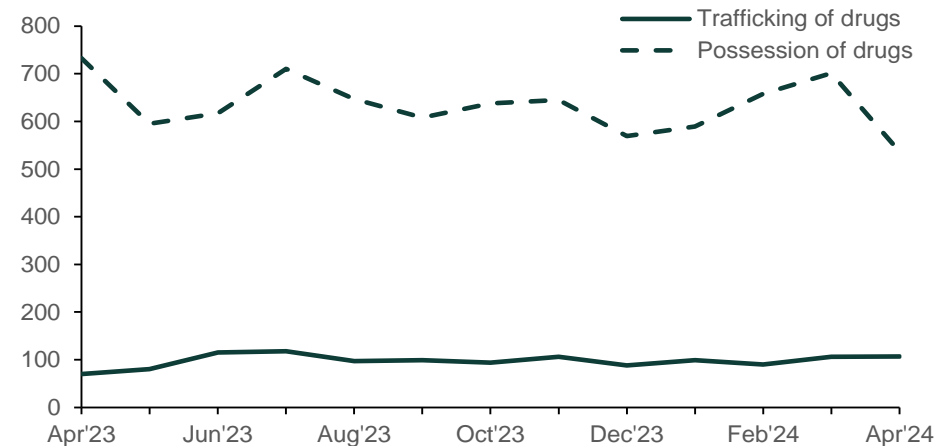
Drug possession offences have shown a steady increase over the last ten years, with the Oct'22-Dec'22 quarter being the highest recorded in that time period (and also since the start of the data series). Levels have generally declined in the latest four quarters. Drug trafficking offences have shown a relatively flat trend over the last ten years.

Figure 22 Other crimes against society, quarterly since January to March 2014



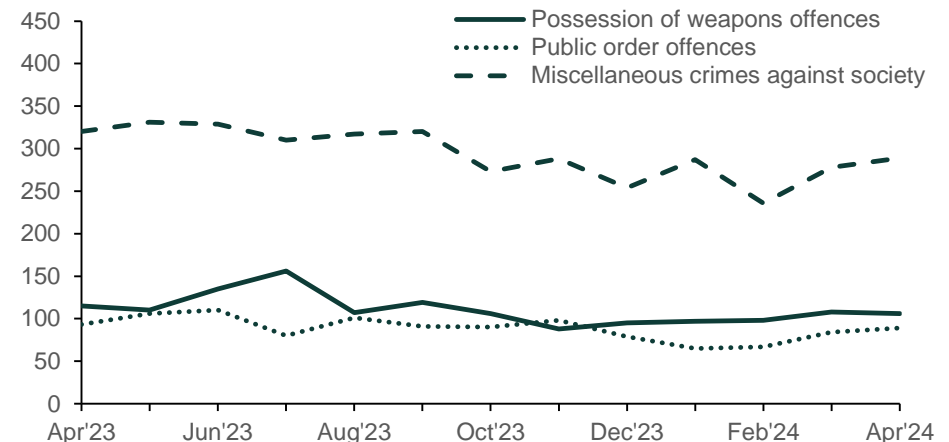
Possession of weapons offences and miscellaneous crimes against society have shown generally increasing trends over the last ten years. Each have recorded the highest quarter in the data series in the first half of 2023/24. Public order offences fell to a lower level during 2012/13 and remained relatively stable until 2017/18 when levels dropped again. Increasing levels have been seen since then but have not reached the same levels seen at the start of the ten year period.

Figure 21 Drug offences, monthly since April 2023



Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Drug trafficking (107)	+0.9% (+1)	+52.9% (+37)	+50.7% (+36)
Drug possession (536)	-23.5% (-165)	-26.9% (-197)	+62.9% (+207)

Figure 23 Other crimes against society, monthly since April 2023



Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Possession of weapons (106)	-1.9% (-2)	-7.8% (-9)	+79.7% (+47)
Public order (89)	+6.0% (+5)	-4.3% (-4)	-31.5% (-41)
Miscellaneous crimes (289)	+4.0% (+11)	-9.7% (-31)	+25.7% (+59)

5. What has been happening in policing districts?

When comparing the current and previous 12 months, all of the policing districts showed a decrease in the number of crimes recorded. [Table 2 and [Monthly crime spreadsheet for April 2024 \(opens in new window\)](#)].

