



Police Service of Northern Ireland

Monthly Performance Report to SEB

Created on: 16th August 2013

Period Covered: April 2013 – 16th August 2013 (approximating quarters 1 & 2)

This report has been compiled using the latest information available.

The information in this document is intended to provide Service Executive Team and Policing Board members with an assessment of police performance against the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2012-2015 outcomes, using the measures agreed during development of the plan.

Further statistical and qualitative information is available to members via the PRiDE reporting system and via PSNI published statistics at:

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics.htm

Members may also wish to examine Northern Ireland Crime Survey reports published by the Department of Justice at:

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r.htm>

Personal

Professional

Protective

Police Performance at a Glance

<i>Indicator/measure</i>	<i>Progress against 2012/13 performance</i>
Increase Confidence	Reduced by 0.5%
Reduce Crime	Increased by 1.9%
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	Increased by 0.4%
Reduce Burglary	Reduced by 2.2%
Increase Crime Outcomes	Reduced by 1.1%
Reduce Road Deaths	5 more road deaths since 1 April when compared to 2012/13
Reduce Road Injuries	Reduced by 2.4%
Reduce allegations of incivility	Reduced by 2.2%
Increase the use of officer discretion*	Reduced by 9.7%
Increase the amount of time spent on patrol	Increased by 3.31%
Reduce Violent Crime (measured as a reduction in offences of non domestic violence with injury)	Reduced by 4.5%
Impact on Organised Crime**	Cash seizures are up by £474,754 The value of confiscation orders is down by £274,543. The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 59 Organised Crime Groups since 1 st April 2013.

Except where stated, all above figures based on rolling 12 months calculation.

* Provisional figures. Validation not yet complete.

** Organised Crime figures are based on figures obtained from the Analysis Centre, based on national guidelines. These compare current financial year with previous financial year.

Confidence in Policing

Explanatory Note

Confidence in Policing is measured using data from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey.

The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) is a representative, continuous, personal interview survey in which people aged 16 and over living in private households in Northern Ireland are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview as well as their perceptions of crime-related issues, including policing and justice, crime and anti-social behaviour. Self-completion modules are used to elicit information on sensitive topics, such as drug misuse and domestic violence.

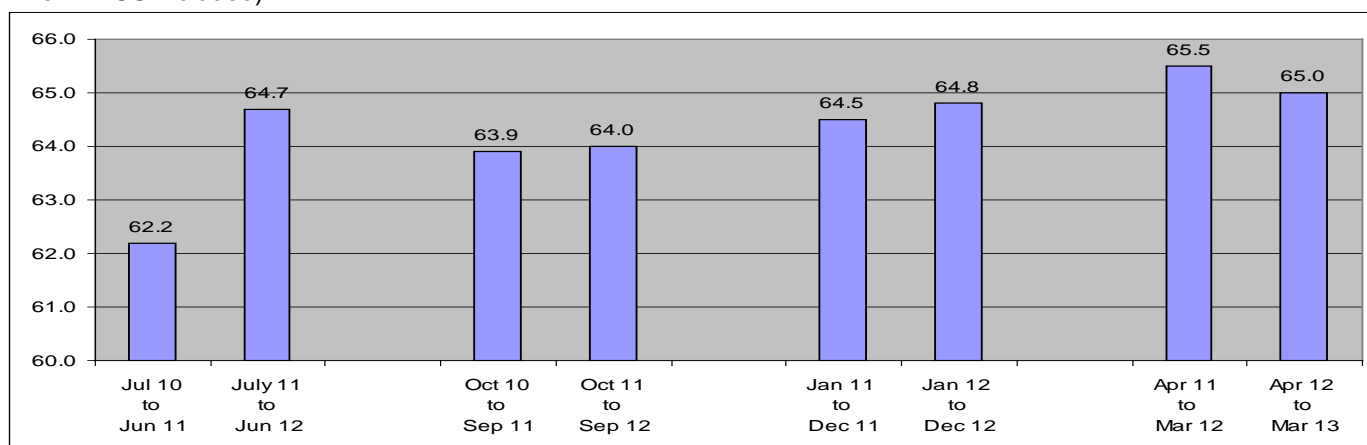
It is an alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police. The agreed indicator of performance in this area is taken from the NICS measure of Public Confidence in the Local Police and is sourced from the Quarterly Update on *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Anti-Social Behaviour*.

Confidence

The level of confidence in the local police			
<i>The percentage of people saying that they strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police...</i>	<i>Apr 11 to Mar 12</i>	<i>Apr 12 to Mar 13</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	52.1%	52.3%	NS
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	83.9%	84.4%	NS
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	66.5%	66.2%	NS
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	50.3%	52.0%	NS
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.6%	62.1%	NS
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	50.0%	50.8%	NS
Overall Confidence in the local police	65.5%	65.0%	NS

NS = no (statistically) significant change

The chart below illustrates comparisons between data obtained over the past 8 quarterly surveys (most recent figures from NICS included)



Key points:

- The latest quarterly findings from the NI Crime Survey on Perceptions of Policing, Justice and ASB were published on 1st August 2013. The report covers the 2012/13 financial year and includes the most recent figures reported against the policing plan indicator of “level of confidence”.
- Overall confidence as reported at last month’s SEB was 64.8% up to December 2013. This most recent finding reports confidence being **0.2%** s above that figure, and is the highest figure across all 4 quarters of the last financial year. The overall confidence figure for the financial year 12/13 was 65%. (The figure for the 11/12 financial year was 65.5%)

Personal Policing – Reduced level of crime and ASB, less road trauma and fewer victims

Explanatory Note:

Personal Policing means dealing with those issues which affect people's daily lives and making sure that the police service meets individual needs.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on crime reduction, casualties on the roads and the level of antisocial behaviour.

