



Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland

Update to 31st May 2026

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In the 12 months from 1st June 2025 to 31st May 2026:

- There were 93,437 crimes recorded in Northern Ireland, a decrease of 1,597 (-1.7%) when compared with the previous 12 months.
- The number of crimes recorded in the latest 12 months is lowest since the start of the data series (April 1998).
- Each month June 2025 to May 2026, with the exception of August 2025 and February 2026, recorded lower levels than the same months in the previous year.
- The level in August 2025 was 336 (+4.3%) higher than August 2024.
- All policing districts experienced a lower level of crime with the exception of Lisburn and Castlereagh City, Ards and North Down, Causeway Coast and Glens and Mid and East Antrim.
- Lower crime levels were seen in violence against the person. The largest decrease was in violence with injury, with a smaller decrease seen in violence without injury and an increase in stalking and harassment.
- Lower crime levels were also seen across burglary, theft, criminal damage and public order offences.
- Higher crime levels were seen in sexual offences, robbery, drug offences, possession of weapons offences and miscellaneous crimes against society.

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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 31 May 2026. Figures were compiled on 22 June 2026; as of that date 99.4% of records for April 2026 - May 2026 have been validated and 0.6% 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 2026 are subject to ongoing validation and quality assurance processes until publication in May 2027.

All tables and charts in the bulletin, along with additional supplementary data, are available from the PSNI website in the [Monthly crime spreadsheet for May 2026 \(opens in new window\)](#).

The next update covering the 12 months to 30 June 2026 will be published on 30 July 2026. The PSNI website has a full [publication schedule \(opens in a new window\)](#).

Accredited Official Statistics

[Accredited Official Statistics](#)¹ are official statistics that have been independently reviewed by Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) and confirmed to comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). Producers of accredited official statistics are legally required to ensure they maintain compliance with the Code. Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

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 From 7 June 2024 the Accredited Official Statistics badge replaced the National Statistics badge.

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 (HOCR). 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 2023/24 (the latest year available) that around 39 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

The Crime recording process starts at the point at which an incident comes to the attention of police. This may be brought through a call for service from a member of the public, an incident being referred to the police by another agency or being identified by the police directly.

Victims: Crimes can be committed against people, businesses/organisations and some crimes are state-based. Each time a person, business or organisation reports being a victim of crime to police, a crime will be recorded; exceptions to this are outlined in the [Home Office Counting Rules “Whether to record a crime? \(opens in a new window\)”](#).

What crimes are recorded? Where a person has been subject to more than one offence in a single report made to police, it is generally the case that only the most serious crime is recorded (as per Home Office Counting Rules guidance). For example: if someone is assaulted and their car is damaged by the same person, only the assault will be recorded.

Crime recording date: Crimes are recorded based on the date the report was made to police, regardless of when they actually occurred. On many occasions crimes both occur and are reported on the same day. However certain crime types, particularly sexual offences, have a higher proportion of reports that are ‘non-recent’ or historic, in that there may be a large time gap between occurrence and report.

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 offence deemed to be most serious. 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 has had 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 2025/26. 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	2024/25	2025/26
8L Harassment	2,751	3,372	5,266	5,489	8,371	8,757	7,514	7,143	7,656
8Q Stalking	-	-	-	-	-	169	184	205	204
8R Malicious Communications	874	1,860	4,710	5,769	5,781	3,982	1,826	1,544	1,113
8U Controlling or Coercive Behaviour	-	-	-	-	97	916	741	745	762
Stalking and Harassment Total	3,625	5,232	9,976	11,258	14,249	13,824	10,265	9,637	9,735

Violence against women and girls (VAWG): The PSNI definition of VAWG is female victims of Violence against the Person and Sexual offences. This information is available from the Pivot Table-Age Gender worksheet in the [Monthly crime spreadsheet for May 2026 \(opens in new window\)](#)

Business robbery: The following clarification issued in the Home Office Counting Rules in April 2025 has contributed to an increase in the number of robbery of business property offences since then [Table 1]

- If an offender enters a retail premises, steals, and either uses or threatens violence against a shop worker, or security guard, or any other person at the time, or uses or threatens violence to escape, then an offence of robbery of business property should be recorded.

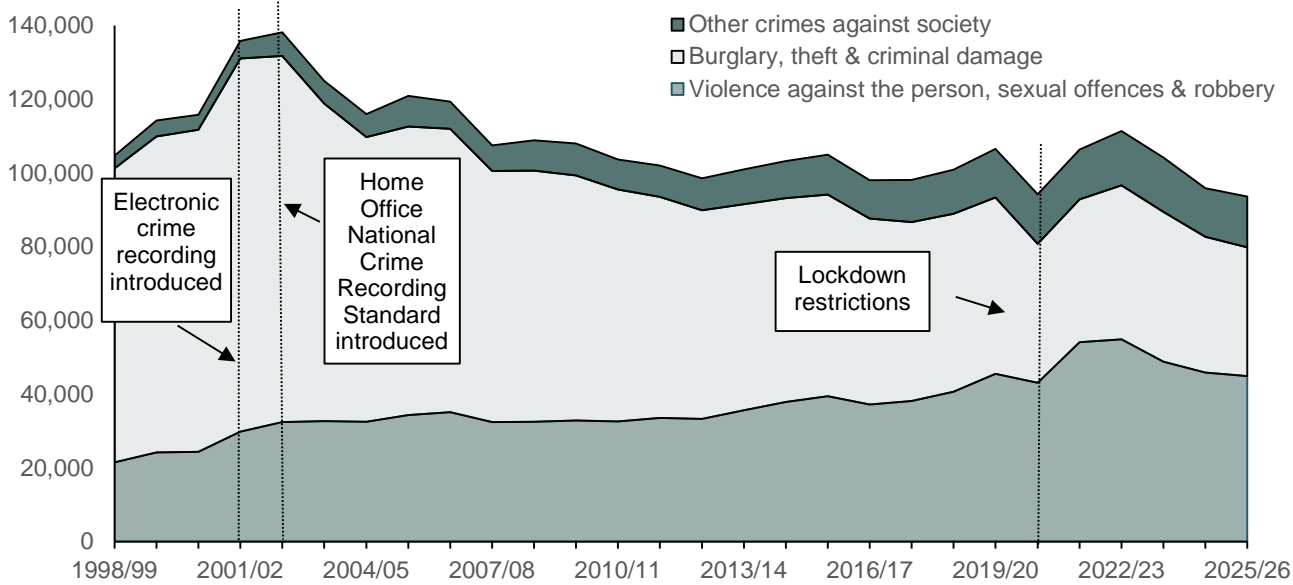
Action Fraud: Figures relating to fraud and cyber crime occurring in Northern Ireland and provided to PSNI are available to 31st October 2025 in the [Monthly crime spreadsheet for May 2026 \(opens in new window\)](#).

