



Tackling Crime

**East Belfast Area
B District**

District Policing Partnership

9th Month Report

Figures extracted 27th January 2011



***District Policing
Partnerships***

Local people shaping local policing

Area Commander's Commentary

The number of crimes reported has continued to decrease, with a reduction of 6.9% (271 fewer crimes) being experienced. The most significant decreases being seen in theft of vehicles, criminal damage and burglary.

All our hard work in targeting prolific offenders, checking bail curfews and running anti-burglary ops have paid off as burglary, both domestic and non domestic, continues to decrease with reductions of 27.4% (160 fewer crimes) and 12.4% (43 fewer crimes) being experienced.

Unfortunately incidents of anti-social behaviour continue to rise and we have seen an increase of 13.6% (386 more incidents) over the same period last year. We recognise that acts of anti-social behaviour threaten the quality of life of those affected and we will continue to tackle this issue and would encourage anyone who is a victim or anyone that has information that could assist in the identification and prosecution 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 policing service to the community of East Belfast.

**Yvonne Davidson
Area Commander
East Belfast**

Section 1) Policing with the Community

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

Safety of Seniors - A Safety of Seniors event was held in December in Willowfield Church. Over 100 seniors attended for lunch and an information surgery

B District Protocol for Victims of Anti-Social Behaviour - A system has been established to identify and support victims of ASB. Victims are managed via Call Management Centre, Response, Neighbourhood Policing Teams and the Community Safety Unit, and the protocol facilitates a specific flow of communication between these departments. The protocol ensures the correct recording of repeat victims and a process of referral to NPT's and the Community Safety ASB officers. ASB officers manage and maintain a victims` register to ensure the flagging of repeat victims to NPT's. Among the ASB officers core responsibilities are liaising with statutory agencies and progressing relevant actions on identified offenders as appropriate eg warning letters, ABCs, ASBOs. NPT's meet with victims, make the referrals to Victim Support NI and commence problem solving folders and take the relevant actions to bring a resolution to issues identified. They at ground level can assess the needs of the victim and make the necessary referrals to local and statutory agencies, such as local Neighbourhood Watch Schemes and the Community Safety Wardens BCC joint patrols with police. The victim's details are entered onto NICHE where all actions taken are recorded. Repeat victims are also listed on the agenda to be included on the monthly ASB Forum meetings which are attended by police, Belfast City Council, Youth justice Agency and NI Housing Executive.

Community surgeries are taking place across East Belfast and are currently rolling out across South Belfast. Every neighbourhood officer must have two surgeries a month. The surgeries are mainly divided into two categories: those when officers visit established groups at an agreed time, and those when officers place themselves at high footfall locations to try and gain interest from passing members of the public. This makes them more visible and accessible to members of their local community.

Examples of some surgeries include Mums & Chums group at Belmont Presbyterian Church, Sydenham Avenue - *Held at the start of their morning session.*

Filipino Community Group, Walkway Community Centre - *Held at the start of their regular meeting.*

Shandon Park Golf Club - Quiz night - *Held at the start of the quiz to catch people arriving.*

Stormont Presbyterian mixed bowls club - *Held at the start as members arrived.*

Connswater Shopping Centre: *An area of high footfall*

When the officers position themselves outside premises, they always get agreement from the owners. When visiting groups, they always get agreement from the organisers prior to attendance. In terms of feedback, they have all been well received. The groups have been more than happy to receive/host the local officers, and the street briefings have helped increase our visibility. The main positive outcome of these surgeries has been the impact of visiting people, to find out what their problems are, rather than waiting for them to come to us. People seem genuinely surprised and impressed that the neighbourhood officers arrive, there are there just to listen to and deal with their problems

Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group – The Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group meet on the 4/11/10. 11 young people attended, and number of community related issues raised The young people expressed an interest in having more regular update by police on aspects of law that affects young people, such as anti-social behavior, under age drinking, street drinking, stop & search powers for police.

