



Department for

Communities

An Roinn

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Commonities

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Equality Impact Assessment Final Report

Proposals to amend legislation to help tackle
Anti-Social Behaviour in Housing

May 2025

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1. Executive Summary

This document presents the findings of the Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) carried out on proposals to amend legislation to help tackle Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Housing.

1.1 Purpose of the Equality Impact Assessment

The purpose of this EQIA is to determine whether there is likely to be any differential impact arising from the proposed policy amendments between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status, sexual orientation, gender, persons with or without a disability and persons with or without dependants. The EQIA also considers mitigating measures to better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity.

There were seven stages in the Department's EQIA process:

Stage 1 – Definition of the policy aims

Stage 2 – Consideration of available data and research

Stage 3 – Assessment of impacts

Stage 4 – Consideration of mitigation measures

Stage 5 – Consultation

Stage 6 – Decision and publication of the results of the EQIA

Stage 7 – Monitoring

This report sets out the findings of the first five stages of the process and the (Stage 6) decisions taken by the Department. This includes consideration of measures, within the Department's control, to mitigate adverse impacts of the proposals.

1.2 Background to Consultation

Addressing the issue of ASB is a priority for DfC. A commitment to review ASB legislation was included in the draft Programme for Government 2016-2021, and this work remains ongoing.

ASB is a term used to describe a wide range of behaviours that have a negative effect on quality of life and may cause minor disorder and incivilities. While much of this behaviour may not, in itself, be a criminal offence, the cumulative effect of this behaviour can have a devastating impact on the quality of life of individuals and communities.

In 2018, the Department of Justice (DoJ) carried out a public consultation to review the criminal legislation framework to tackle ASB. Following that consultation a multi-agency, cross-departmental ASB Legislation Review Delivery Group was set up to take forward the out workings. This group, chaired by DoJ, consisted of representatives from DoJ, DfC,

the Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (DAERA), the Northern Ireland Courts & Tribunals Service (NICTS), the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE), the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE), the Northern Ireland Federation of Housing Associations

(NIFHA) and Belfast City Council.

The ASB Delivery Group considered nine legislative powers, of which DfC Housing Division identified two topics for future legislation similar to powers currently in use in England and Wales: Injunctions against ASB and Absolute Grounds for Possession.

Absolute Grounds for Possession for secure tenancies

It is proposed to require the courts to make an **order for possession** where certain tests are met, which provide clear evidence that ASB has already been proven to the satisfaction of another court.

Injunctions against ASB

- **Lowering the threshold** for granting injunctions to only require evidence of conduct which is capable of causing nuisance or annoyance rather than causing or likely to cause nuisance or annoyance.
- The inclusion of a **power of arrest without warrant** for PSNI where an injunction against anti-social behaviour has been breached, including a power of entry.
- The power to **exclude over 18s from residential premises** to be available if the court believes there is use or threatened use of violence or significant risk of harm to others.
- The addition of **Positive Requirements** to injunctions to help individuals to deal with the underlying causes of their behaviour.

The threshold in the existing legislation of conduct causing or likely to cause nuisance or annoyance, is subject to the condition that the court shall not grant an injunction unless it is of the opinion that there is a significant risk of harm if the injunction is not granted. The proposals will remove the risk of harm test for the granting of injunctions; however, it will be retained for cases in which a power of arrest and/or power of exclusion from residential premises are added to the

injunctions. The higher threshold for these powers acts as a mitigation to ensure that they are utilised in cases of only the most serious behaviour.

The Department carried out a joint public consultation with DoJ on the original proposals, which ran from 28 November 2023 until 04 March 2024. An extension was provided until 05 April 2024 for a small number of organisations.

2. Background to EQIA

2.1 Section 75 and the Statutory Duties

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires each public authority, when carrying out its functions in relation to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between nine categories of persons, namely:

- between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;
- between men and women generally;
- between persons with a disability and persons without; and
- between persons with dependants and persons without.

Without prejudice to its obligations above, the public authority must also have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.

The Department for Communities (the Department) has in place an Equality Scheme. The Scheme outlines how the Department proposes to fulfil its statutory duties under Section 75. Policies are screened to assess impact on the promotion of equality of opportunity and the duty to promote good relations using the following criteria:

- Is there any evidence of higher or lower participation or uptake by different groups?