More detailed statistics are available through the publication [Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2024/25 \(opens in a new window\)](#)

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 third 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, the level of crime recorded in 2020/21 was the lowest 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 eighteen years. The level has since fallen in the latest financial year to the lowest financial year figure since the start of the data series. [Figure 1]

Figure 1 Trends in police recorded crime 1998/99 to 2025/26



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 2025/26

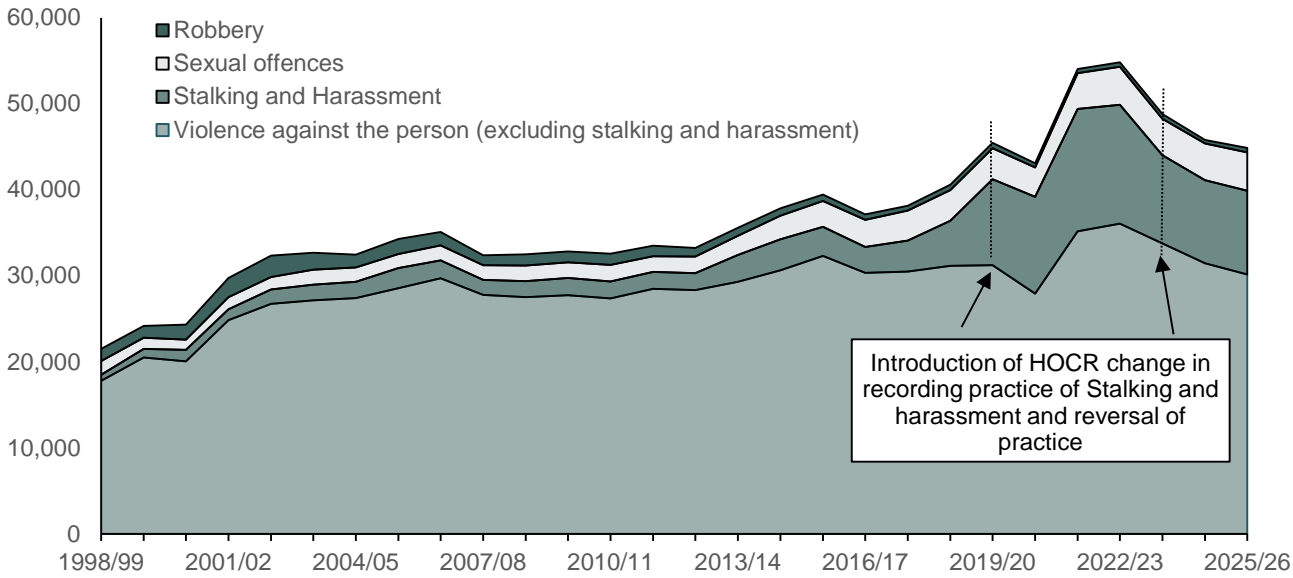


Figure 2 shows the overall increase in violence against the person offences and the impact of changes in recording practice around stalking and harassment between 2017/18 and 2023/24, full details of which can be found in the Points to Note section on page 3.

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 2025/26 stalking and harassment represents 24 per cent of violence against the person and 10 per cent of overall crime.

Sexual offences represented 4.8% of overall recorded crime in 2025/26 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 2025/26.

Figure 3 Trends in burglary, theft and criminal damage offences 1998/99 to 2025/26

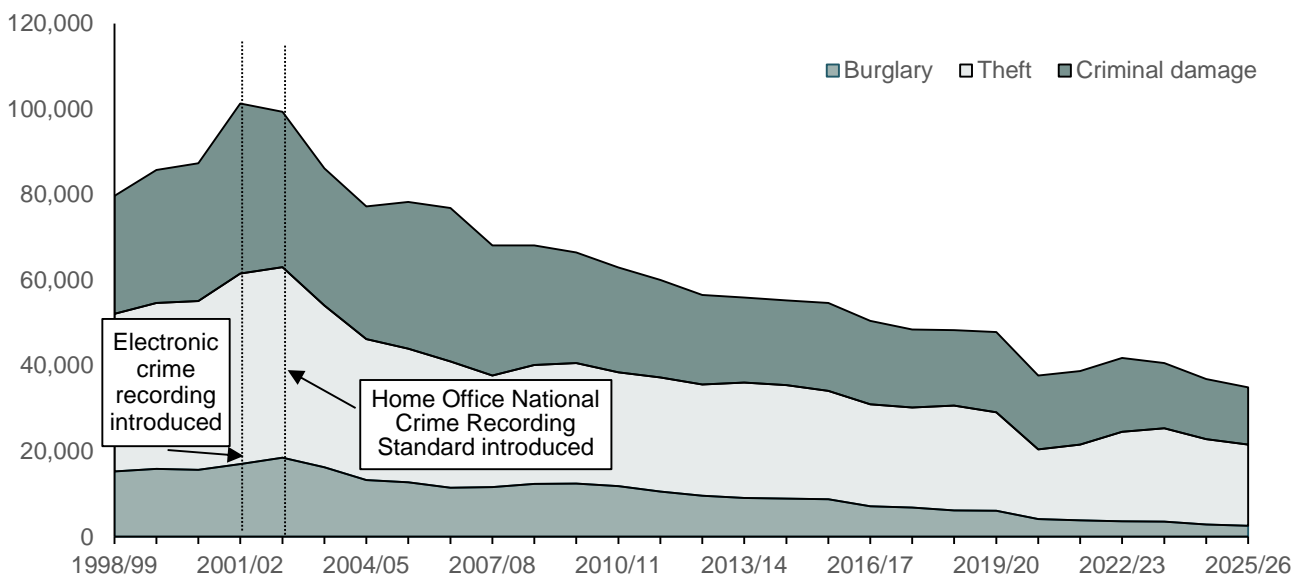


Figure 3 shows the falling trends in burglary, theft and criminal damage offences. At its highest level in 2002/03 burglary represented 13.4% of overall recorded crime; in 2025/26 it represents 2.8%. Both theft and criminal damage were at their highest levels in 2001/02 when they represented 32.8% and 29.3% of overall recorded crime respectively; in 2025/26 theft represents 20.3% of overall recorded crime and criminal damage represents 14.2% 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 reached the highest level recorded in 2023/24. However with the exception of shoplifting, theft offences generally remain lower than the levels recorded before 2020/21, while in 2025/26 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 June 2025 to 31st May 2026:

- There were 93,437 crimes recorded in Northern Ireland, a decrease of 1,597 (-1.7 per cent) on the previous 12 months. [Table 1]
- There were 48 police recorded crimes per 1,000 population¹ compared with 49 crimes in the previous 12 month period.
- When compared with the previous year, crime levels have been lower in each of the months between June 2025 and May 2026, with the exception of August (+336) and February (+2). [Figure 4]
- Lower crime levels were recorded in violence with injury (-804), violence without injury (-649), criminal damage (-570), theft offences (excluding burglary) (-336), burglary (-213) and public order offences (-56). Higher crime levels were recorded in stalking and harassment (+247), possession of weapons (+202), miscellaneous crimes against society (+158), drug offences (+132), sexual offences (+105), and robbery (+74). [Table 1]
- A clarification issued in the Home Office Counting Rules in April 2025 has contributed to an increase in Business robbery offences of 119.2% (+87 offences). [Points to note page 3 and Table 1]

