Department for Communities
www.communities-ni.gov.uk

Exceptions to Proposed Longer ‘Notice to Quit’ Periods in Northern Ireland

Draft Equality Impact Assessment

Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms Used

ASB – Anti-Social Behaviour

ASBOs - Anti- Social Behaviour Orders

B&Bs – Bed and Breakfasts

CATU – Community Action Tenant's Union

CIH – Chartered Institute of Housing

COPNI - Commissioner for Older People NI

DfC – Department for Communities

DoJ- Department of Justice

DSO – Department Solicitors Office

NTQ – Notice to Quit

PCSP – Police and Community Safety Partnership

PRS – Private Rented Sector

PSNI – Police Service of Northern Ireland

SIB - Strategic Investment Board

EQIA – Equality Impact Assessment

FE – Further Education

HMOs – Houses in Multiple Occupation

ITM - Irish Traveller Movement

LANI - Landlord's Association of Northern Ireland

NI- Northern Ireland

NICCY – Northern Ireland Commission for Children and Young People

NICEM – Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities

NIHE – Northern Ireland Housing Executive

Appendix 2: Baseline Data Used

Population

The total population of Northern Ireland as per the 2021 Census was 1,903,175. This can be broken down by Local Government District as per the table below. As can be seen the largest population clusters are in Belfast (18.1% of NI's population) followed by Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (11.5%). The smallest is Fermanagh and Omagh with a population representing 6.1% of NI's total population.

Geography	All usual residents	%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	145,661	7.7
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	218,656	11.5
Belfast	345,418	18.1
Causeway Coast and Glens	141,746	7.4
Derry City and Strabane	150,756	7.9
Fermanagh and Omagh	116,812	6.1
Lisburn and Castlereagh	149,106	7.8
Mid and East Antrim	138,994	7.3
Mid Ulster	150,293	7.9
Newry, Mourne and Down	182,074	9.6
Ards and North Down	163,659	8.6
Total	**1,903,175**	**100%**

MS-AO1- Usual resident Population -https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-age-and-sex

Gender

The 2021 Census data shows that 49.19% of all usual residents in Northern Ireland are male, with 50.81% of the population female.

Gender	Number	%
Male	936,132	49.19%
Female	967,043	50.81%
Total	**1,903,175**	**100%**

MS-A07: Sex -https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-age-and-sex

These data demonstrate a similar picture across most Council areas as outlined below.

Geography	Female	%	Male	%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	74,158	50.91%	71,503	49.09%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	110,388	50.48%	108,268	49.52%
Belfast	177,338	51.34%	168,080	48.66%
Causeway Coast and Glens	71,898	50.72%	69,848	49.28%
Derry City and Strabane	77,097	51.14%	73,659	48.86%
Fermanagh and Omagh	58,482	50.07%	58,330	49.93%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	75,774	50.82%	73,335	49.18%
Mid and East Antrim	70,944	51.04%	68,050	48.96%
Mid Ulster	75,002	49.90%	75,291	50.10%
Newry, Mourne and Down	92,011	50.53%	90,063	49.47%
Ards and North Down	83,951	51.30%	79,705	48.70%
Total	**967,043**	**100%**	**936,132**	**100%**
	1,903,175			

MS-A07: Sex -https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-age-and-sex

Ethnicity

The 2021 Census data shows that 96.55% of all usual residents in Northern Ireland are white, with 1.71% of the population classified as Asian, 0.58% as Black, 0.76 as Mixed and 0.4% as Other.

The Table below illustrates this pattern across most council areas and illustrates where higher or lower percentages across all ethnic groups occur across different council areas.

Geography/ Ethnicity	All Res Pop	White	Irish Traveller	Roma	Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Pakistani	Arab	Other Asian	Black African	Black Other	Mixed	Other ethnicities
Antrim and Newtownabbey	145,664	96.72%	0.04%	0.01%	0.92%	0.43%	0.26%	0.11%	0.07%	0.19%	0.30%	0.08%	0.72%	0.15%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	218,658	96.69%	0.24%	0.09%	0.28%	0.31%	0.19%	0.13%	0.05%	0.27%	0.52%	0.24%	0.76%	0.23%
Belfast	345,419	92.95%	0.09%	0.09%	1.26%	1.37%	0.47%	0.14%	0.29%	0.49%	1.19%	0.15%	1.20%	0.30%
Causeway Coast and Glens	141,746	98.55%	0.03%	0.01%	0.15%	0.22%	0.10%	0.03%	0.03%	0.10%	0.12%	0.04%	0.51%	0.11%
Derry City and Strabane	150,757	97.74%	0.14%	0.01%	0.54%	0.23%	0.15%	0.07%	0.06%	0.12%	0.14%	0.06%	0.62%	0.13%
Fermanagh and Omagh	116,811	98.29%	0.25%	0.02%	0.18%	0.21%	0.12%	0.04%	0.06%	0.10%	0.12%	0.06%	0.42%	0.12%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	149,106	96.07%	0.07%	0.01%	0.85%	0.65%	0.49%	0.13%	0.10%	0.24%	0.27%	0.10%	0.87%	0.15%
Mid and East Antrim	138,992	97.78%	0.10%	0.54%	0.13%	0.29%	0.15%	0.07%	0.01%	0.11%	0.16%	0.04%	0.50%	0.14%
Mid Ulster	150,292	96.01%	0.37%	0.05%	0.14%	0.22%	0.07%	0.02%	0.07%	0.75%	0.47%	0.77%	0.84%	0.22%
Newry, Mourne and Down	182,074	98.33%	0.19%	0.05%	0.16%	0.19%	0.09%	0.03%	0.05%	0.09%	0.11%	0.06%	0.49%	0.17%
Ards and North Down	163,660	97.70%	0.01%	0.01%	0.24%	0.31%	0.19%	0.05%	0.02%	0.29%	0.19%	0.08%	0.76%	0.16%
NI	1,903,179	96.55%	0.14%	0.08%	0.52%	0.50%	0.23%	0.08%	0.10%	0.28%	0.42%	0.16%	0.76%	0.19%

MS-B01 - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-ethnicity-tables

Religion

The 2021 Census data shows that 42.31% of the population were Catholic, while 37.36% were protestant, 17.39% stated they had no religion, 1.60% did not state their religion and 1.34% were other religions.

	Northern Ireland Population	Catholic	Presbyterian Church in Ireland	Church of Ireland	Methodist Church in Ireland	Other Christian (incl. Christian related)	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
All Usual Residents NI	1,903,178	805,151	316,103	219,788	44,728	130,377	25,519	330,983	30,529
%	100%	42.31%	16.61%	11.55%	2.35%	6.85%	1.34%	17.39%	1.60%

MS- B19 - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-religion-tables

Broken down by Local authority area, the data shows varying percentages of religions in each local authority area.

The Local authorities with the highest percentage their population classifying as catholic are Derry City and Strabane (68.35%), Fermanagh and Omagh (68.36%), Newry, Mourne and Down (68.19%), and Mid Ulster (62.35%),

The Local authorities with the highest percentage of their population classifying as protestant are Mid and East Antrim, 57.85%, Ards and North Down, 55.48%, Lisburn and Castlereagh, 49.17%, and Causeway Coast and Glens, 45.32%.

The local authority areas with the highest percentage of their population classifying as having no religion are, Ards and North Down at 30.63%, Lisburn and Castlereagh, 23.89%, Antrim and Newtownabbey, 22.62%, Belfast at 21.67% and Mid and East Antrim at 21.49%. This is much higher than in other census.

	Catholic	Presbyterian Church in Ireland	Church of Ireland	Methodist Church in Ireland	Other Christian (incl. Christian related)	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
Antrim and Newtownabbey	28.37%	23.76%	10.49%	3.76%	8.24%	1.37%	22.62%	1.39%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	41.04%	14.26%	15.92%	2.52%	9.03%	1.12%	14.70%	1.41%
Belfast	43.46%	12.44%	8.49%	2.86%	5.95%	2.96%	21.67%	2.17%
Causeway Coast and Glens	37.60%	23.22%	14.95%	0.73%	6.42%	0.68%	14.99%	1.41%
Derry City and Strabane	68.36%	9.85%	8.27%	0.79%	2.18%	0.87%	8.23%	1.45%
Fermanagh and Omagh	61.15%	5.67%	15.57%	2.72%	3.97%	0.82%	8.21%	1.89%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	23.95%	19.43%	16.33%	3.73%	9.68%	1.55%	23.89%	1.43%
Mid and East Antrim	17.40%	32.19%	11.07%	3.45%	11.15%	0.86%	21.94%	1.94%
Mid Ulster	62.35%	10.22%	11.38%	0.84%	5.38%	0.61%	7.92%	1.30%
Newry, Mourne and Down	68.19%	9.42%	5.15%	0.48%	3.98%	0.66%	10.79%	1.32%
Ards and North Down	11.26%	28.54%	13.63%	3.65%	9.65%	1.21%	30.63%	1.43%
NI	42.31%	16.61%	11.55%	2.35%	6.85%	1.34%	17.39%	1.60%

MS- B19 - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-religion-tables

Age

This dataset provides Census 2021 data that classifies the population by four broad age categories. The most notable difference is the lower percentage of males in the 65+ age group in comparison to females.

	All usual residents: All ages	All usual residents: 0-14 years	All usual residents: 15-39 years	All usual residents: 40-64 years	All usual residents: 65+ years
All Usual Residents NI	1,903,180	365,217	594,361	617,125	326,477
%	100%	19.19%	31.23%	32.43%	17.15%
Females all ages NI	967,048	178,131	298,015	314,703	176,199
%	50.81%	9.36%	15.66%	16.54%	9.26%
Males all ages - NI	936,132	187,086	296,346	302,422	150,278
%	49.19%	9.83%	15.57%	15.89%	7.90%

MS-A10- https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-age-and-sex

This dataset shows age groups by gender across all 11 local authority areas. Of note is the higher percentage in the younger age group (0-14) in Mid Ulster (10.62%, females & 11.09% males) and Newry, Mourne and Down (10.13%, females & males 10.65%) and the higher percentage in the older age group (65+) in Ards and North Down (females 11.92%, males, 10.22%), Mid Ulster (females 10.67%) and Causeway Coast and Glens (females 10.25%).

	Females					Males				
LA Area/ Age Groups by Gender	**All usual residents: All ages**	**All usual residents: 0-14 years**	**All usual residents: 15-39 years**	**All usual residents: 40-64 years**	**All usual residents: 65+ years**	**All usual residents: All ages**	**All usual residents: 0-14 years**	**All usual residents: 15-39 years**	**All usual residents: 40-64 years**	**All usual residents: 65+ years**
Antrim and Newtownabbey	50.91%	9.23%	15.31%	17.00%	9.38%	49.09%	9.63%	15.39%	16.21%	7.85%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	50.48%	10.16%	15.46%	16.21%	8.66%	49.52%	10.62%	15.51%	16.05%	7.34%
Belfast	51.34%	8.79%	18.87%	15.50%	8.18%	48.66%	9.26%	18.27%	14.60%	6.54%
Causeway Coast and Glens	50.72%	8.93%	14.43%	17.11%	10.25%	49.28%	9.39%	14.42%	16.45%	9.02%
Derry City and Strabane	51.14%	9.75%	15.82%	17.06%	8.51%	48.86%	10.14%	15.24%	15.97%	7.51%
Fermanagh and Omagh	50.06%	9.75%	14.20%	16.54%	9.57%	49.94%	10.14%	14.84%	16.17%	8.78%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	50.82%	9.19%	15.01%	17.02%	9.59%	49.18%	9.86%	15.07%	16.27%	7.99%
Mid and East Antrim	51.04%	8.49%	14.43%	17.45%	10.67%	48.96%	8.92%	14.22%	16.82%	9.00%
Mid Ulster	49.90%	10.62%	15.84%	15.48%	7.97%	50.10%	11.09%	16.33%	15.65%	7.02%
Newry, Mourne and Down	50.53%	10.13%	15.08%	16.44%	8.89%	49.47%	10.65%	15.01%	16.04%	7.77%
Ards and North Down	51.30%	8.23%	13.54%	17.61%	11.92%	48.70%	8.73%	13.47%	16.28%	10.22%

MS-A10 - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-age-and-sex

Sexual Orientation

This dataset provides Census 2021 data that classify usual residents aged 16 years and over in Northern Ireland by sexual orientation. This demonstrates that 90.04% classify themselves as straight or heterosexual while 4.58% (69,307 people) prefer not to day. 3.3% did not state (49,961 people) while 1.17% stated gay or lesbian and 0.75% stated bisexual. In total 17,713 people stated their sexual orientation as Gay or Lesbian while 11,306 stated bi-sexual and a further 2,597 as other sexual orientation.