The IAG also expressed an interest in expanding the IAG to other young people, perhaps as a youth Active Citizens Network; running a football league for The Prostate Cancer Charity; to form regular contact with police every two weeks, which should include an activity, e.g. a football match for the next meeting. The IAG felt that meetings were not regular enough. The IAG wish to seek funding and organize educational visits/events; work with cross community groups; and make a contribution to the community.

This was decided by the young people attending when we gave them space on their own to decide what they wanted to achieve, and was also the response to whether the police meeting young people in this way was what they wanted and if it was sustainable.

This was considered to have been a hugely positive meeting and the initiative has made significant progress since first meeting in May. The young people current involved seem to be taking ownership.

Victoria Neighbourhood policing Team is currently working on how the above can be realized.

On Friday 19/11/10 a football match was played between Victoria NPT and Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group, at 9pm at Ashfield Boys High School. This was in response to the request for a match by the Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group

The match proved to be a huge success, and certainly tested the fitness of those involved, on the police side anyway. Thanks to those young people who played or supported the football match. Thanks also to Andy McMorran, Principal of Ashfield Boys' High School who kindly provided the facilities for the match.

This event was requested by the VYIAG, and I would especially like to recognise the commitment of those who participated and supported the match, including the adults who came to cheer on. The police officers played in their personal time, due to the difficulties presented by holding such an event while on police duty.

Victoria Neighbourhood Policing Team are looking forward to the next IAG Meeting to discuss what can be developed in the future.

Victoria Police, Partners And Community Together - PACT Meet on 30 November 2010 at Tesco Knocknagoney and again on January 2011 at the St Colmcilles Church, Ballyhackamore. Both meetings were well attended with 11 community issues raised for the PACT Panel to action. At the November meeting Tesco management gave a presentation on TESCO'S Community Involvement. The January meeting Special Focus was on Suicide Awareness with a talk by Bobby Cosgrove: Survivors of Suicide - East Belfast and Castlereagh.

In addition, The Belmont Council of Churches held a joint meeting with Victoria PACT on 28 October 2010 at Stormont Presbyterian Church where the Chief Constable Matt Baggott gave a talk on 'Relationships and Renewal'. Peter Quigley, Chairperson of PACT launched two new local Neighbourhood Initiatives; PACT Community Surgeries and Faith In Policing.

Mr Quigley and the PACT Panel have worked closely with Angus Mairs, Victoria Neighbourhood Inspector on delivering PACT Community Surgeries across the local community. Local Police and PACT Members are visiting local sites, such as shopping centres, to give local

people who may not be able to attend PACT Meetings an opportunity to raise issues of concern. These issues are then referred to the PACT or Active Citizens Network Meetings for resolution.

Jim Irvine, Chairperson of BCC welcomed the opportunity for local Places of Worship to engage with the police under the second initiative, Faith In Policing. Faith In Policing is about providing churches and fellowship groups with a personal, accessible, sensitive and dedicated police services responsive to the local needs with information on how the Police Service can be supported through engagement.

The Chief Constable congratulated the Victoria Neighbourhood Team and local community on thinking outside of the box with both initiatives, which he described as at the cutting edge of police thinking in the UK. Mr Baggott also expressed his respect for the local Neighbourhood Team in reducing burglaries by half.

Victoria PACT Community Surgeries

An extended Community Engagement Programme is being implemented introducing 'Community Surgeries' to identify local issues at ground level and refer these to multi-agency work through the collaborative problem solving of PACT.

Police officers have received many positive comments about them being available in cafes, stores, and visiting groups, even though no issues are necessarily raised. Police are passing on valuable crime prevention advice at the surgeries, along with contact details for the Neighbourhood Police Team, and information on how to become involved with Police, Partners And Community Together and Active Citizen Networks and Neighbourhood Watch.

The surgeries began in November 2010 and Victoria NPT has held 45 up to January with a further 24 arranged in January. Twenty issues have been raised, many of which have already been resolved.

