



Tackling Crime

**Down Area
C District**

District Policing Partnership

6 Month Report

Figures extracted 25 October 2010



Area Commander's Commentary

I am pleased to present the 6 month report for the Down area. As you can see, we are currently on course to meet all of our targets with the exception of reducing the number of killed and seriously injured on the roads. I continue to direct and focus my resources on reducing the number of anti-social behaviour incidents as these types of incidents probably have the most impact on the community. Many of these incidents are caused by alcohol consumption and officers take every opportunity to seize alcohol from young persons and prosecute those who are drinking within the Council Bye Law areas.

Whilst we have increased the detection rate for overall crime and domestic burglaries, I acknowledge that there is still work to be done in these areas. I am, however, hopeful that the target will be met by the end of the reporting year.

I am pleased to highlight that the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes has decreased considerably and that there are now fewer victims of these types of impactful crimes. The introduction of 'Nightlife' in Downpatrick and Newcastle has assisted in the reduction of assaults in these areas. Neighbourhood officers continue to work closely with other agencies in order to reduce assaults and anti-social behaviour.

Deirdre Bones
Area Commander

POLICING WITH THE COMMUNITY

Down Youth IAG

The DYIAG aim to empower the voice of local young people within local policing and therefore plans to:

- Consult with young people both formally and informally to gain their views on policing.
- Liaise with all young people to gain their cooperation in working with the police (to include detached youth and especially troubled and problem young people)
- Investigate and prepare reports into aspects of policing of the District in relation to the major issues facing young people and how any cooperation with the police is effecting these issues
- They have recently completed a research project on young people engaging with police.
- The findings of this report were discussed at a discussion forum in October which was attended by a number of schools and members of the CSP and DPP.
- A youth worker from 'Involve Youth' will provide support to develop the group and manage new projects as they are allocated.

CASE Projects

A number of Citizenship and Safety Education (CASE) messages continue to be delivered to various pre-school, primary and post primary schools throughout the Area covering lessons ranging from substance misuse to the consequences of breaking the law

Operation SNAPPER is an acronym for Support No Alcohol in Public Places through Partnership, Enforcement and Regulation.

Juveniles referred to Youth Diversion Officers can be made subject to any number of police responses, from a warning and a letter to their parents to full police prosecution.

Drinking in designated places is a contravention of council by-laws and only local councils can prosecute for these offences, although police can prosecute persons under 18 for consuming alcohol in public places.

Neighbourhood Watch Scheme

Down Area currently has over 85 accredited schemes. DCSP provided funding to support various consultations and initiatives to support local NWS co-ordinators get together with their neighbours to reduce local crime and disorder in a bid to make neighbourhoods safer and better places to live, work and play. Such consultation has proven effective in building and sustaining community spirit and 'good relations' and promoting the notion of 'self help' with local communities. Seminars are being held with NW co-ordinators in each sector to afford them to get to know their Neighbourhood officers personally and discuss any issues. Text and email alerts are sent to co-ordinators regarding crime trends.

Burglaries

NPT officers now attend the scene of all burglaries to provide reassurance to victims of these intrusive crimes. Leaflet drops are also carried out in neighbourhoods where burglaries have taken place.

Interagency Roadshow, Ballymote

Downpatrick Neighbourhood Unit was involved in an inter-agency roadshow at the Ballymote Centre on Saturday 15 May 2010 from 2pm to 4pm. The event offered members of the local community an opportunity to meet with local officers serving with the emergency services, including representatives from the PSNI Neighbourhood Policing Team, Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service (NIFRS), Northern Ireland Ambulance Service, Council Enforcement Officers and members of the Community Safety Partnership. This provided the NPT with the opportunity to demonstrate their ongoing commitment to liaise with the community at all levels of life. It also showed the local community the type of work they and their fellow partners in the emergency services carry out within the Downpatrick area. It also gave the local community a chance to put a face to their local community police officers.

Downpatrick NPT have taken part in a 'be safe week' working along side the NIE/Fire/ Coast Guard / Home Accident prevention PSNI. This programme was for P7 across the Down Area and highlighted different dangers such as internet dangers etc.