	Northern Ireland Population	Straight or heterosexual	Gay or lesbian	Bisexual	Other sexual orientation	Prefer not to say	Not stated
All Usual Residents NI	1,514,743	1,363,859	17,713	11,306	2,597	69,307	49,961
%	100%	90.04%	1.17%	0.75%	0.17%	4.58%	3.30%

MS – C01- https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-sexual-orientation-tables

Broken down by Local authority area, the data shows varying percentages of sexual orientation in each local authority area. Those with the highest percentage gay or lesbian population include Belfast 2.27%, Lisburn and Castlereagh 1.21%, Derry City and Strabane 1.19%, and Ards and North Down at 1.09%. Those with the highest percentage bisexual population include Belfast 1.48%, Lisburn and Castlereagh 0.69%, Derry City and Strabane 0.74%, and Ards and North Down at 0.72%.

	Straight or heterosexual	Gay or lesbian	Bisexual	Other sexual orientation	Prefer not to say	Not stated
Antrim and Newtownabbey	91.25%	1.20%	0.67%	0.14%	3.96%	2.78%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	90.52%	0.81%	0.53%	0.13%	4.86%	3.15%
Belfast	87.10%	2.27%	1.48%	0.32%	5.20%	3.64%
Causeway Coast and Glens	91.28%	0.79%	0.52%	0.12%	3.94%	3.34%
Derry City and Strabane	90.30%	1.19%	0.74%	0.16%	4.39%	3.22%
Fermanagh and Omagh	89.52%	0.57%	0.43%	0.16%	4.35%	4.98%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	91.36%	1.21%	0.69%	0.15%	3.72%	2.87%
Mid and East Antrim	91.04%	0.86%	0.56%	0.13%	4.21%	3.19%
Mid Ulster	90.03%	0.58%	0.41%	0.14%	5.79%	3.05%
Newry, Mourne and Down	90.41%	0.84%	0.52%	0.12%	4.98%	3.13%
Ards and North Down	91.16%	1.09%	0.72%	0.14%	3.90%	2.98%

	Straight or heterosexual	Gay or lesbian	Bisexual	Other sexual orientation	Prefer not to say	Not stated
NI	90.04%	1.17%	0.75%	0.17%	4.58%	3.30%

MS – C01- https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-sexual-orientation-tables

Mobility

The 2021 Census dataset classifies the usual resident population by their day-to-day activities limited by a health problem or disability and by broad age bands. The data shows that the percentage of people whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot is highest for those people in the 65+ age (27.73%) in comparison to those in the 0–14-year age bracket (2.98%) or the 15–39-year age bracket (5.10%) or the 40–64-year age bracket (13.97%). Conversely, the data shows that the percentage of people whose day-to-day activities are not limited is highest for those people in the 0–14-year age bracket (92.05%) in comparison to those in the 15–39-year age bracket (87.26%) or the 40–64-year age bracket (71.97%) or the 65+ year age bracket (43.25%).

The data illustrates that age has an impact on day today activities and as people get older their day-to-day activities seem to get more limited.

Age/ Long term Health problem or disability by age band	All usual residents	All usual residents: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	All usual residents: Day-to-day activities limited a little	All usual residents: Day-to-day activities not limited
All Ages	1,903,179	217,964	245,057	1,440,158
%	1,903,179	11.45%	12.88%	75.67%
0-14 years	365,214	10,885	18,148	336,181
%	100%	2.98%	4.97%	92.05%
15-39	594,365	30,335	45,398	518,632
%	100%	5.10%	7.64%	87.26%
40-64	617,125	86,228	86,745	444,152
%	100%	13.97%	14.06%	71.97%
65+	326,475	90,516	94,766	141,193
%	100%	27.73%	29.03%	43.25%

MS- D02 - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

National Identity

The 2021 Census data shows that 31.86% define themselves as British only while 29.13% define themselves as Irish Only and a further 19.78% as Northern Irish Only.

	Northern Ireland Population	British only	Irish only	Northern Irish only	British and Irish only	British and Northern Irish only	Irish and Northern Irish only	British, Irish and Northern Irish only	Other
All Usual Residents NI	1,903,175	606,263	554,415	376,444	11,768	151,327	33,581	28,050	141,327
%	100%	31.86%	29.13%	19.78%	0.62%	7.95%	1.76%	1.47%	7.43%

MS – B15 – National Identity - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-identity-tables

The table below shows usual residents across each local authority area by their national identity.

The data shows varying percentages across Northern Ireland highlighted in the table below with the highest percentage for those stating their national identity as British being in Mid and East Antrim (49.08%) followed closely by Ards and North Down (47.99%).

The local authority area with the highest percentage for those stating their national identity as Irish was Derry City and Strabane (53.81%) followed by Newry, Mourne and Down (47.20%).

The local authority area with the highest percentage for those stating their national identity as Northern Irish only was Causeway Coast and Glens (23.06%) followed by Fermanagh and Omagh (22.31%).

	British only	Irish only	Northern Irish only	British and Irish only	British and Northern Irish only	Irish and Northern Irish only	British, Irish and Northern Irish only	Other
Antrim and Newtownabbey	41.06%	16.64%	21.14%	0.62%	11.10%	1.47%	1.80%	6.18%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	33.45%	26.34%	18.97%	0.48%	8.21%	1.47%	1.20%	9.87%
Belfast	26.82%	35.24%	16.63%	0.73%	6.57%	2.14%	1.69%	10.19%
Causeway Coast and Glens	38.36%	21.51%	23.06%	0.62%	8.68%	1.52%	1.49%	4.76%
Derry City and Strabane	17.46%	53.81%	18.35%	0.51%	3.35%	2.23%	0.67%	3.62%
Fermanagh and Omagh	22.75%	40.99%	22.31%	0.47%	4.27%	2.06%	0.82%	6.34%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	41.37%	15.59%	20.71%	0.75%	11.44%	1.64%	2.26%	6.24%
Mid and East Antrim	49.08%	8.03%	19.87%	0.55%	12.99%	0.87%	1.63%	6.98%
Mid Ulster	22.13%	40.86%	18.73%	0.38%	4.53%	2.02%	0.64%	10.71%
Newry, Mourne and Down	17.41%	47.20%	21.02%	0.67%	3.69%	2.55%	1.06%	6.38%
Ards and North Down	47.99%	5.87%	21.63%	0.87%	14.37%	0.97%	2.66%	5.64%

MS – B15 – National Identity - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-identity-tables

Unpaid Carers

This data set classifies usual residents aged five and over in Northern Ireland by provision of unpaid care, and by broad age bands. In total 222,213 carers across NI provide unpaid care each week. The data demonstrates that for the 40–64-year-old age bracket some 20.19% provide unpaid care across a range of hours with 9.98% of this age group providing between 1-19 hours of unpaid care per week. Of those in the 65+ age group, 11.9% provide some unpaid care per week with 6.41% of this age group (20,923 carers) providing over 50+ hours of unpaid care per week.

Provision of unpaid care by age Bands	**All usual residents aged 5 and over**	**All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides no unpaid care**	**All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week**	**All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 20-34 hours unpaid care per week**	**All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 35-49 hours unpaid care per week**	**All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week**
All Ages NI	1,789,348	1,567,135	100,777	24,636	28,109	68,691
%	1,789,348	87.58%	**5.63%**	1.38%	1.57%	3.84%
5-14 years	251,394	248,806	1,932	228	112	316
%	100%	98.97%	0.77%	0.09%	0.04%	0.13%
15-39	594,357	538,184	25,983	6,909	10,462	12,819
%	100%	90.55%	**4.37%**	1.16%	1.76%	2.16%
40-64	617,125	492,536	61,618	13,797	14,541	34,633
%	100%	79.81%	**9.98%**	2.24%	2.36%	**5.61%**
65+	326,472	287,609	11,244	3,702	2,994	20,923
%	100%	88.10%	3.44%	1.13%	0.92%	**6.41%**

MS- D17 – Provision of unpaid care - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

This data set classifies usual residents aged five and over across each local authority area by provision of unpaid care. The data demonstrates similarities across most of the 11 local authority areas with a few exceptions. The three highest percentages for those providing 1-19 hour of unpaid care was in Ards and North Down (6.77%) followed by Lisburn and Castlereagh at 6.57%. Derry City and Strabane District Council had the highest number of unpaid carers in the 20-34 hours unpaid category at 1.54%, the 35-49 hours unpaid category (1.84%) and the 50+ hours unpaid category (4,28%). Ards and North Down however has the highest percentage unpaid carers overall with 13.67% of those 5 and over providing unpaid care (21,279). The highest total number of unpaid carers are in Belfast (40,155), followed by Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (24,741), Newry, Mourne and Down (21,380) and Ards and North Down with 21,279 unpaid carers).

	All usual residents aged 5 and over	All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides no unpaid care	All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week	All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 20-34 hours unpaid care per week	All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 35-49 hours unpaid care per week	All usual residents aged 5 and over: Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week	Total All usual residents aged 5 and over: Providing unpaid care
Antrim and Newtownabbey	137,340	87.04%	**6.10%**	1.37%	1.50%	3.99%	17,797
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	204,480	87.90%	5.56%	1.33%	1.60%	3.60%	24,741
Belfast	325,629	87.67%	5.26%	1.42%	1.66%	3.98%	40,155
Causeway Coast and Glens	133,773	88.05%	5.29%	1.27%	1.54%	3.86%	15,987
Derry City and Strabane	141,465	87.29%	5.04%	**1.54%**	**1.84%**	**4.28%**	17,978
Fermanagh and Omagh	109,482	88.45%	5.24%	1.31%	1.49%	3.50%	12,640
Lisburn and Castlereagh	140,064	87.24%	**6.57%**	1.33%	1.30%	3.55%	17,867
Mid and East Antrim	131,458	87.33%	6.02%	1.32%	1.52%	3.82%	16,660
Mid Ulster	139,692	88.74%	4.94%	1.28%	1.65%	3.39%	15,729
Newry, Mourne and Down	170,352	87.45%	5.52%	1.49%	1.58%	3.97%	21,380
Ards and North Down	155,613	86.33%	**6.77%**	1.40%	1.44%	**4.06%**	21,279

General Health by LGD and broad age bands

The table below shows the general health among usual residents in Northern Ireland by age band. This demonstrates that 78.67% of people are either in very good or good health. A further 13.66% state that their health is fair with 7.68% stating their health as either bad or very bad. The data shows that as people get older for many their health deteriorates. In the 65+ age group, some 11.02% of those in the 40-64 age group state their heath as either bad or very bad while 17.42% of those in the 65+ age group state their heath as either bad or very bad.