- Crime reduction performance is focused on reducing overall levels of crime and burglary.
- Road safety is measured by examining the level of people killed and seriously injured across a range of age groups.
- Antisocial behaviour is measured by the number of recorded incidents and people's perception of the level of antisocial behaviour in their local area.

This data is sourced from official police recorded crime figures, records of antisocial behaviour incidents and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey.

To provide a short, medium and longer term perspective on performance in these areas, the statistics are presented in three ways;

- **Most recent 12 months** compared to the last full financial year results
- **Three year trend**, using rolling 12 month figures
- Where relevant and available, further analysis and statistics are provided - for example comparisons with Most Similar Forces in England and Wales.

Crime

The number of recorded crimes – Most recent 12 months

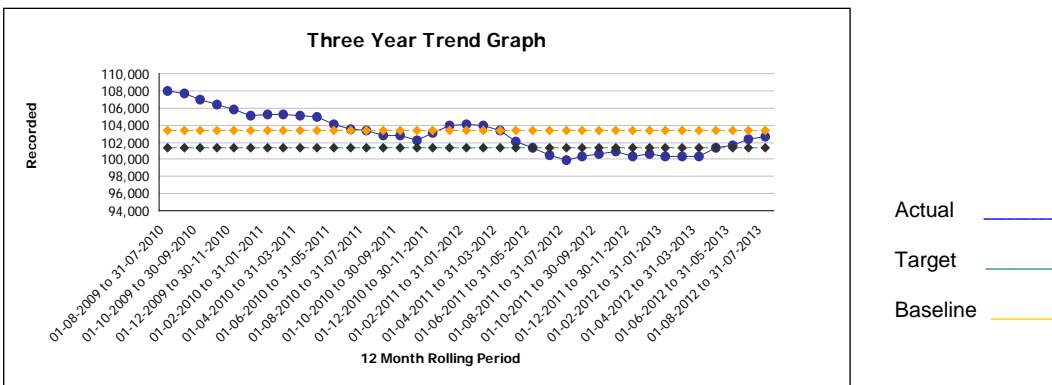
2012/2013	13 Aug 12 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
100,389	102,185	1,896	1.9%

The number of recorded crimes – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 12 Aug 12	1 Apr 13 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
36,229	38,125	1,896	5.2%

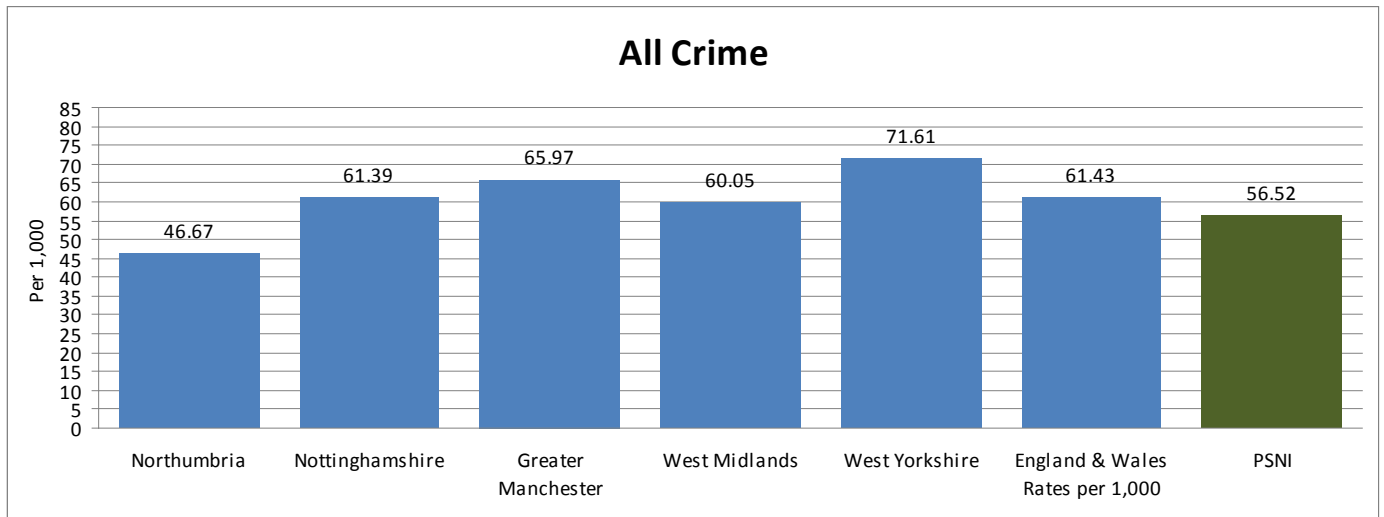
The number of recorded crimes – 3 Year trend

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in crime over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 103,389. The target line represents a 2% reduction on the 2011/12 baseline which makes the numeric target 101,321 (as set out in the Policing Plan 2012-2015 Update for 2013/14).



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



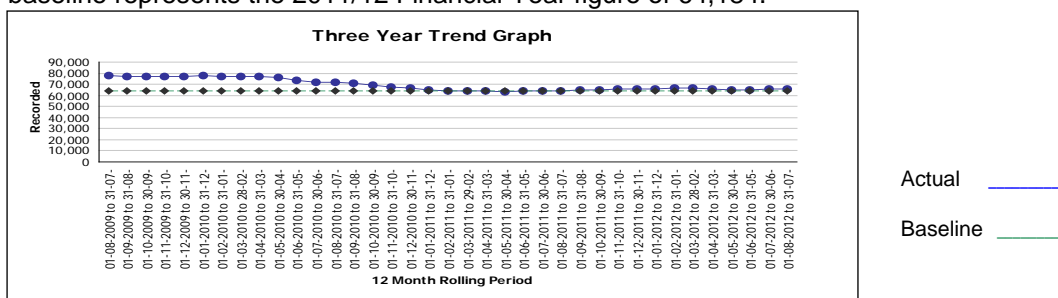
Key Points:

- Overall levels of crime continue to rise across a number of crime types, and are showing a rise of 1.9% over the most recent 12 months and a rise of 5.2% when PFTYD and FYTD figures are compared.
- Quarter 1 crime figures in the PFTYD were lower than the same period this year, however there has been a downward trend in crime figures since the start of this financial year. In reality, April-June this year compares favorably to the same period in the years 2008/9 to 2011/12.

