



East Belfast Area
B District

District Policing Partnership

3 Month Report

Figures extracted 18 Jul 2011



Area Commander's Commentary

The number of crimes reported has continued to decrease, with a small but albeit welcome reduction of 1.3% which equates to 23 fewer crimes. The most significant decreases have taken place in relation to theft of motor vehicles, criminal damage and violence against the person offences.

We continue to target prolific offenders, checking bail curfews and running anti – burglary operations to tackle the rise in Burglaries across the District

Unfortunately, during June and July 2011 there was also a rise in interface related violence and associated offences. Police Officers are continuing to work with communities to reduce fear and tension and in partnership with a range of other agencies oversee the implementation of measures that will enhance community safety.

We recognise that antisocial behaviour can impact significantly on the quality of life of those affected by such behaviour, and we will continue to tackle this issue. We would encourage anyone who is a victim, or anyone with information that could assist in the identification of offenders to contact police.

My officers and I will continue to engage with the community and partner agencies to ensure that we deal effectively with any challenges that may affect the delivery of a personal, professional and protective policing service to the residents of East Belfast.

Mark McEwan
Area Commander
East Belfast

Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the East Belfast Area

Interface Disorder - Between 24th June 2011 and 22nd August 2011 Police arrested 22 Adults and 16 Juveniles for Public Order Offences in connection with Interface violence in South and East Belfast. 29 of these persons were charged to a Magistrates Court, 7 were interviewed and bailed to return for charging at a later date, 1 received an Adult Caution and 2 were released unconditionally. The Average age of the persons arrested was 24 years of age. Images of individuals that police were keen to speak to in relation to the disorder were placed in the public domain and assistance was requested from communities to assist with identifying these persons.

Community Surgeries - Through Community Surgeries we are striving to achieve regular and accessible contact with members of the public. These surgeries are very simple in nature, we select venues where we can meet with and listen to you the public. Let us know where you would like to see us and we will make every attempt to be there to “**listen and respond.**” Recently venues such as Youth Clubs, Community Centres, Churches and commercial premises have welcomed local Neighbourhood officers. We are keen to hear your concerns and see where we may help with these. 86 surgeries have been carried out in East Belfast in the 3 months from April to June 2011 addressing a range of issues such as parking problems, youths causing annoyance etc with the numbers of those in attendance varying from 3 to 50.

Nitezone. The concept of the Nitezone is intended to provide a multi-agency, multi-faceted intervention plan, delivered into areas with evidence of high incidents of alcohol related violence. Four areas have been chosen: The Odyssey, Cathedral Quarter, City Hall and the Malone Road. The main partners involved in the project are police, Belfast City Council, Belfast City Centre Management and DRD.

There are 8 elements that make up the Nitezone:

- Emergency Contact Point: Well illuminated post that has an intercom fitted through which any person that feels themselves vulnerable can speak to a police staff member in our CCTV room, Musgrave.
- A marshalled Taxi-Rank
- Street Pastors: 16 street pastors (4 for each Nitezone) will be on the streets on a Friday and Saturday night.
- CCTV
- Higher levels of street lighting.
- Litter bins
- Pub-link radio to licensed premises.
- Nitezone signage.

The Zones are now fully operational. 50,000 information cards, which resemble a credit card, have been distributed to all the main evening retailers in the City advertising where the Zones are.

Victoria NPT

Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group - During the reporting period Alison Smith, Wandsworth Community Centre and Vice Chair of PACT working in conjunction with Victoria Neighbourhood policing team has successfully secured £1000 of funding to help develop and sustain youth initiatives within the Wandsworth Area. A key element to this is the Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group which ensures young people are afforded the opportunity to work with police and others in the community to help tackle issues such as Anti Social Behaviour. The VYIAG has now undergone a process of becoming a constituted organisation, having both a chair and vice chair elected. Victoria NPT hosted an information evening which set out the vision of the YIAG. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Alison Smith for her continued effort and support as well as the new members of VYIAG