NPT officers are in the process of developing an initiative in the Ardglass/Killough area in an attempt to build up lines of communication with minority groups living/working in the area. This is still a work in progress.

Crossroads Project – Neighbourhood officers engaged 11 young people from the Ballymote area in a week long project which gave them an insight into policing. The youths participated in role play scenarios, they observed public order training, had input from the Prison Service and Youth Justice agency and participated in an activity day on the Friday before they graduated. The scheme was a success in that it engaged with youths who were beginning to come to the attention of police and afforded them the opportunity to work with police. All 11 young people completed the course.

Rowallane

Sponsor a bus initiative

Due to an increase in reports of ASB/YCA –NPT officers spoke to a number of the youths to establish how they could be facilitated to avoid them becoming involved in this behaviour and to stop them annoying the local community.

The youths indicated they had no facilities apart from the Leisure Centre.

An event was arranged in the Leisure Centre to provide the youths the opportunity to outline what exactly they wanted.

Youth Service attended along with a Community Safety Representative, Youth Club Leaders, Local Councillors and PSNI.

The new bus service was launched on Friday and Saturday nights in September for 12-17 year olds in order to provide a way for youths to make the most of their weekends

The bus route provides return transport to popular amenities such as Downpatrick Cineplex, Dundonald Ice Bowl and Ice Skating and Lisburn Leisure Centre and Laser Quest.

Killyleagh Summer Football League

NPT officers have been involved in the summer football league in Killyleagh over the summer months and this culminated in a well supported street soccer event in August.

Initiative with elderly persons

In conjunction with Good Morning Down (GMD) over 100 elderly persons were brought together with nine agency stalls (NIFRS/HAP/YJA etc) for a light lunch and presentation in Market House Ballynahinch.

The purpose was to identify elderly and vulnerable in the community to be in a position for NPT to call and give reassurance and to identify an NPT officer in order to reduce fear of crime.

As a result, 38 new contacts were made over and above those supplied by GMD and positive feedback has been received from local councillors and at localised inter-agency group. We also now have a PSNI representative on HSSB Safe and Well project.

Newcastle

Caravan parks.

Work ongoing to encourage the caravan parks within the area to develop a ring - around, early alert system re troublesome customers/visitors/criminals or suspicious activity. Leaflet drops have been conducted in relation to thefts and burglaries etc.

Burrendale ASB Action plan in conjunction with CSP/Housing executive/residents association.

Stemmed from housing executive survey delivered to all residents re issues affecting the lives of people within estate. As a result a specific questionnaire was jointly prepared and distributed asking four basic questions

1. Have you been affected by anti-social behaviour
2. What action do you think is required to combat ASB
3. Which agency do you think is responsible for tackling ASB
4. Are illegal drugs a problem in the area.

The Area Commander wrote to the CSP to ask for consideration to be given to implementing an action plan- this was agreed and the action plan is currently ongoing.

Ballykinlar community association

NPT officers have been facilitating the decommissioning of an army pre-fab to be used as a community facility for local residents who do not have a centre they can afford to use. Liaison has taken place between military and the residents association and it is hoped that this will be progressed in the near future.

Joint Services Initiative

On Friday 30/7/10 Newcastle response officers and Newcastle NPT hosted a station visit to Newcastle PSNI station as part of a cross-community, multi-agency initiative . The visit involved 24 young people plus 4 junior leaders coming to Newcastle Police station and having the opportunity to meet members of the Police Service, Mourne Mountain Rescue Team, Coast Guard and Royal National Lifeboat Institute. This gave 9 young people from Lisburn and 15 from Newcastle the opportunity to meet for the first time and interact with members from the 3 of the 6 'Blue Light' Emergency Services. The aim of the visit was to promote the Chief Constables vision of Personal ... Professional ... Protective through fun and interactive learning.

