

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2015/16

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Contents

	Page
Contents	1
List of figures and tables	2
Introduction	3
Changes to crime classifications	5
Conventions used in figures and tables	5
Section 1 Overview of Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes	6
Section 2 Trends in Domestic Abuse Crimes by Crime Type	9
2.1 Victim-based crime with a domestic abuse motivation	9
2.2 Other crimes against society with a domestic abuse motivation	12
2.3 Crime with a domestic abuse and alcohol motivation	13
Section 3 Victims of Domestic Abuse Crime	17
3.1 Age and gender profile 2015/16: age/gender of victim	17
3.2 Age and gender profile 2015/16: main crime classifications	18
3.3 Domestic abuse motivated homicides: victim characteristics	19
Section 4 Outcomes for Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	24
4.1 Comparison of outcome rates (domestic abuse motivation), 2014/15 and 2015/16	24
4.2 Trends in outcome rates over time (domestic abuse motivation)	25
Section 5 Victim and Offender Characteristics for Domestic Abuse Motivated Crimes, 2010/11 to 2015/16	29
Section 6 Geographic Patterns of Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes	33

List of figures and tables

Section 1 Overview of Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

- Figure 1.1 Trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes (excluding fraud), 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Figure 1.2 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes (excluding fraud), 2014/15 compared with 2015/16
- Table 1.1 Number of incidents and crimes (excluding fraud) with a domestic abuse motivation, 2004/05 to 2015/16

Section 2 Trends in Domestic Abuse Crimes by Crime Type

- Figure 2.1 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation by crime type (excluding fraud), 2015/16
- Figure 2.2 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all crimes recorded by the police, within the main crime types (excluding fraud), 2015/16
- Figure 2.3 Violence against the person with and without injury (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Figure 2.4 Sexual offences (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Figure 2.5 Percentage of crimes (excluding fraud) with an alcohol motivation; comparison of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation and all crimes recorded 2012/13 to 2015/16
- Figure 2.6 Violence against the person (VAP) offences with alcohol motivation 2015/16
- Figure 2.7 All other crime classifications with alcohol motivation 2015/16
- Figure 2.8 Violence against the person (VAP) offences with alcohol motivation 2012/13 to 2015/16
- Figure 2.9 All other crime classifications with alcohol motivation 2012/13 to 2015/16
- Table 2.1 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Table 2.2 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all recorded crime by offence (excluding fraud), 2004/05 to 2015/16

Section 3 Victims of Domestic Abuse Crime

- Figure 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by type of victim, 2015/16
- Figure 3.2 Victims of domestic abuse by age and gender: percentage in each main crime type (excluding fraud), 2015/16
- Figure 3.3 Age profile of victims of domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) compared with Northern Ireland population profile, 2015/16
- Figure 3.4 Proportion of victims of domestic abuse crimes by age and gender for the main crime classifications (state-based offences included, fraud excluded), 2015/16
- Table 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by type of victim, 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Table 3.2 Domestic abuse homicides by victim gender and relationship to offender, 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 3.3 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by age of victim and type of crime, 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Table 3.4 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) by policing district where the victim is under 18, 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Table 3.5 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) by policing district where the victim is female and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2015/16
- Table 3.6 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) by policing district where the victim is male and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2015/16

Section 4 Outcomes for Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation

- Figure 4.1 Outcome rates by crime type (excluding fraud), domestic abuse crime and all crimes recorded by the police, 2015/16
- Figure 4.2 Outcome rates for domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud), 2007/08 to 2015/16
- Figure 4.3 Outcome rates for domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) by method of disposal, 2007/08 to 2015/16
- Table 4.1 Domestic abuse offences (excluding fraud): outcomes by offence group and method of disposal, 2015/16
- Table 4.2 Outcome rates for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation by offence (excluding fraud), 2007/08 to 2015/16
- Table 4.3 Number of outcomes and outcome rates by method of disposal for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation (excluding fraud), 2004/05 to 2015/16

Section 5 Victim and Offender Characteristics for Domestic Abuse Motivated Crimes, 2010/11 to 2015/16

- Table 5.1 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by gender of victim, 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 5.2 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by age of victim, 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 5.3 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by ethnicity and nationality of victim, 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 5.4 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) detected and number of offenders detected, 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 5.5 Gender of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 5.6 Age of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 5.7 Ethnicity/Nationality of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16
- Table 5.8 Victim / offender relationship (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16

Section 6 Geographic Patterns of Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

- Figure 6.1 Map of policing districts in Northern Ireland
- Table 6.1 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2007/08 to 2015/16
- Table 6.2 Recorded crime (excluding fraud) with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2005/06 to 2015/16
- Table 6.3 Outcome rates (excluding fraud) with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2007/08 to 2015/16
- Table 6.4 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district, 2007/08 to 2015/16
- Table 6.5 Recorded crime (excluding fraud) with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district, 2005/06 to 2015/16

Introduction

The Police Service of Northern Ireland publishes figures on the levels and trends of crime in Northern Ireland, based on police recorded crime data. PSNI also publishes data on those incidents and crimes which have a domestic abuse motivation. Statistics on domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police are not a National Statistics product.

The Northern Ireland Regional Steering Group on Domestic Violence has defined domestic abuse as 'any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on one person by another where they are or have been intimate partners or family members, irrespective of gender or sexual orientation', where:

- **Incident** means an incident anywhere and not confined to the home of one of the partners/family members;
- **Intimate partners** means there must have been a relationship with a degree of continuity and stability. The relationship must also have had (or reasonably supposed to have had) a sexual aspect, such as in the relationship between husband and wife or between others generally recognised as a couple including same sex couples; and
- **Family members** include mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents, whether directly or indirectly related, in-laws or stepfamily.

An explanation of what constitutes an incident and a crime is provided in Section 2.1 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#). A crime will be recorded as having a domestic abuse motivation where it meets the relevant definition provided above. Not all domestic abuse motivated incidents will result in the recording of a crime as what has occurred in the incident may not be of the level of severity that would result in a notifiable offence being recorded. Where crimes with a domestic abuse motivation are recorded they are classified according to the Home Office Counting Rules and form a subset of the overall police recorded crime statistics. Further details of the background and recording practice in relation to police recorded crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#), with those relating to domestic abuse motivated incidents and crimes available in Section 5. These recording practices, methods of counting detections and crime types apply equally to crimes with a domestic abuse motivation.

Data Collection and Use

Domestic abuse statistics have been collated by PSNI in their current format since 2004/05. They are used widely within PSNI as management information and to monitor performance on domestic abuse related targets against the Policing Plan. The figures are also used by government departments and other voluntary and statutory agencies to inform debate and policy development regarding domestic abuse in Northern Ireland. Furthermore it is widely accepted that there is under-reporting of domestic abuse incidents to the police.

Data Quality

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

Data Availability

Domestic abuse incidents and crimes in Northern Ireland are currently published as an annual bulletin providing finalised figures for the latest financial year, along with trends and commentary. Quarterly updates providing a summary of the latest domestic abuse incidents and crimes are published during the year, these statistics being provisional and subject to change.

Publication

Annual data are published on a financial year basis (ie 1st April to 31st March), with the annual bulletin providing finalised figures for the latest financial year along with trends and commentary. Provisional incident and recorded crime data are published each quarter on a rolling 12 month basis and financial year to date basis. Provisional figures remain subject to change until the annual data are published. Provisional figures in each quarterly bulletin supersede those published in previous quarterly updates.

A [publication schedule](#) is available on the PSNI Internet site.

The main tables in this bulletin are also available on the PSNI Internet site in the form of [summary tables](#) and [pivot tables](#) in both excel format and open data format.

[PSNI publications on domestic abuse motivated incidents and crimes](#) are available from the PSNI Internet site. This link also provides access to the latest quarterly updates and to annual reports dating back to 2004/05.

Crime Statistics User Guide

Further details on Police Recorded Crime statistics are available in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#), including the recording of incidents and crimes with a domestic abuse motivation which is available in Section 5. This is a reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of police recorded crime statistics. The guide provides background information on:

- definitions relating to crimes, incidents and detections, including a description of the crime types included within the crime bulletins;
- recording practices, including PSNI data collection, quality and audit processes;
- data timeliness and availability; and
- the geographic areas for which crimes are available (statistics for geographies other than policing area and policing district can be accessed through the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information System \(NINIS\)](#)).

Introduction of Action Fraud within Northern Ireland

From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.

Change to policing boundaries as a result of implementing the Review of Public Administration

As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. The level of geographic information required to allocate incident/crime records to the new boundaries was insufficient for the financial years 2004/05 to 2006/07 for domestic abuse incidents and for the financial year 2004/05 for domestic abuse crimes. For this reason, comparison at policing district level is only available for the financial years dating back to 2007/08 for incidents and 2005/06 for crimes.

Belfast City, whilst being only one policing district, accounts for between 24 and 30 per cent of all domestic abuse motivated incidents/crimes recorded in Northern Ireland. It includes four local policing teams based in Strandtown (East), Tennent Street (North), Lisburn Road (South), and Woodbourne (West). Figures for each of these local policing teams are provided for a selected number of geographical tables in Section 6 to assist with district level comparisons.

Contact Details

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

For further information about the domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded by the police in Northern Ireland, or to contact the PSNI Crime and Incident Statistician please:

Email: statistics@psni.police.uk;

Write to: Statistics Branch, Lisnasharragh, 42 Montgomery Road, Belfast, BT6 9LD; or

Telephone: 028 9065 0222 ext 24135

Changes to crime classifications

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

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

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

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

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

Victim-based crimes

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

Other crimes against society

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

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

Conventions used in figures and tables

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

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

'..' indicates that data are not available.

1 Overview of Trends in Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

PSNI's Statistics Branch started compiling statistics on domestic abuse incidents and crimes in April 2004. The system which was in use at that time for crime recording (the integrated crime information system or 'ICIS') was modified to enable incidents to be identified as having a domestic abuse motivation. Where an incident was given this marker, each crime recorded within that incident was also identified as having a domestic abuse motivation, although offences of assault of police were excluded from the domestic abuse crime figures. While PSNI compiled statistics on domestic abuse prior to 2004/05, the method of data collection and definitions of crimes and crime types was not comparable and so these figures are not included within this bulletin.

The current system which is used within PSNI to record crime is called NICHE and was introduced from 1st April 2007. This system refined the process for recording crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in that the marker identifying an incident or crime as domestic could be applied to each incident or crime separately. In other words a crime which may have been recorded within an incident identified as domestic, but which did not itself have a domestic motivation, would not have the domestic marker applied. However this did not have a great impact on the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded.

There are a range of factors that can have an impact on the recorded crime data series, including those crimes with a domestic abuse motivation. For example changes to existing legislation, the introduction of new legislation and clarifications or changes to the Home Office Counting Rules can all cause discontinuities to the data series. As far as possible these factors will be identified in the commentary or table footnotes within this bulletin.

Key Points

- There were 28,392 domestic abuse incidents recorded in 2015/16, the highest level recorded since the data series began in 2004/05 (the 2015/16 figure is 35.5 per cent higher than the level of 20,959 recorded in 2004/05). (Section 1 Overview)
- The level of 14,073 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2015/16 is also the highest level recorded since 2004/05 (the 2015/16 figure is 45.9 per cent higher than 2004/05). (Section 1 Overview)
- There were 15 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population recorded by the police in 2015/16, and 8 domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population in the same period. (Section 1 Overview)
- Of the 28,392 incidents recorded in 2015/16 where there was a domestic abuse motivation, there were 15,923 which did not contain a crime (i.e. non-notifiable offences or incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 12,469 incidents contained one or more crimes (amounting to 14,073 recorded crimes in total). (Section 1 Overview)
- There were increases in crimes recorded against most of the main offence types in 2015/16, with the levels of violence against the person (with and without injury) and sexual offences being the highest recorded since 2004/05. (Section 2 Trends by Crime Type)
- Of the 13,047 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2015/16 where there was a person victim with known age and gender details, 17 percent were persons aged under 18 (2,186 offences), 60 per cent were females aged 18+ (7,822 offences) and 23 per cent were males aged 18+ (3,039 offences). There were an additional 11 offences where the age or gender of the victim was unknown. (Section 3 Victims)
- There were 14,073 domestic abuse offences recorded in 2015/16 and 4,415 outcomes resulting in an outcome rate of 31.4%. The number of outcomes rose by 229 between 2014/15 and 2015/16 while the number of crimes recorded rose by 716, resulting in no change in percentage points between the 2014/15 rate of 31.3% and the 2015/16 rate of 31.4%. (Section 4 Outcomes)
- During 2015/16, 69 per cent of all domestic abuse crimes recorded (where there was a person victim) were female and 31 per cent were male: 83 per cent of person victims were aged 18 and over and 17 per cent were under 18. The ethnicity was unknown for 8 per cent of all victims of domestic abuse crimes in 2015/16. Where it was available 98 per cent of victims were of white ethnicity, and within this category most had a UK or Ireland nationality (88 per cent of all those with white ethnicity in 2015/16). (Section 5 Victims and Offenders)
- Of all offenders dealt with by police during 2015/16 in connection with domestic abuse crimes that resulted in an outcome, 86 per cent were male and 12 per cent were female. The majority (93 per cent) of offenders were over 18. Ethnicity was missing for around 13 per cent of all offenders, but where ethnicity was known the vast majority were white (98 per cent). (Section 5 Victims and Offenders)
- In 2015/16, the victim offender relationship was missing for 16 per cent of all cases. For the remainder where a victim offender relationship was available, 31 per cent fell into the current spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend category, 30 per cent were within the ex-spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend category, 26 per cent were parent and child and 9 per cent were siblings. (Section 5 Victims and Offenders)

Overview of trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes (excluding fraud)

Domestic abuse incidents: There were 28,392 domestic abuse incidents recorded in 2015/16, 0.4 per cent higher than the 2014/15 figure of 28,288, and the highest level recorded since the data series began in 2004/05 (the 2015/16 figure is 35.5 per cent higher than the level of 20,959 recorded in 2004/05). Domestic abuse incidents have tended to increase year on year since 2004/05, with the exception of a 1.6 per cent decrease between 2006/07 and 2007/08 and a 7.3 per cent decrease between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