Antisocial Behaviour

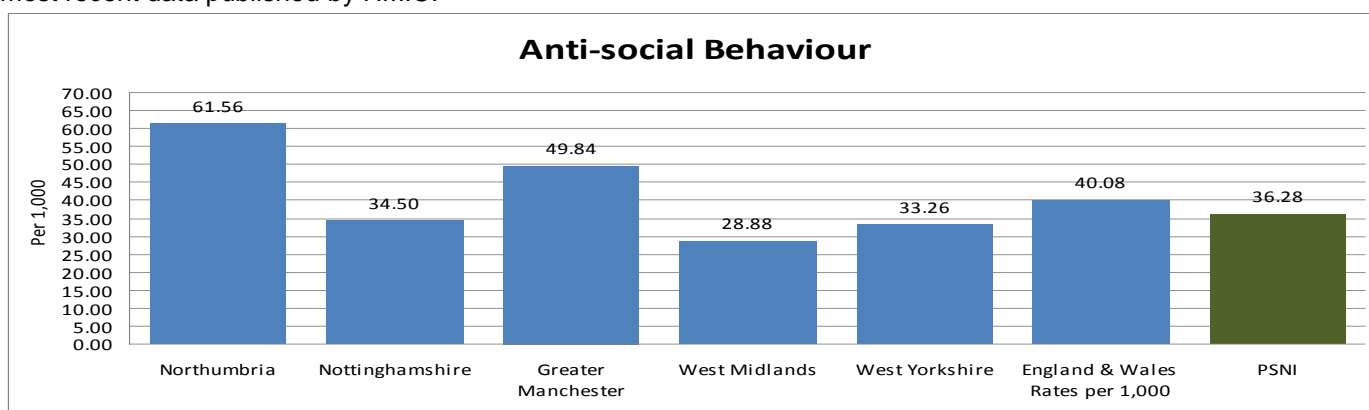
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	15 Aug 12 – 16 Aug 13	Change	% Change
65,357	65,603	246	0.4 %
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 16 Aug 12	1 Apr 13 – 16 Aug 13	Change	% Change
26,306	26,552	246	0.9%
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 64,184.



Further Analysis – Antisocial behaviour:

The chart below compares ASB rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



The percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area		
1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	Change
12.1%	10.0%	-2.1%

Key Points:

- Again this month, ASB figures show a slight rise when we look across the most recent 12 months and the FYTD comparisons.
- Of note however are the actual monthly figures which show that the July 2013 figure for ASB is 6,973. This figure is at its second highest level over a 3 year period, with the peak over the 3 years showing at 7,731 incidents in October 2010.
- PSNI's ASB figures remain lower than the England and Wales average rate of ASB per 1,000 of the population (England and Wales average is 40.08 per 1,000 of the population – PSNI's rate is 36.28 per 1,000 of the population).

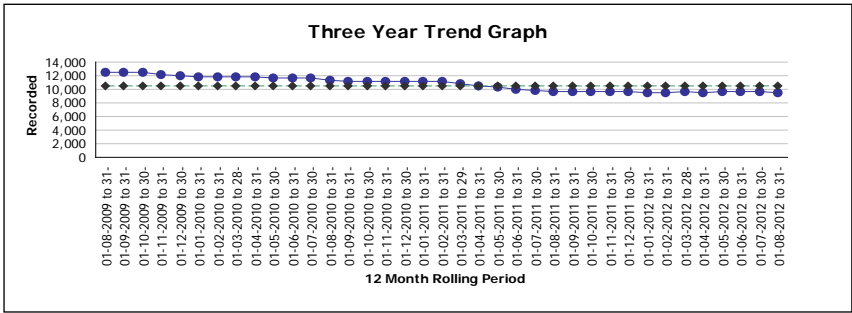
Burglary

The number of burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	13 Aug 12 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
9,581	9,368	-213	-2.2%

The number of burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 12 Aug 12	1 Apr 13 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
3,331	3,118	-213	-6.3%