ST Malachys Event With Community Safety Partnership

On Friday 18th June 2010 Newcastle NPT attended St Malachy's High School, Castlewellan as part of the Burrendale initiative. N.I. Fire Service, NIHE, Down District Council, ASCERT and the Quad Bike Association were also in attendance. A timetable was constructed which allowed pupils to interact with each service for 20 minutes. Police spoke to the pupils about anti-social behaviour and underage drinking. Police worked with St Malachy's drama group to produce a role-play scenario of underage drinking to highlight the consequences of underage drinking to the youths and the impact it can have on a number of emergency services who can get involved in dealing with underage drinking e.g. police, ambulance and NI Fire services.

Cedar Integrated School, Crossgar - World Cup Event

On 23 June 2010 several Primary Schools in the area supported by Down Diversity in Action Forum and Down Grassroots Football were given an opportunity to come together as part of a World Cup Cultural Challenge Event at Cedar Integrated Primary School. The schools involved included Ballycloughan Primary School, Newcastle Primary School, St Patrick's Primary School, Ballynahinch, Cedar Integrated Primary School, St Joseph's Primary School, Killough and Drumlins Integrated Primary School. The project aimed at looking at diversity saw P7 pupils from each of the schools identify with an allocated country in either Europe or Asia, (the countries allocated were picked to encourage the children to identify and find out a little bit about the culture of our current ethnic and migrant communities). On the day, the pupils who had assumed the nationality of their allocated country participated in a quiz followed later in the afternoon by a football match. At midday Artseka provided lessons on native and cultural drumming with the children enthusiastically joining in and to the relief of all the adults present there wasn't a vuvuzela horn in sight. Newcastle NPT officers participated in this event along with Rowallane and Downpatrick NPT officers.

Local Press went on patrol with NPT

On Friday 2nd July, reporters from the Mourne Observer and the Down Recorder went on patrol with NPT officers from Downpatrick and Newcastle. It was an excellent opportunity for them to experience the high standard of service given by NPT officers as they tackle neighbourhood problems. Press were informed that patrolling was linked to the District Policing Priorities, launched in May 2010, specifically:-

Seizures of alcohol under the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997,

Referrals of young people to the YDO,

Referrals to council for drinking in bye law areas,

Road traffic enforcement & education in line with our aim to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.

Castlewellan

Following recent incidents of criminal damage, theft and anti-social behaviour in Castlewellan Forest Park Newcastle NPT liaised with forestry personnel and local council enforcement officers to conduct joint patrols in Castlewellan Forest Park at the weekends to try to reduce the incidents of criminal damage, theft and anti-social behaviour. Following a consultation with our crime prevention officer the Forestry hopes to have spring risers placed at the rear exit and a barrier placed just before the entrance to the maze by Autumn. This will prevent vehicles from entering the camp site as the main entrance cannot be closed.

Tackling serious harm					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Sep 2009	Apr - Sep 2010	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 non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5% (1)	304	203	-33.2%	✓	Op Nightlife has been implemented in Newcastle and Downpatrick at weekends. Officers are currently participating in Burrendale action plan with CSP. Pro-prosecution policy for identified offenders.
2.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road (2)(Figures up until 31/8/10).	18	23	5	✗	We continue to liaise with Roads Policing and perform joint operations. Officers patrol identified hot spot areas.
3.1 To increase the detection rate for overall crime by 5%	18.5%	21.6%	+3.1%	✓	Whilst we are not meeting the target we are going in the right direction. Officers exploit all potential avenues of investigation

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

Non Domestic Violence with injury crimes

- Additional resources detailed at weekends for Nightlife in Newcastle and Downpatrick. A clear, structured plan has been developed to prevent disorder and assaults and to reassure revellers on their way home from pubs etc.
- NPT officers are actively engaged in the Burrendale action plan along with the CSP etc. Joint patrols are conducted with Council enforcement officers;
- Proactive enforcement of licensing legislation and joint operations with representatives of SIA.