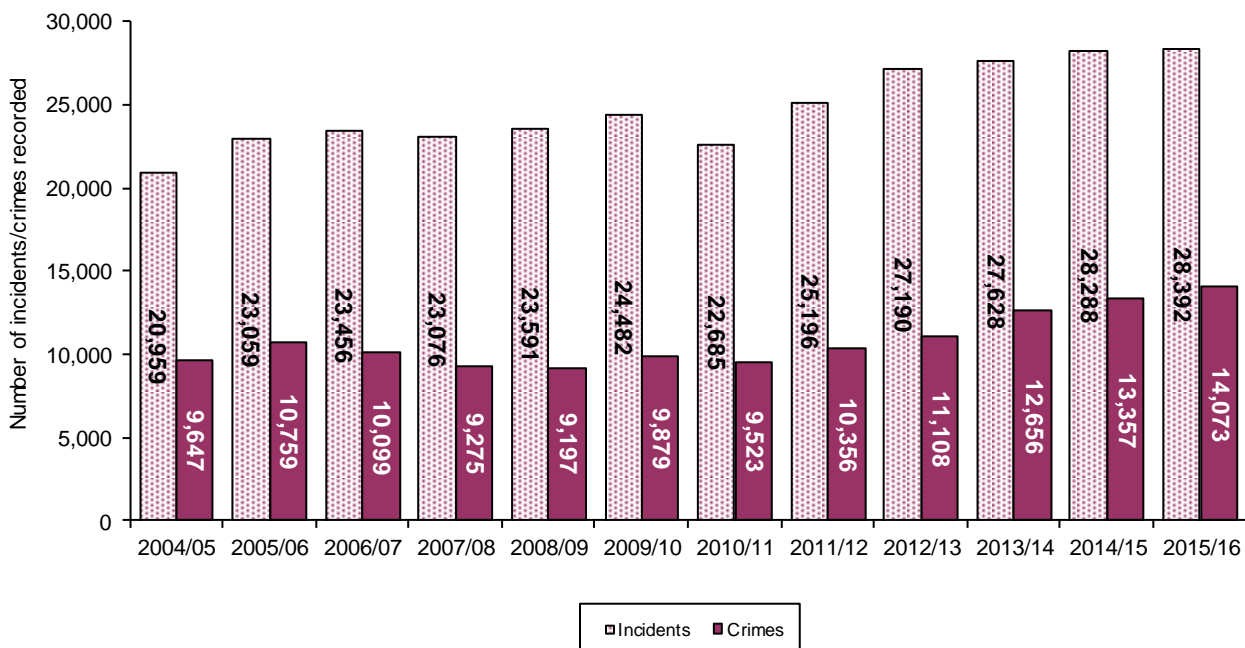
Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud): The level of 14,073 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2015/16 is also the highest level recorded since 2004/05 (the 2015/16 figure is 5.4 per cent higher than 2014/15 and 45.9 per cent higher than 2004/05). While the offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, PSNI compiled data on those breaches of a non-molestation order which were domestic in nature during 2004/05. This allowed these offences to be included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures and provide a comparable data series.

Table 1.1 Number of incidents and crimes (excluding fraud) with a domestic abuse motivation, 2004/05 to 2015/16

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ¹	2015/16
Domestic abuse incidents	20,959	23,059	23,456	23,076	23,591	24,482	22,685	25,196	27,190	27,628	28,288	28,392
Domestic abuse crimes (excl. fraud)	9,647	10,759	10,099	9,275	9,197	9,879	9,523	10,356	11,108	12,656	13,357	14,073

¹ The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing both the incident and crime totals by 1.

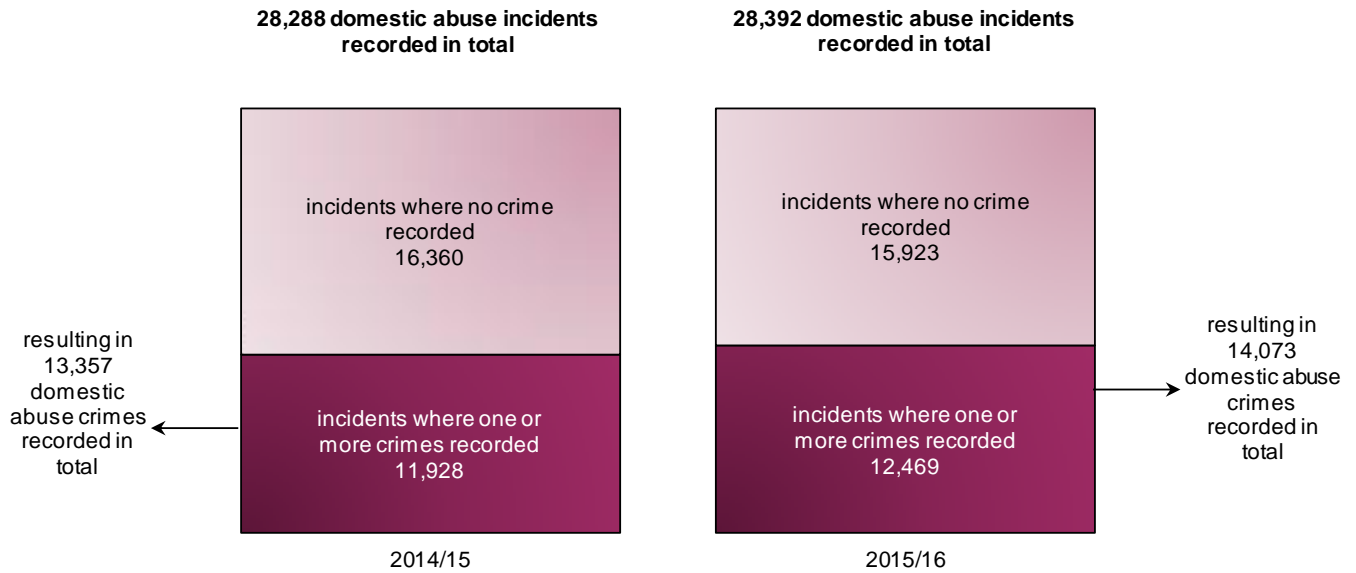
Figure 1.1 Trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes (excluding fraud), 2004/05 to 2015/16



There were 12 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police per 1,000 population in 2004/05. Between 2005/06 and 2008/09 the rate was 13. In 2009/10 the rate rose to 14, fell to 13 in 2010/11, and then increased again to 14 in 2011/12. The rate increased further to 15 incidents per 1,000 population in 2012/13, the highest rate in the data series, and has remained at this level in each year since. Between 2004/05 and 2012/13 the number of domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population ranged between 5 and 6. The rate increased to 7 crimes per 1,000 population in both 2013/14 and 2014/15 before increasing further to 8 crimes per 1,000 population in 2015/16.

In 2015/16 there were 28,392 incidents recorded where there was a domestic abuse motivation. Of these 28,392 incidents there were 15,923 which did not contain a crime (i.e. non-notifiable offences or incidents where the circumstances did not amount to an offence being committed). The remaining 12,469 incidents contained one or more crimes (amounting to 14,073 recorded crimes in total). Since 2007/08 up to two thirds of all incidents with a domestic abuse motivation were those where no crime was recorded. This proportion has fallen in more recent years to the current level of 56 per cent in 2015/16, indicating an increase in the proportion of incidents where one or more crime was recorded.

Figure 1.2 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes (excluding fraud), 2014/15 compared with 2015/16



2 Trends in Domestic Abuse Crimes by Crime Type

A description of each main crime type is provided in section 3 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#). Appendix 1 of the user guide contains a list of all recorded crime classifications. The classification structure implemented from April 2013 presents recorded crime on the basis of victim-based crime and other crimes against society. With the implementation of Action Fraud from 1st April 2015, PSNI no longer records fraud offences. As Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.

Figure 2.1 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation by crime type (excluding fraud), 2015/16

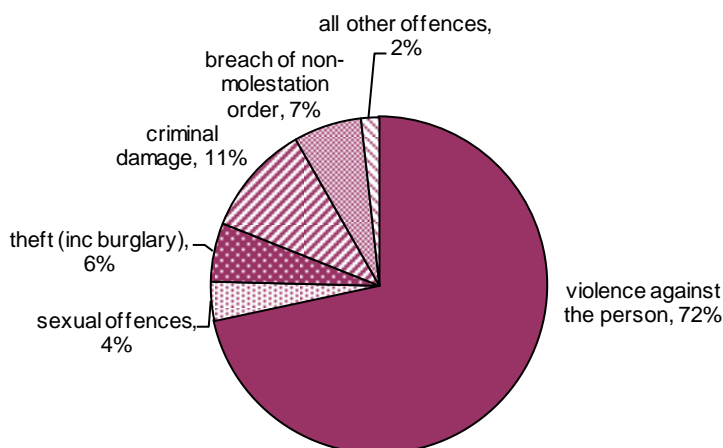
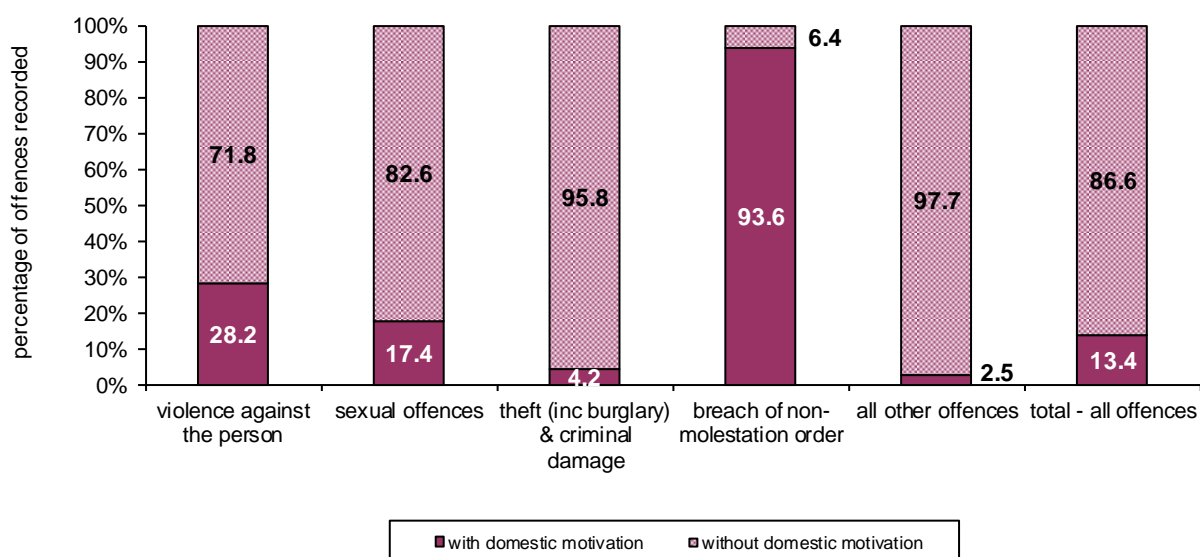


Figure 2.2 Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all crimes recorded by the police, within the main crime types (excluding fraud), 2015/16



2.1 Victim-based crime with a domestic abuse motivation

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

2.1.1 Violence against the person with a domestic abuse motivation

Violence against the person includes a wide range of offences from minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm to murder. Even within the same classification the degree of violence used can vary considerably between incidents.

The level of violence against the person offences with a domestic motivation has increased year on year since the lowest level of 6,282 offences was recorded in 2007/08. The 2015/16 figure of 10,083 offences is the highest level recorded, showing an increase of 6.1 per cent on the 2014/15 figure of 9,505.

Since the data series for domestic abuse crimes started in 2004/05, violence against the person offences with a domestic abuse motivation have represented between 21 per cent and 28 per cent of all violence against the person offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland. The 2015/16 figure of 28.2 per cent is the highest proportion recorded.

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

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

The highest number of homicides with a domestic abuse motivation was 11 recorded in 2007/08 (6 of which related to the same incident). The lowest levels recorded were 3 homicides in 2006/07 and one homicide recorded in 2015/16.

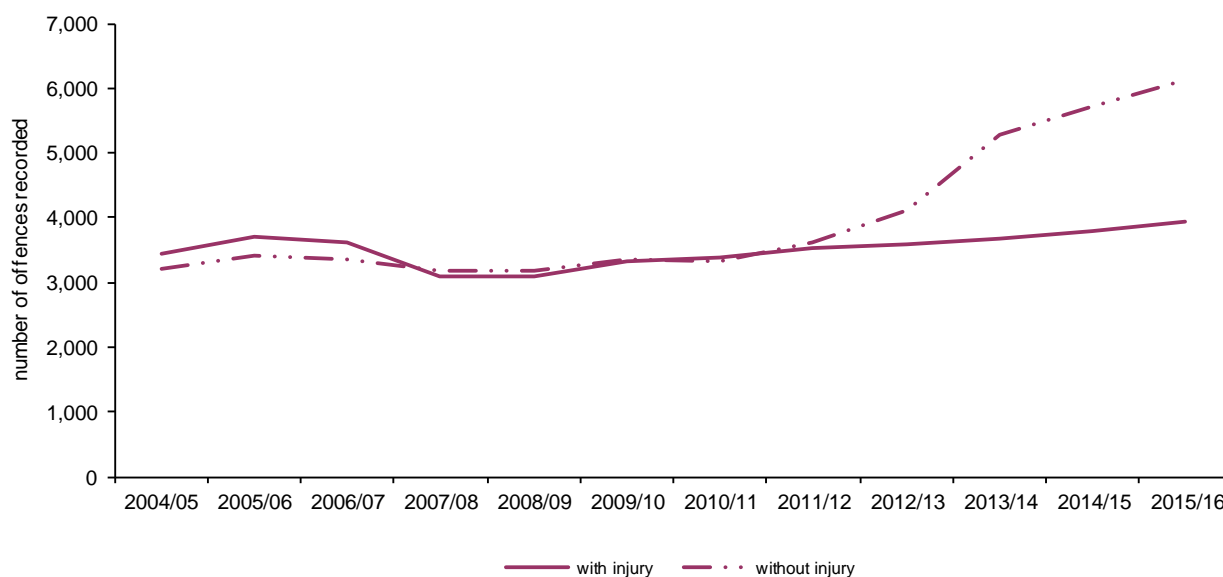
Further details on the gender of domestic abuse homicide victims and their relationship to the offender can be found in Section 3.3 of this report.

Murders with a domestic abuse motivation: There were 11 murders with a domestic abuse motivation in 2007/08, 6 of which related to the same incident. There were 7 murders with a domestic motivation in each of the financial years 2004/05, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2013/14 and 2014/15. There were 6 such murders recorded in 2005/06, 5 in 2012/13 and 3 in each of 2006/07 and 2011/12.