General Health by age Bands	**All usual residents**	**All usual residents: Very good health**	**All usual residents: Good health**	**All usual residents: Fair health**	**All usual residents: Bad health**	**All usual residents: Very bad health**
All Ages NI	1,903,171	951,127	546,028	259,982	108,962	37,072
%	1,903,171	**49.98%**	28.69%	13.66%	5.73%	1.95%
0-14 years	365,213	304,944	47,881	9,666	2,088	634
%	365,213	**83.50%**	13.11%	2.65%	0.57%	0.17%
15-39	594,355	365,675	165,075	45,170	14,368	4,067
%	594,355	**61.52%**	27.77%	7.60%	2.42%	0.68%
40-64	617,127	228,889	220,967	99,248	50,499	17,524
%	617,127	37.09%	35.81%	16.08%	**8.18%**	**2.84%**
65+	326,476	51,619	112,105	105,898	42,007	14,847
%	326,476	15.81%	34.34%	32.44%	**12.87%**	**4.55%**

MS-D01 – General Health by broad age bands - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

The table below shows the general health of usual residents across each local authority area. This demonstrates that overall, 7.68% of those across NI define their health as either bad or very bad. Local authorities above this average include Belfast at 10.02% and Derry City and Strabane at 9.51%. All others are below the average with the lowest being Mid Ulster at 6.12%.

Geography	All usual residents	All usual residents: Very good health	All usual residents: Good health	All usual residents: Fair health	All usual residents: Bad health	All usual residents: Very bad health
Antrim and Newtownabbey	145,662	49.67%	29.56%	13.50%	5.48%	1.78%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	218,657	51.96%	28.39%	12.75%	5.25%	1.66%
Belfast	345,420	47.84%	27.97%	14.17%	7.32%	2.70%
Causeway Coast and Glens	141,745	48.28%	29.49%	14.80%	5.63%	1.81%
Derry City and Strabane	150,756	49.33%	26.65%	14.51%	7.04%	2.46%
Fermanagh and Omagh	116,812	51.22%	28.17%	13.95%	4.93%	1.73%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	149,105	52.07%	29.21%	12.54%	4.66%	1.53%
Mid and East Antrim	138,992	47.82%	30.50%	14.39%	5.54%	1.74%
Mid Ulster	150,289	53.67%	28.01%	12.21%	4.54%	1.58%
Newry, Mourne and Down	182,074	52.73%	27.53%	12.80%	5.15%	1.79%
Ards and North Down	163,659	46.75%	31.30%	14.67%	5.51%	1.77%
Northern Ireland	1,903,171	951,127	546,028	259,982	108,962	37,072
Northern Ireland %	100%	49.98%	28.69%	13.66%	5.73%	1.95%

MS-D01 – General Health by LGD - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

Long term Health Problem or disability by age bands and day to day activities

The table below shows usual residents across each Northern Ireland by long term health problems or disability by age bands. This demonstrates that across Northern Ireland 11.45% of all usual residents are limited a lot in their day-to-day activities due to long term health problems while 12.88% are limited a little. 75.67% are not limited at all. The data shows that as people get older for many their day-to-day activities get more limited. For those in the 40–64-year age bracket, the day-to-day activities for 28.03% are either limited a lot or a little. For those in the 65+ age category, the day-to-day activities for 56.76% are either limited a lot or a little.

Long term Health Problems by age Bands	**All usual residents**	**All usual residents: Day-to-day activities limited a lot**	**All usual residents: Day-to-day activities limited a little**	**All usual residents: Day-to-day activities not limited**
All Ages NI	1,903,179	217,964	245,057	1,440,158
%	100%	11.45%	12.88%	75.67%
0-14 years	365,214	10,885	18,148	336,181
%	365,214	2.98%	4.97%	92.05%
15-39	594,365	30,335	45,398	518,632
%	594,365	5.10%	7.64%	87.26%
40-64	617,125	86,228	86,745	444,152
%	617,125	**13.97%**	**14.06%**	71.97%
65+	326,475	90,516	94,766	141,193
%	326,475	**27.73%**	**29.03%**	43.25%

Census 2021- MS-D02 – Long term health problems by age - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

The table overleaf shows usual residents across each local authority area by long term health problems or disabilities and day to day activities. This demonstrates that while there are similarities across all local authorities there are differences. When comparing the local authorities to the NI average for those whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot (11.45%), three local authorities have a higher percentage, namely Derry City and Strabane (13.89%); Belfast (13.55%) and Causeway Coast and Glens (11.73%). For those whose day-to-day activities are limited a little (12.88%), six local authorities have a higher percentage, namely Ards and North Down (14.21%); Causeway Coast and Glens (13.88%), Derry City and Strabane (13.18%), Belfast (13.16%), Antrim and Newtownabbey (13.02%), and Fermangh and Omagh (12.95%).

Long term Health Problems by age Bands	All usual residents	All usual residents: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	All usual residents: Day-to-day activities limited a little	All usual residents: Day-to-day activities not limited
Antrim and Newtownabbey	145,661	10.89%	**13.02%**	76.09%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	218,657	10.40%	11.89%	77.72%
Belfast	345,422	**13.55%**	**13.16%**	73.29%
Causeway Coast and Glens	141,746	**11.73%**	**13.88%**	74.39%
Derry City and Strabane	150,756	**13.89%**	**13.18%**	72.93%
Fermanagh and Omagh	116,812	10.99%	**12.95%**	76.06%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	149,106	9.33%	12.38%	78.29%
Mid and East Antrim	138,994	11.31%	**13.75%**	74.94%
Mid Ulster	150,292	9.74%	11.50%	78.75%
Newry, Mourne and Down	182,074	10.87%	12.01%	77.12%
Ards and North Down	163,659	11.05%	**14.21%**	74.74%
Total Population	1,903,179	11.45%	12.88%	75.67%

Census 2021- MS-D02 – Long term health problems by LGD - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

Number households where residents have a long-term health problem or disability

The table below shows the number of households where no residents, 1 resident or 2 or more residents have a long-term health problem or disability. This demonstrates that across Northern Ireland, 55.14% of households across NI have no-one with a limiting long-term health problem or disability, while 33.63% of households have one resident who has a limiting long-term health problem or disability and 11.23% households have two or more residents with a limiting long-term health problem or disability. It also demonstrates that Derry City and Strabane (37.79%), Belfast (35.36%), Causeway Coast and Glens (34.72%), and Fermangh and Omagh (34.44%), have more than the NI average of households where one resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability (33.63%). It further demonstrates that Derry City and Strabane (12.62%), Causeway Coast and Glens (12.04%), Mid Ulster (11.72%), Newry, Mourne and Down (11.65%), and Fermangh and Omagh (11.27%), have more than the NI average of households (11.23%) where two or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability.

Number of residents in household with a long-term health problem or disability	All usual Households	No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability	1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability	2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability
Antrim and Newtownabbey	59,457	56.81%	32.20%	10.99%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	84,642	56.89%	32.25%	10.86%
Belfast	149,208	53.59%	35.36%	11.05%
Causeway Coast and Glens	57,576	53.24%	34.72%	12.04%
Derry City and Strabane	60,935	49.59%	37.79%	12.62%
Fermanagh and Omagh	45,715	54.29%	34.44%	11.27%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	60,147	60.41%	29.72%	9.88%
Mid and East Antrim	58,283	55.33%	33.62%	11.05%
Mid Ulster	54,005	56.71%	31.57%	11.72%
Newry, Mourne and Down	68,397	55.08%	33.27%	11.65%
Ards and North Down	70,445	56.03%	33.07%	10.89%
Total Households	768,810	423,945	258,537	86,328
%	768,810	55.14%	33.63%	11.23%

MS- D03: Number of residents in household with a limiting long-term health problem or disability - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

Type of Long-term condition

The table below shows the percentage of usual residents with long term conditions across 12 categories for Northern Ireland and for the 11 local government districts areas across NI. (Long-term' refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months). The data demonstrates that Belfast and Ards and North Down have higher than average percentage across 11 of the 12 categories, followed by Derry and Strabane with higher percentages across 8 of the categories. Five of the 11 local authority areas have a percentage higher than the NI average for those who do not have a long-term health condition. However, overall, the figures are all very similar. For a couple of the conditions Belfast and Derry City and Strabane are almost two percentage points above the average in Mobility and the emotional and psychological categories.

Geography	All usual residents	Has long-term pain or discomfort	Has a mobility or dexterity difficulty that limits basic physical activities [note 2]	Has shortness of breath or difficulty breathing [note 3]	Has an emotional, psychological or mental health condition [note 4]	Has deafness or partial hearing loss	Has a learning difficulty [note 5]	Has frequent periods of confusion or memory loss [note 6]	Has Autism or Asperger syndrome	Has blindness or partial sight loss	Has a mobility or dexterity difficulty that requires the use of a wheelchair	Has an intellectual or learning disability [note 7]	Has an other condition [note 8]	Has a long-term health condition	Does not have a long-term health condition
Antrim and Newtownabbey	145,661	11.59%	10.65%	10.02%	8.52%	5.98%	3.06%	1.97%	2.34%	1.67%	1.51%	0.91%	9.15%	35.18%	64.82%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	218,656	10.76%	10.03%	9.37%	7.26%	5.17%	2.52%	1.74%	1.29%	1.62%	1.34%	0.82%	8.17%	31.57%	68.43%
Belfast	345,418	12.70%	12.16%	11.98%	11.71%	5.65%	3.69%	2.38%	2.60%	1.99%	1.64%	0.91%	8.82%	37.44%	62.56%
Causeway Coast and Glens	141,746	12.27%	11.25%	10.25%	8.32%	6.29%	3.06%	1.89%	1.61%	1.81%	1.51%	0.95%	9.32%	35.95%	64.05%
Derry City and Strabane	150,756	12.76%	12.92%	11.64%	10.89%	5.48%	3.66%	2.23%	1.58%	1.88%	1.46%	1.00%	8.66%	36.59%	63.41%
Fermanagh and Omagh	116,812	11.14%	10.24%	9.52%	7.86%	5.71%	3.46%	2.01%	1.50%	1.97%	1.48%	0.99%	8.90%	33.76%	66.24%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	149,107	10.48%	9.41%	9.34%	7.27%	5.86%	2.92%	1.82%	1.82%	1.56%	1.47%	0.69%	8.78%	33.16%	66.84%
Mid and East Antrim	138,994	12.21%	10.92%	10.27%	8.16%	6.54%	2.81%	1.99%	2.09%	1.87%	1.48%	0.87%	9.75%	36.06%	63.94%
Mid Ulster	150,293	9.75%	9.39%	8.67%	6.52%	4.69%	2.63%	1.57%	1.65%	1.50%	1.21%	0.79%	7.48%	29.59%	70.41%
Newry, Mourne and Down	182,074	10.46%	10.40%	9.78%	7.55%	5.17%	3.19%	1.77%	1.62%	1.66%	1.41%	0.97%	8.18%	32.51%	67.49%
Ards and North Down	163,659	12.30%	11.30%	10.43%	8.11%	7.21%	3.21%	2.10%	1.64%	1.96%	1.61%	0.90%	10.17%	37.53%	62.47%

Geography	All usual residents	Has long-term pain or discomfort	Has a mobility or dexterity difficulty that limits basic physical activities [note 2]	Has shortness of breath or difficulty breathing [note 3]	Has an emotional, psychological or mental health condition [note 4]	Has deafness or partial hearing loss	Has a learning difficulty [note 5]	Has frequent periods of confusion or memory loss [note 6]	Has Autism or Asperger syndrome	Has blindness or partial sight loss	Has a mobility or dexterity difficulty that requires the use of a wheelchair	Has an intellectual or learning disability [note 7]	Has an other condition [note 8]	Has a long-term health condition	Does not have a long-term health condition
NI	1,903,175	220,331	207,588	195,755	165,130	109,459	59,889	37,789	35,367	33,957	28,136	16,921	167,751	659,805	1,243,370
% NI	100%	11.58%	10.91%	10.29%	8.68%	5.75%	3.15%	1.99%	1.86%	1.78%	1.48%	0.89%	8.81%	34.67%	65.33%

MS- D18 – Type of Long-term Condition - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables

Dependant Children

This dataset classifies households in Northern Ireland, with or without dependant children. This demonstrates that 53.15% of households in NI have no children in the household while a further 16.17% of households have no dependent children in household/ All children in household are non-dependent. This means that 30.67% of households have either one, two or three or more dependant children across three different age groups 0-4, 5-11 and 12-18. The smallest percentage is for those households with three or more dependant children youngest aged 12-18 at 0.47% and the largest percentage is for households with one dependant child aged 12-18 at 5.32%.