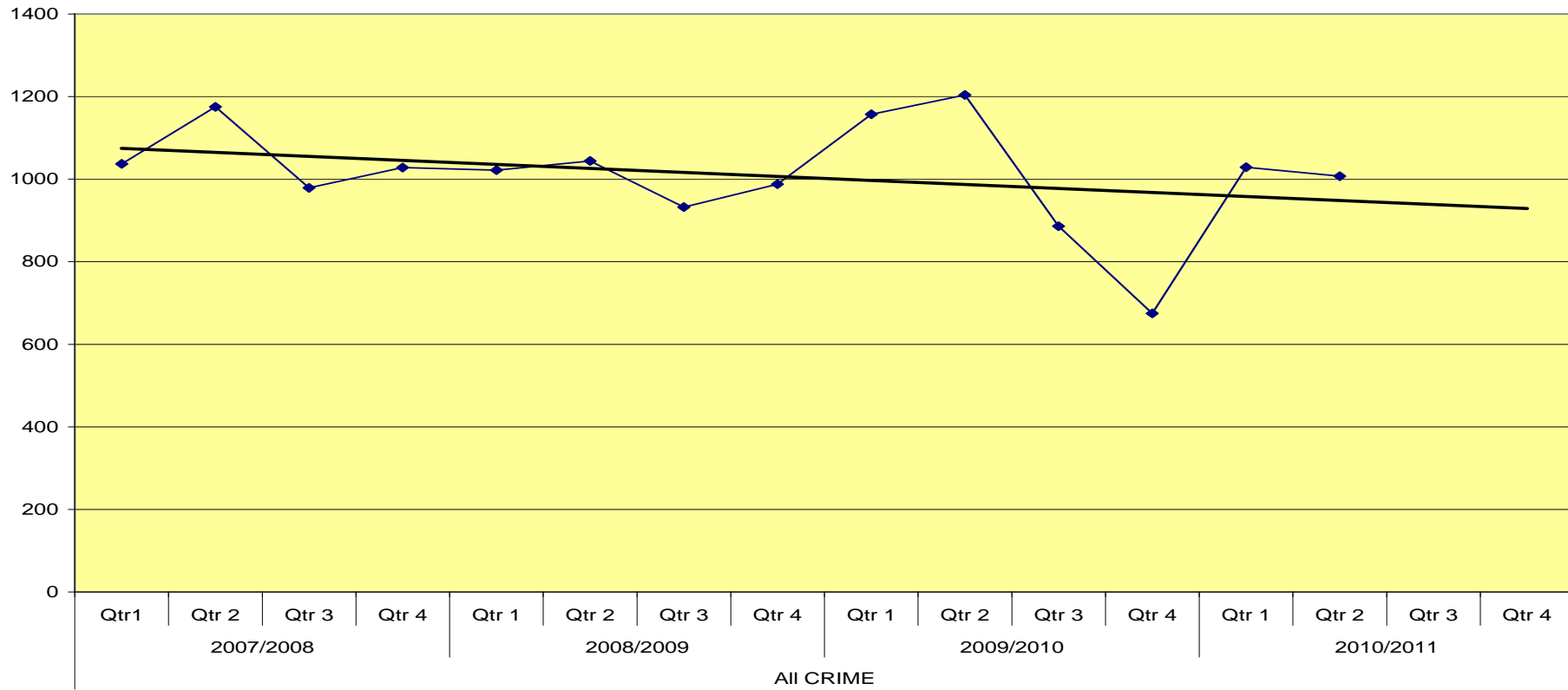
ASB

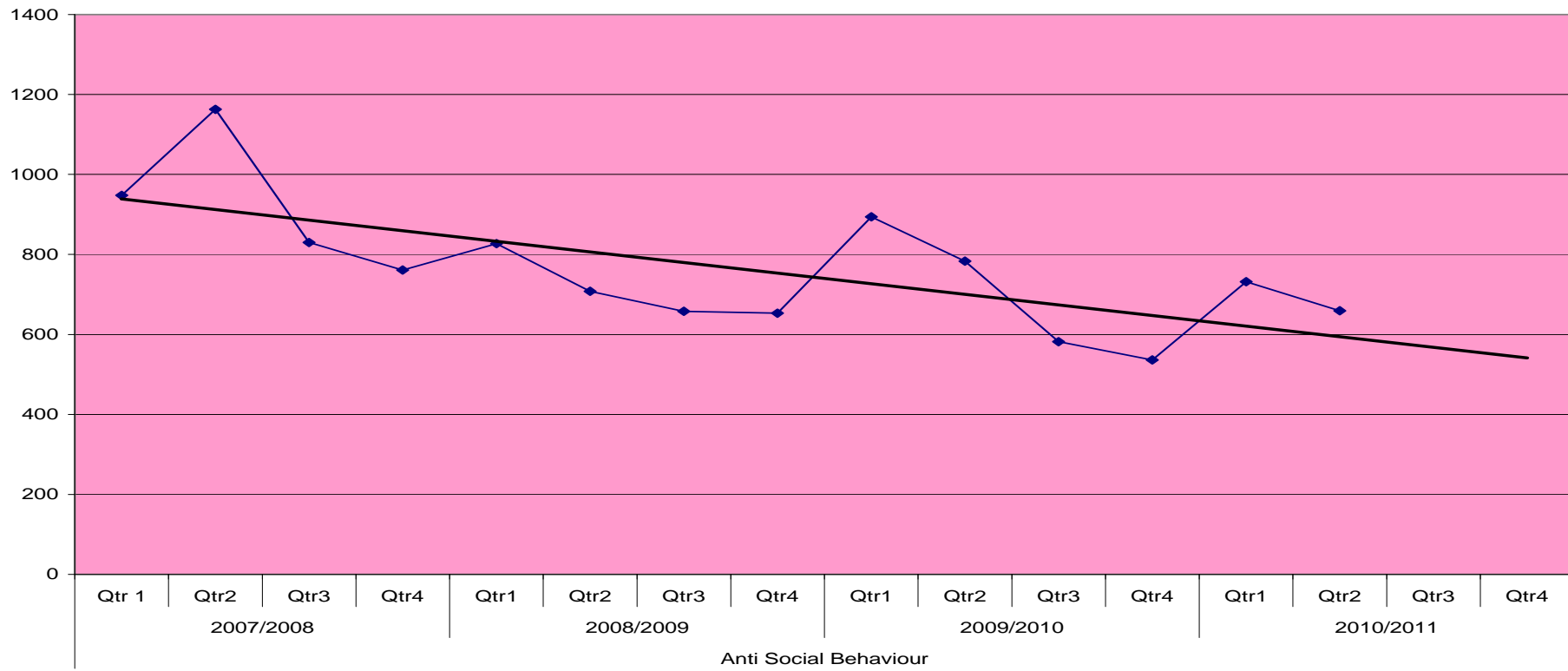
- Op Snapper operations to deter and detect underage drinking;
- Involvement with inter agency ASBO Forum;
- Involvement in CSP initiative in Burrendale Estate, Newcastle including diversionary programmes and joint patrols with enforcement officers.
- Maximum use of POPT to tackle ASB.
- Proactive enforcement of licensing laws;
- Implementation of surgeries and use of mobile police station to offer reassurance/crime prevention advice.
- Maximum use of ABC/ASBOs.
- Full use of youth diversion scheme and robust prosecution policy.
- Continued beat and cycle patrols of hot spot areas
- Proactive seizure of alcohol and reports to Council