- Is there any evidence that different groups have different needs, experiences, issues and priorities in relation to the particular policy issue?
- Is there an opportunity to promote equality of opportunity between the relevant different groups, either by altering the policy, or by working with others in government or in the larger community, in the context of the policy?
- Have consultations with relevant groups, organisations or individuals indicated that policies of that type create problems specific to any relevant group?

2.2 The Organisation

The Department was established on 09 May 2016 following the restructuring of Northern Ireland Departments. The Department for Communities (DfC) has strategic responsibility for equality, anti-poverty, sports, arts and culture, languages, finding employment, historic environment, housing, regeneration, benefits and pensions, community and voluntary sector development, social legislation and child support.

The Department is structured into six Groups:

- Communities, Place and Local Government
- Corporate Services
- Engaged Communities

- Housing and Sustainability
- Operational Delivery
- Work & Health

Housing and Sustainability Group plays a key role in the delivery of the DfC's common purpose of supporting people, building communities and shaping places. Key priorities for the Group's area include:

- ensuring the provision of decent, affordable sustainable homes
- providing housing support
- leading on the Department's climate change agenda
- improving safety in residential buildings in Northern Ireland

2.3 Initial Section 75 Screening

As part of the ASB consultation process, a small number of concerns were raised by stakeholders in respect of the impact of the proposals on Section 75 categories. In response to this, the Department conducted a full EQIA which was subject to a 13-week consultation (12 weeks plus 1 extra week to allow for extra time over the Christmas period). This document can be found at <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/consultations/equality-assessment-consultation-anti-social-behaviour-housing-proposals>.

The development of a robust EQIA is essential to ensure that the Department's proposals are proportionate and fair for Section 75 groups and that it can withstand

scrutiny and challenge in respect of

equality and wider legal issues.

3. Data Collection and Consultation

The draft EQIA considered a range of qualitative and quantitative data. The Department carried out a formal consultation exercise from 05 November 2024 to 03 February 2025. The responses from the ASB consultation, alongside research, have informed the EQIA.

A mailshot was issued to key Equality stakeholders on 05 November 2024, making them aware of the draft EQIA being launched and providing the link to access the consultation document and Citizen Space questionnaire.

DoJ also kindly forwarded this email to relevant stakeholders including the Community Safety Network and Police and Community Safety Partnerships. Departmental officials attended an Anti-Social Behaviour Order Expert Group and verbally updated them on the draft EQIA consultation and encouraged their responses.

Alternative formats (including Braille, large print etc.) were offered on request. Translation into other formats or languages other than English were also offered.

Participants were encouraged to use the preferred consultation tool, Citizen Space, to respond, and

were given alternative options of sending via email or in hard copy.

There were 247 individual clicks on the webpage, with 12 responses received in the following formats:

4 – Citizen Space

8 – Emails to the Department

In order to protect the privacy of the respondents, we have not included a full list of names of those who provided a response, nor have we published the responses in full. We have extracted the themes from each response and will give a Departmental response to each theme, along with any further steps we will take.

3.1 Data Sources

The sources of information that were used to develop the draft Equality Impact Assessment are included in Appendix 1. There were other resources which were used to gain knowledge, including media reports, journals and voluntary and community sector publications. Departmental officials are continuing to monitor and research as new information sources become available.

4. Key Findings

The EQIA concludes that in the main, benefits will be realised across all Section 75 groups. However, upon implementation of the proposals, there may be potential adverse impacts on certain groups. The extent of this will become clear upon implementation

and will be closely monitored.

The overall view of respondents was that it was a positive move for the Department to carry out the full EQIA, with comments from respondents including the following:

“...welcomes that an Equality Assessment has been conducted and consulted on.”

“We are glad that the Department has heard our concern (as well as the concerns raised by others) and conducted a comprehensive Equality Impact Assessment on the proposals.”

“It is acknowledged that the Department has cited considerably more evidence regarding the impact of their proposals on section 75 groups in the EQIA document, a concern we strongly highlighted in our initial response.”

“...welcome the Department having conducted a comprehensive Equality Impact Assessment on the proposals.”

It is imperative to note that more statistical data is key to ensuring that potential adverse impacts of the proposals are mitigated against appropriately. This will allow both the social housing providers, as well as the Department, to manage the potential equality issues, and enable the Department to make changes to ensure equal opportunity for all groups.