All households in NI	No children in household	No dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent	One dependent child aged 0-4	One dependent child aged 5-11	One dependent child aged 12-18	Two dependent children, youngest aged 0-4	Two dependent children, youngest aged 5-11	Two dependent children, youngest aged 12-18	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 0-4	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 5-11	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 12-18
768,802	408,656	124,319	29,639	22,759	40,916	34,422	37,941	19,068	25,103	22,373	3,606
768,802	53.15%	16.17%	3.86%	2.96%	5.32%	4.48%	4.94%	2.48%	3.27%	2.91%	0.47%

MS-A24- Number of dependent children - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-household-relationships

When examining this by local authority area, the data shows some regional differences. These are highlighted through shading in the table below. Four areas have above the NI average in 8 to 9 of the categories for dependant children and these are Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon, Derr City and Strabane, Mid Ulster and Newry, Mourn er and Down.

Local Authority Area	All households	No children in household	No dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent	One dependent child aged 0-4	One dependent child aged 5-11	One dependent child aged 12-18	Two dependent children, youngest aged 0-4	Two dependent children, youngest aged 5-11	Two dependent children, youngest aged 12-18	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 0-4	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 5-11	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 12-18
Antrim and Newtownabbey	59,454	53.88%	14.91%	4.13%	3.21%	5.69%	4.42%	5.46%	2.66%	2.70%	2.52%	0.44%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	84,641	49.82%	16.42%	4.18%	3.04%	5.49%	5.04%	5.46%	2.80%	3.81%	3.42%	0.52%
Belfast	149,207	57.82%	14.92%	3.74%	3.10%	4.71%	4.09%	4.35%	1.79%	2.82%	2.33%	0.32%
Causeway Coast and Glens	57,575	53.82%	16.98%	3.39%	2.73%	5.29%	4.18%	4.72%	2.50%	3.16%	2.78%	0.45%
Derry City and Strabane	60,935	48.94%	18.47%	4.16%	3.41%	5.91%	4.65%	5.16%	2.54%	3.41%	2.96%	0.40%
Fermanagh and Omagh	45,717	51.58%	17.67%	3.42%	2.28%	5.06%	4.39%	4.24%	2.65%	4.07%	3.93%	0.73%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	60,143	54.35%	14.40%	4.23%	2.90%	5.27%	4.92%	5.56%	2.63%	2.74%	2.53%	0.46%
Mid and East Antrim	58,283	55.89%	15.67%	3.60%	2.99%	5.45%	4.15%	4.76%	2.45%	2.52%	2.10%	0.42%
Mid Ulster	54,006	44.76%	19.14%	4.31%	2.86%	5.51%	5.41%	5.18%	2.84%	5.01%	4.33%	0.66%
Newry, Mourne and Down	68,396	47.69%	18.37%	3.92%	2.82%	5.67%	4.76%	4.95%	2.77%	4.37%	4.00%	0.67%
Ards and North Down	70,445	59.25%	13.47%	3.36%	2.85%	5.25%	3.72%	4.94%	2.57%	2.12%	2.11%	0.37%
NI	768,802	408,656	124,319	29,639	22,759	40,916	34,422	37,941	19,068	25,103	22,373	3,606
% NI	768,802	53.15%	16.17%	3.86%	2.96%	5.32%	4.48%	4.94%	2.48%	3.27%	2.91%	0.47%

MS-A24- Number of dependent children - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-household-relationships

Households

This dataset classifies the number of usual residents by household composition in Northern Ireland in 2021. This demonstrates a range of different household types including lone parent households headed by either females or males. The data demonstrates that 15.96% of usual residents in households reside in single family household headed by lone parents (299,329 people). These households are more likely to be headed by female lone parents (14.13%) than male lone parents (1.83%). The data shows that 3.37% of usual residents in households reside in single family households lone parent family (female) with one dependant child (lone parents male 0.35%); 6.58% in single family households lone parent family (female) with two or more dependant children (lone parent male 0.28%), while 4.18% of usual residents in households reside in single family households lone parent family (female) with all children non-dependant (lone parents male 1.20%).

The percentage of usual residents in households who reside in one person households aged 66 and over equates to 4.88% and a further 6.49% reside in households where all are aged 66 and over. 7.62% of usual residents in households reside in one person households. The majority of usual residents reside in single family households within a married or civil partnership 48.25% (21.30% with two or more dependant children; 7.87% with one dependant child; 7.59% with no children and 11.49% with all children non-dependant). 8.33% of usual residents in households reside in single family households – cohabiting couple family (3.22% with no children; 2.70% with two or more dependant children; 1.83% with one dependant child and 0.58% with all children are non-dependant. The data demonstrates that 8.47% of usual residents in households reside in other household compositions.

Household Composition - Usual Residents 2021

All usual residents in households	One person household: Aged 66 and over	One person household: Other	Single family household: All aged 66 and over	Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: No children	Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: One dependent child	Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: Two or more dependent children	Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: No children	Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: One dependent child	Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: Two or more dependent children	Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: All children non-dependent	Single family household: Lone parent family (female): One dependent child	Single family household: Lone parent family (female): Two or more dependent children	Single family household: Lone parent family (female): All children non-dependent	Single family household: Lone parent family (male): One dependent child	Single family household: Lone parent family (male): Two or more dependent children	Single family household: Lone parent family (male): All children non-dependent	Single family household: Other family composition	Other household types: One dependent child	Other household types: Two or more dependent children	Other household types: All in full-time education	Other household types: All aged 66 and over	Other household types: Other family composition
1,876,834	91,671	142,975	121,824	142,433	147,765	399,714	215,682	60,486	34,334	50,630	10,869	63,180	123,464	78,409	6,520	5,106	22,560	21,401	33,219	46,613	7,367	1,712	48,988
1,876,834	4.88%	7.62%	6.49%	7.59%	7.87%	21.30%	11.49%	3.22%	1.83%	2.70%	0.58%	3.37%	6.58%	4.18%	0.35%	0.28%	1.20%	1.14%	1.77%	2.48%	0.39%	0.09%	2.61%

Census-2021-ms-a25a

***Above table is available on document MS-A25 on the [NISRA website]**

Marriage and civil partnerships

This dataset classifies usual residents aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland by their marital and civil partnership status. It demonstrates that 45.59% of residents over the age of 16 are married while 38.07% are single. 6.36% are widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership while 6.02% are divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved. 3.78% are separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership while 0.18% are in a civil partnership.

Marital and civil partnership status	All usual residents aged 16 and over	Single (never married or never registered a civil partnership)	Married	In a civil partnership	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)	Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership
All Usual Residents NI aged 16 and over	1,514,743	576,708	690,509	2,742	57,272	91,128	96,384
%	100%	38.07%	45.59%	0.18%	3.78%	6.02%	6.36%

MS- A30 – Marital and civil partnership status - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-household-relationships

The table below classifies usual residents aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland by their marital and civil partnership status by local authority area. This shows some variations across different areas. Some highlights include the significantly lower rate of married in Belfast at 32.93% in comparison on NI at 45.59%, and those divorced in Fermanagh and Omagh at 4.92% in comparison to the NI average of 6.02%.

Marital and civil partnership status	All usual residents aged 16 and over	Single (never married or never registered a civil partnership)	Married	In a civil partnership	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)	Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership
Antrim and Newtownabbey	116,396	35.54%	47.70%	0.20%	3.88%	6.26%	6.42%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	170,411	35.25%	49.01%	0.18%	3.42%	6.02%	6.11%

Marital and civil partnership status	All usual residents aged 16 and over	Single (never married or never registered a civil partnership)	Married	In a civil partnership	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)	Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership
Belfast	279,306	49.82%	32.94%	0.26%	4.73%	6.15%	6.10%
Causeway Coast and Glens	114,159	35.67%	47.81%	0.14%	3.32%	6.36%	6.71%
Derry City and Strabane	118,819	41.87%	41.09%	0.15%	4.92%	5.89%	6.08%
Fermanagh and Omagh	92,013	35.81%	49.14%	0.14%	3.44%	4.92%	6.55%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	118,922	33.07%	51.44%	0.19%	3.14%	5.95%	6.20%
Mid and East Antrim	113,073	33.43%	49.15%	0.16%	3.53%	6.83%	6.91%
Mid Ulster	115,659	36.33%	49.82%	0.16%	3.24%	4.55%	5.90%
Newry, Mourne and Down	141,996	36.71%	47.94%	0.14%	3.50%	5.43%	6.28%
Ards and North Down	133,989	30.92%	51.04%	0.17%	3.33%	7.36%	7.17%
NI	1,514,743	38.07%	45.59%	0.18%	3.78%	6.02%	6.36%

MS- A30 – Marital and civil partnership status - https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-household-relationships

Data on Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

Table 1 below is a sample of some headline statistics.

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data

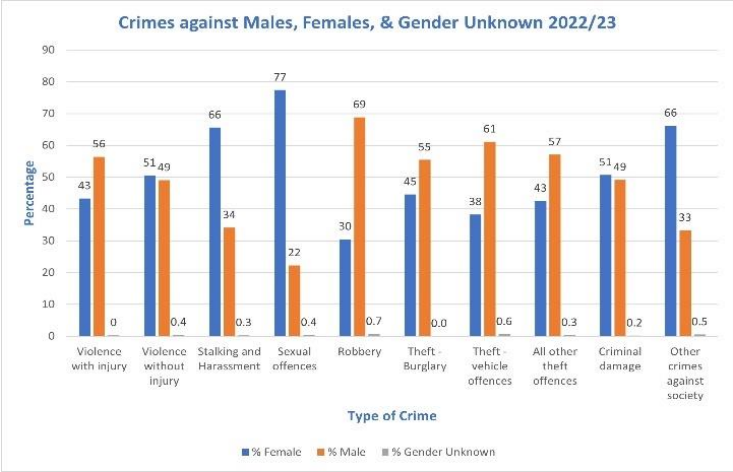
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
Victims of Domestic abuse	
PSNI Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics Pivot Table 3 Police recorded crime, sanction outcomes and population rates by victim gender, victim age and crime type 2022/23.	This indicates that, in the 2022/23 dataset, females are over-represented as victims in the following categories of crime: stalking and harassment - 65.6%, sexual offences -77.4%, Violence without injury- 50.5%, criminal damage- 50.7% and other crimes against society – 66.2% – where females are victims in these categories of crime. (In the 2021 census 49.19% of the NI population were female.)  By contrast males are over-represented as victims in the following categories of crime: violence with injury – 56.4%, robbery – 68.8% and theft Burglary – 55.4%, and Theft vehicle offences – 61.1%, and all other theft offences – 57.1%. (In the 2021 census, 50.81% of the population were male.) Beyond gender the only other S75 category captured in this dataset is age. (See Table 3).