Figure 4 Police recorded crime June 2024 to May 2026

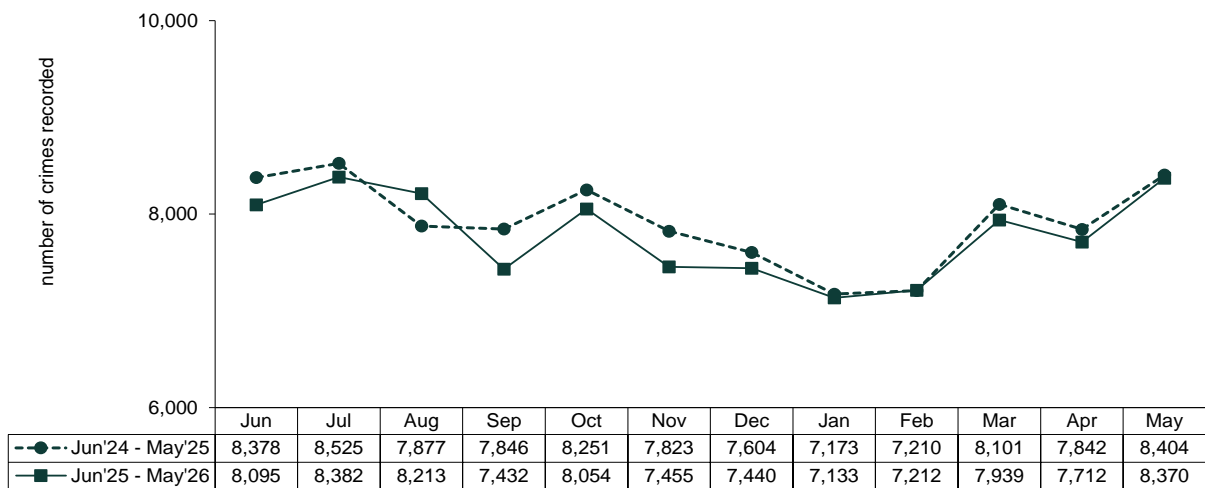
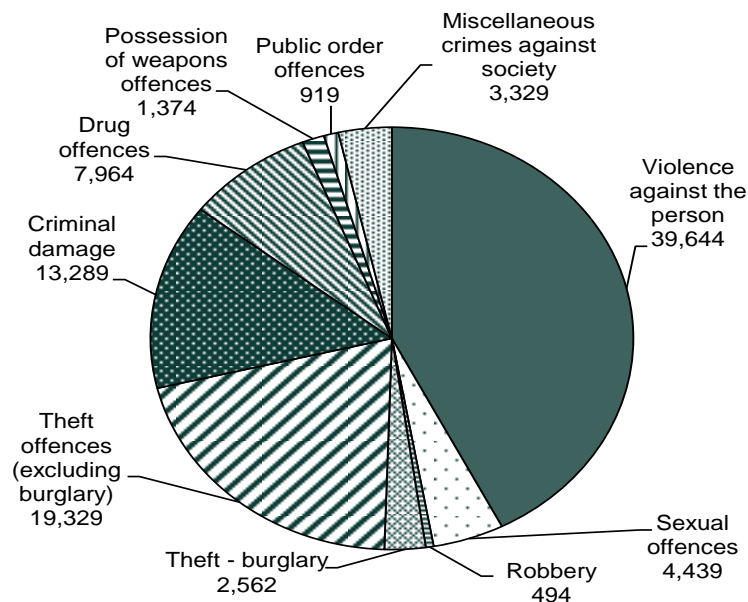


Figure 5 Police recorded crime by crime type, June 2025 to May 2026



¹ Crime per 1,000 population based on mid-year population estimate of 1,927,855 for 2024, 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 May 2026 compared with the previous 12 months

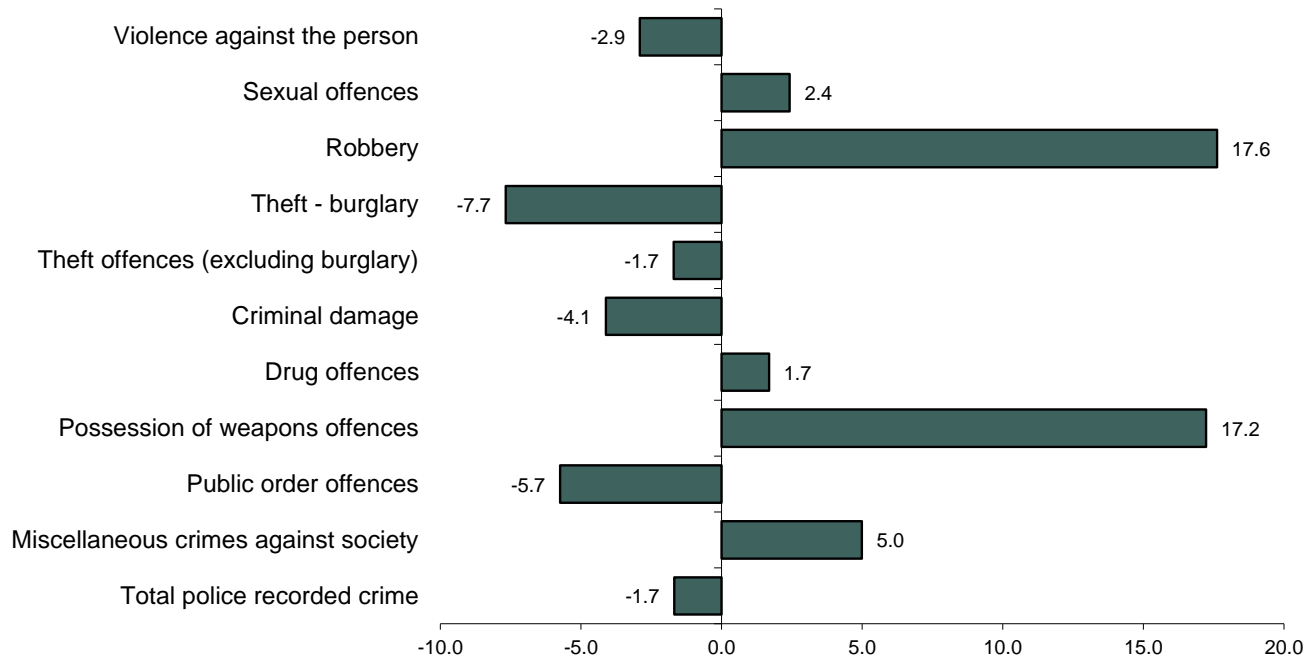


Table 1 Police recorded crime by crime type

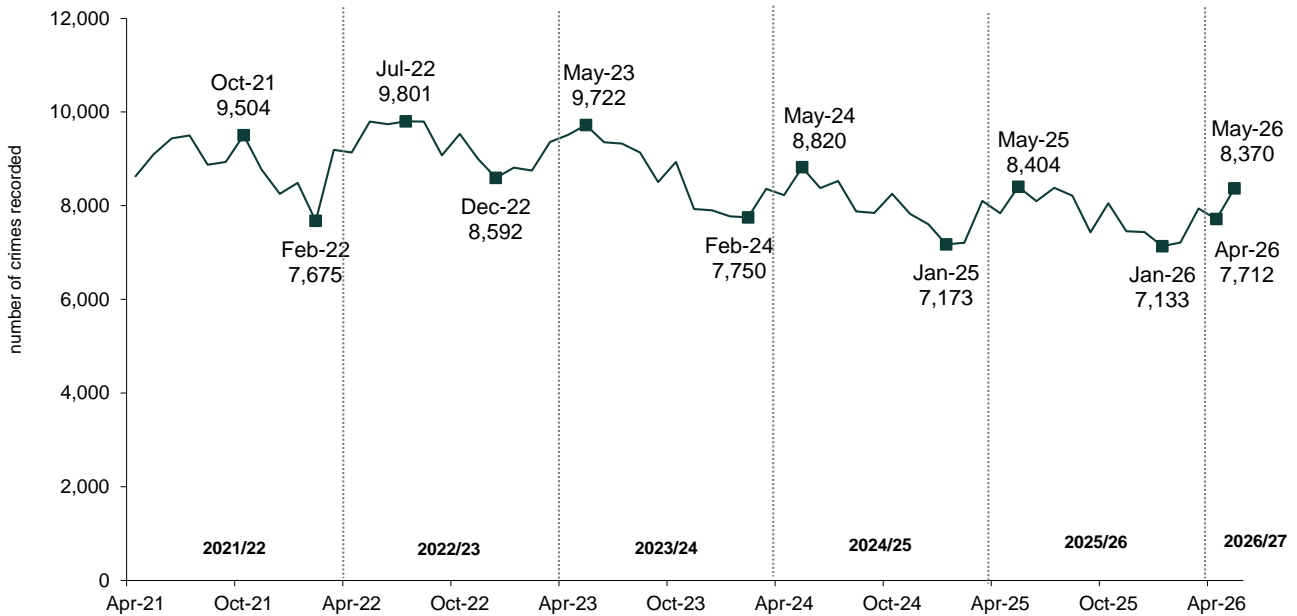
Crime type	Recorded crime Jun'24-May'25	Recorded crime Jun'25-May'26	change	% change ¹
VICTIM-BASED CRIME				
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	40,831	39,644	-1,187	-2.9
<i>Homicide</i>	15	20	5	-
<i>Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving</i>	112	126	14	12.5
<i>Violence with injury</i>	13,467	12,663	-804	-6.0
<i>Violence without injury</i>	17,714	17,065	-649	-3.7
<i>Stalking and Harassment</i>	9,523	9,770	247	2.6
SEXUAL OFFENCES	4,334	4,439	105	2.4
<i>Rape</i>	1,242	1,289	47	3.8
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	3,092	3,150	58	1.9
ROBBERY	420	494	74	17.6
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	347	334	-13	-3.7
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	73	160	87	119.2
THEFT OFFENCES	22,440	21,891	-549	-2.4
<i>Burglary</i>	2,775	2,562	-213	-7.7
<i>Theft from the person</i>	274	276	2	0.7
<i>Vehicle offences</i>	2,361	2,168	-193	-8.2
<i>Bicycle theft</i>	608	435	-173	-28.5
<i>Shoplifting</i>	8,445	8,521	76	0.9
<i>All other theft offences</i>	7,977	7,929	-48	-0.6
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	13,859	13,289	-570	-4.1
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY				
DRUG OFFENCES	7,832	7,964	132	1.7
<i>Trafficking of drugs</i>	1,066	1,080	14	1.3
<i>Possession of drugs</i>	6,766	6,884	118	1.7
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	1,172	1,374	202	17.2
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	975	919	-56	-5.7
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,171	3,329	158	5.0
TOTAL POLICE RECORDED CRIME	95,034	93,437	-1,597	-1.7