The Housing Executive periodically review options for trying to further improve collection of Section 75 data. This may include developing specifications for new systems and the ongoing review of current systems. Considerations may include, for example, changing requirements, potential enhancements to usability, presentation and improvements to the extraction of data etc.

4.1 Consultation Responses

A total of 12 responses were received from a range of stakeholders. Departmental officials analysed these, collated themes and assessed the impacts on the EQIA.

Although the consultation asked specific questions on Citizen Space, there were some themes that emerged from the responses that are summarised below with a Departmental response, where appropriate.

Theme 1 - Assessment of Impacts – are all groups and needs considered?

A number of respondents agreed that the Department had correctly identified adversely impacted groups, and that there had been well informed consideration of the impacts. However, concerns were raised into other considerations that were required, for example hidden disabilities, more multiple groupings and secondary impacts on children.

There were queries raised around the data used for religion and respondents questioned if people with mental health problems were being stigmatised.

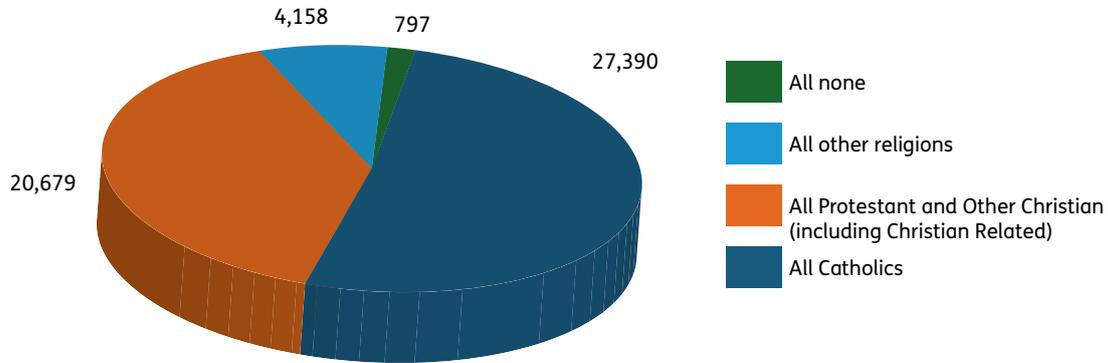
Departmental response

The Department recognises that other groupings in relation to equality exist and it is important that these multiple identities are considered, however, there is a general lack of data which looks at hidden disabilities and multiple groupings. It is the view of the Department that this EQIA will continue to be updated, and when or if the data clarifies a different position, the Department will update the EQIA accordingly. The Department would appreciate the support of stakeholders in the process of gathering this information, by sharing research and resources to allow for further consideration. In order to ensure that mitigations can be put in place in a timely manner, the Department proposes to review the data on a regular basis to ensure fairness.

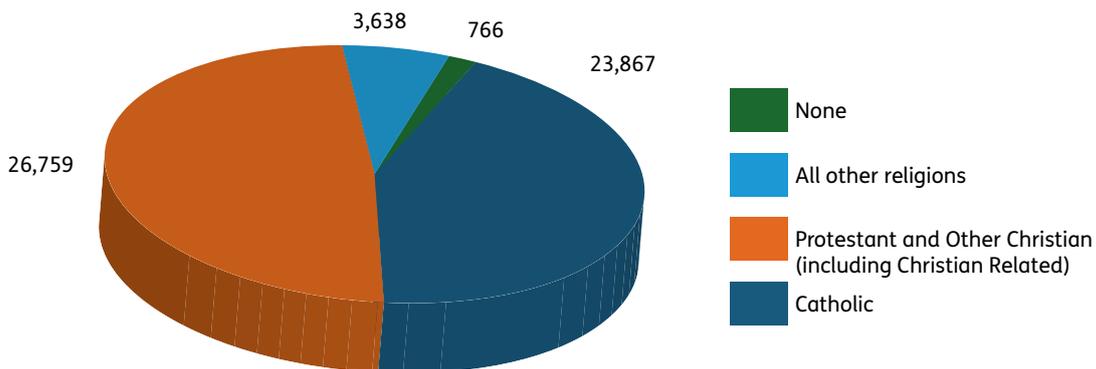
We are aware of the data relating to religion within Northern Ireland being considered as either ‘population data’ or ‘household data’. To clarify this, the Department has provided the following charts in this group from the Census 2021 data¹. These charts breakdown the figures for Religion by household level. This supports the statistics in the draft EQIA which showed a higher proportion of Catholics in social housing.