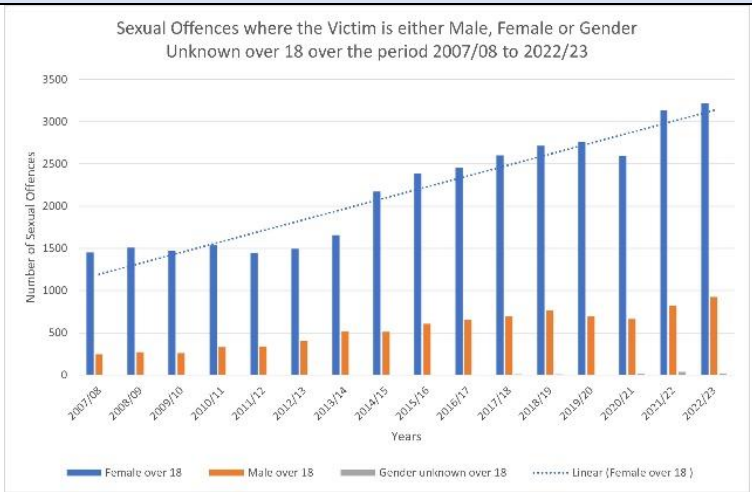
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
	 When examining sexual offences in particular, the following chart shows a steady increase in sexual offences against women since 2007/08 with a slight dip in 2020/21 which could be linked to the pandemic but rising steeply again in 20021/22 and 2022/23.
PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics Table 3.3 – Domestic abuse crimes recorded by gender of victim 2022/23	These indicate that in relation to domestic abuse crimes generally, of which there were 21,450 in 2022/23 up from 20,784 in 2021/22: ▪ 69.2% of victims were female; ▪ 30.5% of victims were male. ▪ 0.3% of victims were gender missing/unknown. The number of domestic abuse crimes increased by 3.2% between 2021/22 and 2022/23.
PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics	This data demonstrates that recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district in 2022/23 was highest in Belfast City and Derry City and Strabane with rates per 1,000 population of 17 and 15 respectively, followed by Antrim and Newtownabbey with a rate of 13 per 1,000; and then Newry, Mourne and Down and Mid and East Antrim each with 11 crimes per 1,000. The lowest was Fermanagh and Omagh and Lisburn and Castlereagh City at 8 per 1,000 population.

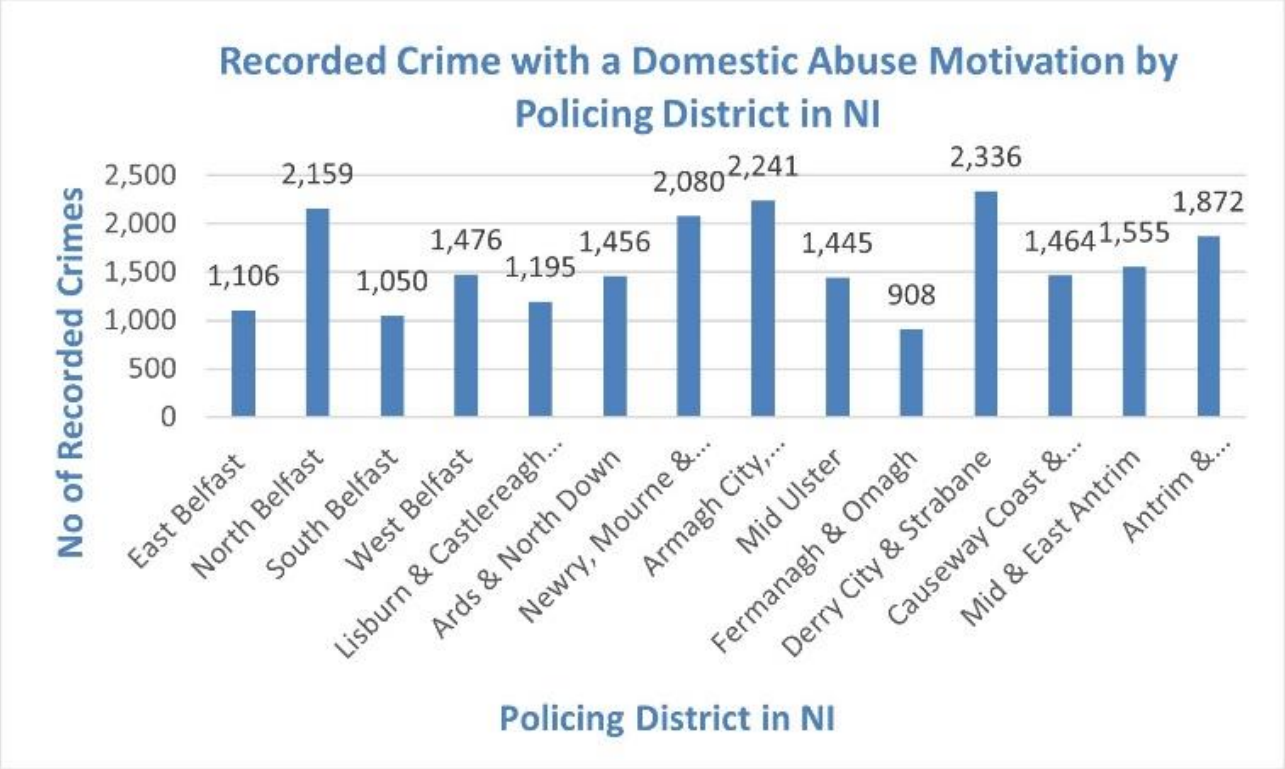
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
Table 6.5 – Recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population by policing district, 2022/23	
PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics Table 6.2 Recorded Crime with a Domestic Abuse Motivation by Policing District in NI 2022/23	This dataset demonstrates that recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation are most prevalent in Derry City and Strabane Policing District at 10.5% followed by Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Policing District at 10.0%, followed by North Belfast Policing District at 9.7% and then Newry, Mourne and Down at 9.3%. Fermanagh and Omagh Policing District is the lowest with 4.1% of all recorded crimes with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district. 

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics Table 4.2 Gender of Offender of domestic abuse detected crimes 2022/23	This dataset indicates that the gender of offenders of domestic abuse detected crimes in 2022/23 (of which there were 6,837) were as follows. • 82.9% were males • 13.8% were females • 3.3% were gender unknown/ missing This demonstrates an over-representation of males as the perpetrator of domestic abuse detected crimes and an under-representation of females as the perpetrators of domestic abuse detected crimes in 2022/23.
PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics Table 4.5 Victim / offender relationship (domestic abuse detected crimes), 2022/23	This dataset indicates that the victim/ offender relationship of domestic abuse detected crimes in 2022/23 (of which there were 6,837) were as follows: • Current spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc 24.1% • Ex spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc – 37.5% • Parent and child – 23.9% • Grandparent and grandchild – 1.2% • Sibling – 8.0% • Other family relationship – 1.7% • Unknown/ Missing – 3.5% See graph below

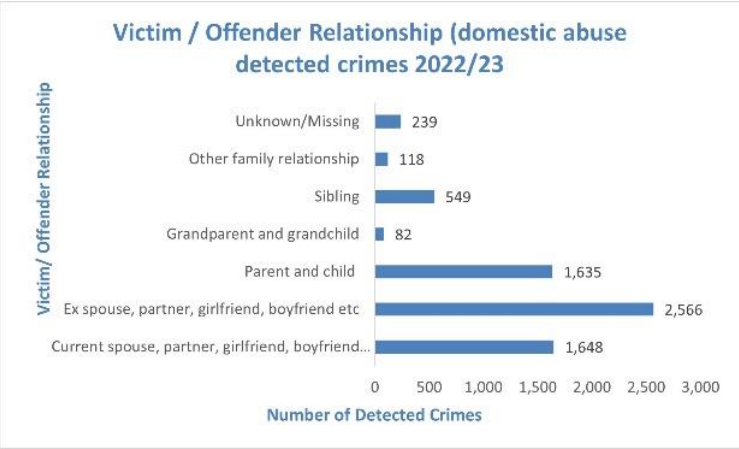
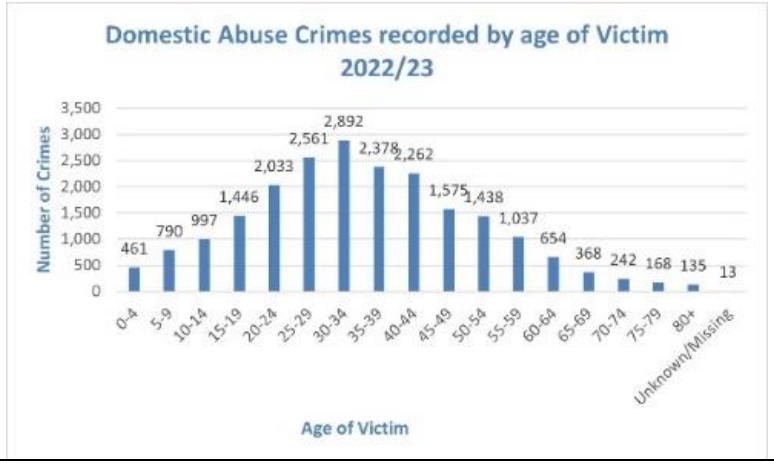
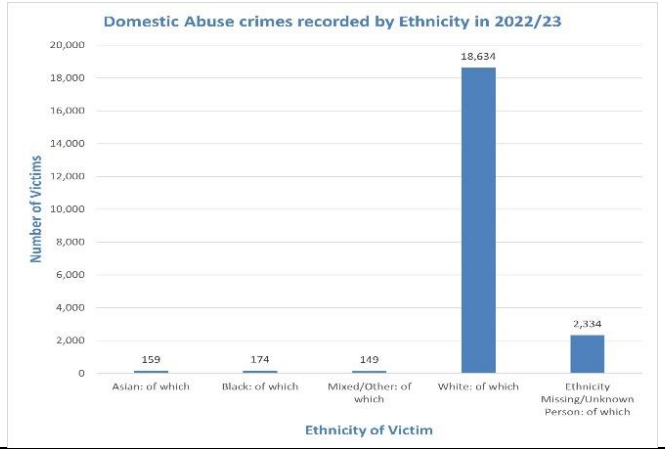
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
	
PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics Table 3.2 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by age of victim 2022/23	This dataset illustrates domestic abuse crimes by the age of the victim in 2022/23 (of which there were 21,450) and shows a bell like curve but also that such crimes are prevalent across all ages. The highest percentage is age 30-34 with 13,5% of all crimes against thus age group, followed by 25-29 years at 11.9%, 35-39 years at 11.1% and 40-44 years at 10.5%. See graph below 

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**

PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23
 	
https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics
 	
Table 3.9 Domestic abuse homicides recorded by victim gender and relationship to offender 2022/23
	This data demonstrates that in 2022/23 there were 8 homicides with a domestic abuse motivation
	
	• Of the 5 female homicides with a domestic abuse motivation, all 5 were over-18.
	  • *There were 3 female victims of homicide involving partner/ex-partner*
	  • *There were 2 female victims of homicide involving other family relationship*
	• Of the 3 male homicides with a domestic abuse motivation, 1 was under-18 and 2 were over-18
	  • *There were 2 male victims of homicide involving partner/ex-partner*
	  • *There was 1 male victim of homicide involving other family relationship*
	
	In a slight contrast, in 2021/22 there were 9 homicides with a domestic abuse motivation. Of these, 4 were females and 5 were male.
	