Victoria PACT - Victoria PACT held its AGM on 31st March 2011 hosted by Walkway community centre. At this meeting Peter Quigley was re-elected as Chair. During the reporting period PACT has taken on ten community issues as a result of the public meetings held. These issues have ranged from Criminal damage to Burglary to Anti Social behaviour. Through the multi-agency problem solving approach these problems have been tackled and results shared with both the PACT panel and community involved. Continued efforts have been made to streamline the update process by posting PACT updates on the PSNI Victoria NPT website. Another success comes in the form of having a youth representative voted onto the PACT panel which ensures the younger generation have a voice in a public forum. As part of the PACT process we have been able to welcome keynote speakers to add a community focus to the public meeting. In May we welcomed Andy McMoran Headmaster of Ashfield Boys School. Andy shared from his experiences and we were both inspired and motivated afresh in our community endeavours. PACT also gave focus to crime prevention welcoming input from Inspector Angus Mairs and B Districts Crime prevention officers.

Active Citizen Networks - Active Citizen Network meetings have continued over the reporting period. The most recent round of meetings was chaired by the Constables from Victoria Neighbourhood policing team during the month of June. Issues raised included environmental health, youths causing annoyance, dog fouling and parking. All issues raised have been tended to and addressed having them referred to the relevant departments with Belfast city council, DRD and also acted on locally within Victoria NPT. General discussions have also taken place giving local PSNI officers the opportunity to relay crime prevention information, key trends in relation to crime and neighbourhood issues as well as offering reassurance in relation to the strategies being employed to deal with their concerns.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Victoria NPT has continued to work on reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. The main targets have been commercial and domestic burglaries, and the theft of lead and metal. There have been a total of 16 people arrested for burglary in Victoria since 1/4/11. These arrests have included arrests for domestic burglaries, commercial burglaries and also for stealing copper and metal from derelict properties. In addition to the arrests for burglary, three people have also been arrested for stealing lead from a church roof. Several of these arrests were as a direct result of information supplied by members of the local community. Victoria NPT continues to plan and run anti-burglary operations each week, to try to reduce the number of burglaries. These are targeted as any patterns appear. This also includes carrying out rigorous bail checks on prolific offenders to ensure they are complying with any conditions set by the courts.

Anti-social behaviour operations are conducted every week. Each month, operations are also conducted with officers from Belfast City Council, who jointly patrol with police. These joint patrols include checks on local off licences to ensure alcohol is not being purchased by minors. Victoria NPT officers continually review and identify areas of concern, and dedicate their patrolling time accordingly. A monthly review is also carried out to identify repeat victims of anti-social behaviour. Repeat victims are visited by their local beat officer who can assist in solving their problems and offer reassurance. When persistent offenders are identified, NPT officers look closely at how best to reduce their offending. This can involve warning letters or home visits with parents for youths involved in low level nuisance behaviour. Or, in the case of a persistent offender who was also a prolific thief and burglar, the renewal of their Anti Social Behaviour Order which included restrictions on their behaviour and a curfew. The conditions of this order are then checked by police and breaches have led to this individual being remanded in custody.

Pottinger NPT

Boys 5 a side Football Competition - The Pottinger Neighbourhood Team values their relationship with the numerous schools that fall within the policing area. In December of last year the local primary schools competed in the annual "Pottinger Boys 5 a side Football Competition". There was great interest in extending this event to include the girls from the schools. As a result an inaugural "Pottinger Girls 5 a side Football Competition" was organised at Avoniel Leisure Centre. Several local Primary Schools took part and the final saw Nettlefield Primary School and St Matthews Primary School go head to head. This was a great game and saw Nettlefield lift the Cup. Well done Nettlefield and thanks to East Belfast District Policing Partnership and Tesco for their support.

Liaising with Schools - Pottinger Neighbourhood Policing Team effectively engage with many strands of what is now, a much more diverse neighbourhood. Recently at Harding Memorial Primary School, Constable Barry Stewart and Constable Michelle Creaney spent time with the children and a visiting "Storm Trooper". The neighbourhood officer's aim is that children and young people are comfortable in the company of police so that we may mutually understand needs and perceptions. Events such as these provide an excellent opportunity for this.