1 https://build.nisra.gov.uk/en/custom/data?d=HOUSEHOLD&v=HH_RELIGION&v=HH_TENURE_AGG4&p=1

Social Housing - More than one person in a household: Single religion or religion brought up in



Social Housing - One Person Household - Religion or religion brought up in



In single person households, the statistics indicate a higher number of those from a Protestant (and other Christian) background. However, if you add together the number of Protestants in both categories it totals 47,437. The total number of Catholic households over both categories is 51,257. It is important to note that the Protestant group also includes ‘and other Christian (including Christian Related)’, as well the fact that the Department feel that it is more

appropriate to keep a separate category for the mixed religion household data.

The Department would also emphasise that the actual number of evictions referenced were very low, and caution should be exercised when drawing statistical inferences from these figures.

In order to ensure that the equality implications are closely monitored, the Department will continue to review the figures on a regular basis, with a review

period built into the implementation of the proposals. This will also be included in guidance provided by the Department to Housing providers.

The issue around secondary impacts on children is an important one to note, and it is the Department's view that this will continue to be monitored and any further mitigations required will be considered, if applicable.

Theme 2 - Mitigations

It was acknowledged that there was value in the mitigations presented in the draft EQIA to address the potential adverse impacts referenced. A number of respondents noted the importance of updated guidance for housing providers and the signposting to appropriate services to deliver specialist support.

However, concern was raised that the mitigations are ideas that are already in place, and that no new mitigations had been suggested:

“We agree that the proposed mitigations set out in the document would be of some value in addressing some of the potential adverse impacts... [however] the mitigations outlined in the main reflect the current approach of the Departments involved to anti-social behaviour. It is not clear here that any substantively different practices would be adopted from current approaches in mitigation for the impact of any legislative changes.”

Additionally, a suggestion that adding mitigations which focus on dealing with the root causes of ASB and make a difference earlier on in the process should be considered.

Some respondents queried the availability of support programmes which are noted as a mitigation, and also the funding of these. There were queries over whether these programmes would be able to cope with demand:

“we are drawing attention to the fact that it can only be a mitigation if people who need it are able to access services when they need it.”

“these services ought to be sufficiently funded, in order to be effective mitigations.”

As well as the availability and funding of such resources, it was also emphasised that a collaborative multi-agency approach was needed to deliver such services.

Departmental response

The Department will continue to review the EQIA and add any additional mitigating measures that would be deemed necessary. In developing these proposals, the Department has engaged with many stakeholders and recognises existing signposting between housing providers and other organisations for support services. Where and when funding becomes available, the use of these services should be prioritised

for enabling positive requirements. It would be the responsibility of the landlord to provide the court with evidence of suitability and enforceability of a support system to be included in the injunction, and it would only be included by the court where this is provided in advance. By including this safeguard, this reduces the risk of the positive requirement failing.

As noted, injunctions and possession proceedings are a last resort, and the Department would suggest that other available measures to address the root causes of the behaviour have been attempted prior to the point in which a housing provider considers injunctions or possession an appropriate course of action.

Theme 3 – Guidance

Respondents noted the importance that guidance is updated for housing providers.

Comments were raised around the need for training for housing staff and also those providing support services in relation to domestic violence, mental health, substance abuse etc. In addition to this, the need for signposting to appropriate services for people experiencing difficulties was emphasised.

Departmental response

The Department accepts that with any change to legislation, updated guidance to those affected by the changes is crucial to detail the mechanisms for how the proposal implementation will be shaped. The Department confirms it will update its ASB guidance which is issued to NIHE and Housing Associations to reflect the new provisions.

The Department acknowledges that with complexities, such as domestic violence or mental health conditions, these issues need to be treated in a compassionate and supportive manner. It is important to note that both NIHE and Housing Associations have existing procedures in place and the Department commends how effective they are at dealing with tenants who experience vulnerabilities and providing high-level training for staff to be able to do so. NIHE recently published their Domestic Abuse Action Plan² which highlights the proactive approach the housing sector is taking to recognise the challenges experienced by those suffering from domestic abuse and the actions NIHE are taking to address this within their remit.