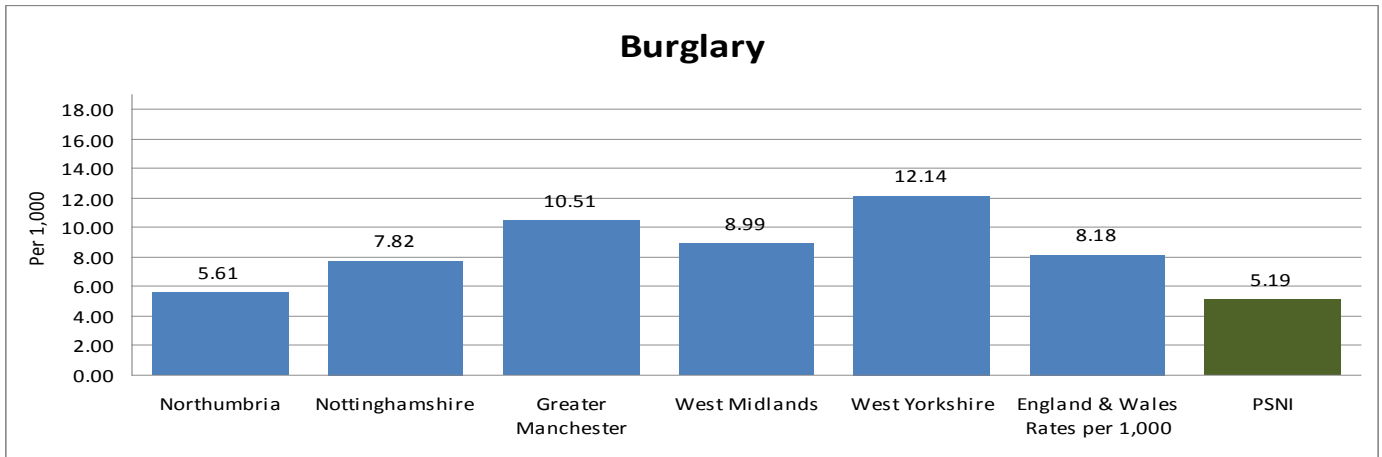
The number of burglaries – 3 Year trend			
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This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglary over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year total figure of 10,580.



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares burglary rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



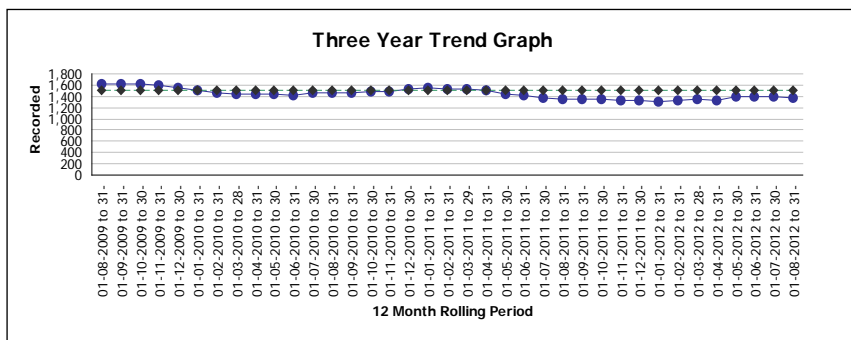
Further analysis - Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	13 Aug 12 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
1,333	1,360	27	2.0%

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 12 Aug 12	1 Apr 13 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
431	458	27	6.3%

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – 3 Year trend			
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This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglaries and robberies where older people are victims over the past three years. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 1,512.



Key Points:

- Burglary figures across the service are showing a reduction when most the recent 12 month figures are examined.
- In relation to our MSF group, PSNI are in the enviable position of having the lowest figure by comparison to all other 5 Forces, and by a significant margin for the most part.
- Burglaries and Robberies where older persons are victims shows a slight rise (2.0%) over the most recent 12 months, but the position relative to the target figure of 1,512 set in 2011/12 remains positive.
- Comparative to the PFTYD figures, 4 out of the 8 Districts have had increases in this category of crime in this financial year, while the remaining 4 Districts have seen decreases.

Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months					
Method of Disposal	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2012/13	13 Aug 12 to 12 Aug 13	2012/13	13 Aug 12 to 12 Aug 13	Change
Charge/Summons	22,574	22,107	22.5%	22.0%	-0.5%
Adult Cautions	2,473	2,350	2.5%	2.3%	-0.1%
Juvenile Cautions	997	906	1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%
TICs	100	43	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
PNDs	359	529	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Discretionary Disposals	3,133	2,668	3.1%	2.7%	-0.5%
No prosecution directed/offender died before proceedings	2	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total outcomes	29,638	28,606	29.5%	28.4%	-1.1%
Total number of offences recorded	100,389	100,557			

Key Points:

- The most recent figures show a decrease in the number of Crime Outcomes when comparing FYTD and PFYTD up to 12th August.
- G District would appear to have experienced the greatest positive change in its detection rates, with an increase of 4% in the rate of detections in the District.
- The current Policing Plan includes a measure to increase by 3 percentage points the overall rate of crime outcomes. The percentage of Outcome Rates when comparing the latest 12 months to the 2012/13 figure shows the direction of travel for this category is contrary to that set by the Policing Board

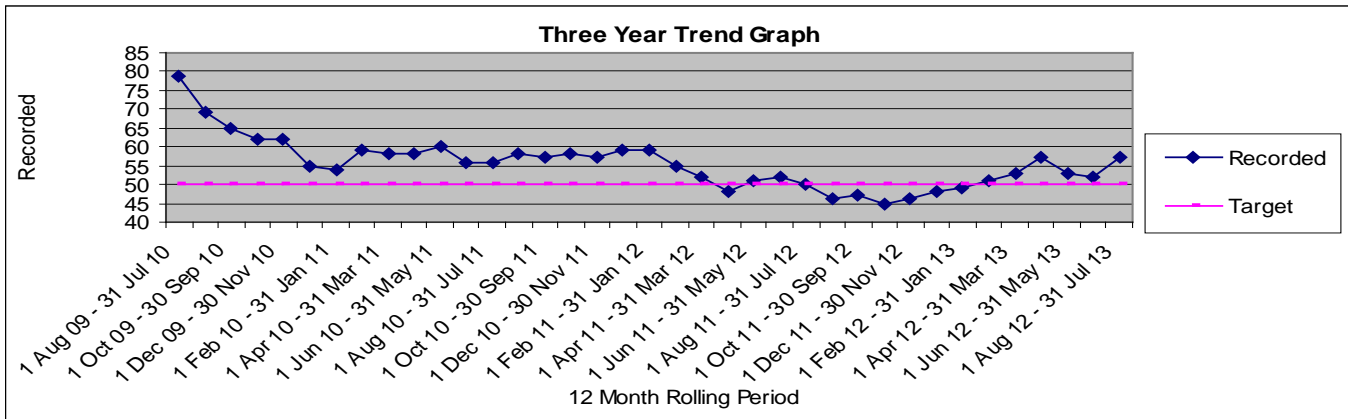
Road Casualties

The number of people killed in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	01 Aug 12 – 31 July 13	Change	% Change
53	57	4	7.5%