	• Of the 4 female homicides with a domestic abuse motivation, 1 was a female under-18 while 3 were over-18
	  • *There were 3 female victims of homicide involving partner/ex-partner*
	  • *There was 1 female victim of homicide involving other family relationship*
	• Of the 5 male homicides with a domestic abuse motivation, 1 was under-18 and 4 were over-18
	  • *There was 1 male victim of homicide involving partner/ex-partner*
	  • *There were 4 male victims of homicide involving other family relationship*
	
	No other S75 profiling of victims is available in the dataset beyond the categories above

PSNI Domestic Abuse Annual Trends 2004/05 to 2022/23 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics Table 3.8 Domestic abuse crimes recorded by ethnicity and nationality of victim 2022/23	This data demonstrates that in 2022/23 that of the 21,450 domestic abuse crimes 86.9% were victims of a white background while 10.9% were victims where the ethnicity was unknown. 0.7% of victims were Asian, 0.8% were black and 0.7% were mixed ethnicity. This shows a slightly under-representation of the white ethnic group in comparison to the 2021 census, where this ethnic group represents some 96.6% of the population. There is a slightly over representation of victims from a black ethnic group at 0.8% in comparison to the 2021 census, where this ethnic group represents 0.6% of the population. While 0.7% of victims of domestic abuse were mixed ethnicity, this is slightly lower to the 2021 census, where this ethnic group represents 0.8% of the population. While 0.7% of victims of domestic abuse were Asian, this is slightly lower to the 2021 census, where this ethnic group represents 1.7% of the population.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data</th></tr>
<tr><th>Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>PSNI Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2022/23

Sexual offences where the victim was under 18 at the time the offence was committed, by type of offence. (Table 7.3)

Sexual offences where the victim was under 181 at the time the offence was committed, by gender of victim (Table 7.6)

https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics</td><td>Sexual offences where the victim was under 18 at the time the offence was committed, by type of offence. (Table 7.3)

This indicates that in the 2022/23 dataset there were 2,324 sexual offences where the victim was under-18, an increase of 2.5% from 2021/22.

The data indicate that in the following categories female children under the age of 18 are over-represented as victims in comparison to male child victims under the age of 18 in terms of the number of sexual offences.

It shows an increase in these crimes for both male and female children under the age of 18 since 2021/22 with the highest increase for sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over with a 33% increase.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Year 2022-23</th><th>% change 2021/22 to 2022/23</th></tr>
<tr><th>Type of Offence</th><th>Male - # of offences</th><th>Female - # of offences</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over</td><td>121</td><td></td><td>33%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data</th></tr>
<tr><th>Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13</td><td>204</td><td></td><td>5.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over</td><td></td><td>368</td><td>11.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13</td><td></td><td>394</td><td>8.2%</td></tr>
</table>

Table 7.6 in the dataset demonstrates that of the 2,315 sexual offences where the victim was under-18, in 2022/3, 1,643 (71%) were female and 663 (28.6%) were male and 9 (0.4%) were gender unknown, once again demonstrating an over-representation of female victims.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PSNI Recorded Crime Statistics in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2022/23

Online crime by gender of victim (Table 4.3)

https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics</td><td>According to PSNI data, there were 5,139 online crime offences in 2022/23 in comparison to 5,287 in 2021/22 – a slight overall decrease the total number of online crimes of 2.8%.

Of these online crimes, 328 were online sexual offences (6.4%).

Of these, 328 online sexual offences:
• 213 were female victims (64.9%)
• 82 were male victims (25%)
• 33 were victims where the gender was unknown (10.1%)

Once again this demonstrates an over-representation of female victims.</td></tr>
</table>

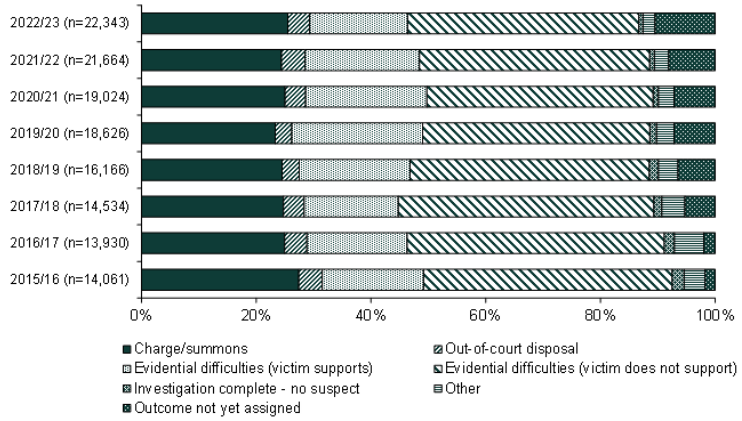
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
PSNI Outcomes of crime with a domestic abuse motivation recorded by PSNI **Outcomes of Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2015/16 to 2022/23 (published 24 November 2023)** Table 4.1 Outcomes that have since been assigned to crimes with a domestic abuse motivation recorded 2015/16 to 2021/22 https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics	These data shows that in 2022/23 the top four outcomes assigned to crimes with a domestic abuse motivation (of which there were 22,343 in 2022/23, up from 21,664 in 2001/22) were as follows: • Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action) – 17.1% • Evidential difficulties (victim does not support action) – 40.3% • Charge / summons - 25.5% • Offences not yet assigned an outcome – 10.5% The fact that the majority of victims of domestic violence are female, demonstrates an over-representation of female victims facing these outcome challenges. *Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action)* • *Evidential difficulties named suspect identified – the crime is confirmed and the victim supports police action but evidential difficulties prevents further action* *Evidential difficulties (victim does not support action)* • *Evidential difficulties victim based – named suspect not identified – the crime is confirmed but the victim declines or is unable to support further police action to identify the offender* *Evidential difficulties victim based – named suspect identified – the victim does not support (or withdraws support from) police action* **Figure 4.1 Outcomes that have been assigned to domestic abuse crimes recorded between 2015/16 and 2022/23** 

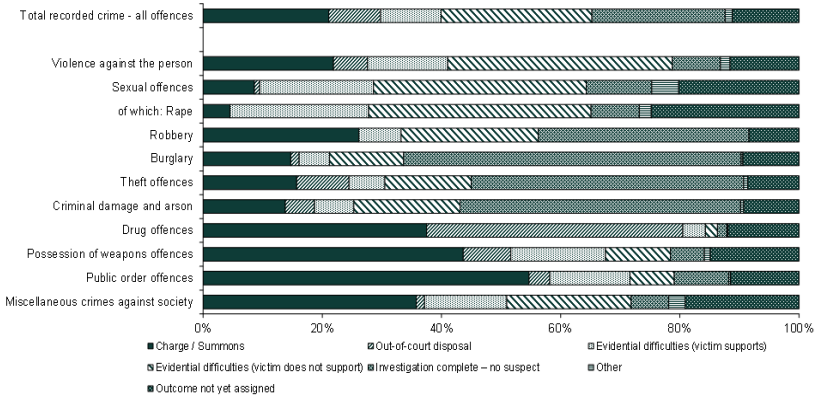
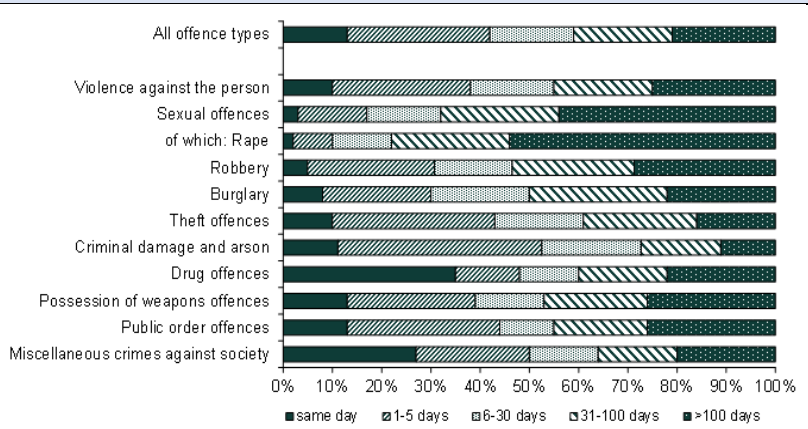
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
PSNI Outcomes of crime recorded by PSNI Outcomes of Crimes Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland 2015/16 to 2022/23 (published 24 November 2023) *Table 2.2 - Outcomes that have since been assigned to crimes recorded 2015/16 to 2022/23 by outcome group and offence group* (published 24 November 2023) *Table 3.1 Length of time between offence being reported to police and outcome being assigned by type of offence* https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics	These data demonstrate the difficulties in progressing cases faced by those who are the victims of sexual offences, including rape, in comparison to many other crimes. It shows in particular the evidential challenges encountered by victims, the majority of whom are female, in pursuing a satisfactory outcome. *Fig 2.2: Outcomes that have since been assigned to crimes recorded by outcome group and offence group in 2022/23*  These data demonstrate that in 2022/23 the length of time between an offence being reported to police and an outcome being assigned by type of crime is the longest for sexual offences (44% over 100 days), including rape (54% over 100 days), in comparison to other offence types (average 21% over 100 days). This is notable given that the majority of victims of such crimes are female. *Figure 3.1: Length of time between offence being reported to police and outcome being assigned by type of offence 2022/23*

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data

Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	Commentary
	

Case processing time for criminals dealt with in court 2022-23 – Department of Justice

https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/case-processing-time-criminal-cases-dealt-courts-ni-2223

This data shows the time taken for cases to be dealt at all courts from date incident reported to disposal at court, by offence category in 2022/23 and the equivalent in 2021/22.

This demonstrates that the median number of days taken to complete cases where the main offence was a sexual offence was 757 days (up from 2021/22 at 742 days), the longest for any of the offence categories. The average as can be seen from the table below is 206 days.

Offence category	Median Days taken in 2021-22	Median Days taken in 2022-23
Violence Against the Person	244	234
Sexual	742	757
Robbery	498	491
Theft	295	231
Burglary	315	327
Criminal Damage	205	194
Drugs	263	272
Possession of Weapons	211	228
Public Order	218	209
Motoring	192	164

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data</th></tr>
<tr><th>Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Fraud</td><td>578</td><td>539</td></tr>
<tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td>294</td><td>418</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>226</td><td>206</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)

[A MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on victims at the highest risk of serious harm as a result of domestic abuse. Data used is from MARAC Trends and Statistics October 2022 Management Report]</td><td>Of the 18,558 high risk cases discussed to date by MARACs, 17,611 were female victims (95%) and 931 male victims (5%). The victim gender profile for the most recent year, 2021/22, shows that of the cases heard 1,207 (92.9%) of victims were female and 92 (7.1%) were male.

Of the 18,558 high risk cases discussed to date at MARACs, 978 (5%) involved a person from a Minority Ethnic Community. For the most recent year, 2021/22, the figure was 6.6%. Again, with reference to the 2021 census data (discussed in the row above) there is an overrepresentation of victims of domestic abuse victims from minority ethnic communities evident in this dataset.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Regional 24 Hour Domestic and Sexual Abuse Helpline</td><td>In 2021/22 86.1% of those contacting the helpline were female, 13.5% male and 0.5% transgender.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ASSIST NI

[ASSIST NI is an advocacy service supporting victims of domestic and sexual abuse crime who primarily are engaging with the criminal justice system]</td><td>During the first reporting period (Sep 2021 to Aug 2022) ASSIST NI contacted and engaged into service 2253 individual referrals for victims of domestic and sexual abuse. Of those that provided the information (2100) 86% were female, 11% were male and 0.2% non-binary.