There was one murder with a domestic abuse motivation recorded in 2015/16, accounting for 4.8 per cent of all murders recorded by the police (there were 21 murders recorded in total).

Violence with injury (domestic abuse motivation)

Figure 2.3 Violence against the person with and without injury (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2015/16



Violence with injury offences have remained relatively constant since 2004/05. The lowest level recorded was 3,092 offences in 2007/08 and the number of offences recorded has increased year on year since this date. The latest figure of 3,948 for 2015/16 is the highest level recorded since 2004/05 and is 153 offences higher than the level recorded in 2014/15.

In 2015/16 offences of violence against the person with injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 26.2 per cent of all violence against the person with injury offences recorded by the police.

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

police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification. The 2015/16 level (230 offences) for this crime type is 21 offences lower than the level recorded in 2014/15, which was the highest recorded in the series.

8N Assault with injury (domestic abuse motivation): Following a peak of 3,631 offences recorded in 2005/06, levels fell year on year to a low of 2,965 in 2008/09. Since then levels have increased year on year to the current level of 3,685 offences recorded in 2015/16 which is 173 offences higher than for 2014/15 and the highest level recorded in the series.

Violence without injury (domestic abuse motivation)

The levels and trends within this classification remained very similar to those for violence with injury until 2011/12. Since then larger increases have been seen for violence without injury when compared with violence with injury. Levels were at their lowest in 2007/08 (3,179 recorded) and have generally increased since then to 6,134 offences recorded in 2015/16, the highest level recorded. The 2012/13 figure of 4,122 showed an increase of 13.8 per cent on the previous year and the 2013/14 figure of 5,271 showed an increase of 27.9 per cent on 2012/13. The 2014/15 and 2015/16 figures show more modest increases of 8.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively.

In 2015/16 offences of violence without injury with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 29.7 per cent of all violence with injury offences recorded by the police. Within this classification, offences of threats to kill, harassment and assault without injury with a domestic motivation each accounted for nearly one third of all such offences recorded by the police.

Assault without injury: Between 2004/05 and 2009/10 there was a general downwards trend in the number of assault without injury offences recorded. Increases have been seen in each year since 2010/11, including an increase of 22.7 per cent (512 offences) in 2012/13 and one of 27.2 per cent (754 offences) in 2013/14. The current figure of 4,168 offences in 2015/16 is the highest since the beginning of the data series in 2004/05, representing an increase of 12.3 per cent (456 offences) on 2014/15.

Threats to kill and harassment: Offences of threats to kill reached their highest level in 2009/10 with 809 offences recorded. Levels have generally fallen since then with the exception of increases in both 2013/14 and 2014/15. At 727, the current figure for 2015/16 is 6 offences lower than for 2014/15. Offences of harassment have shown a generally increasing trend since 2004/05 when 313 offences were recorded. There was a marked increase of 341 offences (from 629 to 970) between 2012/13 and 2013/14, followed by a more modest increase of 146 offences in 2014/15. The current level of 981 offences recorded in 2015/16 shows a decrease of 135 offences (12.1 per cent), the largest fall throughout the data series.

2.1.2 Sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation

The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences. While this has had an impact on the provision of comparable data series for sexual offences, the new legislation has brought the recording of sexual offences in Northern Ireland more into line with the legislation and recording of these offences in England and Wales.

Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 (implementation date of the new legislation) and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under the previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today. Interpretation of the sexual offence data series should be considered in the context of these changes.

Sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation showed a slight upward trend between 2004/05 when 56 offences were recorded and 2007/08 (97 offences). This was followed by an increase of 70.1 per cent (68 offences) between 2007/08 and 2008/09, with a further increase of 54.5 per cent (90 offences) occurring between 2008/09 and 2009/10. The trend remained reasonably level until 2012/13 when 405 sexual offences were recorded, an increase of 169 offences or 71.6 per cent on 2011/12, the largest year on year increase in the time series. The level then decreased by 10 offences in 2013/14, before rising by 54 offences in 2014/15, and by a further 79 offences to 528 in 2015/16, the highest level recorded since 2004/05.

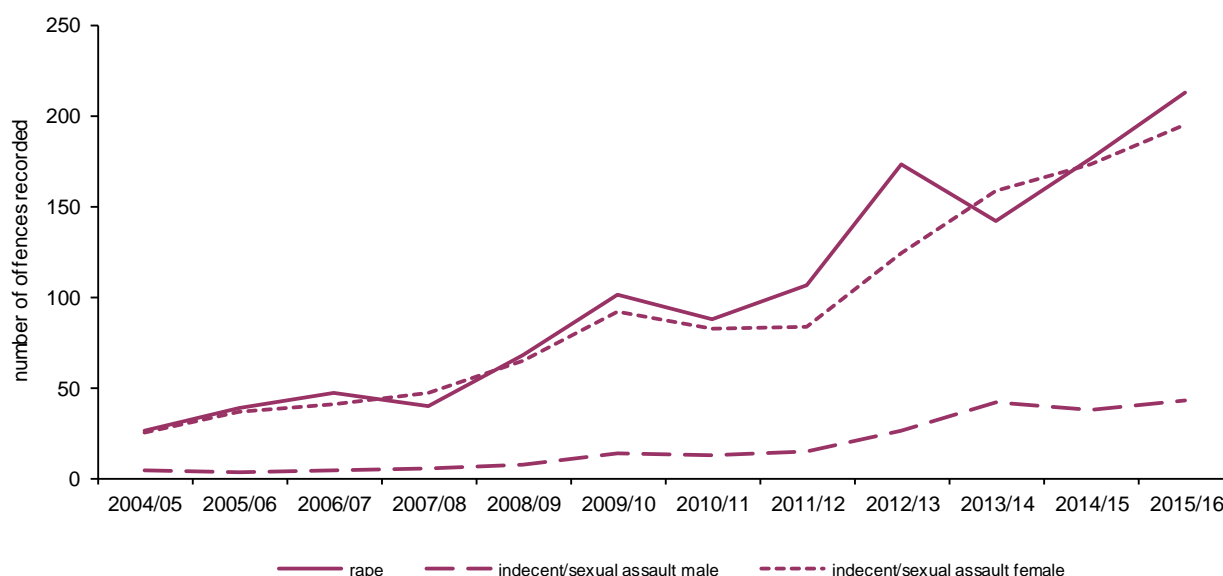
In 2015/16 sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 17.4 per cent of all sexual offences recorded by the police. This proportion increased year on year from 3.4 per cent in 2004/05 to a peak of 21.0 per cent in 2012/13; the proportion then fell in 2013/14 and again in 2014/15, before rising in 2015/16.

Rape offences: Rape offences have shown a very similar pattern to all sexual offences. The largest year on year increase occurred in 2012/13 when 173 rapes were recorded, an increase of 67 offences on 2011/12. The 2015/16 level of 212 rape offences is the highest level recorded since the data series began, showing an increase of 36 offences when compared with 2014/15.

In 2015/16 offences of rape with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 27.2 per cent of all rape offences recorded by the police. This is the second highest proportion since the peak of 32.4 per cent was reached in 2012/13.

Indecent /sexual assault offences: Offences of indecent or sexual assault where there was a domestic motivation have increased since 2004/05 and most noticeably after 2011/12. The level increased by 52 offences from 98 recorded in 2011/12 to 150 in 2012/13 and again by 50 offences to reach 200 in 2013/14. In 2014/15 a more modest increase of 10 offences was recorded. The most recent figure of 238 offences recorded in 2015/16 is the highest level recorded in the data series, representing an increase of 28 offences since 2014/15. With 43 offences recorded in 2015/16, indecent or sexual assaults on a male represented 13.7 per cent of all such assaults. With 195 offences recorded, indecent or sexual assaults on a female represented 18.9 per cent of all such assaults in 2015/16.

Figure 2.4 Sexual offences (domestic abuse motivation), 2004/05 to 2015/16



2.1.3 Robbery with a domestic abuse motivation

The number of robbery offences with a domestic motivation recorded range from 5 in 2004/05 and 2005/06 to 19 recorded in 2011/12. There were 11 such offences recorded in 2015/16. Robberies with a domestic motivation represent up to 2 per cent of all robberies recorded by the police.

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

Theft offences: Theft offences (including burglary) with a domestic abuse motivation have shown a general upwards trend since 2004/05, reaching their highest level of 822 offences in 2014/15, before falling to 793 in 2015/16. Theft offences with a domestic motivation currently represent around 2 per cent of all theft offences recorded.

Criminal damage offences: The highest level recorded was in 2005/06 (1,507 offences). Since then there was a downwards trend until 2010/11 (1,081 offences), followed by a general increase to the current level of 1,506 in 2015/16. Criminal damage offences with a domestic abuse motivation account for between 4 and 7 per cent of all criminal damage offences recorded.

2.2 Other crimes against society with a domestic abuse motivation

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

2.2.1 Breach of non-molestation order (domestic abuse motivation)

As discussed previously, the offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06. However the offence was in existence during 2004/05 and, during this financial year, those offences with a domestic abuse motivation were collated within PSNI.

Non-molestation orders are most commonly issued where the relationship between those involved would meet the domestic abuse definition. Generally speaking, at least 90 per cent of all breaches of non-molestation orders recorded by the police have a domestic abuse motivation. There were 916 breaches of non-molestation orders recorded in 2015/16, 93.6 per cent of all such breaches recorded in that year. The 2004/05 figure of 100 per cent in table 2.2 represents the fact that only those offences with a domestic abuse motivation were collated in this financial year as they were not part of the recorded crime data series.

2.3 Crime with a domestic abuse and alcohol motivation

Home Office Definition and guidance: Alcohol crime is identified through the use of a 'flag' on the crime recording system. Its aim is to provide the number of crimes directly attributable to alcohol to assist in assessing the impact of alcohol on crime and policing.

The alcohol flag should be applied where it is perceived by the victim or any other person that the effects of alcohol consumption on the offender or victim was an aggravating factor.

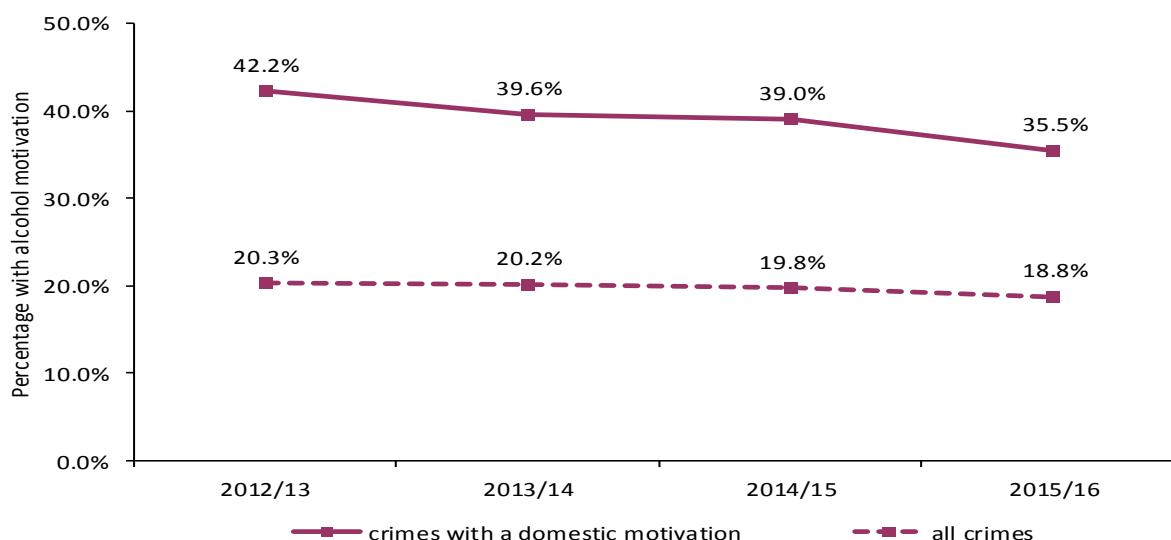
During 2012/13 a baseline was established for those crimes where alcohol was a contributory factor. This section outlines figures recorded between 2012/13 and 2015/16 for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation. Figures for all crimes with an alcohol motivation are included for comparison and context.

Data quality: While crimes included within the police recorded crime statistics for Northern Ireland are individually checked for compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules, the identification of an alcohol crime is derived from a motivation 'tick box' on the system used by PSNI to record crime. The motivation is identified and completed by a police officer or member of police staff for each such reported incident or crime. The correct application of an alcohol motivation for all such incidents/crimes is not quality assured by the PSNI's Statistics Branch, but audits and data quality checks are routinely conducted in an attempt to ensure that any under or over-recording is corrected.

Alcohol involvement: The charts shown below present crimes with both a domestic abuse and an alcohol motivation. Details on all alcohol motivated crime have also been included for comparison. During 2015/16, 35.5 per cent of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation also had an alcohol motivation while for all crimes with an alcohol motivation the proportion was 18.8 per cent.

The chart below examines crimes recorded between 2012/13 and 2015/16 which had an alcohol motivation applied, comparing those crimes with a domestic abuse motivation and all crimes recorded. The figures indicate that more than one third of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation also involved alcohol, while for all crimes with an alcohol motivation the percentage was fewer than one in five. The percentage of crimes involving alcohol has fallen in each of the last four years. However the decrease in domestic abuse motivated crimes involving alcohol has been greater than for all crimes involving alcohol.

Figure 2.5 Percentage of crimes (excluding fraud) with an alcohol motivation; comparison of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation and all crimes recorded 2012/13 to 2015/16



Alcohol involvement by type of crime: While 35.5 per cent of crimes recorded during 2015/16 with a domestic abuse motivation also had an alcohol motivation, the percentage for violence against the person offences was 39.3 and for all other crime classifications the percentage was 25.8. To add context to these figures, violence against the person offences with a domestic abuse motivation represented 28.2 per cent of all such offences recorded during 2015/16 while all other crimes with a domestic abuse motivation represented 5.8 per cent.

Looking at all crimes, 18.8 per cent had an alcohol motivation. The percentage for violence against the person offences was 39.9 and for all other crime classifications the percentage was 7.9.

