



**Tackling Crime**

**East Belfast Area  
B District**

## **District Policing Partnership**

### **12th Month Report**

Figures extracted 18<sup>th</sup> May 2011



***District Policing  
Partnerships***

*Local people shaping local policing*

## Area Commander's Commentary

2010/11 has been a strong year in terms of performance for East Belfast as we have reduced overall crime by 4.0% with 213 fewer crimes and increased our clearance rates by 1.9% to 25.4%.

Our approach in targeting the prolific offenders who have a disproportionate impact on crime through a series of proactive Operations has been successful. Burglary has been reduced by 27.1% (223 fewer offences) and domestic burglary by 14.5% (54 fewer offences). This approach has also contributed to a rise in our burglary detection rate from 6.8% to 8.5%.

Crime reductions last year also included 89 fewer incidents of criminal damage (8.2% reduction), a 6.1% reduction in fraud and forgery and a 5.8% reduction in violent crime (96 fewer incidents).

Reports of anti-social behaviour have increased by 6.3% (232 more incidents) over the same period last year with problems being experienced in the Queens Quay area, the Short Strand Interface and Ormeau Park. We recognise that acts of anti-social behaviour threaten the quality of life of those affected and we will continue to tackle this issue and would encourage anyone who is a victim or anyone who has information that could assist in the identification and prosecution of offenders to contact police.

My officers and I will continue to engage with the community and partner agencies to ensure that we deal effectively with any challenges that may affect the delivery of a personal policing service to the community of East Belfast.

**Yvonne Davidson**  
**C/Inspector**  
**Area Commander East**



## Section 1) Policing with the Community

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

**Community Surgeries** - Community Surgeries commenced in November 2010, following their announcement by Mr Peter Quigley at a PACT meeting in October 2010. Neighbourhood officers and members of PACT are now arranging and holding community surgeries throughout Victoria. At their commencement, approximately 20 surgeries were being held each month. This increased in May 2011 to include additional surgeries with a focus on young people. Neighbourhood officers have been attending existing community groups and high footfall locations, with the aim of making themselves readily available to members of the public. This allows members of the local community who may not normally encounter police, the opportunity to discuss any concerns they may have, ask advice, or get information on what is happening in their area. 'Problem postcards' have been printed and are distributed at Community Surgeries, to allow members of the public to write down and privately submit issues to police. Following the surgeries, the neighbourhood officers then set about dealing with any problems which have been identified. If they are unable to solve the problem themselves, it will be referred to Victoria PACT for a solution.

**Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group** – The Victoria Youth Independent Advisory Group (YIAG) met most recently on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2011 at Belmont Presbyterian Church. It was attended by approximately 14 young people, 5 neighbourhood officers and 2 local community workers. The young people in attendance represented Wandsworth Community Centre, St Colmcilles, Belmont Presbyterian Church and Stormont Presbyterian Church. A constructive discussion took place regarding the work and aims of the Victoria YIAG. This was then transferred to an evening of ten pin bowling, where the young people and the neighbourhood officers were able to discuss each others work and concerns in an informal environment. It is proposed to continue the Victoria YIAG with another event being anticipated over the summer months. A previous meeting was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2010.

At the Victoria PACT AGM on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2011, a member of the Victoria YIAG was elected to the PACT panel. This is significant development which will allow young people to be represented at the Victoria PACT meetings. They will be able to represent young people's views and concerns, as well as helping to solve community problems from a fresh perspective.

**Victoria Police, Partners And Community Together** - Victoria PACT remains at the centre of Victoria Neighbourhood Policing Team's community engagement, with regular attendance by members of the local community, elected representatives, with panel members from the local community and statutory partner agencies. At the PACT AGM on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2011, Mr Peter Quigley was re-elected as Chairperson. It meets bi-monthly. It continues to deliver on solving problems, and dealing with issues raised by members of the public. The venue of the meeting has been rotated throughout Victoria to ensure involvement from all the communities in Victoria. During 2011/2012 alternative meetings will be rotated throughout community focal points in Victoria. Significant PACT related events and initiatives include:

**Active Citizen Networks (ACN's)** - There are seven ACN's in Victoria, each with its own separate membership from that area of Victoria. One ACN is dedicated to the local business community. Neighbourhood beat officers arrange the meetings on a bi-monthly basis, in the months between PACT meetings. ACN's allow for a smaller, more personal meeting between local community members and their neighbourhood beat officer. Neighbourhood officers update members on any developments in the area, and discuss how to deal with any problems that are identified. If the officers and ACN members are unable to solve the problem themselves, it is referred to Victoria PACT for a solution.



