



Tackling Crime

Foyle Area Command Unit

District Policing Partnerships

6-Month Report

Figures Extracted 14th October 2010



Derry District Policing Partnership 6th month Report
1st April 2010 – 30th September 2010

Area Commander's Commentary

Contained in this report are the performance figures for Foyle Area Command Unit for the period April 01 2010 – September 30 2010.

This report covers the first six months of the financial year. I am pleased to report that the majority of the figures in the report are positive and we are in an improving position as the year goes on.

Our efforts to tackle criminals operating in the rural areas have dropped thefts in the Claudy area by 50% on last year's figures.

Through proactive police action and through the work of our partners the violence at the Bishops Street interface has been dramatically reduced. Unfortunately across the river we have seen a flare up of sectarian violence at the Irish Street / Top of the Hill interface and we are again working to resolve those problems both proactively and in partnership with the local community.

We have delivered a substantial reduction in more serious violent crime, reducing both serious assaults and robberies, whilst also reducing the overall number of assaults in the Foyle area.

Crime figures for the Waterside are another positive news story, with an 8% overall reduction in crime year to date on top of a 12% reduction that we delivered last year. However burglary remains a problem across the City, but I am pleased to say that we have made a number of significant arrests over this reporting period and we have stemmed the increase in this crime type.

This reporting period also includes the bomb attack against Strand Road Police Station on the 03 August 2010. The bomb attack did substantial damage to Strand Road and I am very proud of the police response to that incident. The crime figures I am delivering in this report must be viewed against that backdrop.

We have also continued our fight against the scourge of drugs in our communities. Operation Denbreaker continues and many of you will have witnessed your local Neighbourhood officers searching houses and making arrests for drug dealing in your area. This work will continue throughout the year and I would strongly appeal to anyone who has information on drug dealing to contact the police at Strand Road on Police Station 0845 600 8000 or call Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111. You do not have to tolerate drug dealers or drug dealing in your communities.

Chief Inspector Chris Yates
Area Commander
Foyle Area Command Unit

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the Foyle Area

Ongoing Initiatives

Operation Snapper

In this reporting period police have seized 1586 items of alcohol off people drinking in the street and 135 people have been reported to Derry City Council for breaching the drinking in the street by law.

Operation Denbreaker

Operation Denbreaker continues to target drug dealers. The Neighborhood Policing Teams have taken on responsibility for dealing with drug dealing at a local level. Communities will have witnessed first hand their own local officers searching houses and arresting drug dealers in their own areas. This work will continue throughout the year but we urgently need good quality information on who is dealing drugs in your area. No one should have to suffer a drug dealer operating in their estate or neighborhood, tell me and let me deal with them.

Operation Safer Homes

Operation Safer Homes was an anti burglary operation. We have made a number of arrests of individuals who were wanted by police on suspicion of burglary offences. We have also rigidly enforced the bail conditions of burglars who are awaiting prosecution.

Section 1) Policing with the Community

Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2010/2011

Objective 1: In partnership with the community and other agencies, to make communities and neighbourhoods safe and feel safe

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr 09 Sep 09	Apr 10 – Sep 10	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 robberies by 5%. (1)	41	22	-46.3%	✓	A number of significant arrests have been made
2.1 To reduce the incidence of repeat victimization of domestic abuse by 10%. (1)	481	406	-15.6%	✓	Partnership work with Women's Aid has contributed to this improvement
2.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. (1.2)	543	508	-6.4%	✓	Bolstered yellow coat patrols and targeted licensed premises inspections have contributed to this reduction
3.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	21 seriously injured 3 Killed	11 seriously injured 2 Killed	-47.6% -33.3%	✓	Good news but absolutely no room for complacency on this issue
4.1 To increase the detection rate for possession with intent to supply controlled drugs by 10%. (1.3)	16	13	-18.7%	✗	Efforts continue in this area. Police need more information on drug dealers
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. (4)	3441	3367	-2.2%	✗	Last year of a three year target. NPU's take primacy for this issue.
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					

Objective 2: To continue to build, broaden and sustain confidence in the police

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr 09 – Sep 09	Apr 10 - Sep 10	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance	
6.1 To increase the percentage of local people who are confident in the police service's ability to provide a professional day-to-day policing service for all the people of the Foyle Area by 5%. (5)	N/A	68%	N/A		The confidence baseline was set by the Derry DPP survey 2009. Discussion has taken place between police and the DPP about how this issue should be measured going forward	
6.2 Increase the percentage of people who think that the police are doing a good job in their area by 5%. (5)	N/A	42%	N/A		The satisfaction baseline was set by the Derry DPP survey 2009. Discussion has taken place between police and the DPP about how this issue should be measured going forward	
6.2 To review the effectiveness of the five community engagement sub-groups established for DPP members to liaise with the Neighborhood Police Teams					On going	
<p align="center">Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets</p>						
<p align="center"> </p>						

(Section 3) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/2011

Local Policing Plan Targets for 2009/2010	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 2009 - Mar 2010	Target on course to be met
1.1 To reduce the number of robberies by 5%. (1)	10	✓	21	✓				
2.1 To reduce the incidence of repeat victimization of domestic abuse by 10%. (1)	232	✓	406	✓				
2.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. (1.2)	261	✓	523	✓				
3.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	seriously injured 8 Killed 0	✓	seriously injured 11 Killed 2	✓				
4.1 To increase the detection rate for possession with intent to supply controlled drugs by 10%. (1.3)	1	✗	13	✗				
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. (4)	1718	✗	3367	✗				