Security Marking - The annual security property marking event and crime prevention surgery in partnership with McDonalds, Connswater East Belfast took place on Saturday 14 May 2011. Sergeant Robert Ellison QPM, Constables Gill Fletcher and Gareth McKeown of Pottinger NPT/Community Safety B District South and East Belfast were on hand to 'property mark' portable valuable goods and provide crime prevention advice. Over 200 members of the public attended this event with bikes, mobile phones and other types of electronic devices being presented for marking. John Kennedy, Manager of McDonalds has supported the venture over the past 10 years and hopes to see similar events at other outlets.

Crime and ASB

Burglaries still remain a policing concern in the Pottinger area. In the majority of cases entry to homes is from the rear, either by forcing a door or window. Items such as laptops, cash, TV's and jewellery are popular to the burglar. In many cases the items taken are not of great financial value but the damage done by the invasion of someone's home is significant. Local police have had recent success in the arrest of several burglars who have been reported to the Public Prosecution Service. However, it is important not to make the burglar's job easy for them and we would ask that you ensure that all windows and doors are locked and items of value are not left in plain view. Anti-social behaviour operations are conducted at times and locations identified by the analysts and also by local communities. Officers patrol the areas identified by the most appropriate method, on foot, bicycle or car and carry out joint patrols with the park rangers in Ormeau and Orangefield Parks. Pottinger NPT officers continually review and identify areas of concern, and dedicate their patrolling time accordingly. A monthly review is also carried out to identify repeat victims of anti-social behaviour. Repeat victims are visited by their local beat officer who can assist in solving their problems and offer reassurance.

Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2011/12

Personal Policing - Dealing with Local Concerns					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Jun 2010	Apr - Jun 2011	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
1.1 To reduce the number of burglaries by 3%	150	186	24.0%	✗	There has been an increase in both domestic and non domestic burglaries with vacant properties or properties under renovation being targeted by offenders to strip the lead and copper
1.2 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 2 percentage points	6.0%	7.0%	1.0%	✓	
2.1 To establish a Baseline of the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour specifically nuisance during Quarter 1 and achieve a reduction in subsequent quarters	-	854	-	-	Due to the change in counting rules for ASB comparison figures are not available and quarter 1 figures will be used as a baseline
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					
Burglary Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Focused operations in Hotspot areas – ➤ Leaflet drops ➤ Op Lockdown – house to house calls ➤ Targeted bail checks in line with District Priorities ➤ Prolific Offenders Strategy – Offender Management Unit Set Up ➤ Mandatory tasking of CSI Officers ➤ Maximum use of media 					

Protective Policing - Tackling Serious Harm					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Jun 2010	Apr - Jun 2011	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
5.1 To demonstrate the PSNI's contribution to reducing the number of adults and children killed or seriously injured on the road	3	0	-3	✓	
6.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic with violence with injury crimes by 3%	139	136	-2.2%	✓	
7.1 To increase the detection rate for Violence with injury crimes by 3 percentage points	35.8%	33.3%	-2.5%	✗	6 fewer detections have been made however, there have been 13 fewer offences recorded
7.2 To increase the detection rate for Domestic violence with injury crimes by 5 percentage points	50.0%	56.0%	6.0%	✓	
7.3 To increase the detection rate for Hate crime by 3 percentage points	13.3%	10.5%	-2.8%	✗	Although there has been an increase in the number of detections there has also been an increase in the number of offences reported. From 15 in 2010/11 to 38 in 2011/12
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					
Detection rate for violence with injury crimes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence with injury crimes - all screened by a Detective Sergeant and clear guidelines set down on how investigation is to progress • Serious Sexual Offences - all dealt with by PPU in the same fashion as above • Robbery - again all screened by either Volume Crime Screener or Serious Crime DS • A Women's Aid worker working with the DVO officers supporting victims and encouraging them to see prosecutions through 					