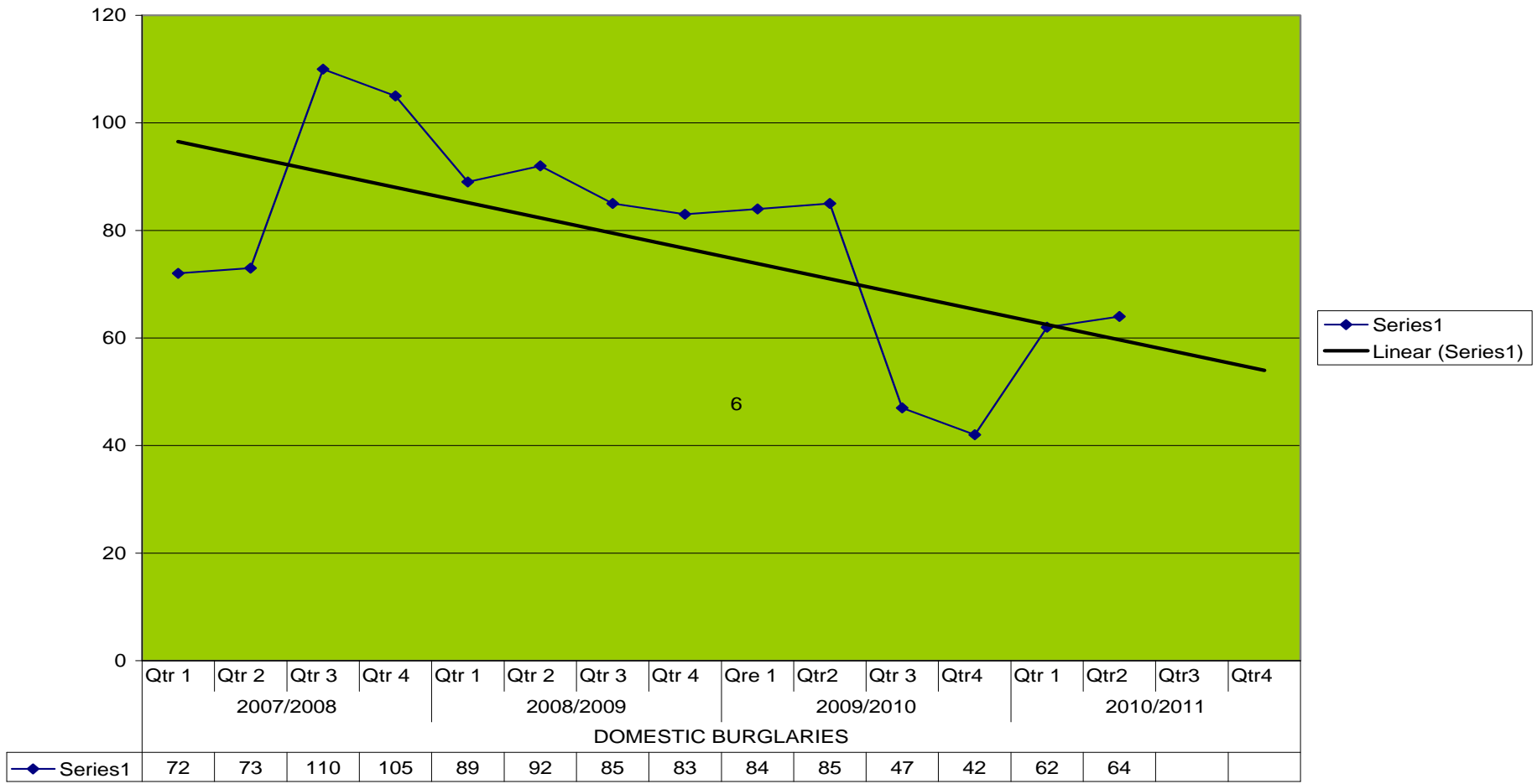
KSIs

- Ongoing operations involving local resources and Roads Policing to conduct anti-speeding patrols;
- Use of safety camera van
- Proactive operations to prevent and detect 'boy racers' and prosecution of offences
- Joint operations with Customs etc to detect motoring/fuel offences.
- Officers advised of main KSI hot spots and focus enforcement on these areas.
- A week long Roadsafe initiative is planned for November with Roads Policing, local resources, CSP and DPP.

Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Sep 2009	Apr - Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
4.1 To reduce the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011	1677	1391	-17.1%	✓	Maximum use is made of the Youth diversion system and repeat offenders identified. Ongoing initiatives with the CSP and community in all areas.
4.2 To record the number of seizures of alcohol under the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons Act 1997	261	459			Officer continue to be very proactive with regard to seizing alcohol and identify hot spot areas
4.3 To record the number of referrals to the Youth Diversion Officer	690	508			Officers continue to note the names of young persons coming to police attention.
4.4 To record the number of referrals to council for drinking in bye law areas	12	25			This is linked in with the figure for seizing alcohol – the majority of young people tend to drop their drink and run off when observed by police.
5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points (2)	5.0%	8.8%	3.8%	✓	Officers continue to exploit all forensic opportunities. NPT call out with all victims of burglaries to provide reassurance and perform leaflet of neighbouring houses.