This once more demonstrates an over-representation of female victims.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NEXUS</td><td>85% of calls from January to December 2022 received to the DSA helpline were from women (Nexus, DSA Helpline Operational Data)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Homelessness Data</td><td>These data demonstrate that of the homeless presenters by reason in 2023 (January to December), of which there were 16,755 (up from 15,643 in the same period 2022),</td></tr>
</table>

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
Northern Ireland Housing Executive Homelessness Data https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-homelessness-bulletin-july-december-2023 https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-homelessness-bulletin-october-2023-march-2024 Tables 1.1 – Homeless presenters by reason and 2.1 – Households accepted as homeless by reason	• 7.1% (1,194) were homeless because of domestic abuse. • Of these 93.5% (1,117) were accepted cases. Given that the majority of those suffering domestic abuse are women, the assumption could be made that the majority of those within this category will also be female. Some may also have children. However, while other data are available within this dataset on gender and age and household type, these are not broken down by those who find themselves homeless as a result of domestic abuse. These data demonstrate that of the homeless presenters by reason in 2024 (Oct to March 2024), of which there were 8,452 • 7.2% (607) were homeless because of domestic abuse. • Of these 96.5% (586) were accepted cases
Public Prosecution Service – PPS https://www.ppsni.gov.uk/publications/statistical-publication-cases-involving-sexual-offences-2022-23 *Cases involving sexual offences 2022-23 (Table 1a)*	This data demonstrates the gender of suspects on files received including a sexual offence by the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) and shows that • 94% were male (1,827) • 5% were females (105) • Less than1% were transgender (Less than 1) This demonstrates an over-representation of male suspects and an under-representation of female suspects.
Young Person's Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS) Attitudes	In 2022, This survey asked Year 11 and Year 12 students if their schools or college included awareness sessions on the subject of domestic violence/abuse. 29.5% said yes and 70.5% said no.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data</th></tr>
<tr><th>Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>towards Domestic Violence (Year 11 & 12) 2022

Note – different questions are asked in both 2019 and the 2022 YPBAS surveys</td><td>Students were then asked if they wanted to discuss concerns regarding domestic violence/abuse, who would they contact. The results are outlined in the table below. These are not disaggregated by gender.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Count</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>Family member</td><td>919</td><td>66.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Friend</td><td>662</td><td>47.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Police</td><td>654</td><td>47.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>24 hour Domestic and Sexual Abuse Helpline</td><td>518</td><td>37.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Childline</td><td>514</td><td>37.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>School teacher/other member of school support staff</td><td>476</td><td>34.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Health professional e.g. GP, Social Worker</td><td>333</td><td>24.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Youth leader</td><td>157</td><td>11.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Faith/religious leader</td><td>121</td><td>8.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>8</td><td>0.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Unweighted Base</td><td></td><td>1322</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Young Person’s Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS) – Attitudes towards Domestic Violence (Year 11 & 12) 2019

Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey 2019</td><td>In 2019, this survey demonstrates slightly different attitudes towards what young people of different genders would consider an example of domestic violence / abuse. The biggest difference between the attitudes of females and those of males are noted in the tables to follow.

• 96% of females and 92% of males considered ‘physical violence against a partner’ an example of domestic violence/ abuse. (4% difference)
• 86% of females and 79% of males felt a parent ‘abusing their children’ was an example of domestic violence / abuse (7% difference)
• 60% females and 51% males felt ‘damaging a partners self-confidence’ was an example of domestic violence / abuse (9% difference)
• 48% females and 41% of males felt ‘virtual or on-line abuse of a partner’ was an example of domestic violence / abuse (7% difference)
• 42% of females and 34% of males felt ‘withholding contraception’ was an example of domestic violence / abuse (8% difference)</td></tr>
</table>

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**

	Female	Male
Physical violence against a partner	96%	92%
Abuse of older people in a nursing home	77%	71%
Abusing a family pet	64%	63%
Controlling a partners money	47%	46%
Arguing with a partner	19%	19%
Threatening a partner	72%	68%
A parent abusing their children	86%	79%
Blocking a partners access to sources of support - e.g. Police, Health services	60%	57%
Stalking an ex-partner	37%	40%
Withholding contraception	42%	34%
Being unfaithful in a relationship	22%	21%
A young person/child abusing their parent	67%	64%
Virtual or on-line abuse of partner	48%	41%
Destroying personal property of partner - e.g. mobile phones	50%	55%
Damaging a partners self-confidence	60%	51%
Isolating partner from friends and family	62%	58%
Unweighted Count	*600*	*721*

In the question about whether their school or college includes awareness sessions on the subject of domestic violence / abuse, 70% said no, while 30% said yes.

When asked who they would contact if they had concerns about domestic violence/ abuse once again there were differences between young females and young males. The strongest response for both female and male young people was "contact a family member" (67% female, 63% male). Young men were more likely to contact the police (46%) in comparison to females (38%) while young females were more likely to contact a friend" (48% female, 39% male); the "24 hour Domestic and Sexual Abuse Helpline" (36% female, 27% male) and "Childline" (46% female, 38% male).

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data</th></tr>
<tr><th>Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Female</th><th>Male</th></tr>
<tr><td>School teacher/other member of school support staff</td><td>32%</td><td>30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Friend</td><td>48%</td><td>39%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Family member</td><td>67%</td><td>63%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Health professional e.g. GP, Social Worker</td><td>24%</td><td>19%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Youth leader</td><td>11%</td><td>8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Faith/religious leader</td><td>8%</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Police</td><td>38%</td><td>46%</td></tr>
<tr><td>24 hour Domestic and Sexual Abuse Helpline</td><td>36%</td><td>27%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Childline</td><td>46%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>1%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unweighted Count</td><td>599</td><td>722</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Young Life and Times Survey 2022 – Gender Based Violence

Northern Ireland Young Life and Times Survey: 2022 (ark.ac.uk)

summary2022.pdf (ark.ac.uk)</td><td>This report presents the findings for the overall sample and by the Section 75 categories of gender and religion. A random sample of 5,000 young people living in NI who celebrated their 16th birthday between December 2021 and February 2022 were invited to take part. Of these 2,073 responded.

These data show the following:
34% of females and 15% of males had ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’ been shown sexually explicit photos/ videos in person.
38% of females and 14% of males had ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’ been sent sexually explicit photos/ videos on line.
24% of females and 4% of males had ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’ been requested / pressurised to share intimate photos/ videos.
23% of females and 8% of males had ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’ had personally experienced unwanted touching, kissing or hugging.
54% of females and 10% of males had ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’ personally experienced street harassment e.g., Cat calling, wolf whistling or shouting.
44% of females and 14% of males had ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’ personally experienced inappropriate staring.
59% of females and 35% of males had ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’ personally experienced unwanted comments about their physical appearance.
Over 90% of respondents, irrespective of gender, agreed that it was never acceptable ‘to share intimate photos/videos without agreement’; ‘pressure someone into sharing an intimate photo or ‘touch, hug or kiss someone if not wanted’.
85% felt that it was never acceptable to ‘post ‘jokes’ or make nasty comments of a sexual nature on social media’ – 73% males and 94% females.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
	• 91% of females and 73% of males felt that cat calling, wolf whistling or shouting at someone in the street was unacceptable. No further breakdown by other s75 categories is available.
Young Life and Times Survey 2023 – Gender Based Violence **https://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/2023/**	This report presents the findings for the overall sample and by the Section 75 categories of gender and religion. Everybody living in Northern Ireland who celebrated their 16th birthday between January and March 2023 were invited to take part in the survey. Of these 2,065 16-year-olds responded. These data show the following: • 23% of females and 6% of males had experienced sexual violence (e.g. upskirting, unwanted touching, being coerced into sexual acts) • 39% of females and 21% of males had experienced Online Violence (e.g. receiving threats online or via social media, online trolling, or being sent or asked for intimate images against your will) • 67% of females and 27% of males either strongly agree or agree that violence against women and girls is common in Northern Ireland • 31% of females and 37% of males either strongly agree or agree that violence against men and boys is common in Northern Ireland • 1% of females and 21% of males either strongly agree or agree that if people do not take care where they go and how they dress they only have themselves to blame if they become victims of violence • 87% of females and 56% of males either strongly disagree or disagree that if someone is sexually assaulted when they are drunk or on drugs, they are partially responsible for what happens. 5% of females and 21% of males either strongly agree or agree with this statement • 31% of females and 15% of males that compared to two years ago, women and girls in Northern Ireland are more likely to become victims of gender-based violence

Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
UK Sexual Harassment Survey 2020 (which includes data on NI)[1]	The Government Equalities Office (GEO) commissioned a nationally representative online survey on the UK population, which also included the collection of data from Northern Ireland. The data in this report demonstrates • Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the UK population have experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in their lifetime. • Two-in-five (43%) of the UK population have experienced at least one sexual harassment behaviour in the last 12 months. • The top three reported sexual harassment behaviours experienced were: sexual jokes, staring or looks, and sexual comments. These were most common over both individuals' lifetimes and within the last 12 months. The following groups were significantly more likely to say they had experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months: • Women: 51% of women compared with 34% of men.

[1] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1002873/2021-07-12_Sexual_Harassment_Report_FINAL.pdf

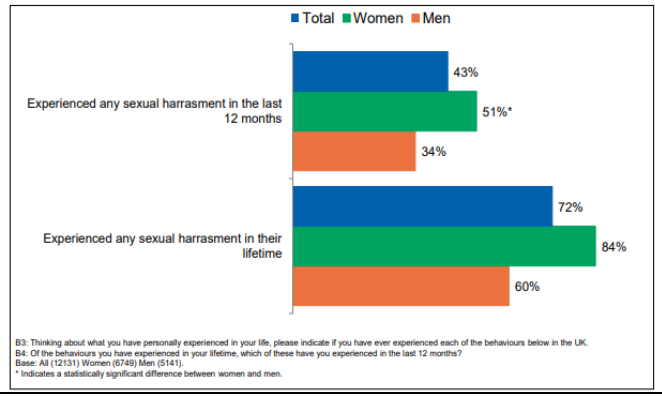
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
	• This pattern was reflected when looking at experience of sexual harassment throughout individuals' lifetimes; 84% of women have experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in their lifetime compared to 60% of men **Figure 3.2 Prevalence of sexual harassment in the UK by Gender**  B3: Thinking about what you have personally experienced in your life, please indicate if you have ever experienced each of the behaviours below in the UK. B4: Of the behaviours you have experienced in your lifetime, which of these have you experienced in the last 12 months? Base: All (12131) Women (6749) Men (5141). * Indicates a statistically significant difference between women and men.