Figure 2.6 Violence against the person (VAP) offences with alcohol motivation 2015/16

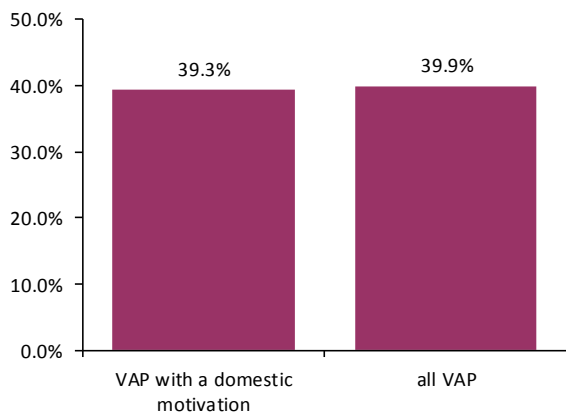
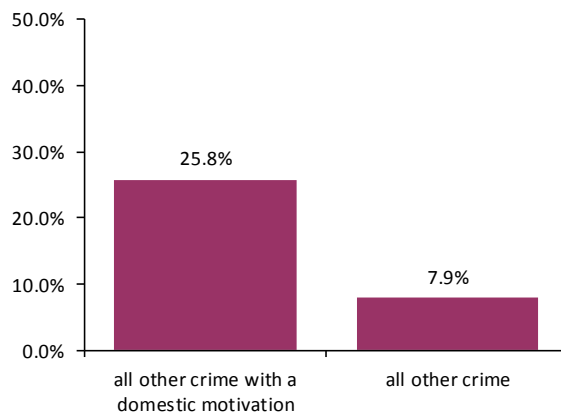


Figure 2.7 All other crime classifications with alcohol motivation 2015/16



Trends for alcohol involvement by crime type: The percentage of violence against the person offences involving alcohol fell each year between 2012/13 and 2015/16 for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation and for all crimes recorded. A similar pattern was seen in respect of all other crime classifications with an alcohol motivation although the decrease was not as great. These trends are shown in figures 2.8 and 2.9 below.

Figure 2.8 Violence against the person (VAP) offences with alcohol motivation 2012/13 to 2015/16

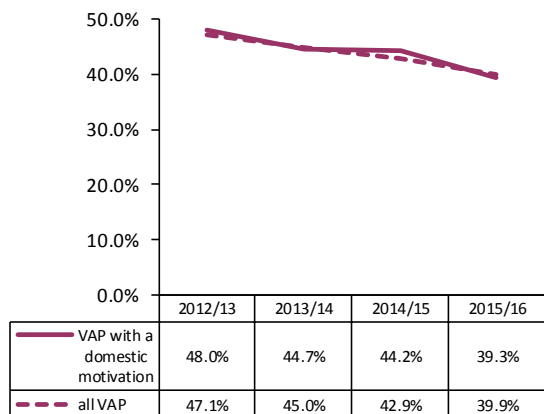
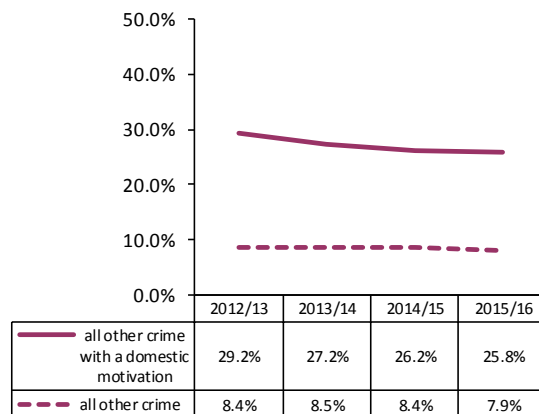


Figure 2.9 All other crime classifications with alcohol motivation 2012/13 to 2015/16



Background figures to these charts are available in Table 2.3 in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#).

Table 2.1 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation by offence, 2004/05 to 2015/16

Offence	2004/05	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁹	2015/16	Numbers and percentages	
								change 2014/15 to 2015/16	% change 2014/15 to 2015/16
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES									
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	6,665	6,714	7,162	7,721	8,964	9,505	10,083	578	6.1
Homicide ^{1,9}	9	7	5	5	8	7	1	-6	-
Violence with injury ⁸	3,448	3,378	3,536	3,594	3,685	3,795	3,948	153	4.0
2 Attempted murder	22	19	19	24	24	29	31	2	-
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm ²	52	197	170	217	219	251	230	-21	-8.4
8N Assault with injury	3,374	3,162	3,345	3,350	3,441	3,512	3,685	173	4.9
All other violence with injury	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	-1	-
Violence without injury ⁸	3,208	3,329	3,621	4,122	5,271	5,703	6,134	431	7.6
3B Threats to kill	469	785	729	595	627	733	727	-6	-0.8
8L Harassment	313	476	539	629	970	1,116	981	-135	-12.1
11A Cruelty to Children/Young Persons, 13 Child abduction	6	62	78	106	130	121	219	98	81.0
105A Assault without injury	2,415	1,992	2,257	2,769	3,523	3,712	4,168	456	12.3
All other violence without injury	5	14	18	23	21	21	39	18	-
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES ^{3,8}	56	208	236	405	395	449	528	79	17.6
Rape	26	88	106	173	142	176	212	36	20.5
Other sexual offences ³	30	120	130	232	253	273	316	43	15.8
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{3,4,5}	4	12	15	26	42	37	43	6	-
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{3,4,5}	25	82	83	124	158	173	195	22	12.7
All other sexual offences ³	1	26	32	82	53	63	78	15	23.8
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	5	9	19	6	18	13	11	-2	-
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	265	492	614	721	788	822	793	-29	-3.5
Theft offences - burglary	75	93	122	115	143	122	125	3	2.5
Theft - vehicle offences	33	194	239	307	354	358	318	-40	-11.2
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	85	79	69	108	90	105	84	-21	-20.0
All other theft offences	72	126	184	191	201	237	266	29	12.2
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	1,358	1,081	1,215	1,214	1,329	1,390	1,506	116	8.3
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	14	20	30	20	37	21	16	-5	-
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	932	665	726	755	827	851	992	141	16.6
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	202	193	225	219	202	195	214	19	9.7
58B/58D All other criminal damage	210	203	234	220	263	323	284	-39	-12.1
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY									
Breach of non-molestation order ⁶	1,148	879	946	911	986	972	916	-56	-5.8
All other crimes against society	150	140	164	130	176	206	236	30	14.6
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME (DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION) - ALL OFFENCES (excluding fraud) ⁷	9,647	9,523	10,356	11,108	12,656	13,357	14,073	716	5.4
TOTAL OTHER FRAUD (police recorded) ⁷	9	23	31	52	64	70	n/a	n/a	n/a

- Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter, corporate manslaughter and infanticide.
 - In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification.
 - The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
 - Offences classified as 17 Indecent assault on a male, 20 Indecent assault on a female, 21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14, 22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17, 74 Gross indecency with a child, 16 Buggery and 18 Gross indecency between males relate to legislation that existed prior to that introduced in February 2009. From April 2010 offences are no longer recorded using these classifications.
 - Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today.
 - The offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, although the offence was in existence during 2004/05. However PSNI compiled data during 2004/05 on those breaches of a non-molestation order which were domestic in nature at policing area level. This allowed these offences to be included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures and provide a comparable data series.
 - From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
 - A number of offences that were classified in 5E Endangering Life have been reclassified following detailed checks identified they were incorrectly classified. Following the reclassification the majority of the offences have remained in the Violence with injury category, with the remainder moving to the Violence without injury and Sexual Offences classifications.
 - The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the violence against the person, homicide and total recorded crime totals by 1. '-' indicates that for offences recorded, a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.
- Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 2.2 Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation as a percentage of all recorded crime by offence (excluding fraud⁸), 2004/05 to 2015/16

Offence	Percentages						
	2004/05	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁹	2015/16
VICTIM-BASED OFFENCES							
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	22.7	22.9	23.5	25.5	27.7	27.7	28.2
Homicide^{1,9}	22.0	25.0	20.8	25.0	38.1	28.0	4.8
Violence with injury	20.0	22.2	22.7	24.2	26.1	26.3	26.2
2 Attempted murder	17.1	17.3	16.7	23.1	21.1	24.8	31.3
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm ²	12.9	17.9	17.0	19.2	21.0	21.4	17.8
8N Assault with injury	20.3	22.8	23.3	24.8	26.8	27.1	27.5
All other violence with injury	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.9
Violence without injury	26.7	23.6	24.4	26.7	28.9	28.8	29.7
3B Threats to kill	34.2	33.8	33.8	35.5	33.2	32.0	31.9
8L Harassment	16.4	24.3	27.5	32.0	31.2	30.9	29.0
11A Cruelty to Children/Young Persons, 13 Child abduction	7.5	46.6	50.6	60.6	58.0	55.8	59.2
105A Assault without injury	32.4	28.4	28.5	30.5	32.7	32.1	33.7
All other violence without injury	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.7
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES³	3.4	10.8	13.0	21.0	17.7	16.5	17.4
Rape	6.9	16.0	19.2	32.4	25.8	23.9	27.2
Other sexual offences³	2.4	8.7	10.3	16.6	15.0	13.7	14.0
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{3,4,5}	3.0	6.4	8.0	11.6	16.5	14.6	13.7
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{3,4,5}	4.1	13.0	13.7	18.8	20.3	18.4	18.9
All other sexual offences ³	0.2	4.7	6.8	15.9	8.2	7.9	8.6
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.9	1.5	1.5
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Theft offences - burglary	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4
Theft - vehicle offences	0.3	2.8	4.0	5.8	6.3	7.0	6.5
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	9.8	14.4	11.4	13.9	12.5	15.8	14.3
All other theft offences	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.8	6.7	7.0	7.3
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.1
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	9.7	8.9	10.2	11.3	13.0	12.7	14.2
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
58B/58D All other criminal damage	2.5	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.6	7.1	6.0
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY							
Breach of non-molestation order ⁶	100.0	92.5	97.1	98.6	97.6	95.0	93.6
All other crimes against society	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME (DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION) - ALL OFFENCES (excluding fraud)^{7,8}	8.3	9.2	10.2	11.3	12.5	12.9	13.4

- Homicide comprises the offences of murder, manslaughter, corporate manslaughter and infanticide.
- In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/GBH with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification.
- The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced in February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
- Offences classified as 17 Indecent assault on a male, 20 Indecent assault on a female, 21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14, 22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17, 74 Gross indecency with a child, 16 Buggery and 18 Gross indecency between males relate to legislation that existed prior to that introduced in February 2009. From April 2010 offences are no longer recorded using these classifications.
- Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today.
- The offence of breach of a non-molestation order was only introduced into the recorded crime data series in 2005/06, although the offence was in existence during 2004/05. However PSNI compiled data during 2004/05 on those breaches of a non-molestation order which were domestic in nature at policing area level. This allowed these offences to be included within the 2004/05 domestic abuse crime figures and provide a comparable data series.
- In order to provide a comparable figure for 2004/05, the offences of breach of non-molestation order were added to the total recorded crime figure for that year.
- From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
- The number of murders with a domestic abuse motivation in 2014/15 was revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), this increased the percentage of homicides with a domestic abuse motivation from 25.0% to 29.2%. Since this information was published the overall homicide figure for all recorded crimes in 2014/15 has been further revised to 25. As a result of this latest revision the percentage of homicides with a domestic abuse motivation is now 28.0% for 2014/15.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

3 Victims of Domestic Abuse Crime

The Home Office has identified offences as being victim-based, state-based or victim and state-based. State-based offences are those for which no member of the public or business/organisation is a victim. For victim-based offences, the victim can be a member of the public (referred to here as person victim), a police officer who was the victim of a crime in the course of carrying out their duty, or a business or organisation.

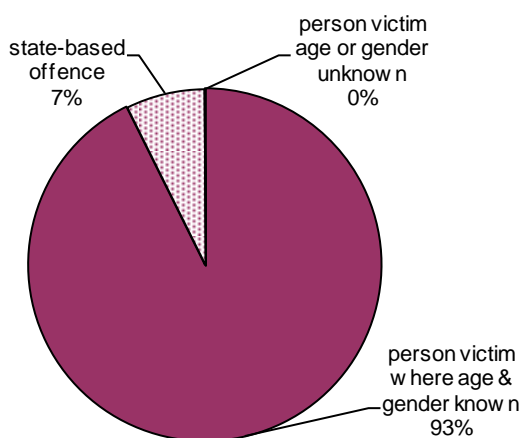
In relation to domestic abuse crimes, between 7 and 14 per cent of these crimes are regarded as state-based offences, the most frequently recorded of these offences being a breach of a non-molestation order. Age or gender details are unknown in up to 1 per cent of crimes recorded. The remainder relate to person victims whose age and gender are known.

Table 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by type of victim, 2004/05 to 2015/16

	Numbers and percentages											
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ¹	2015/16
Person victim where age and gender known	86%	85%	88%	86%	87%	88%	90%	90%	91%	92%	92%	93%
State-based offence	12%	14%	11%	13%	12%	11%	9%	10%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Person victim where age or gender unknown	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud)	9,647	10,759	10,099	9,275	9,197	9,879	9,523	10,356	11,108	12,656	13,357	14,073

¹ The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the domestic abuse crime total by 1.

Figure 3.1 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by type of victim, 2015/16



3.1 Age and gender profile 2015/16: age/gender of victim

Please note: age and gender figures provided in this bulletin may differ slightly from those previously published. These details are extracted from a live operational system and, where possible, are updated to improve the level of coverage available.

There were 13,047 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2015/16 where there was a person victim with known age and gender details. Seventeen percent of this total were persons aged under 18 (2,186 offences), 60 per cent were females aged 18+ (7,822 offences) and 23 per cent were males aged 18+ (3,039 offences). There were an additional 11 offences where the age or gender of the victim was unknown. A further breakdown by victim age and gender for each financial year from 2004/05 is available in Table 3.3.

Victims aged under 18: Eighty four per cent of those domestic abuse victims under the age of 18 were victims of violence against the person offences, 24 per cent being victims of violence against the person with injury and 60 per cent violence against the person without injury. Less than one per cent were victims of theft (including burglary) or criminal damage, and 15 per cent were victims of other offences.

Crime rates victim aged under 18: There were 5 victims of domestic abuse crimes under the age of 18 per 1,000 of the population under 18.

Female victims aged 18+: Seventy four per cent of female domestic abuse victims aged 18+ were victims of violence against the person offences; 30 per cent were victims of violence against the person with injury and 44 per cent were victims of violence without injury. Twenty one per cent were victims of theft (including burglary) or criminal damage, and 5 per cent were victims of other offences.