Figure 24 Percentage change in police recorded crime by policing district, 12 months to April 2024 compared with the previous 12 months

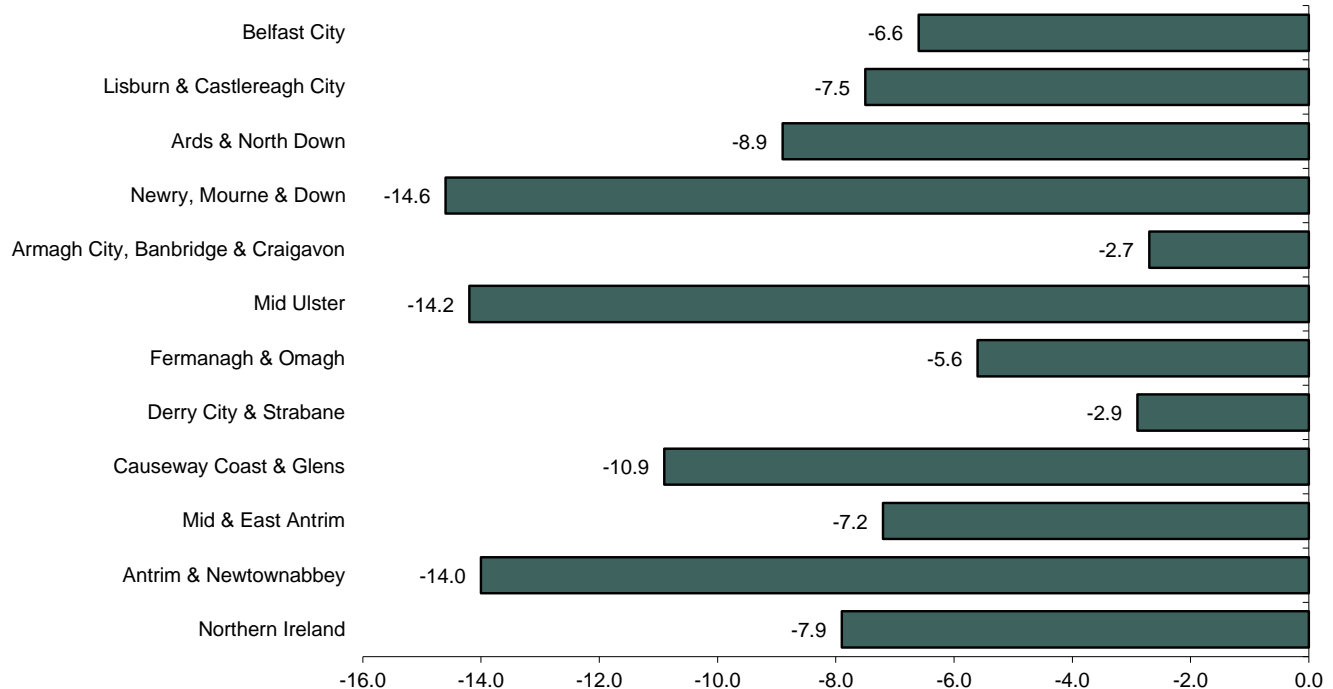


Table 2 Police recorded crime by policing district

Policing district	Recorded crime May'22-Apr'23	Recorded crime May'23-Apr'24	change	% change
Belfast City	35,398	33,055	-2,343	-6.6
<i>East</i> ¹	6,081	5,650	-431	-7.1
<i>North</i> ¹	10,519	9,818	-701	-6.7
<i>South</i> ¹	12,007	11,155	-852	-7.1
<i>West</i> ¹	6,791	6,432	-359	-5.3
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	6,422	5,939	-483	-7.5
Ards & North Down	6,772	6,170	-602	-8.9
Newry, Mourne & Down	10,147	8,663	-1,484	-14.6
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	10,252	9,973	-279	-2.7
Mid Ulster	5,658	4,852	-806	-14.2
Fermanagh & Omagh	4,504	4,253	-251	-5.6
Derry City & Strabane	11,365	11,041	-324	-2.9
Causeway Coast & Glens	6,690	5,958	-732	-10.9
Mid & East Antrim	6,760	6,271	-489	-7.2
Antrim & Newtownabbey	7,821	6,726	-1,095	-14.0
Northern Ireland	111,789	102,903	-8,886	-7.9

¹ Belfast City policing district has four local policing teams based in Lisburn Road (South), Tennent Street (North), Strandtown (East) and Woodbourne (West).

6. Homicide in Northern Ireland

Table 3 Homicides recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland in the 12 months May 2023 to April 2024 compared with the previous 12 months

	May'22 to Apr'23	May'23 to Apr'24
Murder	17	9
Manslaughter	6	2
Corporate Manslaughter	1	1
Infanticide	0	0
Homicide	24	12

Table 4 Homicide by age and gender

	May'22 to Apr'23	May'23 to Apr'24
Female < 18	1	1
Female 18 +	5	1
Male <18	1	1
Male 18 +	17	9
All Homicides	24	12

Table 5 Homicides with a domestic abuse motivation by age and gender

	May'22 to Apr'23	May'23 to Apr'24
Female < 18	0	0
Female 18 +	4	1
Male <18	1	0
Male 18 +	2	2
All Homicides with a domestic abuse motivation¹	7	3

¹ All domestic homicides in the period were murder offences.