¹ '-' 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. 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 2020/21 and 2025/26. 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 most months throughout 2025/26 compared to 2024/25 as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Police recorded crime each month April 2021 to May 2026, showing highest and lowest levels in each financial year

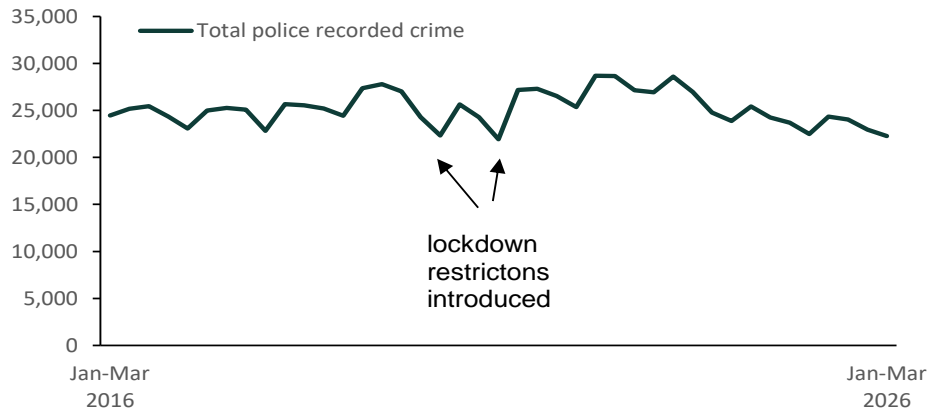


Figures 8 to 23 present crime trends over the last ten years (on a quarterly basis) along with more recent monthly trends. These charts are not all shown to the same scale. Please note that in figures 10 and 11, the Violence with Injury figures include the classifications of Homicide and Death or serious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

Monthly data for the latest 24 months are available from the PSNI website in the [Monthly Crime spreadsheet for May 2026 \(opens in new window\)](#).

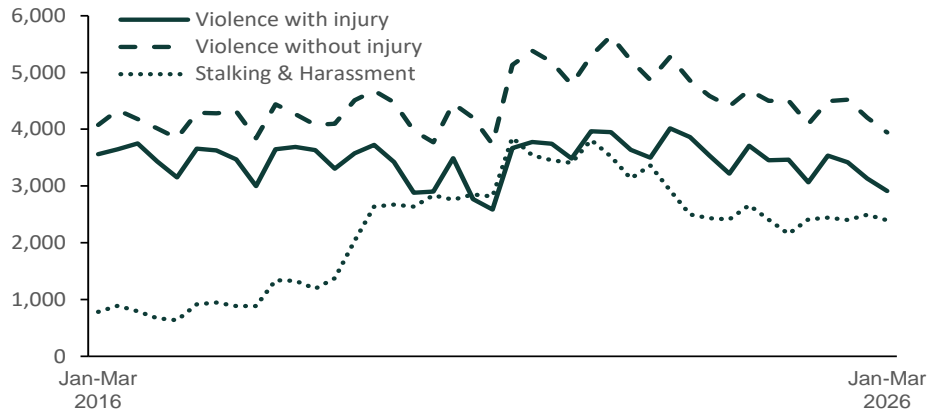
Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, lockdown measures were first introduced in Northern Ireland on 23rd March 2020, with measures re-introduced at the end of December 2020. These measures had a substantial impact on the lower levels of police recorded crime seen during 2020/21. The impact tended to be greater 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 2016



While overall police recorded crime has fluctuated over the last 10 years without showing any real trend, lower crime levels were seen during the Covid 19 pandemic lockdown measures introduced in March 2020. Crime levels have fallen since Jul to Sep 23, with the Jan to Mar 26 quarter recording the second lowest figure in the last ten years.

Figure 10 Violence against the person, quarterly since January to March 2016

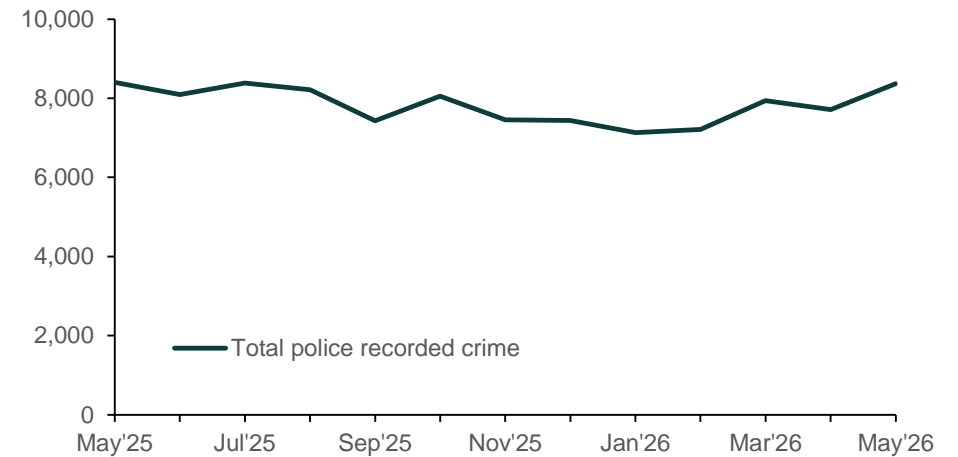


Violence with injury showed a general decline in levels through to the end of 2020/21. Apr to Jun'21 showed a sharp increase and subsequent levels remained similar until Jan-Mar'25. The latest quarter (Jan-Mar'26) recorded the lowest in the last five years.

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 five years.