Crime Classes	Recorded Apr-Sept 09/10	Recorded Apr-Sept 10/11	% Change	Detection Apr-Sept 09/10	Detection Apr-Sept 10/11	% Detection Apr-Sept 09/10	% Detection Apr-Sept 10/11
1. Offences against the person	679	570	-16.1%	198	181	29.2%	31.8%
2. Sexual Offences	50	63	26.0%	7	16	14.0%	25.4%
3. Burglary	359	317	-11.7%	18	28	5.0%	8.8%
<i>(Domestic Burglary)</i>	170	126	-25.9%	9	12	5.3%	9.5%
4. Robbery	8	9	12.5%	1	2	12.5%	22.2%
5. Theft	524	449	-14.3%	60	61	11.5%	13.6%
6. Fraud and Forgery	80	55	-31.3%	10	9	12.5%	16.4%
7. Criminal Damage	551	448	-18.7%	64	59	11.6%	13.2%
8. Offences against the state	16	28	75.0%	10	11	62.5%	39.3%
9. Other notifiable offences	113	98	-13.3%	73	72	64.6%	73.5%
Violent Crime (1,2 & 4)	737	642	-12.9%	206	199	28.0%	31.0%
Total Crime	2380	2037	-14.4%	441	439	18.5%	21.6%

Section 4) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/11 ¹

[This section should only be included in the 6, 9 and 12 month reports.]

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 reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5% (1)	110	✓	203	✓				
2.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road (2)	15	✓	23	✗				
3.1 To increase the detection rate for overall crime by 5% (2)	23.1%	✓	21.6%	✓				
4.1 To reduce the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011 (3)	732	✓	1391	✓				
4.2 To record the number of seizures of alcohol under the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997	166		459					
4.3 To record the number of referrals to young people to the Youth Diversion Officer	222		508					
4.4 To record the number of referrals to council for drinking in bye law areas	12		25					
5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points (2)	8.6%	✓	8.8%	✓				

Note: The trend information is a snapshot each quarter of how the local PSNI has been performing against Local Policing Plan targets during the year.

During 2010/11, PSNI plans to introduce graphs which will display trend information relevant to each target that will cover a longer period (possibly from 2006/07). The DPP may wish to receive this longer term information, rather than the short term quarterly trend data as

Section 5) Area's progress towards achieving targets in the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2010/11 ¹

[This section is only included in the 6 and 12 month reports.]

Service Excellence						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target.²	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 – Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
2.1 To increase by the percentage of time spent by police officers on operational duty outside stations by 6% points. ³	Figures not available until end of financial year		See footnote ⁴ below.			
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

¹ Local PSNI only need to provide information on targets that can be measured locally. Therefore not all Annual Policing Plan targets are shown in this table, for example, Northern Ireland Crime Survey targets are not shown, which measure targets 3.1, 4.1, 5.1 and 5.2 in the 2010-2013 Annual Policing Plan.

² Figures shown for these targets are the Area's figures which contribute to meeting the Northern Ireland wide target.

³ From 2009 PSNI Activity Analysis data. Bench mark figure is 39%.

⁴ Insert the appropriate information for **each individual Northern Ireland Policing Plan target** – i.e. 'number difference', and '% change' or '% point change'.

Tackling serious harm						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 – Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
6.1 To report four times per year on the number of organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled.	No figures available	No figures available				
6.2 To increase the number of PSNI interventions directed at criminal finances. ^{5, 6}	Figures not available until end of financial year					
7.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. ^{10, 7}	304	203	-33.2%	203	682 -14.1%	5727 -8.4%
8.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points. ^{10, 8}	26.4%	31.4%	5.0%	31.4%	32.6% 0.4%	31.2% 2.5%
9.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road. ¹⁰	18	23	5	5		
9.2 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road. ^{10, 9}	2	3	1	3		

⁵ Target will be measured against performance achieved during 2009/10.

⁶ The term "Interventions" incorporates a variety of police activity including cash seizures, restraint orders, confiscation orders, referral to other law enforcement agencies, financial reporting orders and serious crime prevention orders.