Further Domestic Abuse statistics are available in the [Further Domestic Abuse statistics are available at Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Quarterly Update period ending 31 March 2024](#)

Homicide statistics from 2007/08 are available in the [Monthly Crime spreadsheet for April 2024 \(opens in new window\)](#).

Domestic Abuse Definition

The PSNI has adopted the definition of domestic violence and abuse as outlined in the 2016 Northern Ireland Government Strategy 'Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland' as:

'threatening, controlling, coercive behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, virtual, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on anyone (irrespective of age, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or any form of disability) by a current or former intimate partner or family member'.

The following will assist in the application of this definition:

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

7. Knife and sharp instrument crime recorded by the police in Northern Ireland

Since April 2007 the Home Office has collected additional data from police forces on offences involving knives and sharp instruments, where a sharp instrument is any object that pierces the skin (or in the case of a threat is capable of piercing the skin), e.g. a broken bottle. Knives and sharp instruments are taken to be involved in an incident if they are used to stab or cut, or as a threat. Offence coverage is for a group of selected offences, as detailed in tables 6 and 7 below.

Please note: the records used to provide the figures in tables 6 and 7 are identified from an operational crime recording system and, as such, may be subject to change where more up-to-date weapon information becomes available.

Knife and sharp instrument crime figures are updated on a quarterly basis, with the latest figures published in July, October, January and May of each year. Comparable figures for England & Wales, are available in the [Crime bulletins for England & Wales \(opens in a new window\)](#). A breakdown by policing district is available in Table 8 in the [monthly crime spreadsheet for April 2024 \(opens in a new window\)](#).

Table 6 Number of selected violent and sexual offences involving knives or sharp instruments¹ by crime type, 2019/20 to 2023/24

Selected offence type	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Homicide	7	6	9	8	4
Attempted murder	32	23	29	24	12
Threats to kill	45	58	47	42	30
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ²	495	485	542	510	501
Robbery	132	118	115	120	137
Rape / sexual assault ³	7	3	4	7	5
Total selected offences	718	693	746	711	689

Table 7 Proportion of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments^{1,4} by offence type in Northern Ireland, 2019/20 to 2023/24 (i.e. 31 per cent of all homicides in the 12 months to 31 March 2024 involved knives or sharp instruments)

Selected offence type	2019/20 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2021/22 (%)	2022/23 (%)	2023/24 (%)
Homicide	33	27	38	33	31
Attempted murder	35	35	50	43	26
Threats to kill	3	4	4	4	4
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ²	4	4	4	3	3
Robbery	21	24	24	23	26
Rape / sexual assaults ³	0	0	0	0	0
Total selected offences	4	4	4	4	4

¹ A sharp instrument is any object that pierces the skin (or in the case of a threat, is capable of piercing the skin), eg a broken bottle. The knife and sharp instrument figures presented here are based on weapon details taken from a live operational system and are therefore subject to change.

² Includes 5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm, 8N Assault with injury and 8S Assault with injury on a Constable.

³ Includes indecent assault on a male/female (classifications 17/20) and sexual assault on a male/female (classifications 17A/17B/20A/20B), as well as 19A-19H Rape.

⁴ The proportion of offences involving a knife or sharp instrument shown may differ from previously published figures as the total number of offences used for calculating the proportion may have been revised.

8. Background and Data Quality

Data collection and data accuracy

Police recorded crime figures in Northern Ireland 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 PDF \(opens in a new window\)](#).

Completeness of in-year data: Within year, police recorded crime figures are subject to a validation and quality assurance process.

Validation – a crime has been recorded and allocated a crime classification.

Quality assurance – ongoing data quality checks to improve accuracy and completeness of records in respect of crime classification, victim details, dates, location, sanction outcomes.

The total police recorded crime figure at the Northern Ireland and Policing District levels cover all records identified as crimes, including those that have not yet been allocated a crime classification. However individual crime types may not add to the total police recorded crime figure because of those crimes yet to be allocated a crime classification.

For the latest complete month (April 2024) 99.5% of records have been validated and 0.5% have not yet been given a crime classification.

Changes can be expected to in-year figures each time they are published, as all records from 1st April 2024 are subject to ongoing validation and quality assurance processes until publication in May 2025.