Section 3) Summary of Recorded Crime – East Belfast

Offence group	Recorded crime				Sanction detection rate		
	Apr-Jun 2010/11	Apr-Jun 2011/12	change	% change	Apr-Jun 2010/11	Apr-Jun 2011/12	% point change
Violence against the person offences	370	341	-29	-7.8%	34.1%	36.4%	2.3%
<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i>	187	174	-13	-7.0%	35.8%	33.3%	-2.5%
<i>Violence against the person - without injury</i>	183	167	-16	-8.7%	32.2%	39.5%	7.3%
Sexual offences	30	13	-17	-	23.3%	23.1%	-0.3%
<i>Most serious sexual crime</i>	17	10	-7	-	23.5%	0.0%	-23.5%
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	13	3	-10	-	23.1%	100.0%	76.9%
Robbery offences	24	19	-5	-	16.7%	21.1%	4.4%
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	10	9	-1	-	30.0%	33.3%	3.3%
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	14	10	-4	-	7.1%	10.0%	2.9%
Burglary offences	150	186	36	24.0%	6.0%	7.0%	1.0%
<i>Burglary in a dwelling</i>	112	138	26	23.2%	1.8%	8.0%	6.2%
<i>Burglary in a building other than a dwelling</i>	38	48	10	-	18.4%	4.2%	-14.3%
Offences against vehicles	126	82	-44	-34.9%	10.3%	12.2%	1.9%
<i>Theft from a vehicle</i>	38	36	-2	-	5.3%	2.8%	-2.5%
<i>Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle</i>	54	24	-30	-55.6%	20.4%	25.0%	4.6%
<i>Interfering with a motor vehicle</i>	34	22	-12	-	0.0%	13.6%	13.6%
Other theft offences	265	272	7	2.6%	21.5%	10.7%	-10.8%
<i>Of which: shoplifting</i>	99	98	-1	-1.0%	40.4%	26.5%	-13.9%
Fraud and forgery offences	40	23	-17	-	17.5%	13.0%	-4.5%
Criminal damage offences	304	289	-15	-4.9%	11.2%	7.6%	-3.6%
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	885	852	-33	-3.7%	13.6%	9.0%	-4.5%
Drug offences	47	41	-6	-	76.6%	75.6%	-1.0%
<i>Drug trafficking</i>	8	11	3	-	100.0%	45.5%	-54.5%
<i>Drug non-trafficking</i>	39	30	-9	-	71.8%	86.7%	14.9%
Other miscellaneous offences	27	36	9	-	55.6%	52.8%	-2.8%
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	1,383	1,360	-23	-1.7%	22.3%	19.8%	-2.5%

Appendix 3 - Breakdown of Crime Classes, as recorded by the PSNI

<p>Violence against the Person</p> <p><u>Violence against the person – with injury</u></p> <p>Murder Manslaughter Infanticide Corporate manslaughter Attempted murder Intentional destruction of viable unborn child Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person Causing death by dangerous driving Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc. Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent Use of substance or object to endanger life Possession of items to endanger life Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury Poisoning or female genital mutilation</p> <p><u>Violence against the person – without injury</u></p> <p>Conspiracy to murder Threats to kill Endangering railway passengers Endangering life at sea Possession of firearms with intent Possession of other weapons Possession of article with blade or point Harassment Cruelty to and neglect of children Abandoning a child under the age of two years Child abduction Procuring illegal abortion Assault without injury on a constable</p>	<p>Sexual offences</p> <p><u>Most serious sexual crime</u></p> <p>Rape Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over Sexual assault on a male child under 13 Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over Sexual assault on a female child under 13 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 Sexual activity involving a child under 16 Causing sexual activity without consent Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography Trafficking for sexual exploitation</p> <p><u>Other sexual offences</u></p> <p>Incest or familial sexual offences Exploitation of prostitution Abduction of female Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature Sexual grooming Other miscellaneous sexual offences Unnatural sexual offences Exposure and voyeurism</p>	<p>Burglary</p> <p>Burglary in a dwelling Attempted burglary in a dwelling Aggravated burglary in a dwelling Burglary in a building other than a dwelling Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling</p> <p>Robbery</p> <p>Robbery of business property Robbery of personal property</p> <p>Theft</p> <p><u>Offences against vehicles</u></p> <p>Aggravated vehicle taking Theft from a vehicle Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle Interfering with a motor vehicle</p> <p><u>Other theft offences</u></p> <p>Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime Theft from the person Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter Theft by an employee Theft of mail Dishonest use of electricity Theft/unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle Shoplifting Theft from automatic machine or meter Other theft or unauthorised taking</p>
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Assault without injury		Handling stolen goods
Fraud and forgery Fraud by company director False accounting Fraud by false representation etc. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences Forgery or use of false drug prescription / Other forgery Possession of false documents Vehicle/driver document fraud	Criminal damage Arson endangering life Arson not endangering life Criminal damage to a dwelling Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling Criminal damage to a vehicle Other criminal damage Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	Drug Offences Trafficking in controlled drugs Other drug offences Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis)
Other notifiable offences Possession of firearms offences Other firearms offences Concealing an infant death close to birth Bigamy Going equipped for stealing, etc. Blackmail Kidnapping Treason Riot Violent disorder Other offences against the State and public order Perjury Libel Offender Management Act offences Betting, gaming and lotteries Aiding suicide Immigration offences Perverting the course of justice	Other notifiable offences continued Absconding from lawful custody Customs and Revenue offences Bail offences Trade descriptions, etc. Health and Safety offences Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material Protection from eviction Adulteration of food Other knives offences Public health offences Planning laws Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. Other indictable or triable-either-way offences Dangerous driving	