Victoria Faith In Policing

Sergeant Paul McKim & Constables Paul Whiteside & Paddy McNarmara met with the Belmont Council of Churches in January to identify the local strategy for Faith In Policing (FIP) initiative. It was agreed to develop:

1. Church Watch: they would like each church to nominate a coordinator for Churchwatch, with the aim of working in partnership with the police to make churches safer (eg prevention/detection of theft and criminal damage).
2. Youth Independent Advisory Group: with each church to nominate young people, aged 15 to 18 years, who would be willing to work with police and participate in a youth led community group (for the purpose of identification/prevention of crime or other such issues affecting young people).
3. PACT (Police, Partners and Community Together): with each church to nominate at least one representative from their congregation to attend PACT meetings, who would raise concerns on behalf of the congregation (on such matters as crime or anti-social behaviour affecting them) and feed back on the work of PACT.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transexual Advocate - The main objectives are to encourage reporting, reduce crime and enhance crime investigation. The advocacy scheme is aimed at building trust and confidence within these communities, as well as providing practical support and assistance when coming in contact with their local police and statutory agencies. Although this is a pilot scheme within the Greater Belfast area, the objective is to introduce the scheme to other areas within Northern Ireland. We hope it will encourage members of the LGBT community to consider the Police Service as a career option, as well as improving the reporting of crime. The appointment of the LGBT advocate is a tremendous step in the right direction – This initiative will help to ensure that every section of our community is served by a Police Service that is personal, impartial and accountable. Partnership is at the heart of our outlook and actions. We must share experience, information and responsibility, this scheme is an excellent example of partnership working at its best.

Street by Street - The Street by Street Project continues to work closely with the PSNI; Belfast City Council Community Safety Unit and Wardens; Social Services; NIHE and Youth Justice Agency to address local issues. Through working with residents and partnerships with agencies such as PSNI and Belfast City Council Community Safety, the Street by Street staff were able to easily identify 'hot spot' areas where anti-social behaviour was an issue and respond accordingly. The Street by Street Project has provided a forum for healing relationships between the community and local statutory agencies in particular the PSNI and has provided a mechanism for the community to become more involved in the process of community safety.

The Street by Street Project has received widespread attention during its pilot year and has addressed some key community safety issues such as on street and underage drinking, neighbourhood disputes, bonfire issues and disturbances around vacant properties. Engagement with the wider community has taken place in a number of ways including the provision of a community mobile telephone number for residents to contact in times of need, various community leaflets have been distributed highlighting local issues such as anti-social behaviour and more seriously the increasing number of burglaries, again these have been in conjunction with the PSNI and Community Safety Partnership.

Victim Care Line - Police in East Belfast, in conjunction with the East Belfast District Policing Partnership and Victim Support, launched a victim care line in March 2009. Victims of crime can use the free phone number to contact police and get a progress report on the investigation. Since the inception of the scheme there have been a total of 215 callers to the freephone number. This can only be seen as a positive for the District to build broaden and sustain confidence in Policing.

Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2010/11

Service excellence					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Dec 2009	Apr – Dec 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
1.1 To increase the number of police officers assigned to neighbourhood and response policing delivery roles by 10%	202	270	68	✓	This figure equates to a 25.2% reassignment of officers.

Tackling serious harm				
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - March 2009/10	Apr - Sept 2010	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
2.1 To report four times per year on the number of drug gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled	2 Disrupted 11 Frustrated 1 Dismantled	2 dismantled 9 disrupted 16 frustrated	✓	

Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets

A Control Strategy is in place and is reviewed and updated on a monthly basis through the National Intelligence Model process

- * **Frustration** will be achieved by the arrest and charging of one or more members of the gang **or** a drugs/cash seizure linked to the gang
- Disruption** will be achieved by the arrest and charging of one or more members of the gang **and** a drug/cash seizure linked to the gang
- Dismantle** will be achieved by the arrest and charging of 2 or more members of the gang **and** a drug seizure linked to the gang and a cash seizure

Tackling serious harm

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Dec 2009	Apr - Dec 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
3.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	439	376	-14.4%	✓	
4.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury by 10% points.	24.6%	31.8%	7.2%	✓	

Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets**Non domestic violence with injury crimes**

- Develop the partnership approach through the Get Home Safe Partnership focusing on transport provision, joint inspections of licensed premises, Pub-link and BAND
- Proactively target identified locations and individuals through Get Home Safe
- CCTV monitoring of hotspot areas
- Use of Head Camera for evidentiary purposes
- Use of magnetic arch outside pubs/clubs to detect offensive weapons

Detection rate for violence with injury crimes

- 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 Public Protection Unit 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 Domestic Violence Officers supporting victims and encouraging them to see prosecutions through.

Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Dec 2009	Apr - Dec 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	2834	3220	13.6%	✗	
5.2 To increase the number of on street drinking referrals submitted to BCC	25	36	30.6%	✓	
6.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	346	303	-12.4%	✓	
6.2 To reduce the number of non domestic burglaries by 5%	234	115	-50.9%	✓	
5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	5.7%	9.5%	3.8%	✓	
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					
<p>Anti-Social Behaviour Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Focused patrolling of Hotspot areas ➤ Develop and strengthen relationships with partnership agencies and local communities ➤ Use of Anti-social Behaviour Legislation ➤ Introduction of Roaming Wardens <p>Burglary Strategies</p> <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 					

Section 3) Summary of Recorded Crime and Clearance Rates within the East Belfast Area

Crime Classes	Recorded Apr- Dec 09/10	Recorded Apr- Dec 10/11	% Change	Cleared Apr- Dec 09/10	% Cleared Apr- Dec 09/10	Cleared Apr- Dec 10/11	% Cleared Apr- Dec 10/11
1. Offences against the person	1112	1000	-10.1%	366	32.9%	379	37.9%
2. Sexual Offences	84	84	0.0%	17	20.2%	19	22.6%
3. Burglary	583	423	-27.4%	33	5.7%	40	9.5%
(Domestic Burglary)	346	303	-12.4%	15	4.3%	21	6.9%
4. Robbery	49	59	20.4%	4	8.2%	10	16.9%
5. Theft	901	1002	11.2%	146	16.2%	179	17.9%
(Theft from vehicles)	91	102	12.1%	3	3.3%	5	4.9%
(Theft of Vehicles)	125	102	-18.4%	34	27.2%	31	30.4%
6. Fraud and Forgery	101	106	5.0%	24	23.8%	27	25.5%
7. Criminal Damage	862	761	-11.7%	110	12.8%	98	12.9%
8. Offences against the state	67	43	-35.8%	49	73.1%	30	69.8%
9. Other notifiable offences	164	172	4.9%	126	76.8%	149	86.6%
Violent Crime (1,2 & 4)	1245	1143	-8.2%	387	31.1%	408	35.7%
Total Crime	3923	3652	-6.9%	875	22.3%	932	25.5%
Total Crime including undercount	3923	3682	-6.1%	-	-	-	-

Section 4) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/11

Local Policing Plan Targets for 2010/11	Apr - Jun 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Sep 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Dec 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Target on course to be met
1.1 To increase the number of police officers assigned to neighbourhood and response policing delivery roles by 10%	235	✓	241	✓	270	✓		
2.1 To report four times per year on the number of drug gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled	4 x frustration 1 x disruption 1 x dismantle	✓	1 Disruption 6 Frustration 1 Dismantle	✓	2 dismantled 9 disrupted 16 frustrated	✓		
3.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	130	✓	256	✓	376	✓		
4.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury by 10% points.	35.2%	✓	33.1%	✓	31.8%	✓		
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	1228	✗	2354	✗	3220	✓		
5.2 To increase the number of on street drinking referrals submitted to BCC	16	✓	25	✓	36	✓		
6.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	113	✗	190	✓	303	✓		
6.2 To reduce the number of non domestic burglaries by 5%	36	✓	74	✓	115	✓		
7.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	6.6%	✓	7.1%	✓	9.5%	✓		

