



Tackling Crime

**Newry & Mourne Area
'E' District**

District Policing Partnership

9 Month Report

Figures extracted 25th January 2011



Area Commander's Commentary

Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the Newry & Mourne Area

Cloughreagh Area

In order to reduce Anti social behaviour in the Cloughreagh House and wider community, police have attended meeting with Management of Cloughreagh House and with local councillors/community representatives. As a result of these meetings police have stepped up patrols within this area in order to reassure members of the community and this has resulted in a significant reduction of complaints regarding Anti social behaviour. Vacant houses that were being used for Anti social behaviour by young people have now been secured by property owners working with N&M Environmental Department. Working in partnership with local councillors has also seen an improvement in the management of rubbish within this area.

Lower Mourne Community Safety Initiative and South Down CSP.

Halloween – to reduce incidents of ASB over the Halloween period. Various engagements and activities run across Warrenpoint and Kilkeel involving community leaders, youth and sports clubs. Ongoing yearly aimed at reducing ASB across South Down and in the main is run by local communities with NPT patrolling linked to activities.

Road Safe Road Show

Education - young people road safety message. Involved pupils year 13 and 14 in St Louis Grammar, Kilkeel High and youth from Warrenpoint GAA at Warrenpoint NIFRS. Engagement opportunity to reinforce road safety from a multi agency perspective.

Young Men's Group Kilkeel

To engage with young people in the Kilkeel area who are participating in an SELB run programme, ASB, Alcohol, Drugs and Citizenship. Similar to CASE but delivered outside of school's, NPT officers participate in group activities and deliver talks on topical issues linked to Kilkeel. Run from JIMS Youth Club Kilkeel. Ongoing, all youths completed the course and local NPT continue to support this initiative. Largely aimed at youths who may not engage with police. Has paved the way for further work in next quarter on new initiatives.

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 ensure that neighbourhood officers work at least 80% of their duty hours on neighbourhood policing duties.	83%	96%	+ 15.7%	✓	Target has been exceeded for this period. Neighbourhood Police Teams continue to work with communities on community policing issues and problem solving initiatives within their areas
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					
<p>A District control strategy is in place for:</p> <p>SAFER STREETS</p> <p>The strategy for Newry and Mourne is the wider E District strategy that combines anti-social behaviour with criminal damage and violent crime. These activities are inextricably linked and it therefore makes sense to deal with them together. As with any control strategy there is a three- pronged approach. The strategy brings together the expertise of a number of local and regional resources ranging from using a focused preventative approach as well as a robust enforcement policy.</p> <p>A key aspect of the strategy in dealing with this type of behaviour is a multi agency and community based approach Proactive reporting policy to Youth Diversion scheme for all anti-social behaviour involving young people under the age of 18</p> <p>The strategy is to provide a high level of training and competence to all officers involved in preparing prosecution reports and to provide the most up to date technology, to streamline the process, through the introduction of the new NICHE software package.</p> <p>The restructuring of internal departments within E District to better cope with the volume of work and to provide increased support to front line officers</p>					

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
2.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic violent crimes with injury by 5%	454	394	- 13.2%	✓	We continue to concentrate resources at problem areas. Information from partners, tell us about incidents developing in 'live time' so that police, when available, can respond and intervene to prevent escalation to violence.
3.3 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road. [April – November]					
Killed	6	3	- 50%	✓	Speeding operations continue within the N & M area with local officers and officers from RPU.
Serious	43	40	- 7%		
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					

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
4.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. (See Footnote1)	2,658	2,475	- 6.9%	✓	Multi agency approach and local communities reporting more to police, whilst looking to see how they can help address issues in their own area has undoubtedly contributed to the reduction of ASB across the area.
5.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	353	333	- 5.7%	✓	Many burglaries are still being committed via unlocked doors and windows and we continue to need the help of the public by securing their property and reporting suspicious activity.
6.1 To increase the number of persons charged or reported for drugs supply offences. (See Footnote 2)	28	23	- 17.9 %	✗	We continue to target community based drug dealers, much of which is based upon the information provided by the community.

(1) This is a three year target to reduce by 15% between 2008 and 2011

(2) This includes supply offences and possession of controlled drugs with intent to supply

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

District control strategies are in place for:

- **SAFER STREETS**
- **BURGLARY**
- **DRUGS**
- **KSI REDUCTION**

This includes:

- Identification of prolific offenders
 - Identification of hotspots
 - Use of press to request information
 - Focused tasking based on intelligence analysis
 - High visibility patrolling of identified hotspots
 - Tasking of District & TSG resources to hotspot areas
- One of the District's priorities is to identify prolific offenders and target hotspot areas on a monthly basis
 - Focused intelligence led approach.

More refined processes to ensure the identification and dissemination of activities to disrupt prolific criminals at a strategic

Section 3) Additional information [OPTIONAL]

Summary of Recorded Crime and Clearance Rates within Newry & Mourne Quarter 1 Report: Apr - Dec 10							
	Recorded Apr - Dec 09/10	Recorded Apr - Dec 10/11	% change	Cleared Apr - Dec 09/10	% cleared Apr - Dec 10/11	Cleared Apr - Dec 09/10	% cleared Apr – Dec 10/11
1. Offences against the person	1,246	1,098	- 11.9%	434	366	34.8%	33.3%
2. Sexual Offences	53	67	26.4%	11	10	20.8%	14.9%
3. Burglary	535	575	7.5%	62	57	11.6%	9.9%
(Domestic burglary)	353	333	- 5.7%	35	18	9.9%	5.4%
4. Robbery	49	43	- 12.2%	4	4	8.2%	9.3%
5. Theft	1,189	959	- 19.3%	420	228	35.3%	23.8%
(Theft from vehicles)	177	188	6.2%	1	11	0.6%	5.9%
(Theft of vehicles)	145	138	- 4.8%	48	40	33.1%	29%
6. Fraud & forgery	120	122	1.7%	52	58	43.3%	47.5%
7. Criminal damage	899	860	- 4.3%	147	99	16.4%	11.5%
8. Offences against the state	57	59	3.5%	28	31	49.1%	52.5%
9. Other notifiable offences	252	227	- 9.9%	194	179	77%	78.9%
Violent Crime (1, 2 & 4)	1,348	1,208	- 10.4%	449	380	33.3%	31.5%
Total Crime	4,400	4,011	- 8.5%	1,352	1,033	30.7%	25.8%
Crime undercount for Apr – June 10/11	0	16	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Crime including undercount	4,400	4,027	- 8.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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.