Crime rates female victims aged 18+: There were 11 female victims of domestic abuse crimes aged 18+ per 1,000 of the female population aged 18+.

Male victims aged 18+: Seventy eight per cent of male domestic abuse victims aged 18+ were victims of violence against the person offences, with 35 per cent victims of violence against the person with injury and 43 per cent violence against the person without injury. Twenty one per cent were victims of theft (including burglary) or criminal damage, and 1 per cent were victims of other offences.

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

Figure 3.2 Victims of domestic abuse by age and gender: percentage in each main crime type (excluding fraud), 2015/16

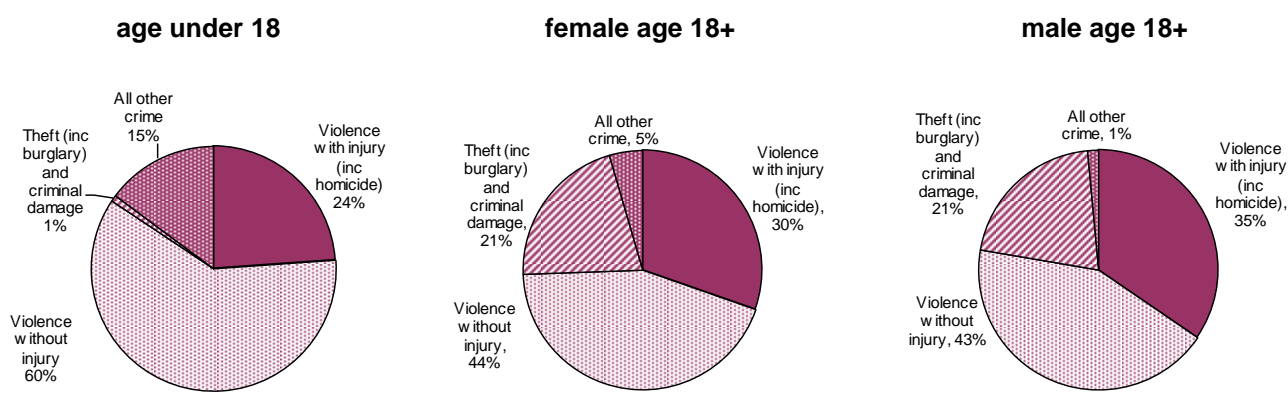
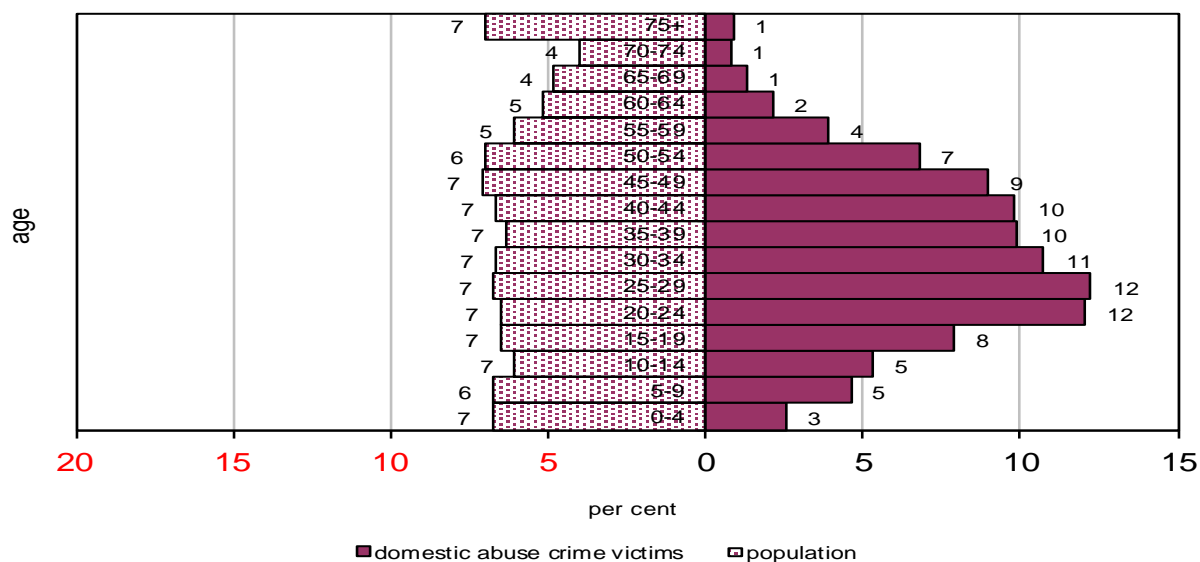


Figure 3.3 Age profile of victims of domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) compared with Northern Ireland population profile¹, 2015/16



¹Based on 2015 mid year population estimates available from <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

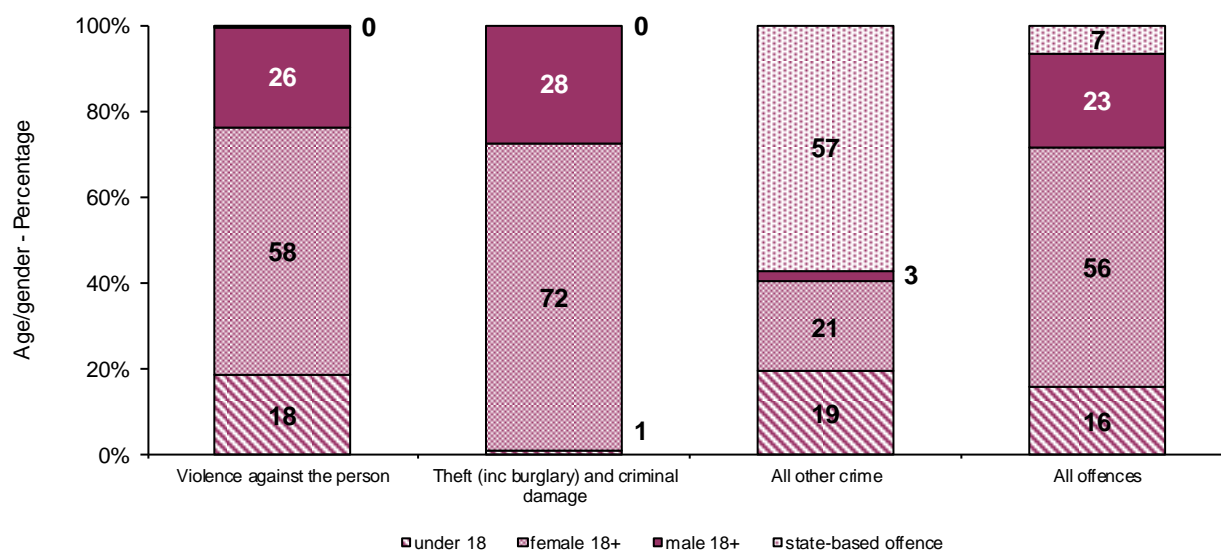
3.2 Age and gender profile 2015/16: main crime classifications

Violence against the person: The majority of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+ (58 per cent), 23 per cent were males aged 18+ and 18 per cent victims under the age of 18. The age or gender of the victim was unknown in less than 0.1 per cent of violence against the person crimes with a domestic abuse motivation.

Theft (including burglary) and criminal damage: Seventy two per cent of domestic abuse victims were females aged 18+, 28 per cent were males aged 18+ and 1 per cent were victims under the age of 18. The age or gender of the victim was unknown in less than 0.1 per cent of all cases.

Other offences: State-based offences accounted for 57 per cent of all other offences, as this includes the offence of breach of non-molestation order. Excluding state-based offences from these calculations reveals that, in relation to all other offences, 45 per cent of domestic abuse victims were under the age of 18, 49 per cent were females aged 18+ and 6 per cent were males aged 18+.

Figure 3.4 Proportion of victims of domestic abuse crimes by age and gender for the main crime classifications (state-based offences included, fraud excluded), 2015/16



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

3.3 Domestic Abuse Motivated Homicides: victim characteristics

Table 3.2 Domestic abuse homicides recorded by victim gender and relationship to offender, 2010/11 to 2015/16

	Numbers								
	male victim			female victim			all victims		
	partner / ex- partner	other family relationship	total	partner / ex- partner	other family relationship	total	partner / ex- partner	other family relationship	total
2010/11	0	1	1	6	0	6	6	1	7
2011/12	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
2012/13	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	3	5
2013/14 ¹	0	2	2	5 ¹	1	6 ¹	5 ¹	3	8 ¹
2014/15 ^{2,3}	0	2 ³	2 ³	3 ²	2	5 ²	3 ²	4 ³	7 ^{2,3}
2015/16	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

¹ There were 3 female victims of homicide involving partner/ex-partner which were established as murder during 2013/14 but where the deaths occurred in previous years.

² There was 1 female victim of homicide involving partner/ex-partner which were established as murder during 2014/15 but where the death occurred in a previous year.

³ The number of homicides for 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7).

Table 3.3 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud¹) recorded by age of victim and type of crime, 2004/05 to 2015/16

Victim Age / Gender	Offence	2004/05	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁴	2015/16	Numbers and percentages	
									change 2014/15 to 2015/16	% change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Victim aged under 18	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	311	305	330	356	405	392	522	130	33.2
	Violence without injury	309	462	507	613	869	890	1,322	432	48.5
	Theft (inc burglary)	4	2	3	5	9	10	5	-5	-
	Criminal damage	13	9	13	4	10	14	13	-1	-
	All other offences	17	120	125	255	274	269	324	55	20.4
	Total all offences	654	898	978	1,233	1,567	1,575	2,186	611	38.8
Female victim aged 18+	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	2,318	2,293	2,271	2,263	2,237	2,324	2,374	50	2.2
	Violence without injury	2,299	2,186	2,306	2,526	3,216	3,428	3,449	21	0.6
	Theft (inc burglary)	197	363	412	504	540	575	536	-39	-6.8
	Criminal damage	957	813	889	876	998	1,000	1,110	110	11.0
	All other offences	118	199	234	243	240	318	353	35	11.0
	Total all offences	5,889	5,854	6,112	6,412	7,231	7,645	7,822	177	2.3
Male victim aged 18+	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	828	777	932	978	1,048	1,085	1,050	-35	-3.1
	Violence without injury	599	656	790	963	1,148	1,341	1,311	-30	-2.2
	Theft (inc burglary)	54	120	194	211	237	236	251	15	6.4
	Criminal damage	284	249	299	334	321	375	382	7	1.9
	All other offences	27	21	32	21	40	42	45	3	-
	Total all offences	1,792	1,823	2,247	2,507	2,794	3,079	3,039	-40	-1.3
Age or gender unknown	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	0	10	8	2	3	1	3	2	-
	Violence without injury	1	23	6	9	9	3	6	3	-
	Theft (inc burglary)	10	7	5	1	2	1	1	0	-
	Criminal damage	102	10	14	0	0	1	1	0	-
	All other offences	19	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-
	Total all offences	132	50	34	13	14	6	11	5	-
State-based offence	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Violence without injury ²	0	2	12	11	29	41	46	5	-
	Theft (inc burglary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Criminal damage	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	All other offences ³	1,178	896	973	932	1,021	1,011	969	-42	-4.2
	Total all offences	1,180	898	985	943	1,050	1,052	1,015	-37	-3.5
All domestic abuse crimes	Violence with injury (inc homicide)	3,457	3,385	3,541	3,599	3,693	3,802	3,949	147	3.9
	Violence without injury	3,208	3,329	3,621	4,122	5,271	5,703	6,134	431	7.6
	Theft (inc burglary)	265	492	614	721	788	822	793	-29	-3.5
	Criminal damage	1,358	1,081	1,215	1,214	1,329	1,390	1,506	116	8.3
	All other offences	1,359	1,236	1,365	1,452	1,575	1,640	1,691	51	3.1
	Total all offences	9,647	9,523	10,356	11,108	12,656	13,357	14,073	716	5.4

1. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
2. These relate to the offences of breach of injunction prohibiting harassment and breach of restraining order, which under Home office Counting Rules get counted in the violence against the person category, whereas most other breaches get counted under all other offences.
3. Includes the offence of breach of non-molestation order, which is classified as a state-based offence.
4. The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the violence with injury (inc homicide) and domestic abuse crime totals by 1.