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

Domain: Service Excellence						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target.¹	Area Figure Apr 2009– Sept 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 Sept 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
1.1 To increase the number of police officers assigned to neighborhood and response policing roles by 600	HR Department					
2.1 To increase the percentage of time spent by police officers on operational duty outside stations by 6% points	Not available till end of year					
3.1 To increase the percentage of people who agree Police and other agencies are dealing with the antisocial behavior and crime issues that matter in local areas to 60% by 31 March 2012	Not available till end of year					
4.1 To ensure that the proportion of crimes reported to the police reaches 50% by 31 March 2011.	Not available till end of year					
5.1 In partnership with other agencies, to increase the percentage of people confident in the fairness of the criminal justice system to 61% by 31 March 2011	Survey at area level to be completed					
5.2 In partnership with other agencies, to increase the percentage of people confident in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system to 38% by 31 March 2011	Survey to area level to be completed					
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets						

Domain: 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 organized crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled.	Not Available at Area Level					
6.2 To increase the number of PSNI interventions directed at criminal finances.	Not available at this time					
7.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	543	508	-6.4%	-6.4%	-4.9%	-7.8%
8.1 to increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points	23.0%	25.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%
9.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	21	11	-10	-47.6%	-18.0%	-26.1%
9.2 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road	3	2	-1	-33.3%	+0%	-17.5%
10.1 To increase the detection rate for: * Domestic violence with injury crimes by 10% points * Most serious sexual crime by 5% points * Sectarian crime by 5% points * Racist crime by 5% points * Homophobic crime by 10% points * Robbery by 5% points	39.4% 16.9% 30.1% 0.0% 0.0% 29.3%	48.4% 17.1% 35.0% 25.0% 0.0% 27.3%	9.0% 0.2% 4.9% 25.0% 0.0% -2.0%	9.0% 0.2% 4.9% 25.0% 0.0% -2.0%	9.5% -2.3% 6.9% 22.9% 0.0% -1.3%	4.9% 3.8% 13.1% -2.5% 8.7% +3.6%
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets						

Domain: Dealing with Local Concerns						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 Sep 2010	Variatio n from last year	Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
11.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011	3441	3367	-2.2%	-2.2%	-4.2%	-6.8%
12.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%	167	203	+21.6%	+21.6%	+3.9%	+3.3%
12.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%	100	158	+58.0%	+58.0%	+7.0%	-6.0%
13.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points	11.9%	11.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-2.5%	-2.1%
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

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

<p>Offences against the person (class 1) Murder Infanticide 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 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.

Clearances

Clearances (or detections as they may alternatively be known) are, broadly speaking, those crimes that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Crimes are counted as 'cleared or detected' 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 clearance (i.e. the robbery is deemed to be '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 'cleared'. In this respect clearance data differs from conviction data as conviction data counts offenders while clearance data counts crimes.

The following methods of 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 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 Clearances

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

Clearance Rates

The clearance (or detection) rate is the number of clearances 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 - environmental damage / littering
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour - neighbours
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour
- Street drinking
- Substance misuse
- Trespass
- Vehicle nuisance / inappropriate vehicle use

Glossary of Terms			
ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract	NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
ABH	Actual Bodily Harm	NIHRC	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers	NIM	National Intelligence Model
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
ARA	Asset Recovery Agency	NIO	Northern Ireland Office
ASB (O)	Anti-Social Behaviour (Order)	NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
CID	Criminal Investigation Department	NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
CJI (NI)	Criminal Justice Inspectorate (NI)	NPT's	Neighbourhood Police Teams
CPLC	Community Police Liaison Committee	NSIR	National Standard for Incident Recording
CRO	Criminal Records Office	OCTF	Organised Crime Task Force
CSI	Crime Scene Investigator	OCU	Operational Command Unit
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	OPONI	The Office of the Police Ombudsman for NI
CSU	Community Safety Unit (NIO)	PACE	Police and Criminal Evidence (Act)
CSU	Central Statistics Unit, PSNI	PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
DCU	District Command Unit	PFNI	Police Federation for Northern Ireland
DPP	District Policing Partnership	PPS	Public Prosecution Service
FTC	Fatal Traffic Collision	PPU	Public Protection Unit
FTR	Full Time Reserve	RAAD	Republican Action Against Drugs
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm	PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
HVP	High Visibility Patrol	RTC	Road Traffic Collision
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	SOC (O)	Scene of Crime (Officer)
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured	TSG	Tactical Support Group
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender	VFM	Value for Money
MLO	Minority Liaison Officer	YCA	Youths Causing Annoyance
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence Service	YDO	Youth Diversion Officer

Local Policing Plan Notes

(1) Targets will be measured against performance achieved at the 31st March 2009.

(2) 'More serious crime' includes 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 and wounding/GBH. This is consistent with Key Performance Indicator 1 of the Northern Ireland Office's Public Service Agreement, "Make Communities Safer".

(3) This target is working towards the 2009-2012 NI Policing plan target 1.5.1 namely - To reduce the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31/03/2011.

(4) The Derry DPP have agreed to conduct surveys in order to provide this information.

(5) 'Young People' refers to those under 18 Years of age as outlined in the G District Strategy for Children & Young People.

Annual Policing Plan Notes

These can be found in the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2009-2012.