The number of people killed in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – Aug 12	1 Apr 13 – 16 Aug 13	Change	% Change
18	23	5	27.8%

The number of people killed in road collisions – 3 Year trend			
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The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in people killed on the roads over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)

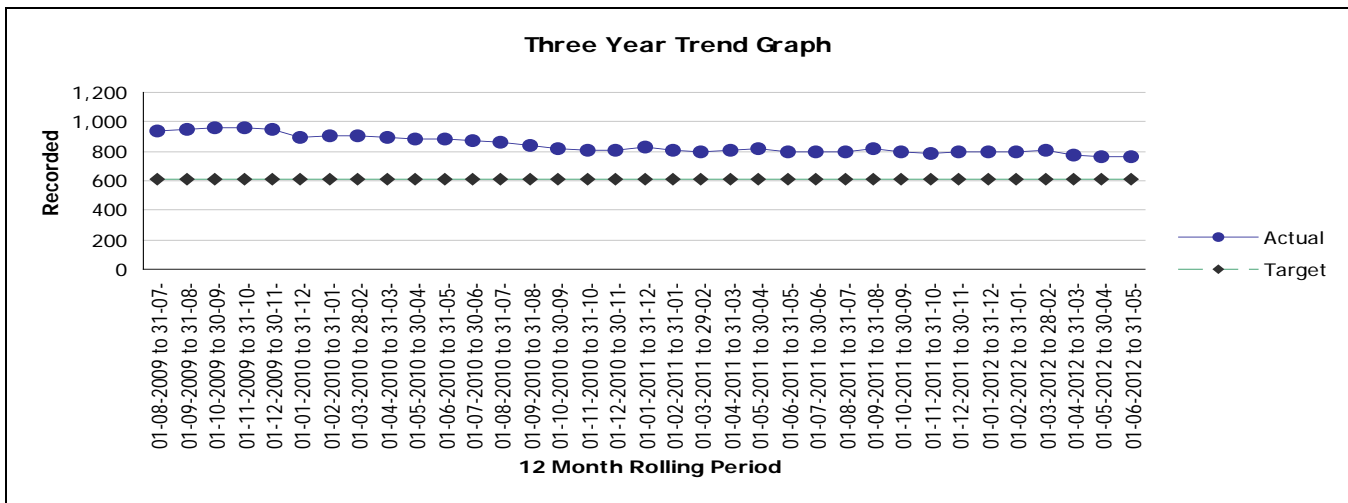


The number of people seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	1 Jun 12 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
779	760	-19	-2.4%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 31 May 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
134	115	-19	-14.2%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend			
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This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in people seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)

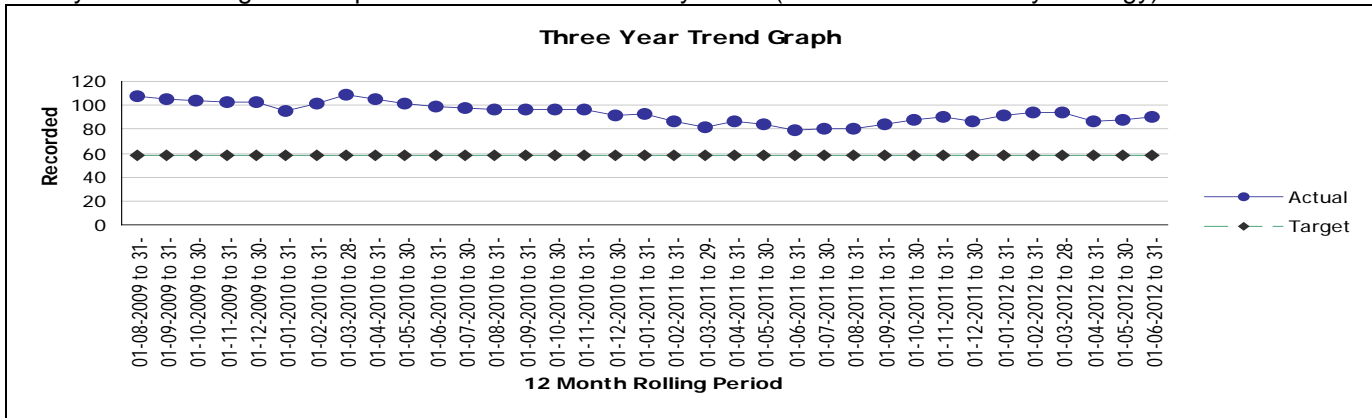


Number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	1 Jun 12 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
87	90	+3	+3.4%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 31 May 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
10	13	+3	30%

Number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend			
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This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in children killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)