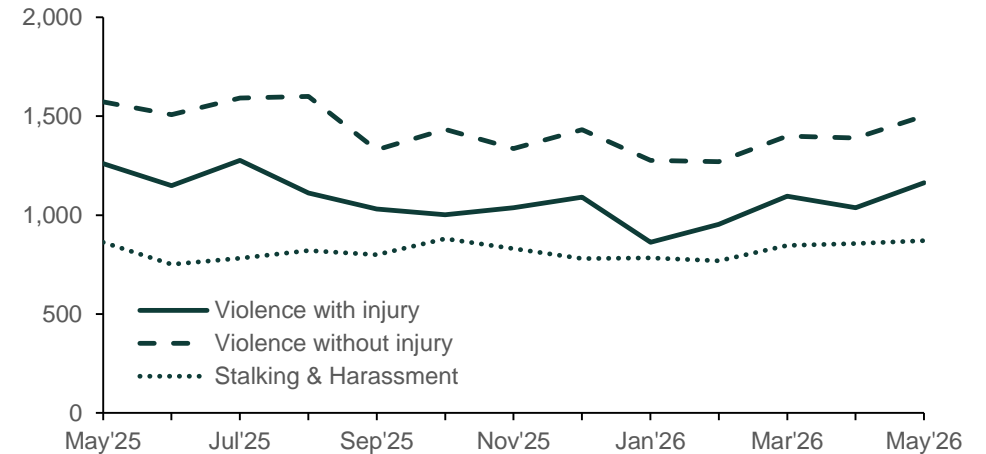
Stalking and Harassment increased following the inclusion of malicious communications in the data series from April 2017. A Home Office change to the recording of harassment from April 2018 resulted in further increases. May 2023 saw a reversal of the previous Home Office change resulting in fewer of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

Figure 9 Total police recorded crime, monthly since May 2025



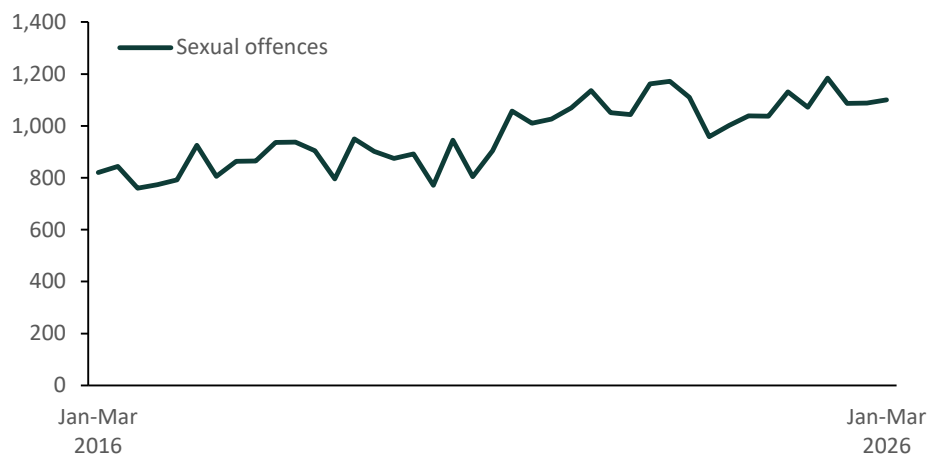
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Total recorded crime (8,370)	+8.5% (+658)	-0.4% (-34)	-3.9% (-344)

Figure 11 Violence against the person, monthly since May 2025



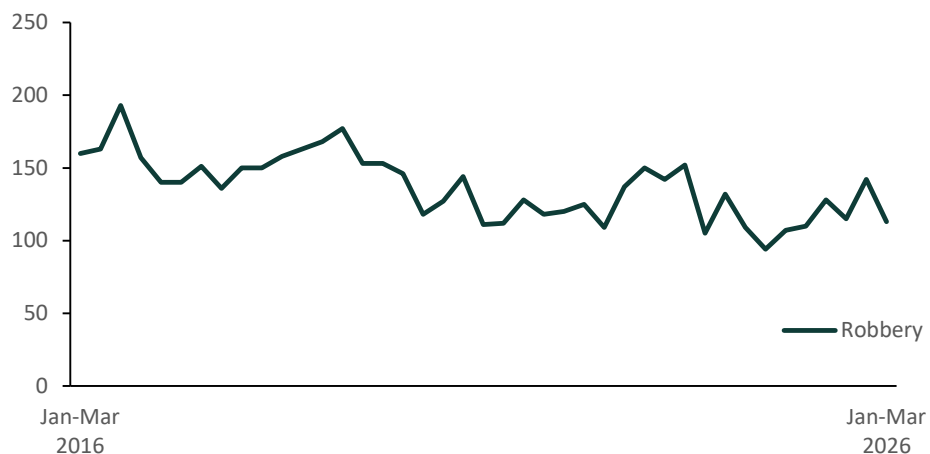
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Violence with injury (1,163)	+12.2% (+126)	-7.8% (-98)	-10.4% (-135)
Violence without injury (1,501)	+8.1% (+112)	-4.5% (-71)	-4.8% (-76)
Stalking & Harassment (871)	+1.8% (+15)	+0.9% (+8)	+207.8% (+588)

Figure 12 Sexual offences, quarterly since January to March 2016



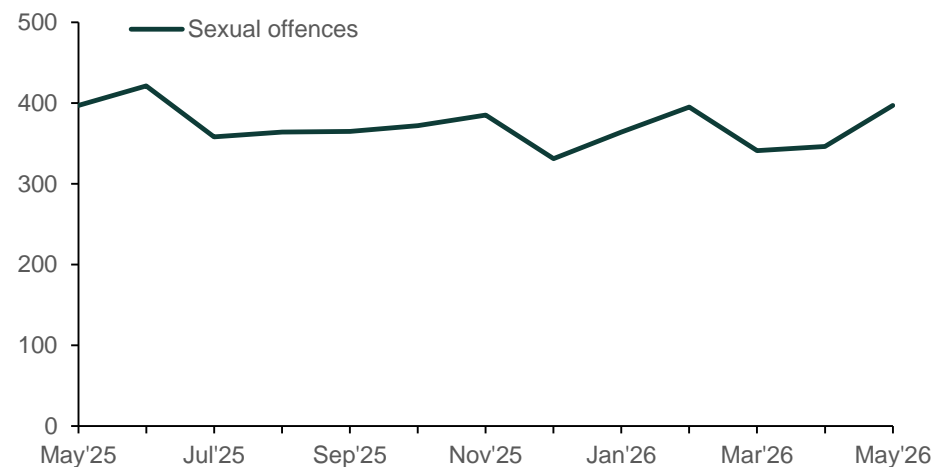
Sexual offences have shown an overall upwards trend, with the Apr-Jun'25 quarter showing the highest quarterly figure over the last ten years (and also since the start of the data series). The Oct'23-Dec'23 quarter showed a fall to levels previously seen in 2020/21.

Figure 14 Robbery offences, quarterly since January to March 2016



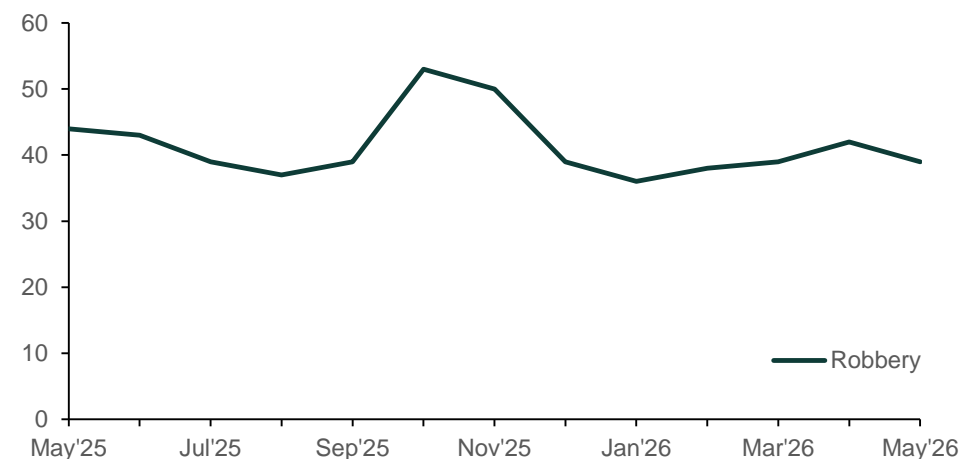
Robbery offences have declined over the last ten years, with the Jul-Sep'24 quarter showing the lowest quarterly figure during this time period (and also since the start of the data series). There has been a slight increase during 2025/26, most notably in the Oct-Dec'25 quarter. There was a Home Office counting rule change in 2025/26, see points to not on page 3.