⁷ Non-domestic violence with injury crimes are defined as offences of murder, manslaughter, infanticide, child destruction, attempted murder, causing death/GBH by dangerous driving /aggravated vehicle taking, wounding/GBH with intent, firearms/explosives offences endangering life, administering poison, wounding/GBH and AOABH - which do not have a domestic motivation attributed to them. Domestic Abuse is an under-reported crime. Measures will be taken by the PSNI to increase and encourage reporting of domestic violence with injury by providing victims with the confidence to make a report to police. Police will continue to seek to improve clearance rates for Domestic Violence with Injury crime (see target 10.1).

⁸ Violence with Injury crimes are defined as offences of murder, manslaughter, infanticide, child destruction, attempted murder, causing death/GBH by dangerous driving /aggravated vehicle taking, wounding/GBH with intent, firearms/explosives offences endangering life, administering poison, wounding/GBH and AOABH.

⁹ 'Children' refers to those under 16 years of age in accordance with the approach adopted in England and Wales in respect to Road Safety.

Tackling serious harm (continued)

Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Jun-Sep 09/10	Area Jun-Sep 10/11	Change	Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target		
				Area	District	Service
10.1 To increase the detection rate ¹⁰ for:						
• Domestic violence with injury crimes ¹⁰ by 10% points	28.6%	40.8%	12.3%	40.8%	47.0%	45.4%
• Most serious sexual crime ¹¹ by 5% points	5.3%	18.8%	13.5%	18.8%	15.3%	21.7%
• Sectarian crime by 5% points	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	35.3%	26.9%
• Racist crime by 5% points	14.3%	0.0%	-14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%
• Homophobic crime by 10% points	0	0	0	0	0	17.9%
• Robbery by 5% points.	12.5%	22.2%	9.7%	35.7%	21.7%	

¹⁰ Domestic violence with injury crimes are defined as offences of murder, manslaughter, infanticide, child destruction, attempted murder, causing death/GBH by dangerous driving /aggravated vehicle taking, wounding/GBH with intent, firearms/explosives offences endangering life, administering poison, wounding/GBH and AOABH – which have a domestic motivation attributed to them.

Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 – Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
11.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. ¹²	1677	1391	-17.1%	1391	5581 -9.7%	43174 -6.8%
12.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%. ¹⁰	170	126	-25.9%	126	416 -10%	3794 3.2%
12.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%. ¹⁰	184	191	3.8%	191	375 -5.1%	2472 -6.1%
13.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points. ¹⁰	5.0%	8.8%	3.8%	8.8%	10.4% -0.1%	10.1% -2.1%
Additional comments, including any ‘control strategies’ and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

¹¹ Most serious sexual crime is defined as rape, sexual assault, sexual activity, abuse of children through prostitution and pornography and trafficking for sexual exploitation.

¹² Target measured against 2007/08 data. This is consistent with Key Performance Indicator 3 of the Northern Ireland Office’s Public Service Agreement, “Make Communities Safer”.

Appendix 2 - Example framework for monitoring local police performance¹³

Local Policing Plan Target	Comments on Figures supplied	Suggested Questions for Area Commander
1.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.		
2.1 To increase the detection rate for domestic violence with injury by 10% points.		
3.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.		
<p>3.2 To report on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of seizures of alcohol under the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997, • the number of referrals to Youth Diversion Officer, 		

¹³ The Local Policing Plan targets are shown for example purposes only and are taken from Ards Local Policing Plan 2010/11.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of referrals to Council re breach of alcohol related bye laws. 		
<p>4.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.</p>		
<p>5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.</p>		

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>

Criminal damage (class 7)	Offences against the state (class 8)	Other notifiable offences (class 9)
Arson Petrol bombing offences Explosives offences Criminal damage/malicious damage offences Other criminal damage offences	Offences under anti-terrorism legislation Firearms offences Offences under Public Order (NI) Order Other offences against the public order	Blackmail Kidnapping and false imprisonment Drug offences – trafficking and non-trafficking offences Dangerous driving Breach of orders Other notifiable offences

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 cl