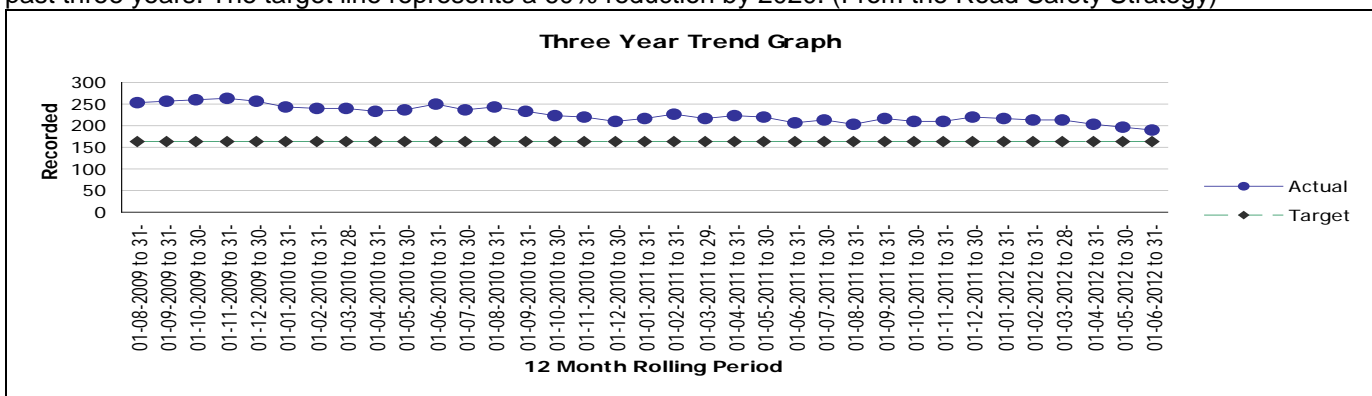


Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions–Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	1 Jun 12 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
204	191	-13	-6.4%

Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 31 May 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
37	24	-13	-35.1%

Number of young people (16-24 years) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend			
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This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in young people killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Further Analysis - People Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads

- Although we are on track to meet the targets contained within the Road Safety Strategy to 2020, there are areas of note in relation to figures for numbers of people killed/seriously injured.
- In the period since the start of this Financial year, 5 more people have lost their lives on the roads compared to the same period last year, with the figure sitting at 23 people killed since 1st April 2013, and if viewed across the calendar year 36 people have been killed on the roads of Northern Ireland since 1st January 2013. Of those 23 deaths, 14 have occurred in F and H Districts (7 fatalities in each).

Professional Policing – Improved satisfaction with policing

Explanatory Note:

Professional Policing means providing an excellent service. It is about being visible, available and responding to need, getting things right first time and winning trust and confidence. It also relates to professionalism in how we manage our budget whilst retaining our operational capability.

Performance in the area of service delivery is measured by examining statistics on complaints, the use of police discretion and the proportion of officers time spent on patrol.

This data is sourced from the Police Ombudsman's Office and data collected by the police service on case disposal and officer deployments.

There are separate reporting arrangements for the continuous improvement initiatives that make up the remainder of this section of the policing plan.

Incivility

The number of allegations of incivility – Most recent 12 months

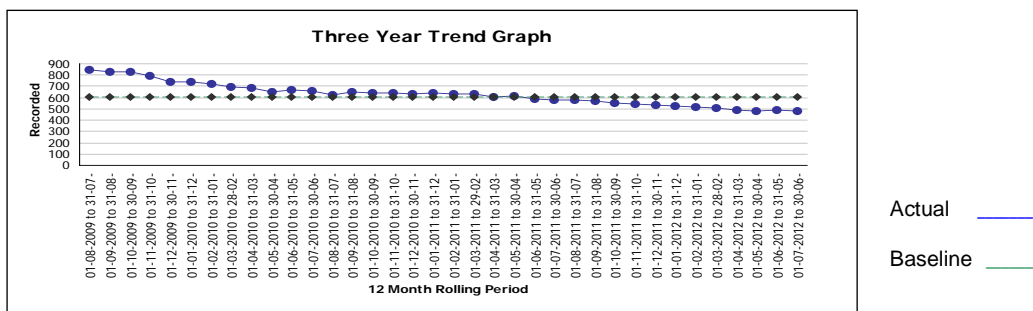
2012/2013	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	Change	% Change
494	483	-11	-2.2%

The number of allegations of incivility – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 30 Jun 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Jun 13	Change	% Change
121	110	-11	-9.1%

The number of allegations of incivility – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of incivility against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 608.



The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – Most recent 12 months

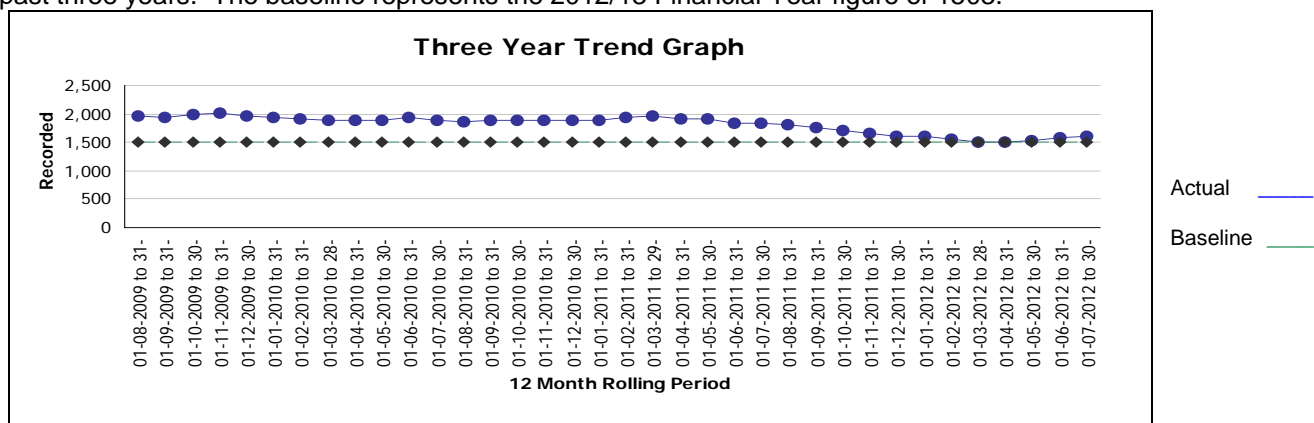
2012/2013	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	Change	% Change
1503	1607	104	6.9%

The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – 2012/2013 Financial year

1 Apr 12 – 30 Jun 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Jun 13	Change	% Change
365	469	104	28.5%

The number of allegations of incivility – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of oppressive behaviour against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2012/13 Financial Year figure of 1503.