⁴ indicates that for offences recorded, a percentage change is not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 3.4 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud¹) by policing district^{2,3} where the victim is under 18, 2004/05 to 2015/16

Policing district ^{2,3}	2004/05	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Numbers
								change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Belfast City	149	211	201	299	356	332	503	171
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	55	69	53	81	120	79	118	39
Ards & North Down	60	76	87	114	134	152	198	46
Newry, Mourne & Down	27	73	94	117	146	135	212	77
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	66	104	84	109	170	187	249	62
Mid Ulster	38	49	79	79	98	99	152	53
Fermanagh & Omagh	28	33	53	92	70	95	86	-9
Derry City & Strabane	78	72	106	108	142	140	176	36
Causeway Coast & Glens	62	54	65	90	101	101	163	62
Mid & East Antrim	47	83	57	58	107	118	162	44
Antrim & Newtownabbey	44	74	99	86	123	137	167	30
Northern Ireland	654	898	978	1,233	1,567	1,575	2,186	611

1. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
2. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
3. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. For domestic abuse crimes the geographic information required to allocate the breach of non-molestation order offences for 2004/05 to the new policing structure was not available. It has, however, been possible to provide a comparison at policing district level for 2004/05 in this table as it relates to crimes where there is a person victim and therefore excludes the state-based breach of non-molestation order offences.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 3.5 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud¹) by policing district^{2,3} where the victim is female and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2015/16

Policing district ^{2,3}								Numbers
	2004/05	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Belfast City	1,620	1,509	1,505	1,762	1,944	2,104	2,249	145
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	397	340	278	274	367	357	385	28
Ards & North Down	434	415	362	395	478	493	487	-6
Newry, Mourne & Down	295	456	460	489	570	621	583	-38
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	596	573	654	684	788	839	888	49
Mid Ulster	271	344	376	421	411	435	457	22
Fermanagh & Omagh	258	290	311	383	368	462	409	-53
Derry City & Strabane	693	682	708	710	761	768	860	92
Causeway Coast & Glens	478	471	487	465	545	546	554	8
Mid & East Antrim	416	390	503	400	526	501	433	-68
Antrim & Newtownabbey	431	384	468	429	473	519	517	-2
Northern Ireland	5,889	5,854	6,112	6,412	7,231	7,645	7,822	177

1. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
2. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
3. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. For domestic abuse crimes the geographic information required to allocate the breach of non-molestation order offences for 2004/05 to the new policing structure was not available. It has, however, been possible to provide a comparison at policing district level for 2004/05 in this table as it relates to crimes where there is a person victim and therefore excludes the state-based breach of non-molestation order offences.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 3.6 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud¹) by policing district^{2,3} where the victim is male and aged 18+, 2004/05 to 2015/16

Policing district ^{2,3}	2004/05	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁴	2015/16	Numbers
								change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Belfast City	440	440	514	641	717	774	859	85
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	158	97	96	106	155	119	153	34
Ards & North Down	139	110	130	155	186	227	190	-36
Newry, Mourne & Down	85	158	206	220	255	271	259	-12
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	224	197	271	277	348	407	319	-88
Mid Ulster	103	94	164	166	155	202	169	-33
Fermanagh & Omagh	76	103	118	147	158	175	138	-37
Derry City & Strabane	183	218	272	274	285	301	314	13
Causeway Coast & Glens	133	150	151	178	204	216	242	26
Mid & East Antrim	110	111	167	161	173	184	196	12
Antrim & Newtownabbey	141	145	158	182	158	203	200	-3
Northern Ireland	1,792	1,823	2,247	2,507	2,794	3,079	3,039	-39

1. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
2. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
3. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. For domestic abuse crimes the geographic information required to allocate the breach of non-molestation order offences for 2004/05 to the new policing structure was not available. It has, however, been possible to provide a comparison at policing district level for 2004/05 in this table as it relates to crimes where there is a person victim and therefore excludes the state-based breach of non-molestation order offences.
4. The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the Northern Ireland crime total by 1.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

4 Outcomes for Crimes with a Domestic Abuse Motivation

This section of the bulletin looks at the levels and trends in outcomes and outcome rates in Northern Ireland. Section 2.4 of the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#) describes in detail what outcomes are, the recording practice in relation to outcomes and changes to this practice that have affected the recording of outcomes and outcome rates.

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

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

4.1 Comparison of outcome rates (domestic abuse motivation), 2014/15 and 2015/16

There were 14,073 domestic abuse offences recorded in 2015/16 and 4,415 outcomes resulting in an outcome rate of 31.4%. The number of outcomes rose by 229 between 2014/15 and 2015/16 while the number of crimes recorded rose by 716, resulting in no change in percentage points between 2014/15 rate of 31.3% and the 2015/16 rate of 31.4%.

Outcome rates by offence group: Between 2014/15 and 2015/16 increases in outcome rates were seen in sexual offences (+0.8 percentage points), violence with injury (+1.0 percentage points), breach of non-molestation orders (+1.8 percentage points), criminal damage (+2.0 percentage points), all other crimes against society (+3.3 percentage points) and homicide (+42.9 percentage points). There was no change in percentage points in the outcome rate for violence without injury. There were decreases in the outcome rates across the remaining crime categories; theft (including burglary) fell by 3.4 percentage points, and robbery fell by 32.9 percentage points.

Comparison of outcome rates for domestic abuse crimes and all crimes recorded by the police: In 2015/16, outcome rates for all domestic abuse crimes were higher than those for all crimes recorded by the police. Due to the nature of domestic abuse crimes a potential offender can be more easily identified than for crime in general. This is particularly noticeable in relation to theft and criminal damage offences where the outcome rate for all such offences with a domestic abuse motivation in 2015/16 was 41.7%, compared with 19.4% for all such offences recorded by the police. However the outcome rate for sexual offences, violence against the person and other offences with a domestic abuse motivation tend to be similar to or lower than all crime in general (as seen in Figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1 Outcome rates by crime type (excluding fraud), domestic abuse crime and all crimes recorded by the police, 2015/16

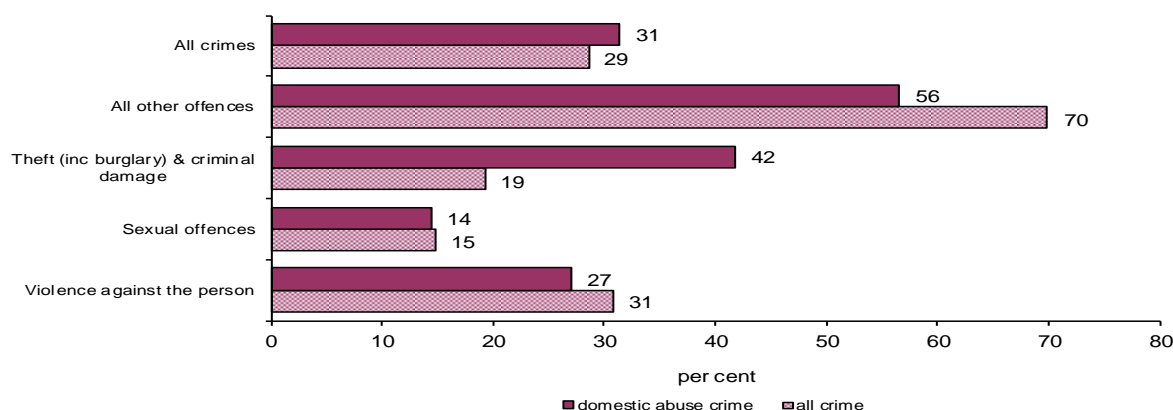


Table 4.1 Domestic abuse offences (excluding fraud): outcomes by offence group and method of disposal, 2015/16

Offence group	Total recorded crime	Charge / summons	Cautions	Discretionary disposals	Penalty notice for disorder	TICs	Numbers and percentages	
							No prosecution directed	Offender died before proceedings
Number of outcomes								
Violence against the person	10,083	2,362	204	156	0	0	0	1
Sexual offences	528	73	0	0	0	0	1	2
Robbery	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft (including burglary)	793	326	23	18	0	0	0	0
Criminal damage	1,506	447	65	71	9	0	0	0
Breach of non-molestation order	916	561	4	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences	236	83	4	1	0	0	0	0
Total (excluding fraud)	14,073	3,856	300	246	9	0	1	3
Outcome Rate (%)								
	All methods of disposal	Charge / summons	Cautions	Discretionary disposals	Penalty notice for disorder	TICs	No prosecution directed	Offender died before proceedings
Violence against the person	27.0	23.4	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual offences	14.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Robbery	36.4	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Theft (including burglary)	46.3	41.1	2.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Criminal damage	39.3	29.7	4.3	4.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Breach of non-molestation order	61.7	61.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other offences	37.3	35.2	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (excluding fraud)	31.4	27.4	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the overall outcome rate for domestic abuse crimes since 2004/05. It also shows the split between those outcomes where the offender receives a formal sanction and those where no further action is taken against the offender. It should be noted that the outcome rate for 2004/05 will have been impacted to some extent by the fact that this was the first year of the domestic abuse crime data series. Each year outcomes will be achieved for crimes that were recorded in previous years. As there were no crimes identified as having a domestic motivation prior to 2004/05, the outcome rate for this financial year was based solely on those offences with a domestic motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year. Any impact of this will have been experienced to a much lesser extent in later financial years.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. This restricted the use of the disposal method 'complainant declined to prosecute' which was widely used due to the nature of domestic abuse crimes where a victim did not wish to support prosecution of the offender. In 2004/05 outcomes by means of complainant declined to prosecute accounted for 78 per cent of all outcomes with a domestic abuse motivation, and accounted for 66 per cent in 2005/06. The adoption by PSNI of the higher evidential standard reduced the use of complainant declined to prosecute as a method of disposal and in 2006/07 this method accounted for 27 per cent of all outcomes.

From April 2007 some of the methods that had been allowed for claiming outcomes that did not result in a sanction against the offender were discontinued altogether. The result of these changes was that the overall outcome rate for domestic abuse crimes fell from 77.6% in 2005/06 to 45.8% in 2006/07 and again to 33.9% in 2007/08. The overall outcome rate increased each year between 2007/08 and 2010/11 to reach 46.6%. However the outcome rate has since fallen and in the last three years has fluctuated between 31% and 32% (31.8% in 2013/14, 31.3% in 2014/15 and 31.4% in 2015/16).

Figure 4.2 Outcome rates for domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud), 2004/05 to 2015/16

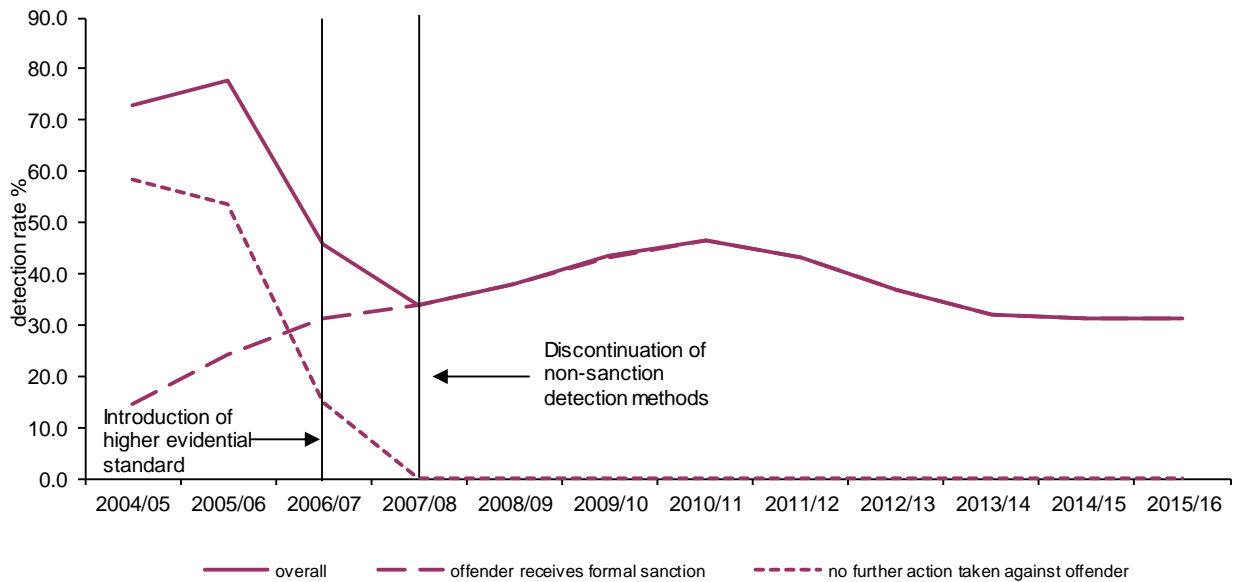


Figure 4.3 illustrates the move away from the use of those outcomes not resulting in a sanction against the offender, following the introduction of the higher evidential standard in 2006/07 and the limited use of the outcome methods where no action was taken against the offender from 2007/08. The increase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

Figure 4.3 Outcome rates for domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) by method of detection, 2004/05 to 2015/16

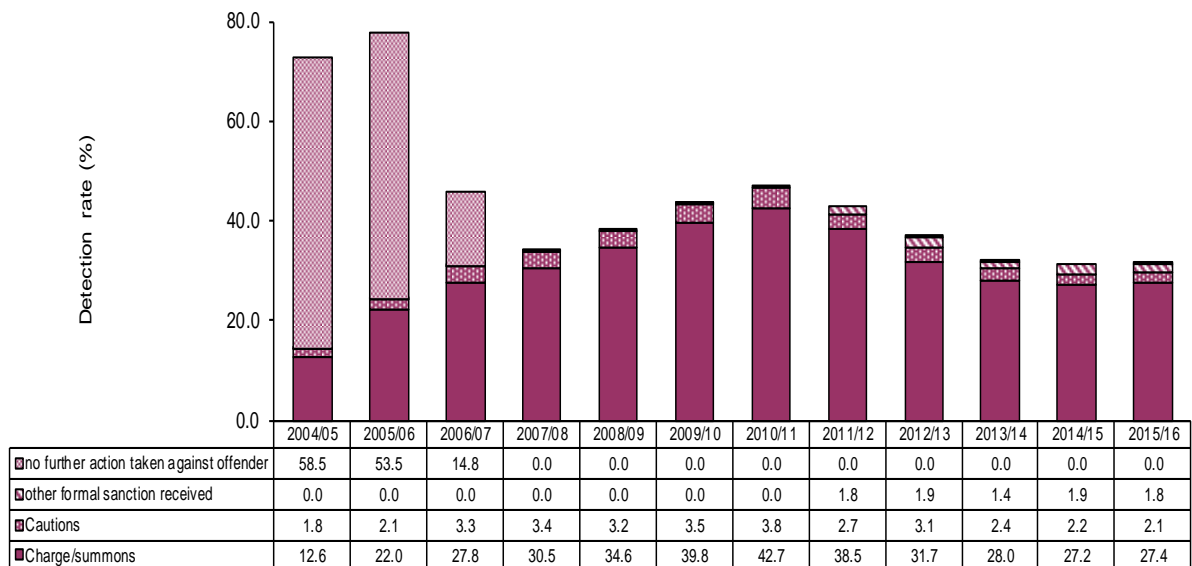


Table 4.2 Outcome rates for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation by offence (excluding fraud⁷), 2007/08 to 2015/16¹