Theme 4 – Monitoring of Data

Respondents reiterated the importance around the continued assessment of the impacts around the proposals, particularly once implemented:

2 <https://www.nihe.gov.uk/getattachment/089a6b60-dfdf-4a54-ae43-dd04340fc082/Domestic-Abuse-Action-Plan.pdf>

“If these legislative proposals progress, it is right... to closely monitor the impact of any proposals on these groups.”

The question of who will be responsible for monitoring impacts was also noted by respondents. The importance of data monitoring was highlighted to ensure that there is a continued review of the impacts of the provisions on section 75 groups, whether those that have been indicated in the EQIA or potentially new impacts revealed during the operational delivery of the powers.

Departmental response

The Department agrees that monitoring of the provisions, once implemented, will be crucial to assess the overall impact of the provisions on housing providers’ ability to deal with ASB but also the impact on section 75 groups which has been emphasised in the EQIA. As mentioned previously, the Department will continue to review the figures on a regular basis, with a set review period built into the implementation of the proposals.

As with current processes in relation to the number of injunctions applied for and possession orders made, NIHE record these statistics and will continue to do so. Whilst it is not anticipated that there will be a significant increase in the amount of possession orders,

these will continue to be monitored.

Theme 5 – Adherence and Availability of Support Services

Respondents noted that with complexities such as mental health or substance abuse, support services may not be available when needed. The issue of adherence to these services was also raised by respondents, as those with complex issues may find adherence difficult. Queries were raised around who is responsible for administering and monitoring adherence.

“We also recommend development and implementation of effective referral routes to ensure timely support for residents from relevant services.”

Departmental response

The Department appreciates that, given the current financial climate, there are certainly concerns about the availability of support services to which housing providers can refer individuals to under the terms of their injunction. It must be emphasised that the court will only add a positive requirement to an injunction where it receives evidence about its suitability and enforceability (including availability).

The constructive impact that positive requirements could have to someone

receiving an injunction cannot be underestimated but the Department recognises that this will be dependent on the availability of resources. NIHE and Housing Associations already have in place, under other programmes, referral practices with support services and it is hoped that this can be expanded through these proposals.

The Department is aware that vulnerabilities can lead to issues with adherence to such requirements and encourages all parties to engage with individuals and provide as much support as possible to enable adherence. The Department also wishes to note that a breach of the positive requirement element of injunctions will not be considered as absolute grounds for possession. This is in recognition of aforementioned complexities and the overall understanding that engagement in positive requirement programmes are a means to benefit the individual, dealing with the root causes of their behaviour and deterring future similar behaviour.

Theme 6 – Complexities and Vulnerabilities

As noted in the ASB Consultation, respondents identified that those with complex needs may be affected by or involved in ASB and that these complexities need to be taken into consideration as they may be the reason that the person is engaging in ASB:

“Important to note is the complexity of issues that people engaging in perceived anti-social behaviour are dealing with and multiple barriers they are facing. This is especially true of people who have experienced trauma.”

It was noted that different approaches may be required when dealing with people with many complexities – focusing on a health and trauma-based approach. Comments were also provided to acknowledge that those with vulnerabilities are also victims of ASB and this can exacerbate their complexities.

Departmental response

The Department recognises that those affected by aspects of the proposals, such as positive requirements, may have additional vulnerabilities, and the Department will encourage appropriate safeguards to be put in place. The Housing Executive have existing programmes in place in which they signpost to support services and there are measures in place to ensure that individuals are supported.

The EQIA reflects these concerns, and the Department will continue to monitor and review the equality implications of those with disabilities, physical or mental health, to ensure that those with complexities understand the processes involved in injunction/possession proceedings and what they are required to do. To enable this, the Department will carry out periodic

reviews of the EQIA, updating when necessary, using a range of statistics including from NIHE, Housing bulletins and Continuous Household Surveys. As outlined in the EQIA, landlords already use a range of other methods to try and address ASB before taking legal action and during this process, there are opportunities to engage with those that are particularly vulnerable and try to address such behaviour and recognise individuals' needs.

Theme 7 – The importance of reform in dealing with ASB and its Negative Impact

Respondents noted the fact that ASB has a negative impact on individuals, families and communities. It was recognised that those at the receiving end of such behaviour and those living in the area are particularly affected and, whilst some behaviour can appear minor, the impact of this on other people's right to live in peace can be major.