Figure 13 Sexual offences, monthly since May 2025



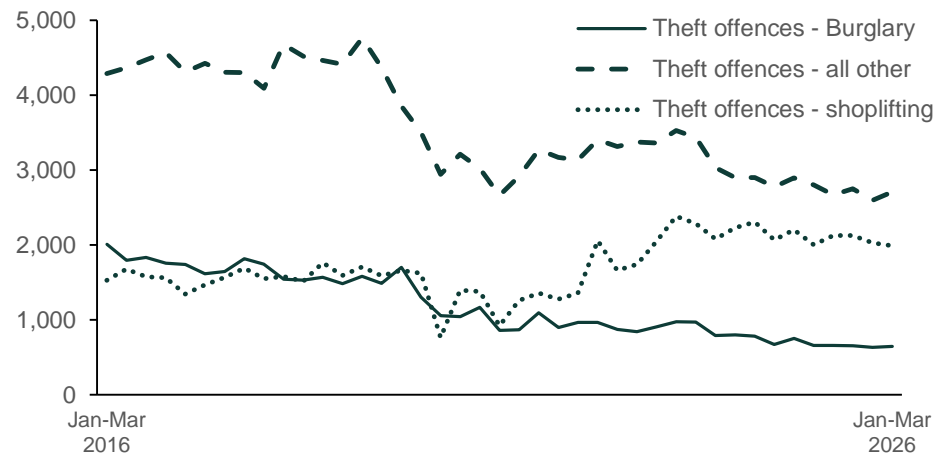
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Sexual offences (397)	+14.7% (+51)	0.0% (0)	+39.3% (+112)

Figure 15 Robbery offences, monthly since May 2025



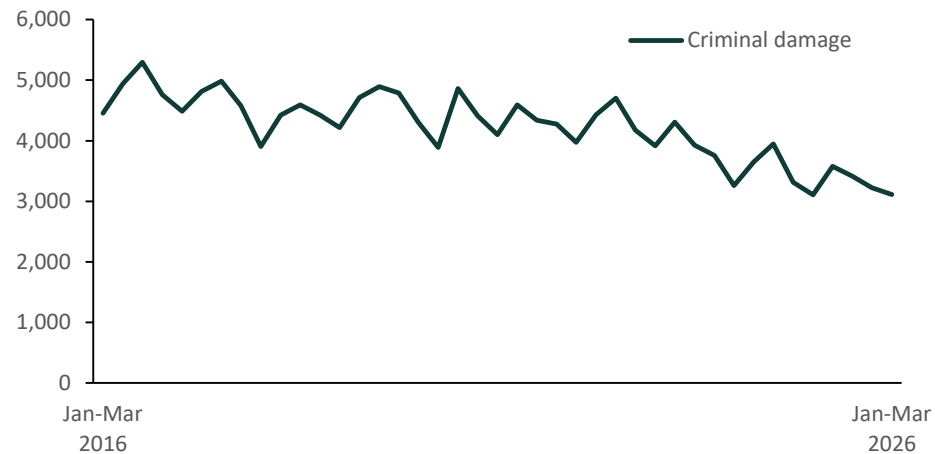
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Robbery (39)	-7.1% (-3)	-11.4% (-5)	-15.2% (7)

Figure 16 Theft offences, quarterly since January to March 2016



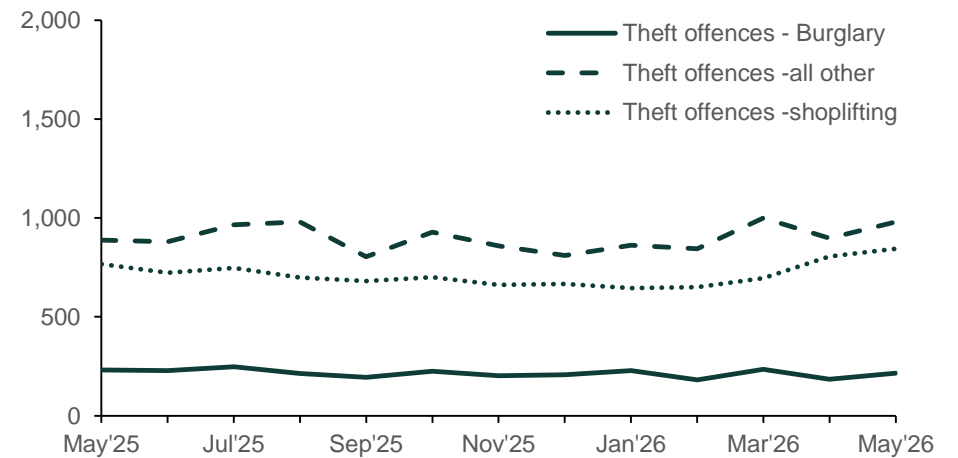
Burglary and other theft offences have shown downward trends over the last ten years. The burglary levels for Oct-Dec'25 are the lowest seen during this time period (and also since the start of the data series). Levels for all theft offences combined have not reached levels seen prior to the introduction of Covid 19 restrictions in March 2020 and fell to their lowest level during the Oct-Dec'25 quarter. Shoplifting offences showed a sharp increase in Apr- June '22 and have remained at this higher level.

Figure 18 Criminal damage offences, quarterly since January to March 2016



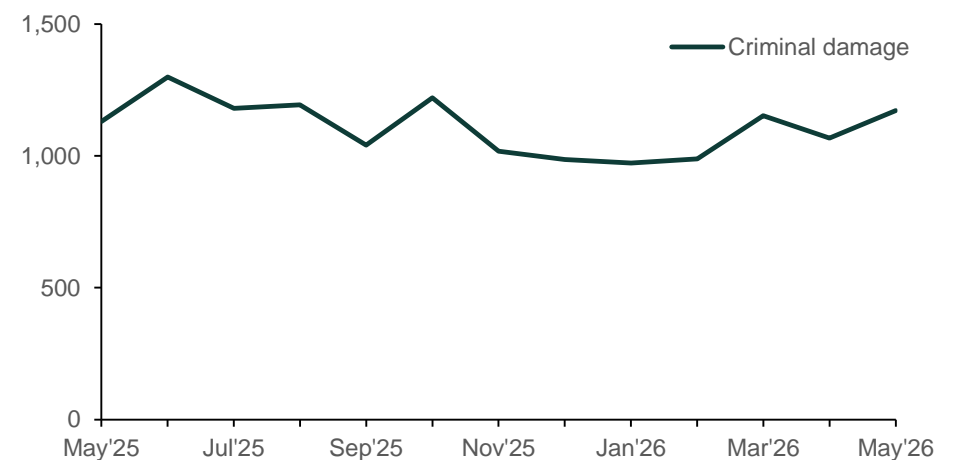
Criminal damage offences have shown a more gradual decline over the last ten years. The latest quarter (Jan-Mar'26) is the second lowest in the last ten years; it is marginally higher than the Jan- Mar'25 quarter which is the lowest since the start of the data series.