Appendix 4 – Definitions and Glossary of Terms

Police Recording of Crime

Recorded crime figures (sometimes referred to as notifiable offences) detail those crimes and offences (including attempts) recorded by the police which are deemed to be indictable or triable-either-way. Certain closely associated summary offences are also counted in the recorded crime figures.

- **Indictable offences** are those more serious crimes which are tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury.
- **Triable-either-way offences** are those offences which, under certain circumstances, are triable either summarily in a Magistrates Court or on indictment in the Crown Court.
- **Summary offences** are less serious and are tried in a Magistrates Court before a resident magistrate with no jury.

The number of crimes recorded by the police is dependent on two factors:

1. whether the victim or a representative of the victim brings that crime to the attention of the police or on the crime coming to the attention of the police through some other means (such as the police officer being present at the time);
2. whether that incident is determined as being a recordable offence within the categories laid down by the Home Office in the official counting rules.

Detections

Detections (or clearances as they may alternatively be known) are, broadly speaking, those crimes that have been 'detected' or 'cleared up' by the police. Crimes are counted as 'detected or cleared' in accordance with strict counting rules issued by the Home Office. They are counted on the basis of crimes rather than offenders. For example, if six offenders are involved in a robbery and are all arrested and charged, then this counts as one detection (i.e. the robbery is deemed to be 'detected'). Alternatively if only one of the six is identified and charged while the other five remain unidentified and at large, this also means that the robbery can still be deemed as 'detected'. In this respect detection data differs from conviction data as conviction data counts offenders while detection data counts crimes.

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The following methods of detection/clearance involve a formal sanction:

- charging or issuing a summons to an offender (this will not necessarily result in a subsequent conviction at court),
- issuing a caution to the offender,
- having the offence accepted for consideration in court, or
- the offender is a juvenile who is dealt with by means of an informed warning, restorative caution or prosecutorial diversion.

In addition, for the most serious offence types ('indictable only') a non sanction detection can be claimed if:

- the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) directs no prosecution, or
- the case cannot proceed because the offender has died.

Recent Changes in the Recording of Detections

Prior to April 2006 a variety of non sanction detections could be claimed where police took no further action, the main one being where the victim declined to prosecute. At that time these detection types accounted for around 50% of the PSNI's total detection rate. However, since then some major changes have been introduced which have substantially limited the detection options open to the PSNI.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. Then in April 2007, the Home Office significantly restricted the detection types available to the police, which meant that virtually all non sanction detections could no longer be claimed as a valid detection. Both of these changes had the impact of greatly reducing the number of non sanction detections to such an extent that the PSNI overall detection rate and its sanction detection rate are now virtually one and the same (only a very small proportion of non sanction detections are now claimed each year).

Detection Rates

The detection (or clearance) rate is the number of detections recorded in a given time period as a percentage of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period.

Violent Crime

Violent crime comprises three main offence groupings – (i) offences against the person, (ii) sexual offences, and (iii) robbery. What violent crime offences have in common is that they involve actual violence or the threat of violence. The degree of violence varies considerably, even between incidents in the same classification. The large majority of incidents categorised as violent crime do not actually involve any significant injury to the victim, although some of the crimes not resulting in injury may still be traumatic for their victims, e.g. threats to kill.