Importantly, respondents understood

that injunctions and possessions are only used when all other approaches have been attempted and that the proposals will contribute to “creating safer, more cohesive and equitable communities for all”.

Departmental response

The issue of ASB is significant for many people in society and the Department understands the negative impact that this can have on individuals and communities. We acknowledge the excellent work by housing providers to use a range of different methods to try to address negative behaviours. The Department is encouraged that there is support amongst housing providers and that their powers will be strengthened to be more effective at dealing with ASB appropriately.

Whilst there may be some potential adverse impacts, victims of ASB would certainly benefit from these proposals and the potential for a positive impact on communities would be productive and beneficial.

5. Conclusions

When considering the mitigations for the section 75 groups where a potential impact has been identified, it is important to note that **injunctions and possessions are the ‘last resort’**, when all other steps have been taken, and the ASB has not improved. The policy

proposal does not change the existing outcomes of possession proceedings, it only expedites the process.

An example of the mitigations that are already in place that aim to help both the victims and perpetrators of ASB,

can be clearly seen in the Northern Ireland Housing Executive Statement of Policy and Procedures Report on Anti-Social Behaviour³ and their Community Safety Strategy (2025-2030)⁴.

Alongside the mitigations already in place, the Department will take the following actions in respect to the adverse impacts identified:

- Update the Departmental Guidance for Housing Providers to highlight the importance of signposting people involved in ASB (both victims and perpetrators) to appropriate

statutory or non-statutory advice and support services.

- Signpost people involved to the Housing Executive's tenure neutral housing advice service, which can be accessed by anyone, regardless of their circumstances, including those who are affected by possession orders.
- Build future monitoring timeframes into the guidance to determine if there is any impact when the policy changes are introduced.

6. Policy Decision

The Department will proceed with the proposals, which will be ultimately subject to Executive and Assembly approval, via the legislative process. Mitigations will be in place when the policy amendments are made. Updated guidance will be provided to the Housing Executive and Housing Associations, with the request that they also update their own guidance documents so

that tenants are informed about the amendments to the powers.

As part of the normal operation and maintenance of the ASB policies, equality impacts will be monitored by the Housing Executive and other social housing providers on an ongoing basis.

7. Publication

The draft Equality Impact Assessment in respect of housing-related Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and information

about the consultation that took place can be found at <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/consultations/>

³ https://www.nihe.gov.uk/getattachment/4286287d-927c-444a-a5ca-0a52ee84b6c8/statement_of_policy_antisocial_behaviour.pdf

⁴ [Draft Community Safety Strategy 2025-2030](#)

equality-assessment-consultation-anti-social-behaviour-housing-proposals.

The ASB Consultation Outcome Report is available at <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/consultation-outcome-report-proposals-amend-legislation-help-tackle-anti-social-behaviour-housing> and the other supporting documentation is available at <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/consultations/anti-social-behaviour>.

8. Appendix 1 – List of Evidence Sources Used

| NAME | YEAR | DIRECT LINK TO DOCUMENT |
|--|------|---|
| Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities - Homelessness Code of Guidance for Local Authorities | 2018 | https://www.gov.uk/guidance/homelessness-code-of-guidance-for-localauthorities/chapter-23-people-with-an-offending-history#:~:text=Back%20to%20contents-,Chapter%2023%3A%20People%20with%20an%20offending%20history,people%20with%20an%20offending%20history. |
| Equality Awareness in Northern Ireland Survey - General Public | 2016 | https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Delivering%20Equality/EqualityAwarenessReport-GeneralPublic.pdf |
| Family Resources Survey (2022-2023) | 2023 | https://datavis.nisra.gov.uk/communities/FRS_report_2223.html |
| First Wave Findings: Anti-social Behaviour | 2016 | http://www.welfareconditionality.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/WelCondfindings-anti-social-behaviour-May16.pdf |
| Grasping the Nettle: The Experiences of Gender Variant Children and Transgender Youth Living in Northern Ireland (McBride) | 2013 | https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/ofmdfm_dev/grasping-the-nettle-transgender-youth-living-in-ni.pdf |
| Homeless Connect ASB Consultation response | 2024 | https://homelessconnect.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Homeless-Connect-AntiSocial-Behaviour-Consultation-Response.pdf |
| Housing Rights ASB Consultation response | 2024 | https://www.housingrights.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/policy-research/housing-rights-asb-consultation-response-pdf_0.pdf |
| Inequalities in health and wellbeing: working together for change, Good Practice Guide – Reducing Anti-social Behaviour, Public Health Agency NI | 2020 | https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/sites/default/files/Guide%205%20Antisocial%20behaviour_0.pdf#:~:text=The%20causes%20of%20anti-social%20behaviour%20are%20linked%20to,policy%20drivers%20exist%2C%20including%2C%20but%20not%20limited%20to%3A |
| Key issues in anti-social behaviour (Australian Institute of Criminology) | 2009 | https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rip/rip5 |