Offence	2007/08	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁸	2015/16	Percentages
								% point change 2014/15 to 2015/16 ²
VICTIM-BASED CRIME								
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	28.6	42.4	38.6	32.1	26.7	26.7	27.0	0.3
Homicide^{3,8}	36.4	100.0	60.0	80.0	87.5	57.1	100.0	42.9
Violence with injury	33.1	46.7	43.9	39.1	33.8	32.9	33.9	1.0
2 Attempted murder	76.2	57.9	63.2	70.8	83.3	72.4	61.3	-11.1
5D Assault with intent to cause serious harm	53.6	67.5	50.6	48.8	37.4	40.6	45.7	5.0
8N Assault with injury	32.3	45.4	43.4	38.2	33.2	31.9	32.9	0.9
All other violence with injury	0.0	-	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	33.3
Violence without injury	24.1	37.9	33.4	25.9	21.6	22.5	22.6	0.0
3B Threats to kill	44.9	55.7	55.3	42.7	43.4	42.2	46.2	4.1
8L Harassment	13.1	24.4	17.4	19.1	12.4	20.3	25.8	5.4
11A Cruelty to Children/Young Persons, 13 Child abduction	41.7	16.1	21.8	47.2	42.3	24.8	14.2	-10.6
105A Assault without injury	19.7	34.8	30.7	23.0	19.4	19.2	17.8	-1.4
All other violence without injury	36.4	42.9	27.8	26.1	47.6	38.1	53.8	15.8
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES⁴	19.6	22.6	23.3	12.3	22.3	13.6	14.4	0.8
Rape	20.0	15.9	18.9	12.7	23.9	8.5	17.9	9.4
Other sexual offences⁴	19.3	27.5	26.9	12.1	21.3	16.8	12.0	-4.8
17 Indecent assault on a male, 17A/17B Sexual assault on a male ^{4,5,6}	0.0	0.0	6.7	11.5	16.7	2.7	14.0	11.3
20 Indecent assault on a female, 20A/20B Sexual assault on a female ^{4,5,6}	19.1	31.7	36.1	15.3	24.1	23.7	11.8	-11.9
All other sexual offences ⁴	40.0	26.9	12.5	7.3	17.0	6.3	11.5	5.2
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	14.3	77.8	42.1	50.0	38.9	69.2	36.4	-32.9
TOTAL THEFT OFFENCES (INCLUDING BURGLARY)	32.9	53.5	50.3	54.0	49.6	49.6	46.3	-3.4
Theft offences – burglary	38.0	51.6	38.5	48.7	39.2	39.3	40.8	1.5
Theft - vehicle offences	60.4	76.8	79.9	81.4	79.4	76.3	78.6	2.4
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	23.3	35.4	37.7	32.4	22.2	25.7	21.4	-4.3
All other theft offences	19.8	30.2	24.5	25.1	16.9	25.3	18.0	-7.3
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	34.8	51.4	51.4	44.6	37.2	37.3	39.3	2.0
56A Arson endangering life, 56B Arson not endangering life	61.1	40.0	50.0	50.0	48.6	38.1	56.3	18.2
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	34.0	52.5	50.7	46.6	39.4	38.5	40.0	1.5
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	38.5	49.2	56.0	43.4	39.6	40.5	41.6	1.1
58B/58D All other criminal damage	32.2	51.2	49.1	38.2	26.6	32.2	34.2	2.0
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY								
Breach of non-molestation order	62.2	75.2	63.4	62.5	58.8	59.9	61.7	1.8
All other crimes against society	40.7	37.1	53.7	40.0	41.5	34.0	37.3	3.3
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME (DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION) – ALL OFFENCES (excluding fraud⁷)	33.9	46.6	43.0	36.7	31.8	31.3	31.4	0.0

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

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

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

The two definitions mentioned above should be taken into account when considering the sanction detection rate for 2004/05. As there were no crimes identified as having a domestic motivation prior to 2004/05, the detection rate is based solely on those offences with a domestic motivation that were both recorded and detected within that financial year.

2. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.

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

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

5. Offences classified as 17 Indecent assault on a male, 20 Indecent assault on a female, 21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 14, 22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 17, 74 Gross indecency with a child, 16 Buggery and 18 Gross indecency between males relate to legislation that existed prior to that introduced in February 2009. From April 2010 offences are no longer recorded using these classifications.

6. Under the Home Office Counting Rules, offences which were reported to the police between February 2009 and March 2010 but which were committed prior to February 2009 were recorded under the previous legislation wherever possible. However in April 2010 this guidance was changed so that historic allegations committed under previous legislation should be recorded and detected as if committed today.

7. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.

8. The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), changing the homicide outcome rate from 66.7% to 57.1%.

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

Although figures for the financial year 2008/09 to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 4.3 Number of outcomes and outcome rates by method of disposal for crimes with a domestic abuse motivation (excluding fraud¹³), 2004/05 to 2015/16

Method of disposal	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ¹⁴	2015/16
	Outcomes (number)											
Charge/summons	1,070	2,365	2,803	2,828	3,185	3,931	4,064	3,984	3,525	3,544	3,633	3,856
Adult cautions ¹	140	180	223	233	206	258	290	209	273	252	227	208
Juvenile cautions ²	15	44	111	79	87	87	76	72	67	57	68	92
Discretionary disposals ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	208	159	253	246
Penalty notices for disorder ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	5	9
TICs ⁵	1	1	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
No prosecution directed ^{6,7}	121	249	210	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Offender died before proceedings ^{6,7}	6	12	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{6,8}	4,833	5,469	1,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ^{6,8,9}	12	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All outcomes	6,198	8,346	4,628	3,146	3,480	4,282	4,433	4,449	4,081	4,026	4,186	4,415
Total number of offences (excl. fraud)^{9,10,13}	8,499	10,759	10,099	9,275	9,197	9,879	9,523	10,356	11,108	12,656	13,357	14,073
	Outcomes (rates, %) ¹²											
Charge/summons	12.6	22.0	27.8	30.5	34.6	39.8	42.7	38.5	31.7	28.0	27.2	27.4
Adult cautions ¹	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.5
Juvenile cautions ²	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Discretionary disposals ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.7
Penalty notices for disorder ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
TICs ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No prosecution directed ^{6,7}	1.4	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender died before proceedings ^{6,7}	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Complainant declined to prosecute ^{6,8}	56.9	50.8	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ^{6,8,9}	0.1	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All outcomes (excl. fraud¹³)	72.9	77.6	45.8	33.9	37.8	43.3	46.6	43.0	36.7	31.8	31.3	31.4

1. Adult cautions include adult cautions and adult informed warnings.
2. Juvenile cautions include juvenile restorative cautions, juvenile informed warnings and juvenile prosecutorial diversions.
3. Discretionary disposals were introduced as an outcome during 2011/12.
4. Penalty notices for disorder were introduced within Northern Ireland in June 2012.
5. Offences asked to be taken into consideration at court.
6. From 1 April 2007, new rules governing these outcomes significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.
7. From 1 April 2007 these methods can only be claimed as an outcome for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where the Public Prosecution Service is satisfied that there is enough evidence to prosecute.
8. From 1 April 2007 these methods can longer be claimed as an outcome.
9. Includes offender under age.
10. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
11. As this table focuses on disposal methods, the total number of offences recorded for 2004/05 excludes the breach of non-molestation order offences. While the number of these offences recorded during 2004/05 was compiled by PSNI, the number of offences detected was not compiled.
12. The number of crimes that are cleared up by a detection expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences.
13. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
14. The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the domestic abuse crimes total by 1.

'..' in the table indicates that data are not available.

5 Victim and Offender Characteristics for Domestic Abuse Motivated Crimes, 2010/11 to 2015/16

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

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

Victim characteristics (crimes with a domestic abuse motivation excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16

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

Of the 13,058 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2015/16 where there was a person victim, 69 per cent were female and 31 per cent were male; this compares with 74 per cent female and 26 per cent male in 2010/11. In 2015/16, 83 per cent of person victims were aged 18 and over (compared with 89 per cent in 2010/11) and 17 per cent were under 18 (compared with 10 per cent in 2010/11). The ethnicity was unknown for 8 per cent of all victims of domestic abuse crimes in 2015/16, but where it was available 98 per cent were of white ethnicity, and within this category most have a UK or Ireland nationality (88 per cent of all those with white ethnicity in 2015/16).

Table 5.1 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by gender of victim, 2010/11 to 2015/16

Gender	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ¹	2015/16
Male	2,206	2,646	3,011	3,484	3,736	4,056
Female	6,401	6,712	7,144	8,121	8,567	8,989
Unknown/Missing	18	13	10	1	2	13
Total (person victims)	8,625	9,371	10,165	11,606	12,305	13,058

¹ The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the person victim and male victim totals by 1.

Table 5.2 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by age of victim, 2010/11 to 2015/16

Age	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ¹	2015/16
Under 18	898	978	1,233	1,567	1,575	2,186
18 and over	7,690	8,368	8,928	10,025	10,725	10,868
Unknown/Missing	37	25	4	14	5	4
Total (person victims)	8,625	9,371	10,165	11,606	12,305	13,058

¹ The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the person victim and male victim totals by 1.

Table 5.3 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) recorded by ethnicity and nationality of victim, 2010/11 to 2015/16

Ethnicity (Nationality)	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ¹	2015/16
Asian: of which	35	46	49	57	87	83
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	9	15	11	14	19	23
<i>All other nationalities</i>	26	25	32	40	62	50
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	6	6	3	6	10
Black: of which	45	41	48	76	76	75
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	12	14	13	24	29	23
<i>All other nationalities</i>	32	23	31	47	41	42
<i>Nationality missing</i>	1	4	4	5	6	10
Mixed/Other: of which	26	31	38	48	61	67
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	13	11	11	17	28	31
<i>All other nationalities</i>	13	20	26	30	26	24
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	0	1	1	7	12
White: of which	7,966	8,451	9,137	10,687	11,241	11,762
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	7,286	7,553	8,285	9,711	10,039	10,373
<i>Poland</i>	119	111	122	182	222	231
<i>Lithuania</i>	69	96	109	93	121	109
<i>Latvia</i>	24	34	36	29	37	44
<i>Portugal</i>	14	16	18	25	25	20
<i>All other nationalities</i>	67	75	100	113	121	125
<i>Nationality missing</i>	387	566	467	534	676	860
Ethnicity Missing/Unknown Person: of which	549	802	893	738	840	1,071
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	372	431	462	480	537	462
<i>All other nationalities</i>	19	32	43	45	41	54
<i>Nationality missing</i>	162	339	388	213	262	555
Total (person victims)	8,625	9,371	10,165	11,606	12,305	13,058

¹ The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the person victim and male victim totals by 1.

Offender characteristics (crimes with a domestic abuse motivation excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16

Offender characteristics have only been included for those offenders who have been dealt with by police by any of the means listed previously in this section.

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

Table 5.4 Domestic abuse crimes (excluding fraud) detected and number of offenders detected, 2010/11 to 2015/16

Outcomes / Offenders	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation which have been detected during each financial year	4,433	4,449	4,081	4,026	4,186	4,415
Total number of offenders for detected crimes with a domestic abuse motivation	4,474	4,459	4,111	4,081	4,222	4,445

Of all offenders who were dealt with by police during 2015/16 as described above, 86 per cent were male and 12 per cent were female. The majority (93 per cent) of offenders were over 18. Ethnicity was missing for around 13 per cent of all offenders, but where ethnicity was known the vast majority were white (98 per cent).

Table 5.5 Gender of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16

Gender	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Male	3,806	3,825	3,483	3,539	3,605	3,813
Female	407	496	470	484	552	551
Unknown/Missing	261	138	158	58	65	81
Total (offenders)	4,474	4,459	4,111	4,081	4,222	4,445

Table 5.6 Age of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16

Age	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Under 18	235	56	123	216	193	235
18 and over	3,976	4,264	3,830	3,804	3,963	4,131
Unknown/Missing	263	139	158	61	66	79
Total (offenders)	4,474	4,459	4,111	4,081	4,222	4,445

Table 5.7 Ethnicity/Nationality of offender (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16

Ethnicity (Nationality)	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Asian: of which	22	19	18	16	22	28
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	5	3	6	3	6	10
<i>All other nationalities</i>	17	16	11	13	16	18
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
Black: of which	32	23	34	36	22	28
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	8	5	7	7	8	5
<i>All other nationalities</i>	23	18	27	29	13	22
<i>Nationality missing</i>	1	0	0	0	1	1
Mixed/Other: of which	19	26	17	26	19	20
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	11	7	2	6	1	6
<i>All other nationalities</i>	8	19	14	20	17	14
<i>Nationality missing</i>	0	0	1	0	1	0
White: of which	3,669	3,808	3,464	3,519	3,431	3,803
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	3,465	3,565	3,283	3,286	3,190	3,543
<i>Poland</i>	66	70	42	83	92	75
<i>Lithuania</i>	26	56	46	41	39	51
<i>Latvia</i>	16	19	13	9	12	18
<i>Portugal</i>	8	15	8	18	10	8
<i>All other nationalities</i>	40	34	26	34	32	55
<i>Nationality missing</i>	48	49	46	48	56	53
Ethnicity Missing/ Unknown Person: of which	732	583	578	484	728	566
<i>UK and Ireland</i>	409	411	382	371	595	415
<i>All other nationalities</i>	37	39	36	45	58	50
<i>Nationality missing</i>	286	133	160	68	75	101
Total (offenders)	4,474	4,459	4,111	4,081	4,222	4,445

In 2015/16, the victim offender relationship was missing for 16 per cent of all cases. For the remainder where a victim offender relationship was available, 31 per cent fell into the current spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend category, 30 per cent were within the ex-spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend category, 26 per cent were parent and child and 9 per cent were siblings.

Table 5.8 Victim / offender relationship (domestic abuse detected crimes excluding fraud), 2010/11 to 2015/16

Victim/Offender Relationship ¹	Numbers					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Current spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc	1,071	1,090	956	1,096	1,077	1,163
Ex spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc	1,080	965	1,063	924	1,085	1,122
Parent and child	730	738	814	857	942	962
Grandparent and grandchild	16	29	39	21	36	54
Sibling	225	270	292	275	275	346
Other family relationship	91	88	109	123	115	105
Unknown/Missing	1,261	1,279	838	785	692	693
Total (all offenders)	4,474	4,459	4,111	4,081	4,222	4,445

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

6 Geographic Patterns of Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes

As a general rule crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the incident occurred. This section provides details on recorded crime, crime outcome rates and population rates for each policing district within Northern Ireland.

As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. The level of geographic information required to allocate incident/crime records to the new boundaries was insufficient for the financial years 2004/05 to 2006/07 in respect of domestic abuse incidents and for the financial year 2004/05 in respect of domestic abuse crimes. For this reason, comparison at policing district level is only available for the financial years dating back to 2007/08 for incidents and 2005/06 for crimes.

Belfast City, whilst being only one policing district, accounts for between 24 and 30 per cent of all domestic abuse motivated incidents/crimes recorded in Northern Ireland. It includes four local policing teams based in Lisburn Road (South), Tennent Street (North), Strandtown (East) and Woodbourne (West). Figures for each of these local policing teams are provided in the following tables to assist with district level comparisons.

While the tables in this report provide policing district figures for domestic abuse crimes at overall crime level, figures are available by crime type from [pivot tables](#) contained within the spreadsheets which accompany this report.