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

<p>Offences against the person (class 1) Murder Manslaughter Infanticide Attempted murder Causing/allowing death of vulnerable person Threat or conspiracy to murder Causing death/GBH by dangerous driving or aggravated vehicle taking Wounding with intent/GBH with intent Wounding/GBH AOABH Common assault/aggravated assault Assault on police Intimidation Harassment Explosives offences endangering life Firearms offences endangering life Other offences against the person</p>	<p>Sexual offences (class 2) Rape Attempted rape Sexual assault/sexual activity Exposure Other sexual offences</p>	<p>Burglary (class 3) Domestic burglary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary in a dwelling • Aggravated burglary in a dwelling Non domestic burglary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary in a building other than in a dwelling • Aggravated burglary other than in a dwelling Going equipped</p>
<p>Robbery (class 4) Robbery Armed robbery Hijacking</p>	<p>Theft (class 5) Theft, one person from another Theft in a dwelling Theft by an employee Theft of pedal cycles Shoplifting Vehicle crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft from motor vehicles • Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles Vehicle tampering/interference Handling of stolen goods Other thefts</p>	<p>Fraud and forgery (class 6) Deception Forgery and counterfeiting Making off without payment Other frauds</p>
<p>Criminal damage (class 7) Arson Petrol bombing offences Explosives offences Criminal damage/malicious damage offences Other criminal damage offences</p>	<p>Offences against the state (class 8) Offences under anti-terrorism legislation Firearms offences Offences under Public Order (NI) Order Other offences against the public order</p>	<p>Other notifiable offences (class 9) Blackmail Kidnapping and false imprisonment Drug offences – trafficking and non-trafficking offences Dangerous driving Breach of orders Other notifiable offences</p>

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:

- 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).
- 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 (or clearances)

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/clearance (i.e. the robbery is deemed to be 'detected or cleared'). 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 or cleared'. In this respect detection/clearance data differs from conviction data as conviction data counts offenders while detection/clearance data counts crimes.

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/clearance 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/Clearances

Prior to April 2006 a variety of non sanction detections/clearances could be claimed where police took no further action, the main one being where the victim declined to prosecute. At that time these detection/clearance types accounted for around 50% of the PSNI's total detection/clearance rate. However, since then some major changes have been introduced which have substantially limited the detection/clearance 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/clearance types available to the police, which meant that virtually all non sanction detection/clearances could no longer be claimed as a valid detection/clearance. Both of these changes had the impact of greatly reducing the number of non sanction detection/clearances to such an extent that the PSNI overall detection/clearance rate and its sanction detection/clearance rate are now virtually one and the same (only a very small proportion of non sanction detections/clearances are now claimed each year).

Detection/Clearance 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.

Vehicle Crime

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

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

ASB incidents are operational figures (and are not quality assured by the PSNI's Central Statistics Unit) collated in accordance with the Home Office National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR), which was introduced in April 2006. ASB incidents are a group of non-crime incidents that are reported to the police (i.e. they do not result in a notifiable offence). ASB incidents consist of the following incident types:

- Abandoned vehicles - (not stolen or causing an obstruction)
- Animal problems
- Begging / vagrancy
- Hoax calls to emergency services
- Inappropriate use / sale / possession of fireworks
- Malicious / nuisance communications
- Noise
- Prostitution related activity
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour – littering / drugs paraphernalia
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour - neighbours
- Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour
- Street drinking
- Trespass
- Vehicle nuisance / inappropriate vehicle use

Glossary of Terms

ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract	NIACRO	Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders
AOABH	Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	NICCY	Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
ASB(O)	Anti-Social Behaviour (Order)	NIM	National Intelligence Model
CAIT	Child Abuse Investigation Team	NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
CJI(NI)	Criminal Justice Inspectorate (NI)	NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
CPLC	Community Police Liaison Committee	NSIR	National Standard for Incident Recording
C(PT)	Constable Part-Time	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	PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
DCU	District Command Unit	PFYTD	Financial Year to Date
DoJ	Department of Justice	PQA	Performance Quality Assurance (Unit)
DPP	District Policing Partnership	PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
FTR	Full Time Reserve	PTR	Part Time Reserve
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

Note: This glossary should be kept under review to ensure that DPP members clearly understand PSNI abbreviations.