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

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

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

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

**Victim Care Line** - Police in East Belfast, in conjunction with the East Belfast District Policing Partnership and Victim Support, launched a victim care line in March 2009. Victims of crime can use the free phone number to contact police and get a progress report on the investigation. Since the inception of the scheme there have been a total of 251 callers to the freephone number. This can only be seen as a positive for the District to build broaden and sustain confidence in Policing.



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

Service excellence					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Mar 2009/10	Apr – Mar 2010/11	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
1.1 To increase the number of police officers assigned to neighbourhood and response policing delivery roles by 10%	202	251	49	✓	This figure equates to a 19.6% reassignment of officers.

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

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

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

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



<b>Tackling serious harm</b>					
<b>Local Policing Plan Target</b>	<b>Apr - Mar 2009/10</b>	<b>Apr - Mar 2010/11</b>	<b>Variation from last year</b>	<b>Target on course to be met</b>	<b>Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance</b>
3.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	549	485	-11.7%	✓	
4.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury by 10% points.	27.5%	31.8%	4.3%	✓	
<b>Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets</b>					
<b>Non domestic violence with injury crimes</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the partnership approach through the Get Home Safe Partnership focusing on transport provision, joint inspections of licensed premises, Pub-link and BAND</li> <li>• Proactively target identified locations and individuals through Get Home Safe</li> <li>• CCTV monitoring of hotspot areas</li> <li>• Use of Head Camera for evidentiary purposes</li> <li>• Use of magnetic arch outside pubs/clubs to detect offensive weapons</li> </ul>					
<b>Detection rate for violence with injury crimes</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence with injury crimes - all screened by a Detective Sergeant and clear guidelines set down on how investigation is to progress</li> <li>• Serious Sexual Offences - all dealt with by Public Protection Unit in the same fashion as above</li> <li>• Robbery - again all screened by either Volume Crime Screener or Serious Crime DS</li> <li>• A Women's Aid worker working with the Domestic Violence Officers supporting victims and encouraging them to see prosecutions through.</li> </ul>					



<b>Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns</b>					
<b>Local Policing Plan Target</b>	<b>Apr - Mar 2009/11</b>	<b>Apr - Mar 2010/11</b>	<b>Variation from last year</b>	<b>Target on course to be met</b>	<b>Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance</b>
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	3684	3916	6.3%	✗	
5.2 To increase the number of on street drinking referrals submitted to BCC	30	43	30.3%	✓	
6.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	510	436	-14.5%	✓	
6.2 To reduce the number of non domestic burglaries by 5%	308	156	-49.4%	✓	
5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	6.8%	8.5%	1.7%	✓	
<b>Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets</b>					
<p><b>Anti-Social Behaviour Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Focused patrolling of Hotspot areas</li> <li>➤ Develop and strengthen relationships with partnership agencies and local communities</li> <li>➤ Use of Anti-social Behaviour Legislation</li> <li>➤ Introduction of Roaming Wardens</li> </ul> <p><b>Burglary Strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Focused operations in Hotspot areas –</li> <li>➤ Leaflet drops</li> <li>➤ Op Lockdown – house to house calls</li> <li>➤ Targeted bail checks in line with District Priorities</li> <li>➤ Prolific Offenders Strategy – Offender Management Unit Set Up</li> <li>➤ Mandatory tasking of CSI Officers</li> <li>➤ Maximum use of media</li> </ul>					



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

Crime Classes	Recorded Apr- Mar 09/10	Recorded Apr- Mar 10/11	% Change	Detected Apr- Mar 09/10	% Detected Apr- Sept 09/10	Detected Apr- Sept 10/11	% Detected Apr- Sept 10/11
1. Offences against the person	1456	1350	-7.3%	509	35.0%	507	37.6%
2. Sexual Offences	119	110	-7.6%	30	25.2%	30	27.3%
3. Burglary	822	599	-27.1%	56	6.8%	51	8.5%
(Domestic Burglary)	510	436	-14.5	28	5.5%	29	6.7%
4. Robbery	73	92	26.0%	8	11.0%	12	13.0%
5. Theft	1178	1392	18.2%	203	17.2%	265	19.0%
(Theft from vehicles)	127	139	9.4%	4	3.1%	5	3.6%
(Theft of Vehicles)	161	141	-12.4%	45	28.0%	42	29.8%
6. Fraud and Forgery	148	139	-6.1%	27	18.2%	37	26.6%
7. Criminal Damage	1088	141	-8.2%	146	13.4%	120	12.0%
8. Offences against the state	83	55	-33.7%	63	75.9%	39	70.9%
9. Other notifiable offences	215	239	11.2%	175	81.4%	204	85.4%
<b>Violent Crime (1,2 &amp; 4)</b>	1648	1552	-5.8%	547	33.2%	549	35.4%
<b>Total Crime</b>	5182	4975	-4.0%	1217	23.5%	1265	25.4%



