



Tackling Crime

**Magherafelt Area
G District**

District Policing Partnership

9 Month Report

Figures extracted 22/12/10

(Figures cover the period 01/04/10-18/12/10)



**District Policing
Partnerships**

Local people sharing local policing

Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the Magherafelt Area

Meadowlane Information Stand

An information awareness stand was organised for Meadowlane Shopping Centre on Sunday 12th December 2pm - 16:30 pm and Saturday the 18th December 2010 between the hours of 12 and 3pm. This stand specifically targeted homeowners and shoppers regarding security advice in and around the Christmas period, also promoting the Get Home Safe Campaign, Where is your child tonight? Never Drink and Drive Campaign over the festive period, including information from Safer Magherafelt and Community Safety.

Members of Magherafelt NPT attended a Carol Service For All which was put together by youth from surrounding estates and Magherafelt Methodist Church. Police have supported this initiative and the practice nights providing a diversionary horse riding experience for the more active participants.

Information Stand at Castledawson Primary School Christmas Fair - 2nd December 2010 7pm - 9pm

Information supplied around crime prevention, stranger awareness and internet safety.

Christmas Announcements

Working in partnership with Meadowlane Shopping Centre periodically messages are given shoppers at shops over the PA system in relation to valuables left in cars.

Windscreen messages

Message to shoppers to Meadowlane to keep gifts out of sight whilst stored in cars.

Bridewell Information Screen

A large multi media screen in the centre of town displaying Never Drink and Drive message, home security reminders along with messages from other agencies within the town for the month of December. This screen is placed above the Bridewell Centre and captures passing through traffic, residents, shoppers, workers and visitors to the town.

Leaflet Drop in those areas identified as hot spots or previous burglaries have occurred - Christmas Postcard.

Attendance at Various Community Group Functions

Including older persons "Evergreens" Christmas lunch talk around various topics on crime prevention and also meet and greet with local neighbourhood team. Donation of Shloer and after dinner mints provided by police.

Attendance at Local Schools and Nurseries

In relation to "Santa" whilst also having the opportunity to interact and engage with younger members of the community highlighting the role of police in lines of "People who help us" and be safe be seen project.

Be Safe Be Seen

Project in local schools and Regional College in relation to be aware of road safety, walking to and from school, dark mornings, foggy weather conditions etc.

School Watch

Posters and leaflets reminding the community of this campaign whilst the school is shut over the festive period.

High visibility Beat Patrols

In and around the estates and insecure property (homes /bikes etc) will be highlighted to owners. Hot Spot Patrolling will also be included in relation to Underage Drinking and ASB.

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

Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Dec 2007	Apr - Dec 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
2.1 To reduce the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. ¹	1339	1100	-239 (-17.9%)	✓	During the period April-December this year anti-social behaviour reduced by 239 incidents compared to the same period in 2007/08.
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					
High visibility Beat Patrols in and around the estates. Hot Spot Patrolling in relation to Underage Drinking and ASB.					

¹ Target measured against 2007/08 data

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
3.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%. ²	46	32	-14 (-30.4%)	✓	During the period April-December this year domestic burglaries reduced by 14 incidents compared to the same period the previous year.
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					
Leaflet Drop in those areas identified as hot spots or previous burglaries have occurred - Christmas Postcard.					

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
3.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%. ²	43	32	-11 (-25.6%)	✓	During the period April-December this year non-domestic burglaries reduced by 11 incidents compared to the same period the previous year.

² Target measured against 2009/10 data

Section 3) 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
2.1 To reduce the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	362	✓	714	✓	1100	✓		
3.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	11	✓	24	✓	32	✓		
3.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%.	11	✓	23	✓	32	✓		

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.

Appendix 1- 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 2 – 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