| NAME | YEAR | DIRECT LINK TO DOCUMENT |
|--|------|---|
| Lowering the Standard: a review of Behavioural Control Orders in England and Wales A Report by JUSTICE | 2023 | https://files.justice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/06143241/Loweringthe-Standard-a-review-of-Behavioural-Control-Orders-in-England-and-WalesSeptember-2023.pdf |
| Mental Health Foundation | 2016 | https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/explore-mental-health/statistics/domestic-violence#:~:text=In%20contrast%2C%20women%20with%20mental,problems%20have%20experienced%20domestic%20violence.&text=Domestic%20violence%20is%20associated%20with,abuse%20in%20the%20general%20population |
| Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NIACRO) ASB Consultation response | 2024 | https://www.niacro.co.uk/sites/default/files/consultations/NIACRO%20ASB%20Consultation%20Response%2003.03.24.pdf |
| Northern Ireland Census | 2021 | https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/2021-census/results |
| Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY) ASB Consultation response | 2024 | https://www.niccy.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/NICCY-submission-to-ASBconsultation-March-2024-FINAL.pdf |
| Northern Ireland House Condition Survey | 2009 | https://www.nihe.gov.uk/getattachment/b9edd5dd-56be-4db5-86113881c9ad56a5/House-condition-survey-main-report-2009.pdf |
| Northern Ireland House Condition Survey | 2016 | https://www.nihe.gov.uk/getattachment/975a319a-9516-4f0b-a095-382332405ff0/HCS-Main-Report-2016.pdf |
| Northern Ireland Housing Executive Waiting List Statistics - NI Housing Bulletin | 2024 | https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-housing-bulletinjanuary-march-2024 |
| Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey | 2023 | https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/2023/Political_Attitudes/UNINATID.html |
| PEEL Police Effectiveness | 2017 | https://assets-hmicfrs.justiceinspectrates.gov.uk/uploads/peel-policeeffectiveness-2017-2.pdf |

| NAME | YEAR | DIRECT LINK TO DOCUMENT |
|--|------|---|
| Police Service Northern Ireland statistics: Anti-Social Behaviour Statistics - June | 2024 | https://www.psni.police.uk/system/files/2024-06/1299410912/ASB%20Bulletin%20Period%20Ending%2031st%20May%202024.pdf |
| Police Service Northern Ireland statistics: Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crime Recorded in NI Monthly Update to 31st March 2024 | 2024 | https://niopa.qub.ac.uk/bitstream/NIOPA/17119/5/Domestic_Abuse_Bulletin_Period_Ending_31st_March_2024.pdf#:~:text=This%20release%20presents%20statistics%20relating%20to%20domestic%20abuse,for%20March%202024%20%28opens%20in%20a%20new%20window%29 |
| Police Service Northern Ireland statistics: Incidents and Crimes with a Hate Motivation Recorded by the Police in NI - May | 2024 | https://www.psni.police.uk/system/files/2024-05/1154691941/Hate%20Motivations%20Bulletin%20Period%20ending%2031st%20March%202024.pdf |
| PSNI Recorded Security Situation Statistics – June 2023 to May 2024 | 2024 | https://www.psni.police.uk/sites/default/files/2024-06/Security%20Situation%20Statistics%20to%20May%202024.pdf |
| Police Service Northern Ireland statistics: Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes Recorded by the Police in NI 2004/05 to 2022/23 - November | 2023 | https://niopa.qub.ac.uk/bitstream/NIOPA/17146/5/Hate_Motivated_Incidents_and_Crimes_in_Northern_Ireland_2004-05_to_2023-24.pdf |
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