The number of allegations of failure in duty – Most recent 12 months

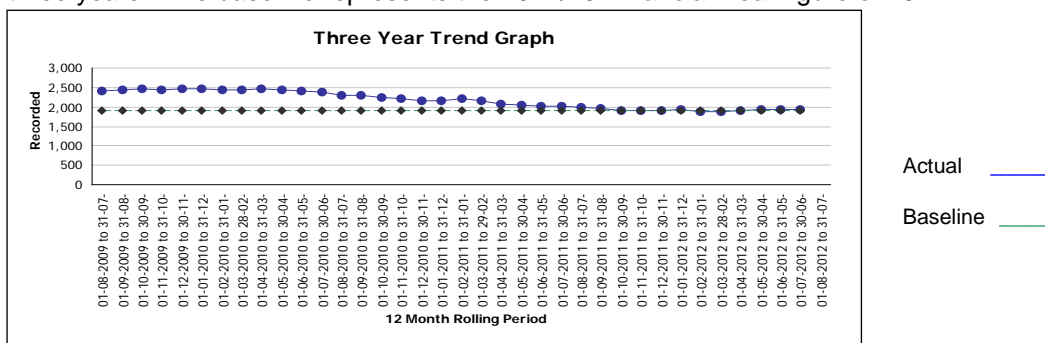
2012/2013	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	Change	% Change
1911	1923	12	0.6%

The number of allegations of failure in duty – 2012/2013 Financial year

1 Apr 12 – 30 Jun 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Jun 13	Change	% Change
480	492	12	2.5%

The number of allegations of incivility – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of failure in duty against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2012/13 Financial Year figure of 1911.



Key Points:

- Allegations of **incivility** have shown a decrease both over the most recent 12 months and more significantly when comparing the FYTD and the PFYTD at -2.2% and -9.1% respectively.
- Allegations of **oppressive behaviour** and **failure in duty** have seen increases, with the greatest rise shown in allegations of oppressive behaviour. When comparing the FYTD and PFYTD figures, there has been a rise of 28.5% in allegations of oppressive behaviour.
- 6 out of the 8 Districts have experienced increases in allegations of oppressive behaviour, with B District experiencing the most significant increase when FYTD and PFYTD figures are compared.

The use of Police Officer discretion

The number of cases resolved by the use of discretion - Most recent 12 months			
<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>17 Aug 12 – 16 Aug 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
5,925	5,352	-573	-9.7%

Key points:

- As highlighted in the Crime Outcomes report, the number of crimes resolved by use of officer discretion has decreased by 9.6% when figures for the rolling 12 month period are compared.
- In the current financial year to date, 465 fewer Discretionary Disposals have been issued than in the same period last year.

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol		
<i>March 2012</i>	<i>July 2013</i>	<i>Change</i>
57.02%	60.33	3.31%

*Each increase of 5% in this measure is estimated to represent an increase of 30 minutes per officer per duty shift based on a 10 hour shift pattern

Key Points:

- This figure is the lowest it has been in the financial year so far, with A District showing the lowest figure for amount of time spent on patrol for July (on patrol 49.69%, equating to a -7.33% change on the March 2012 baseline figure). The District showing the greatest positive change for the month comparative to the March 2012 baseline is E District with a +12.12% difference

Protective Policing – Vulnerable people are protected

Explanatory Note:

Protective Policing means ensuring that the public are kept safe from risks and threats to safety. It is also about improving our service to victims of crime, in particular the most vulnerable in society.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on violent crime reduction, action on tackling organized crime and qualitative information on how we are improving our service to vulnerable groups. This qualitative information is reported separately to the NI Policing Board.

We are also focusing on the impact of alcohol consumption on crime.

Organised Crime

The number of organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled - Financial Year to date

	<i>Frustrated</i>	<i>Disrupted</i>	<i>Dismantled</i>	<i>Total No. of OCGs Currently Monitored</i>
1 Apr 13 – 16 Aug 13	29	22	8	59

The number and amount of interventions into criminal finances - Financial Year to date

	<i>Previous Financial Year (1 Apr – 31 Jul 12)</i>	<i>Current Financial Year (1 Apr – 31 Jul 13)</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	70	62	-8
Value of Cash Seizures	£248,053	£722,807	£474,754
Value of Confiscation Orders	£390,002	£115,459	-£274,543

Action taken to reduce the harm caused by drugs

The number of drug seizures – Most recent 12 months

<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
4,474	4,433	-41	-0.9%

The number of drug seizures – Financial Year to date comparison

<i>1 Apr 12 – 30 Jun 12</i>	<i>1 Apr 13 – 30 Jun 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
1,037	996	-41	-3.9%

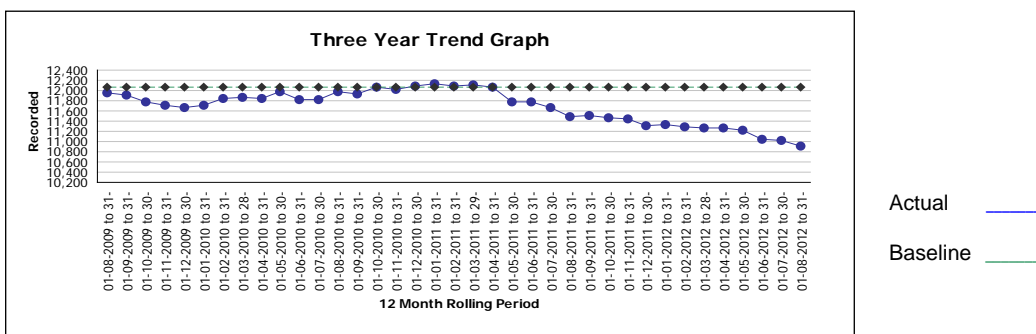
Key points:

- Comparative to figures reported at last months SEB, the numbers of OCG's frustrated, disrupted and dismantled continues to rise steadily. A total of 155 OCGs, identified as being involved in organised criminality across Northern Ireland, are currently being monitored on a monthly basis.
- Figures show a increase in the value of cash seizures when PFYTD and FYTD figures are compared
- The value of confiscation orders have decreased by over a quarter of a million pounds compared to the same period in last financial year. Between July's performance report and the current report, there has been an increase of £19,688 in this financial year in the value of confiscation orders.
- It would appear that resources deployed during the G8 period have had impact in the reduced number of interventions into criminal finances.

Non domestic violence crimes involving injury

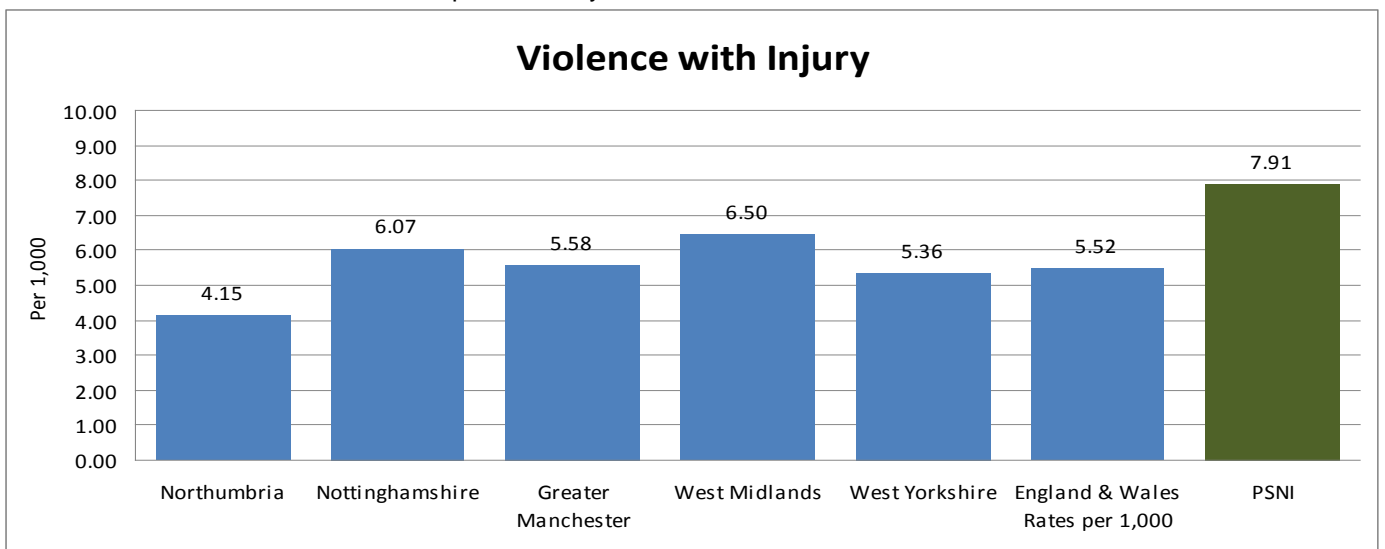
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	13 Aug 12 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
11,258	10,757	-501	-4.5%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 12 Aug 12	1 Apr 13 – 12 Aug 13	Change	% Change
4,287	3,786	-501	-11.7%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - 3 year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in non-domestic violence crimes involving injury over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 12,006.



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates in this category per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



Key Points:

- There continue to be reductions in crimes of this type, with a decrease of 11.7% when FYTD and PFYTD figures are compared.
- All 8 Districts have experienced reductions in numbers of crimes in this category.
- MSF data shows PSNI in the unenviable position at top of the table for this type of crime per 1,000 of the population.

Alcohol related crime

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents where alcohol is a contributory factor			
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>
PFYTD	26,306	2,984	11.3%
FYTD	26,552	3,708	14.0%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - FYTD					
	FYTD Recorded			FYTD Detection Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic violence with injury	1329	781	58.8%	33.6%	32.4%
Non domestic violence with injury	3786	2083	55.0%	30.6%	32.7%
Violence without injury	547	107	19.6%	24.9%	28.0%
Most serious sexual crime	6202	2224	35.9%	27.1%	40.3%
Criminal Damage	7595	1025	13.5%	11.5%	37.3%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	36397	7214	19.8%	23.8%	37.7%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - PFYTD					
	PFYTD Recorded			PFYTD Detection Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic violence with injury	1371	811	59.2%	39.3%	39.5%
Non domestic violence with injury	4287	2307	53.8%	30.4%	26.1%
Violence without injury	609	143	23.5%	15.1%	12.6%
Most serious sexual crime	5656	2072	36.6%	31.8%	40.3%
Criminal Damage	8061	1007	12.5%	13.1%	37.6%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	36229	7169	19.8%	25.5%	35.2%

Key Points:

- There has been a continued increase in the number of ASB incidents which are alcohol related when the PFYTD and the current FYTD figures are compared.
- The figure of 19.8% of all crimes with alcohol as a contributory factor is consistent to the PFYTD figure.
- With the exception of the Violence with Injury figures, the percentage in which alcohol is a factor across the crime types listed above has not changed significantly when PFYTD and FYTD figures are compared.