Additional geographic breakdowns of crime are available on the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) Internet site:

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Home.aspx>

Figure 6.1 Map of policing districts in Northern Ireland

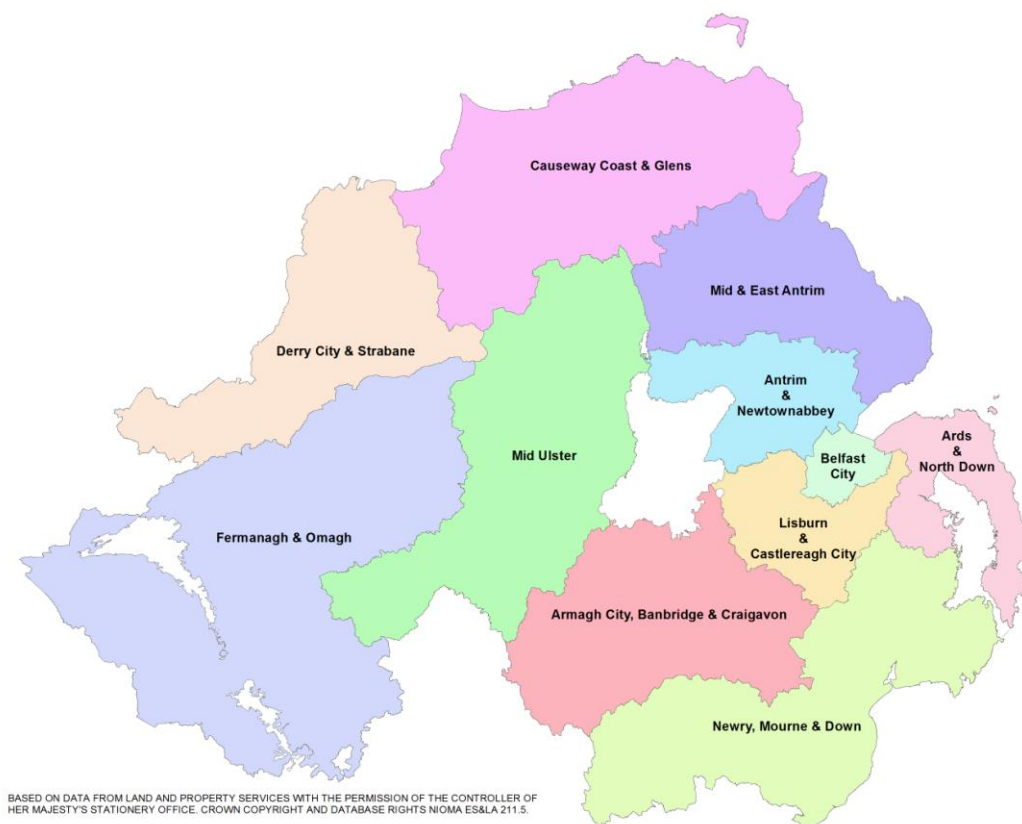


Table 6.1 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2007/08 to 2015/16^{1,2}

Policing district ^{1,2}	2007/08 ²	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁴	Numbers and percentages		
							2015/16	change 2014/15 to 2015/16	% change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Belfast City ³ : of which	6,811	6,126	6,596	7,217	6,860	7,066	7,613	547	7.7
<i>East</i>	1,593	1,545	1,739	1,759	1,751	1,770	1,801	31	1.8
<i>North</i>	2,312	1,951	2,038	2,525	2,373	2,306	2,660	354	15.4
<i>South</i>	975	826	1,020	975	1,057	1,232	1,237	5	0.4
<i>West</i>	1,931	1,804	1,799	1,958	1,679	1,758	1,915	157	8.9
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	1,182	1,399	1,398	1,344	1,400	1,344	1,497	153	11.4
Ards & North Down	1,718	1,303	1,461	1,744	2,023	2,083	2,068	-15	-0.7
Newry, Mourne & Down	1,514	1,608	1,762	1,958	2,246	2,221	2,020	-201	-9.0
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	2,254	2,070	2,558	3,057	3,250	3,155	3,001	-154	-4.9
Mid Ulster	1,038	1,207	1,528	1,740	1,523	1,565	1,476	-89	-5.7
Fermanagh & Omagh	1,310	1,061	1,267	1,396	1,412	1,669	1,493	-176	-10.5
Derry City & Strabane	2,234	2,848	2,859	2,967	3,017	2,978	3,012	34	1.1
Causeway Coast & Glens	1,971	1,872	1,968	2,125	2,141	2,262	2,158	-104	-4.6
Mid & East Antrim	1,389	1,665	1,899	1,794	2,042	2,079	2,161	82	3.9
Antrim & Newtownabbey	1,655	1,526	1,900	1,848	1,714	1,866	1,893	27	1.4
Northern Ireland	23,076	22,685	25,196	27,190	27,628	28,288	28,392	104	0.4

1. Incidents are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the incident occurred.
2. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. The level of geographic information required to allocate incident/crime records to the new boundaries was insufficient for the financial years 2004/05 to 2006/07 for domestic abuse incidents and for the financial year 2004/05 for domestic abuse crimes. For this reason, comparison at policing district level is only available for the financial years dating back to 2007/08 for incidents and 2005/06 for crimes.
3. Belfast City, whilst being only one policing district, accounts for between 24 and 30 per cent of all domestic abuse motivated incidents/crimes recorded in Northern Ireland. It includes four local policing teams based in Strandtown (East), Tennent Street (North), Lisburn Road (South), and Woodbourne (West). Figures for each of these local policing teams are provided in the table to assist with district level comparisons.
4. The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the incidents total by 1.

Although figures for the financial years 2008/09 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.2 Recorded crime (excluding fraud¹) with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2005/06 to 2015/16^{2,3}

Policing district ^{2,3}	2005/06 ³	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁵	2015/16	Numbers and percentages	
								change 2014/15 to 2015/16	% change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Belfast City ⁴ : of which	2,822	2,394	2,491	2,977	3,322	3,505	3,935	430	12.3
<i>East</i>	614	549	643	711	802	909	998	89	9.8
<i>North</i>	890	788	722	1,003	1,085	1,084	1,311	227	20.9
<i>South</i>	456	345	404	446	554	650	675	25	3.8
<i>West</i>	862	712	722	817	881	862	951	89	10.3
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	552	589	482	530	698	596	707	111	18.6
Ards & North Down	816	659	661	722	881	960	954	-6	-0.6
Newry, Mourne & Down	913	783	845	900	1,080	1,178	1,130	-48	-4.1
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	1,105	952	1,082	1,181	1,397	1,562	1,546	-16	-1.0
Mid Ulster	591	531	665	701	720	786	810	24	3.1
Fermanagh & Omagh	577	455	519	651	626	767	685	-82	-10.7
Derry City & Strabane	939	1,083	1,188	1,179	1,300	1,306	1,453	147	11.3
Causeway Coast & Glens	891	729	812	809	927	913	1,022	109	11.9
Mid & East Antrim	718	689	824	707	902	865	865	0	0.0
Antrim & Newtownabbey	835	659	787	751	803	919	966	47	5.1
Northern Ireland	10,759	9,523	10,356	11,108	12,656	13,357	14,073	716	5.4

1. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.
2. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
3. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. The level of geographic information required to allocate incident/crime records to the new boundaries was insufficient for the financial years 2004/05 to 2006/07 for domestic abuse incidents and for the financial year 2004/05 for domestic abuse crimes. For this reason, comparison at policing district level is only available for the financial years dating back to 2007/08 for incidents and 2005/06 for crimes.
4. Belfast City, whilst being only one policing district, accounts for between 24 and 30 per cent of all domestic abuse motivated incidents/crimes recorded in Northern Ireland. It includes four local policing teams based in Strandtown (East), Tennent Street (North), Lisburn Road (South), and Woodbourne (West). Figures for each of these local policing teams are provided in the table to assist with district level comparisons.
5. The number of murders in 2014/15 has been revised upwards by 1 (from 6 to 7), increasing the Northern Ireland crime total by 1.

Although figures for the financial years 2008/09 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.3 Outcome rates (excluding fraud⁵) with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2007/08 to 2015/16^{1,2}

Policing district ²	2007/08	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% point change 2014/15 to 2015/16 ³
Belfast City ⁴ : of which	35.4	48.8	41.4	36.6	29.2	27.8	29.4	1.6
<i>East</i>	37.0	51.0	34.5	35.0	29.2	24.6	28.0	3.3
<i>North</i>	36.2	48.5	49.4	36.0	32.8	28.6	29.9	1.3
<i>South</i>	24.9	44.9	37.1	31.6	24.9	26.2	24.7	-1.4
<i>West</i>	39.1	49.3	42.0	41.4	27.4	31.6	33.6	2.1
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	35.7	44.7	39.2	33.0	28.4	27.7	29.8	2.2
Ards & North Down	25.6	51.1	37.2	33.2	25.3	30.7	35.1	4.4
Newry, Mourne & Down	37.8	40.4	44.3	36.3	34.7	35.4	31.9	-3.5
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	27.5	41.0	43.2	36.2	35.5	35.4	32.0	-3.4
Mid Ulster	34.1	51.2	45.1	38.9	35.8	33.6	30.4	-3.2
Fermanagh & Omagh	37.3	50.5	46.1	45.8	32.9	30.5	32.8	2.3
Derry City & Strabane	26.8	47.6	45.5	35.1	37.2	30.3	35.2	4.8
Causeway Coast & Glens	36.0	46.5	46.2	33.1	29.8	27.2	29.1	1.9
Mid & East Antrim	39.8	44.6	42.8	39.9	31.0	33.1	31.1	-2.0
Antrim & Newtownabbey	39.8	44.9	42.4	38.2	32.5	38.3	31.8	-6.5
Northern Ireland	33.9	46.6	43.0	36.7	31.8	31.3	31.4	0.0

1. The outcome figures provided in this table are based on the following outcome methods; charge/summons, cautions (adult and juvenile), discretionary disposals, penalty notices for disorder, offences taken into consideration and indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender (died before proceedings or PPS did not prosecute). There have been a number of changes to the rules governing what can be counted as an outcome since 1998/99, an explanation of which can be found in the [User Guide to Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#). For this reason figures are shown dating back to 2007/08 in order to provide a data series that is as comparable as possible, bearing in mind that discretionary disposals were first introduced as an outcome method during 2011/12 and penalty notices for disorder were introduced in June 2012. Offences detected in any particular year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100.
The outcome rate is the number of crimes that are cleared up divided by the total number of recorded crimes.
2. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015.
3. Percentage point change is based on unrounded figures.
4. Belfast City, whilst being only one policing district, accounts for between 24 and 30 per cent of all domestic abuse motivated incidents/crimes recorded in Northern Ireland. It includes four local policing teams based in Strandtown (East), Tennent Street (North), Lisburn Road (South), and Woodbourne (West). Figures for each of these local policing teams are provided in the table to assist with district level comparisons.
5. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.

Although figures for the financial years 2008/09 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.4 Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district, 2007/08 to 2015/16^{1,2,3}

Policing district ^{1,3}	Rate per 1,000 population						
	2007/08 ³	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ²
Belfast City	21	18	20	22	20	21	23
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	9	10	10	10	10	10	9
Ards & North Down	11	8	9	11	13	13	11
Newry, Mourne & Down	9	9	10	11	13	13	15
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	12	10	13	15	16	15	9
Mid Ulster	8	9	11	12	11	11	10
Fermanagh & Omagh	12	9	11	12	12	15	18
Derry City & Strabane	16	20	20	21	21	21	14
Causeway Coast & Glens	13	13	13	14	14	15	20
Mid & East Antrim	10	12	14	13	15	15	11
Antrim & Newtownabbey	12	11	14	13	12	13	11
Northern Ireland	13	13	14	15	15	15	15

1. Incidents are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
2. Incident rates are calculated using the Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates. The 2015/16 incident rate for Northern Ireland is based on the 2015 mid year estimates, but these are not yet available at sub-Northern Ireland level and therefore the district rates for 2015/16 are based on the 2014 mid year estimates. These estimates can be obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Internet site: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>
3. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. The level of geographic information required to allocate incident/crime records to the new boundaries was insufficient for the financial years 2004/05 to 2006/07 for domestic abuse incidents and for the financial year 2004/05 for domestic abuse crimes. For this reason, comparison at policing district level is only available for the financial years dating back to 2007/08 for incidents and 2005/06 for crimes.

Although figures for the financial years 2008/09 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)

Table 6.5 Recorded crime (excluding fraud⁵) with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district, 2004/05 to 2015/16^{1,2,3}

Policing district ^{1,3}	Rate per 1,000 population						
	2005/06 ³	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ²
Belfast City	9	7	7	9	10	10	12
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	4	4	4	4	5	4	5
Ards & North Down	5	4	4	5	6	6	6
Newry, Mourne & Down	6	5	5	5	6	7	6
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	6	5	5	6	7	8	8
Mid Ulster	5	4	5	5	5	6	6
Fermanagh & Omagh	5	4	5	6	5	7	6
Derry City & Strabane	7	8	8	8	9	9	10
Causeway Coast & Glens	6	5	5	5	6	6	7
Mid & East Antrim	5	5	6	5	7	6	6
Antrim & Newtownabbey	6	5	6	5	6	7	7
Northern Ireland	6	5	6	6	7	7	8

1. Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the crime occurred.
2. Crime rates are calculated using the Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates. The 2015/16 incident rate for Northern Ireland is based on the 2015 mid year estimates, but these are not yet available at sub-Northern Ireland level and therefore the district rates for 2015/16 are based on the 2014 mid year estimates. These estimates can be obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Internet site: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>
3. As part of the Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts, with the new policing model becoming fully operational at the end of September 2015. The level of geographic information required to allocate incident/crime records to the new boundaries was insufficient for the financial years 2004/05 to 2006/07 for domestic abuse incidents and for the financial year 2004/05 for domestic abuse crimes. For this reason, comparison at policing district level is only available for the financial years dating back to 2007/08 for incidents and 2005/06 for crimes.
4. A district breakdown is not available for 2004/05 as it was only possible to backdate the data series based on the new boundaries from 2005/06 onwards due to the availability of address information.
5. From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud offences previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1st April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and internet crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to victims residing in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis. The Action Fraud figures do not separately identify those offences with a domestic abuse motivation and therefore all domestic abuse motivated crime figures in this bulletin exclude fraud.

Although figures for the financial years 2005/06 through to 2009/10 are not shown in this table, they are available in the [accompanying excel spreadsheet](#)