Annual Revisions: Revisions to previously published data are applied on an annual basis to financial year crime figures from 2015/16 onwards, as a result of the introduction of the wider outcomes framework in April 2015. These 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 2025. Further guidance on crime cancellation can be found in the [Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime \(opens in a new window\)](#).

Variations in crime trends: crime survey data and police recorded crime figures in England & Wales and Northern Ireland. An analysis of variation in crime trends looking at comparable crime categories between the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and the police recorded crime series for England and Wales was conducted by the Office for National Statistics. This was initially published in January 2013, with updated analysis available in the User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales Chapter which can be accessed through the ONS website in [Crime and justice methodology - User guides \(opens in a new window\)](#). This work identified a divergence in the trends between the two sets of figures, with the police recorded crime figures showing larger falls in crime. This raised questions about the quality of the police recorded crime figures and was one of the issues that led to the UK Statistics Authority removing the National Statistics designation from the police recorded crime figures in England and Wales.

The trends identified by ONS were not reflected in Northern Ireland; the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (now called the Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey) showed crime falling at a greater rate than the police recorded crime statistics. Further details of the Northern Ireland analysis can be found on page 6 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics PDF \(opens in a new window\)](#).

Data audit and assessment of police recorded crime in Northern Ireland: In light of the crime recording issues in England & Wales and Scotland, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) were invited to conduct a crime data integrity audit within PSNI during September 2014, similar to those they conducted in England & Wales during 2014. The outcome of the audit was published on 19 March 2015 in the report [Crime data integrity – inspection of the Police Service of Northern Ireland \(opens in a new window\)](#). The main findings in relation to data quality were:

- a crime-recording accuracy rate of 97 percent with a confidence interval of +/-2 percent;
- 98 percent of crimes correctly classified; and
- 84 percent recorded within the 72-hour limit allowed under HOOCR.

The UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) assessment was concluded after the publication of the HMIC report; [the UKSA assessment report Number 301 Statistics on Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland \(Police Service of Northern Ireland\) \(opens in a new window\)](#) was published on 28 May 2015. This report judged that the police recorded crime statistics in Northern Ireland can be designated as National Statistics. A letter of confirmation as National Statistics was published in February 2016.

Internal Audit 2022: Results from the 2022 Internal Audit showed that the crime recording accuracy had changed from 95 per cent in 2021 to 91 per cent in 2022. Crime recording accuracy in previous years was 90% in 2018, 97% in 2019 and 92% in 2020. The 2022 audit indicated that 93 per cent of crimes were correctly classified. The Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR), which govern crime recording, state that crimes should be recorded within 24 hours; the audit showed that 72% had a crime created within 24 hours of reporting and 41 per cent were HOCR compliant within 24 hours. Failures in crime recording accuracy were primarily due to the under recording of minor assaults, harassment and criminal damage offences.

Changes to crime classifications

Introduction of Action Fraud within Northern Ireland: From 1 April 2015 Action Fraud became responsible for the central recording of fraud and cyber crime previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1 April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and cyber crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud and cyber offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to fraud and cyber crime occurring in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. As a result, this release contains a short section on the recording of fraud which presents Action Fraud figures covering the last two years. All other sections within the bulletin present figures on a comparable basis that exclude crimes recorded by Action Fraud, unless otherwise specified.

Additional data available to accompany this release

This release provides an overview of police recorded crime in the 12 months to April 2024. A range of additional tables are available on the PSNI website to supplement the information contained in this bulletin. This data is available in [excel spreadsheet and open data format \(opens in a new window\)](#)

Web links to other information you may be interested in

[Police Recorded Crime Statistics Annual Trends \(opens in a new window\)](#) The latest publication covering financial years 1998/99 to 2022/23 was published on 24 November 2023.

[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 2022/23 was published on 24 November 2023.

Further details on Police Recorded Crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics PDF \(opens in a new window\)](#), and in the [Police Recorded Crime Statistics Quality Report PDF \(opens in a new window\)](#). These are reference guides with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics.

[Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey \(opens in a new window\)](#), with survey results available on the Department of Justice website

Figures are available for a range of additional geographic areas through the [NISRA Data Portal \(opens in a new window\)](#). These figures are updated on an annual basis.

Provisional management information drawn from police anti-social behaviour and crime figures, published at street level each month, is available through the [police crime mapping website \(opens in a new window\)](#). The figures on the crime mapping website will differ from those provided in this release as they have been extracted from the police administrative system on different dates, and also require a grid reference in order to be mapped.

[Police Recorded Crime in England & Wales \(opens in a new window\)](#) are included within the publications on Crime in England and Wales, which are available from the Crime and justice webpage.

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