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

Local Policing Plan Targets for 2010/11	Apr - Jun 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Sep 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Dec 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Target on course to be met
1.1 To increase the number of police officers assigned to neighbourhood and response policing delivery roles by 10%	235	✓	241	✓	243	✓	251	✓
2.1 To report four times per year on the number of drug gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled	4 x frustration 1 x disruption 1 x dismantle	✓	1 Disruption 6 Frustration 1 Dismantle	✓	2 dismantled 9 disrupted 16 frustrated	✓	9 Disrupted 16 Frustrated 2 Dismantled	✓
3.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	130	✓	256	✓	376	✓	485	✓
4.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury by 10% points.	35.2%	✓	33.1%	✓	31.8%	✓	31.8%	✓
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	1228	✗	2354	✗	3220	✓	3916	✗
5.2 To increase the number of on street drinking referrals submitted to BCC	16	✓	25	✓	36	✓	43	✓
6.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	113	✗	190	✓	303	✓	436	✓
6.2 To reduce the number of non domestic burglaries by 5%	36	✓	74	✓	115	✓	156	✓
7.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	6.6%	✓	7.1%	✓	9.5%	✓	8.5%	✓



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

Tackling serious harm				
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - March 2009/10	Apr – Mar 2010/11	Target on course to be met	
			District	Service
6.1 To report four times per year on the number of organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled	N/A	7 Disrupted 1 Frustrated 0 Dismantled	✓	56 Disrupted 32 Frustrated ✓ 31 Dismantled
6.2 To increase the number of PSNI interventions directed at criminal finances.	N/A	18 seizures £142,522.89	✓	141 seizures £1,132,011.49 ✓

Tackling serious harm						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr - Mar 2009/10	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2010/11	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
7.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%.	549	485	-11.7%	✓	-1.8% ✓	-3.3% ✓
8.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points.	27.5%	31.8%	4.3%	✓	3.0% ✓	2.7% ✓
9.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	28	18	-10	✓	9 ✗	-147 ✓
9.2 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road.	6	4	2	✓	0 ✓	-5 ✓



Tackling serious harm (continued)						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2009/10	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2010/10	Variation from last year	Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
10.1 To increase the detection rate for:						
• Domestic violence with injury crimes by 10% points	43.9%	47.4%	3.5%	✓	5.1% ✓	2.8% ✓
• Most serious sexual crime by 5% points	16.5%	15.5%	-1.0%	✗	4.4% ✓	0.8% ✓
• Sectarian crime by 5% points	34.2%	10.3%	-24.0%	✗	-4.3% ✗	12.0% ✓
• Racist crime by 5% points	3.2%	11.8%	8.5%	✓	-3.5% ✗	-2.8% ✗
• Homophobic crime by 10% points	0.0%	30.0%	30.0%	✓	14.5% ✓	-1.2% ✗
• Robbery by 5% points.	11.0%	13.0%	2.1%	✓	2.8% ✓	1.3% ✓



Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2009/10	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2010/11	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.	3684	3916	6.3%	✗	7.4% ✗	-4.1% ✓
12.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	510	436	-14.5%	✓	1.0% ✗	-2.6% ✓
12.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%.	308	156	-49.4%	✓	-31.5% ✓	-8.1% ✓
13.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	6.8%	8.5%	1.7%	✓	2.4% ✓	0.1% ✓



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

<p><b>Offences against the person (class 1)</b>  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><b>Sexual offences (class 2)</b>  Rape  Attempted rape  Sexual assault/sexual activity  Exposure  Other sexual offences</p>	<p><b>Burglary (class 3)</b>  Domestic burglary  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burglary in a dwelling</li> <li>• Aggravated burglary in a dwelling</li> </ul> Non domestic burglary  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burglary in a building other than in a dwelling</li> <li>• Aggravated burglary other than in a dwelling</li> </ul> Going equipped</p>
<p><b>Robbery (class 4)</b>  Robbery  Armed robbery  Hijacking</p>	<p><b>Theft (class 5)</b>  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"> <li>• Theft from motor vehicles</li> <li>• Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles</li> </ul> Vehicle tampering/interference  Handling of stolen goods  Other thefts</p>	<p><b>Fraud and forgery (class 6)</b>  Deception  Forgery and counterfeiting  Making off without payment  Other frauds</p>
<p><b>Criminal damage (class 7)</b>  Arson  Petrol bombing offences  Explosives offences  Criminal damage/malicious damage offences  Other criminal damage offences</p>	<p><b>Offences against the state (class 8)</b>  Offences under anti-terrorism legislation  Firearms offences  Offences under Public Order (NI) Order  Other offences against the public order</p>	<p><b>Other notifiable offences (class 9)</b>  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.