Figure 17 Theft offences, monthly since May 2025



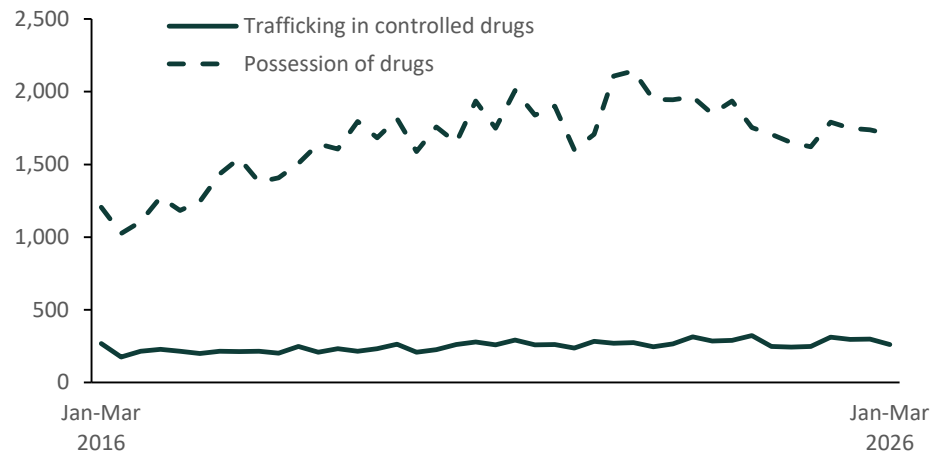
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Burglary (215)	+16.8% (+31)	-6.9% (-16)	-65.5% (-408)
Shoplifting (845)	+5.0% (+40)	+10.3% (+79)	+53.9% (+296)
Theft offences-all other (980)	+9.3% (+83)	+10.4% (+92)	-33.0% (-483)

Figure 19 Criminal damage offences, monthly since May 2025



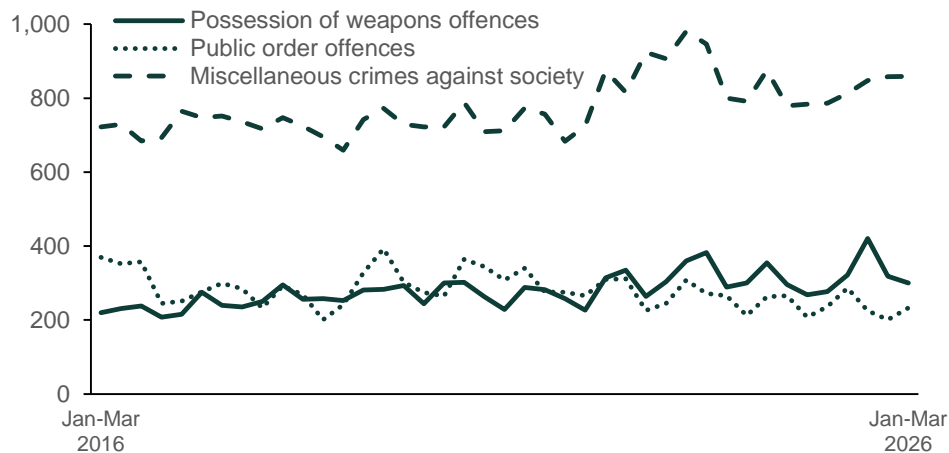
Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Criminal damage (1,171)	+9.7% (+104)	+3.6% (+41)	-32.8% (-572)

Figure 20 Drug offences, quarterly since January – March 2016



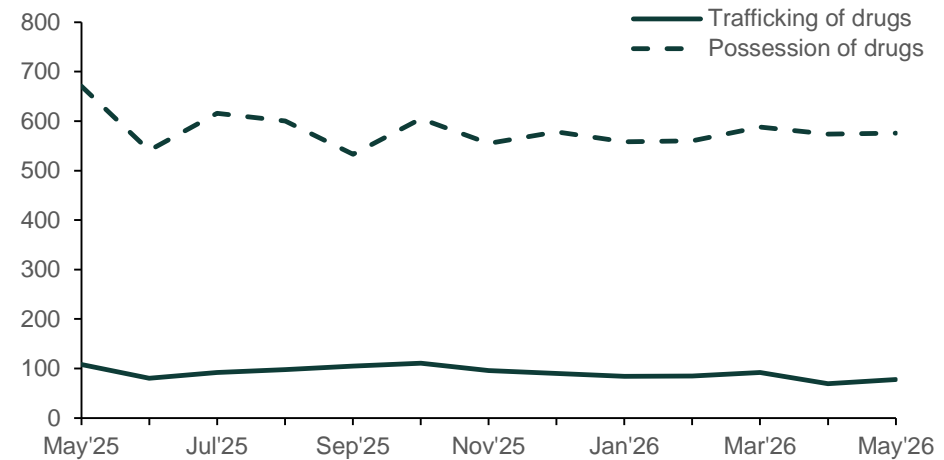
Over the last ten years drug possession offences showed a steady increase to Oct'22-Dec'22, the highest quarterly figure recorded in that time period (and also since the start of the data series). Levels have fallen in most quarters since then. Trafficking in controlled drugs offences have shown a relatively flat trend over the last ten years.

Figure 22 Other crimes against society, quarterly since January–March 2016



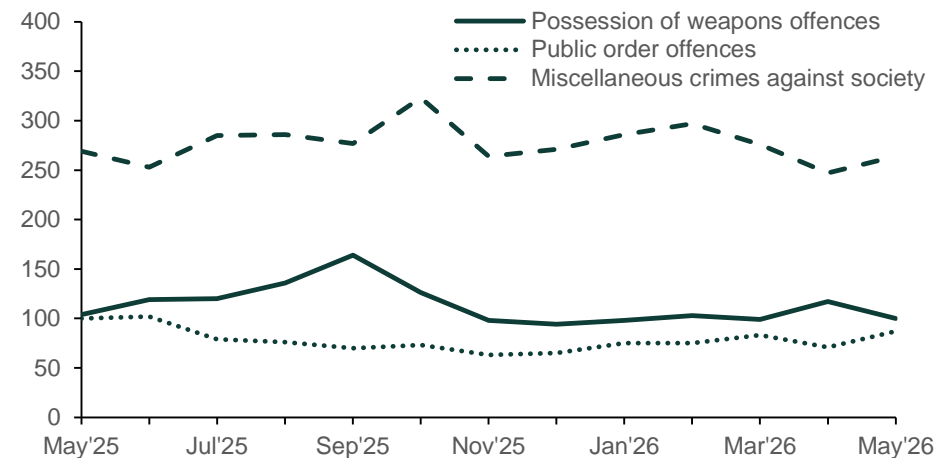
Possession of weapons offences and miscellaneous crimes against society have shown generally increasing trends over the last ten years. Possession of weapons reached the highest level in the data series in Jul-Sep'25. Public order offences fell to a lower level during 2012/13 and remained relatively stable until 2017/18 when levels dropped again. Some increases 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 May 2025



Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Drug trafficking (78)	+13.0% (+9)	-27.8% (-30)	+14.7% (+10)
Drug possession (576)	+0.3% (+2)	-14.2% (-95)	+72.5% (+242)

Figure 23 Other crimes against society, monthly since May 2025



Offences recorded in latest month compared with:	previous month	same month last year	same month 10 years ago
Possession of weapons (100)	-14.5% (-17)	-3.8% (-4)	+26.6% (+21)
Public order (87)	+22.5% (+16)	-13.0% (-13)	-32.6% (-42)
Miscellaneous crimes (264)	+6.9% (+17)	-1.9% (-5)	+11.4% (+27)

5. What has been happening in policing districts?

When comparing the current and previous 12 months, all of the policing districts, with the exception of Lisburn & Castlereagh City, Ards & North Down, Causeway Coast & Glens and Mid & East Antrim, showed a decrease in the number of crimes recorded. [Table 2 and [Monthly Crime spreadsheet \(opens in new window\)](#).].