Following the Home Office example, violent crime will not be provided as a crime classification in tables included in future PSNI publications, these crime classifications will be referred to separately.

Vehicle Crime

Vehicle crime comprises the offences of theft from motor vehicles and theft / unauthorised taking of motor vehicles.

Following the Home Office example (and following the recent crime reclassification), PSNI will include a classification of offences against vehicles which includes aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle, as well as theft of/from a vehicle.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

All police forces use command & control systems to record calls for service from the public and to monitor ongoing police activity. The PSNI records around 1,500 incidents per day on its command & control system which equates to around 500,000 per annum. Around 20% of these incidents relate to crimes, while the other 80% relate to non criminal incidents or reports of ongoing police activity.

In order to get a better understanding of this non-crime activity, the Home Office introduced the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR) in April 2006, whereby all police forces in England and Wales recorded incidents in a consistent manner (PSNI also adopted the NSIR). All police forces adopted the same set of closing codes used to

describe various incident types along with agreed definitions for each. The incident types covered in the NSIR covered four main groups:

1. Transport
2. ASB
3. Public, Safety and Welfare
4. Crime

ASB is widely viewed as covering both criminal and non-criminal activity. However within the definitions provided by NSIR, the ASB focus is more on incidents of non-criminal activity. The reasoning being that any incident of criminal activity that may be viewed as ASB is already measured within the police's recorded crime figures.

Change to how PSNI records ASB from 1 April 2011

Prior to 1 April 2011, the ASB section within the NSIR comprised 14 incident types (i.e. closing codes) and these were adopted as PSNI's official measure of ASB since the introduction of NSIR in April 2006. The main criticism of this approach to ASB is that it did not encourage call handlers to consider the risk to the caller. Therefore from 1 April 2011 the 14 ASB codes were reduced to three. In doing so the focus is on how the ASB incident being reported impacts on the caller with emphasis placed on identifying vulnerable individuals, communities and environments most at risk.

From 1 April 2011, the PSNI and all police forces in England and Wales changed how they record anti social behaviour (ASB) incidents on their command & control systems. This was to focus more on the needs of the caller rather than the previous approach of categorising the type of ASB being reported. Ultimately, the objective is that vulnerable persons or those who have made repeated reports of ASB are more readily identified on police systems, therefore enabling the most appropriate police response to be provided.

This means that ASB statistics produced from 1 April 2011 are not directly comparable with those produced prior to 1 April 2011.

ASB Types from 1 April 2011

- 1) Personal**
- 2) Nuisance**
- 3) Environmental**

ASB Types prior to 1 April 2011

- 1) Abandoned vehicles
- 2) Animal problems
- 3) Begging 1
- 4) Hoax calls to the emergency services
- 5) Inappropriate use of fireworks
- 6) Malicious communications
- 7) Noise
- 8) Prostitution related activity
- 9) Littering/drugs paraphernalia
- 10) Nuisance neighbours
- 11) Rowdy nuisance behaviour
- 12) Street drinking
- 13) Trespass
- 14) Vehicle nuisance

Glossary of Terms

ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract	NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
AOABH	Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	NIM	National Intelligence Model
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
ASB(O)	Anti-Social Behaviour (Order)	NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
CJI(NI)	Criminal Justice Inspectorate (NI)	NSIR	National Standard for Incident Recording
CPLC	Community Police Liaison Committee	OCTF	Organised Crime Task Force
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	OPONI	The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland
CSU	Community Safety Unit (DoJ)	PACE	Police and Criminal Evidence (Act)
CSU	Central Statistics Unit, PSNI	PFYTD	Previous Financial Year to Date
DoJ	Department of Justice	PQA	Performance Quality Assurance (Unit)
DPP	District Policing Partnership	PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
FYTD	Financial Year to Date	RTC	Road Traffic Collision
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm	SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured	TSG	Tactical Support Group
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender	VFM	Value for Money
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee	YDO	Youth Diversion Officer