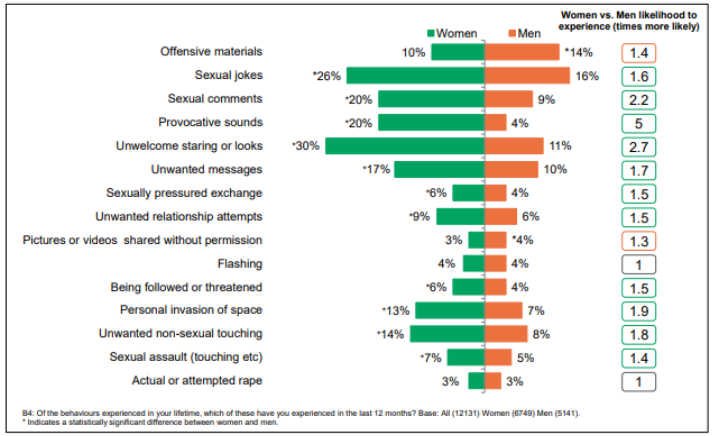
Table 1: Headline Statistics/ Published Data	
Official Statistics/ Published Data Sources	**Commentary**
	Women were also significantly more likely than men to have experienced most behaviours in the last 12 months as outlined in the figure below. **Figure 3.5 Experience of sexual harassment behaviours in the last 12 months by gender**  Of those who experienced sexual harassment in the last 12 months (41% of the population), one fifth (18%) experienced at least one type on a daily basis while one third (21%) experienced it weekly. • Outside of the workplace, sexual harassment was reported to happen most frequently on the street or walking around, in a club, pub or bar or on public transportation. However, the location where the incident occurred varied by the type of sexual harassment behaviour. • More than a quarter people in the UK who had experienced sexual harassment in the last 12 months experienced it on public transport (28%). Of these, 62% reported to have experienced an incident on the bus. • More than half of all people were very or fairly worried about sexual harassment on public transport (56%) or in an outdoor public place (57%). The proportion was slightly lower for indoor public places or places of work/study. • The groups of people who were more likely to experience sexual harassment were also more likely to be concerned about sexual harassment and change their behaviour to avoid sexual harassment (i.e., women, younger age groups, those who identify as LGB, those who are an ethnic minority and those with a highly limiting disability). Not all who experienced sexual harassment stated that it had affected their quality of life significantly. 54% said at least one of their experiences had 'very' or 'fairly' affected their quality of life, but with significant differences by sexual harassment behaviour.

Table 1.1 Recorded crime: numbers and rates per 1,000 population for violence against the person, theft (including burglary) and criminal damage, vehicle offences and fraud, 1970 to 2022/23

Numbers and rates per 1,000 population

Year	Total recorded violence against the person[7,11]	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population[1,11]	Total recorded theft (including burglary) and criminal damage	Theft (including burglary) and criminal damage per 1,000 population[1]	Total recorded vehicle offences[2]	Vehicle offences per 1,000 population[1]	Total recorded crime (excluding fraud)[3]	Total crime per 1,000 population (excluding fraud)[1]	Total recorded fraud offences[8,9]	Fraud offences per 1,000 population[1]	Total recorded crime (including fraud)[3]	Total crime per 1,000 population (including fraud)[1]
2002/03[6]	28,425	17	99,335	59	20,850	12	138,132	81	4,364	3	142,496	8
2003/04	28,953	17	86,157	51	15,962	9	124,966	73	2,987	2	127,953	7
2004/05	29,311	17	77,262	45	12,333	7	115,965	68	2,159	1	118,124	6
2005/06	30,882	18	78,257	45	10,135	6	120,919	70	2,275	1	123,194	7
2006/07	31,802	18	76,838	44	9,256	5	119,314	68	1,830	1	121,144	6
2007/08	29,509	17	68,120	39	8,301	5	107,490	61	978	1	108,468	6
2008/09	29,365	17	68,102	38	7,906	4	108,870	61	1,224	1	110,094	6
2009/10	29,755	17	66,451	37	8,221	5	107,951	60	1,188	1	109,139	6
2010/11	29,328	16	62,955	35	6,933	4	103,676	57	1,364	1	105,040	5
2011/12	30,458	17	60,028	33	6,017	3	102,009	56	1,380	1	103,389	5
2012/13	30,304	17	56,570	31	5,339	3	98,558	54	1,831	1	100,389	5
2013/14	32,404	18	55,912	31	5,609	3	100,917	55	1,829	1	102,746	5
2014/15	34,252	19	55,275	30	5,089	3	103,178	56	1,896	1	105,074	5
2015/16	35,685	19	54,642	29	4,925	3	104,932	57	2,230	1	107,162	5
2016/17	33,356	18	50,497	27	4,418	2	98,038	53	3,163	2	101,201	5
2017/18	34,131	18	48,502	26	3,880	2	98,122	52	3,592	2	101,714	5
2018/19	36,427	19	48,314	26	3,660	2	100,849	53	3,608	2	104,457	5
2019/20	41,299	22	47,845	25	3,271	2	106,482	56	4,253	2	110,735	5
2020/21[12]	39,253	21	37,731	20	2,497	1	94,228	50	5,856	3	100,084	5
2021/22	49,509	26	38,814	20	2,578	1	106,390	56	5,464	3	111,854	5
2022/23	50,035	26	41,920	22	2,646	1	111,571	58	4,671	2	116,242	6

1. Population figures available from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Internet site: https://www.nisra.gov.uk/

2. Offences against vehicles includes theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, interfering with a vehicle (from 1998/99 onwards under the revised counting rules), and aggravated vehicle taking (offence was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004).

3. Change from calendar year to financial year.

4. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

5. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised Counting Rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

6. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard. Much of the impact of introducing NCRS was experienced by PSNI in 2001/02, through the introduction of an integrated crime information system (ICIS) within PSNI which improved the capture of low level crimes.

7. A number of offences that were classified in 5E Endangering Life have been reclassified following detailed checks which identified they were incorrectly classified. Following the reclassification the majority of the offences have remained within Violence against the person and some have moved to the Sexual Offences classification.

8. For offences of Fraud by false representation, counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to a per account basis from January 2007. From 1 April 2007 these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.

9. From 1 April 2015 Action Fraud has became responsible for the central recording of fraud and cyber crime previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud became responsible for all such reports in England & Wales by 1 April 2014. Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and cyber crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. As a result, figures are presented on a comparable basis that exclude 'other fraud' (unless clearly noted otherwise).

10. These figures are taken from the annual Report of the Chief Constable. Scanned images of the relevant crime tables from these reports, dating from 1968 until 2001/02 are available on the Police Recorded Crime Statistics Archive page on the PSNI website:

https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics/police

11.Violence against the person includes both harassment and malicious communications offences. The recording of malicious communications offences started for the first time in Northern Ireland from 1st April 2017. A Home Office change introduced in April 2018 requires harassment to be recorded in addition to the most serious additional victim based offence. Both of these changes in recording practice should be considered in relation to changes in levels recorded in the overall violence against the person classification.

12. Covid-19 lockdown measures were first introduced on 23rd March 2020 and have had an impact on the lower crime levels seen in 2020/21.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Table 1 Latest 12 months, Anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by police by policing district

Numbers and percentages

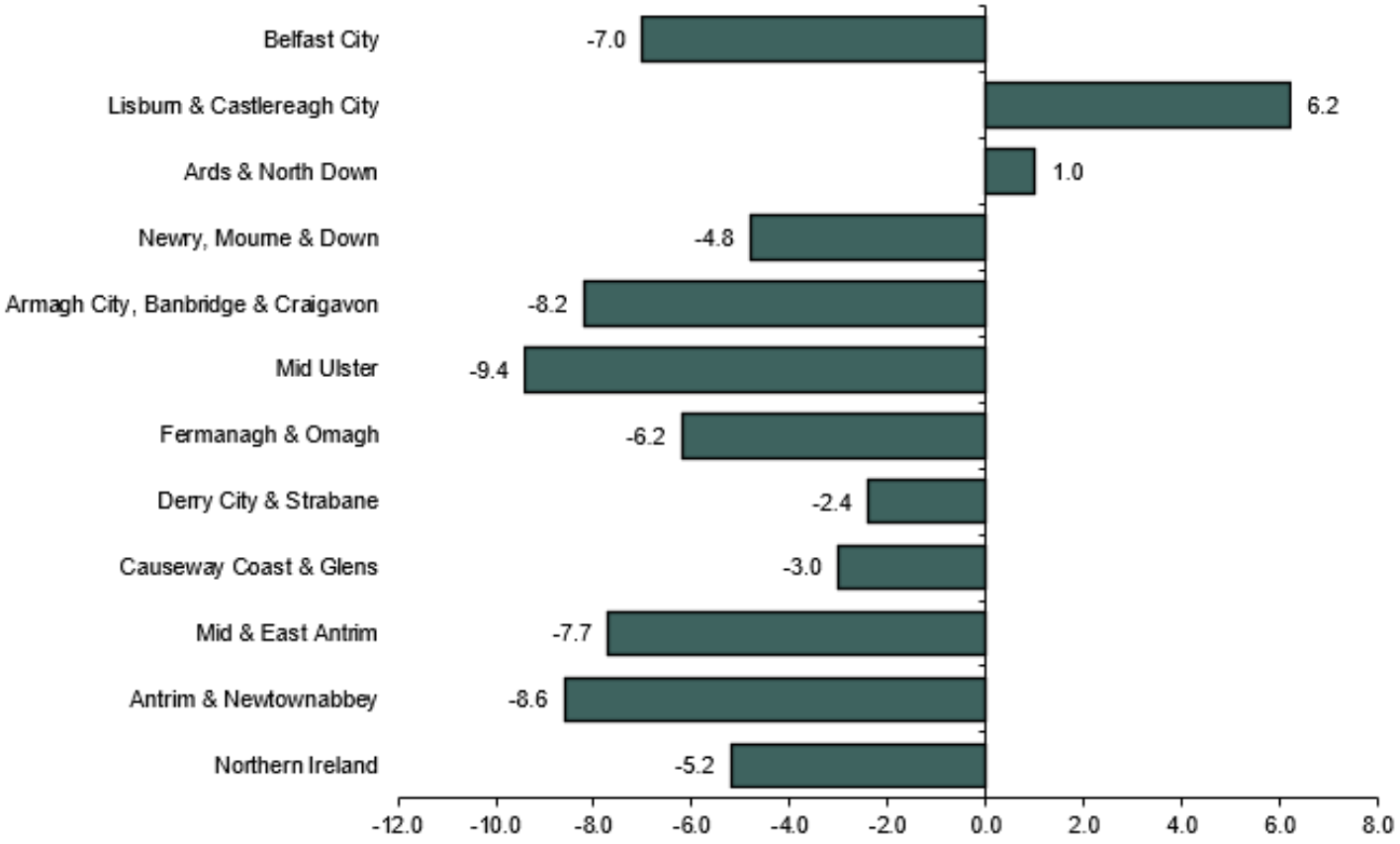
Policing district	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents			
	Mar'22-Feb'23	Mar'23-Feb'24	change	% change
Belfast City	14,294	13,296	-998	-7.0
East[1]	*2,572*	*2,510*	*-62*	*-2.4*
North[1]	*3,976*	*3,974*	*-2*	*-0.1*
South[1]	*5,127*	*4,404*	*-723*	*-14.1*
West[1]	*2,619*	*2,408*	*-211*	*-8.1*
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	2,900	3,080	180	6.2
Ards & North Down	3,410	3,444	34	1.0
Newry, Mourne & Down	4,124	3,925	-199	-4.8
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	5,278	4,846	-432	-8.2
Mid Ulster	2,415	2,187	-228	-9.4
Fermanagh & Omagh	2,084	1,955	-129	-6.2
Derry City & Strabane	3,838	3,745	-93	-2.4
Causeway Coast & Glens	3,064	2,971	-93	-3.0
Mid & East Antrim	3,410	3,148	-262	-7.7
Antrim & Newtownabbey	3,013	2,755	-258	-8.6
No district assigned	0	3	3	-
Northern Ireland	**47,830**	**45,355**	**-2,475**	**-5.2**

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

'-' indicates that a percentage change is not reported because the base number of incidents is less than 50

Please note: Policing district totals will not add to the Northern Ireland total as there will be some incidents not allocated to a policing district (eg incidents occurring on a motorway or those with an unrecognised address).

Figure 6 Latest 12 months, Anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by police in the 12 months to 29 February 2024 compared with the previous 12 months; percentage change by policing district



Source- PSNI - Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police in Northern Ireland: Update to 29 February 2024 - [Anti-Social Behaviour Statistics Archive | PSNI]

Figure 4 Total number of anti-social behaviour incidents each month April 2018 to February 2024, showing highest and lowest levels in each financial year

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Communities
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