Figure 24 Percentage change in police recorded crime by policing district, 12 months to May 2026 compared with the previous 12 months

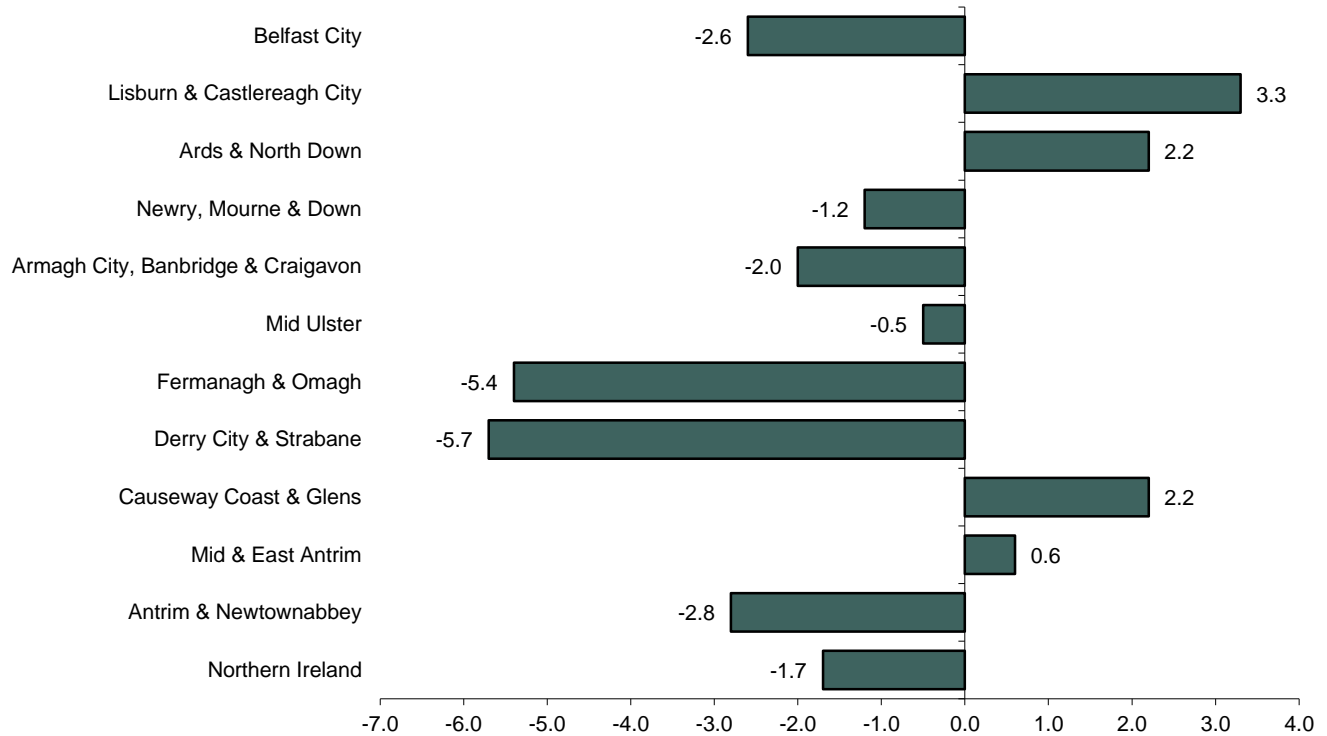


Table 2 Police recorded crime by policing district

Policing district	Recorded crime Jun'24-May'25	Recorded crime Jun'25-May'26	change	% change
Belfast City	31,947	31,118	-829	-2.6
<i>East¹</i>	6,008	5,769	-239	-4.0
<i>North¹</i>	9,405	9,343	-62	-0.7
<i>South¹</i>	10,330	10,222	-108	-1.0
<i>West¹</i>	6,204	5,784	-420	-6.8
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	5,227	5,402	175	3.3
Ards & North Down	5,568	5,688	120	2.2
Newry, Mourne & Down	7,799	7,709	-90	-1.2
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	8,914	8,735	-179	-2.0
Mid Ulster	4,461	4,440	-21	-0.5
Fermanagh & Omagh	3,801	3,596	-205	-5.4
Derry City & Strabane	9,713	9,164	-549	-5.7
Causeway Coast & Glens	5,332	5,451	119	2.2
Mid & East Antrim	5,821	5,856	35	0.6
Antrim & Newtownabbey	6,451	6,271	-180	-2.8
Northern Ireland	95,034	93,437	-1,597	-1.7

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 June 2025 to May 2026 compared with the previous 12 months

	Jun'24 to May'25	Jun'25 to May'26
Murder	12	19
Manslaughter	2	1
Corporate Manslaughter	1	0
Infanticide	0	0
Homicide	15	20

Table 4 Homicide by age and gender

	Jun'24 to May'25	Jun'25 to May'26
Female < 18	1	1
Female 18 +	6	6
Male <18	0	1
Male 18 +	8	12
All Homicides	15	20

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

	Jun'24 to May'25	Jun'25 to May'26
Female < 18	1	1
Female 18 +	4	6
Male <18	0	1
Male 18 +	0	3
All Homicides with a domestic abuse motivation¹	5	11

¹ All domestic homicides in the period were murder offences, with the exception of one manslaughter recorded in 2025/26.

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 2026](#).

Homicide statistics from 2007/08 are available in the [Monthly Crime spreadsheet for May 2026 \(opens in new window\)](#).

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

For offences involving knives and sharp instruments, a sharp instrument is any object that pierces the skin (or in the case of a threat is capable of piercing the skin). 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.

Revision to previously published figures: Knife and sharp instrument totals in tables 6 and 7 below have been revised to bring them into line with methodology changes in England and Wales. The main change made to these figures is the removal of 'broken bottle or glass' as a sharp instrument. The impact of this change is that levels are lower, with 47 records removed from 2020/21, 64 from 2021/22, 76 from 2022/23 and 77 from 2023/24. The proportion of selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument has fallen from 4 per cent to 3 per cent in each of 2022/23 and 2023/24.

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 May 2026 \(opens in a new window\)](#).

Table 6 Number of selected violent and sexual offences involving knives or sharp instruments¹ by crime type, 2021/22 to 2025/26

Selected offence type	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Homicide	8	8	4	3	9
Attempted murder	29	24	12	23	16
Threats to kill	43	42	29	29	18
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ²	468	440	423	369	387
Robbery	116	114	135	102	97
Rape / sexual assault ³	4	4	5	4	6
Total selected offences	668	632	608	530	533

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, 2021/22 to 2025/26 (i.e. 47 per cent of all homicides in 2025/26 involved knives or sharp instruments)

Selected offence type	2021/22 (%)	2022/23 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2024/25 (%)	2025/26 (%)
Homicide	35	35	31	19	47
Attempted murder	50	43	26	40	36
Threats to kill	3	4	4	4	3
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ²	3	3	3	3	3
Robbery	24	22	25	24	19
Rape / sexual assaults ³	0	0	0	0	0
Total selected offences	3	3	3	3	3

¹ A sharp instrument is any object that pierces the skin (or in the case of a threat, is capable of piercing the skin). 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.

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 2027. 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 HOCCR.

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.

HMIC inspection report published 1st May 2024: the main finding from [a second inspection of crime data integrity between November 2023 and January 2024 \(opens in a new window\)](#) was that PSNI has maintained its crime-recording accuracy since the 2015 report, with a crime-recording accuracy rate of 96 percent, confidence interval of +/-2 per cent.

Internal Audit 2025: Results from the 2025 Internal Audit showed that the crime recording accuracy had changed from 93 per cent in 2024 to 90 per cent in 2025. Between 2018 and 2023 crime recording accuracy has ranged from 90 per cent in 2018 to 97 per cent in 2019. The 2025 audit indicated that 92 per cent of crimes were correctly classified. The Home Office Counting Rules (HOCCR), which govern crime recording, state that crimes should be recorded within 24 hours; the audit showed that 77% had a crime created within 24 hours of reporting and 41 per cent were HOCCR compliant within 24 hours. Failures in crime recording accuracy were primarily due to the under recording of minor assaults and harassment 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 May 2026. 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 2024/25 was published on 28 November 2025.

[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 2024/25 was published on 14 May 2026.

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 \(opens in a new window\)](#).